AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE
TAMPA INTERSTATE STUDY ACTIVITY A, TASK II (EIS) PROJECT AREA
INCLUDING THE PROPOSED CROSSTOWN CONNECTOR AND THE
SOUTH TAMPA CROSSTOWN EXPRESSWAY IMPROVEMENT AREAS
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

FDOT Project Number: 99007-1402
Work Program Item: 7140004
Federal Aid Project: IR-9999(43)

Prepared For
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
District Seven, Tampa

FINAL DRAFT

October 1993
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District Seven, Tampa

Prepared By

JANUS RESEARCH / PIPER ARCHAEOLOGY

St. Petersburg, Florida

In Association With

Greiner, Inc.

Tampa, Florida

October 1993
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INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment survey was conducted at the request of Greiner, Inc., consultants to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), by Janus Research/Piper Archaeology of St. Petersburg, Florida. A historic structures survey was also performed, but is being included as a separate report. The archaeological assessment was designed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), as implemented by 36 C.F.R. 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and Chapter 267 F.S., and conducted to conform with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historic Resources) of the Florida Department of Transportation Project Development and Environment Guidelines (July 1988 revision). The Florida Department of Transportation project number is 99007-1402. The Work Program Item number is 7140004; the Federal Aid Project number is IR-9999(43).

The study area consists of the preferred expansion and/or relocation right-of-way corridor for Interstate 275 between the Dale Mabry Highway (State Road 597) interchange and Buffalo Avenue, Interstate 4 between the Interstate 275 interchange east to 50th Street, the proposed Crosstown Connector, and the improvements to the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway (State Road 618) between Jackson Street and Maydell Drive (Figure 1). The corridor passes through portions of Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15, Township 29 South, Range 18 East, and Sections 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Hillsborough County, Florida.

The project area consists of three major components: the Interstate I-275/I-4 corridor, the Crosstown Connector, and the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway improvement areas. The Interstate corridor is 12.6 kilometers (7.9 miles) long, and runs along Interstate 275 from the intersection of Dale Mabry Highway (U.S. 92), through the I-275/I-4 interchange east to the 50th Street interchange and north to the Martin Luther King Boulevard (Buffalo Avenue) interchange. This portion of the project area includes the current right-of-way for Interstates 4 and 275 and limited adjacent areas. Most of this corridor varies between 150 to 210 meters (500-700 feet) wide, and is as much as 365 meters (1200 feet) wide at the I-275 - I-4 interchange. It includes access ramps for the Downtown interchanges, Buffalo Avenue, 22nd Street, 40th Street, and 50th Street. The project corridor also includes the proposed storm water management ponds located near the Hillsborough River, Robles Park, 15th Street, 23rd Street, 32nd Street, and 50th Street.

The proposed Crosstown Connector will extend between Interstate 4 and the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway east of the CSX Transportation Railroad right-of-way and west of 31st Street (Figure 1). This corridor is 1.3 kilometers (.8 mile) long and roughly 105 meters (350 feet) wide. The Crosstown Connector portion includes interchanges at I-4 and the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway.
Figure 1. Location Map of the proposed Tampa Interstate Study - EIS Project Corridor.
The South Tampa Crosstown Expressway improvement areas extend for roughly 6.7 kilometers (4.2 miles) from Jackson Street in downtown Tampa east to Maydell Drive near the Palm River. The improvement areas are mainly contained within the existing right-of-way for the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway (State Road 618), but will include some new right-of-way acquisition. The improvements to this roadway include adding new lanes to the inside median or expanding portions of the elevated roadway surface. This portion of the project had been previously investigated by Henry Baker and Michael McGuire in 1978 (Baker and McGuire 1979) and Harry Piper, Joan Deming, and Jacquelyn Piper in 1980 (Piper et al. 1981). The current investigation focused on bringing these earlier assessments up to current PD&E assessment standards.

The State of Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) was consulted about the location of known archaeological sites within or near the proposed alignment. Fourteen previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were identified in the project vicinity. Many historic structures had also been recorded during the background investigations for the West Tampa National Register Historic District, the Ybor City National Register Historic District, and Tampa Heights National Register nomination; others were individually recorded during various surveys or by individual owners. The Union Railroad Station (8HI298) is the only National Register-listed individual structure near the project corridor.

The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to locate any previously unrecorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites located within the proposed alignment right-of-way, and to assess such sites for their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Thirteen prehistoric archaeological sites and 12 historic archaeological sites were investigated during this study. None of these sites, or portions of sites, identified within the proposed right-of-way are considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register.
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by prehistoric populations and early historic settlers. Thus, geologic, hydrologic, and meteorologic processes that may have affected the survey area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for prehistoric and early historic peoples. Present day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the area included in the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project corridor, including the Crosstown Connector and improvements to the South Crosstown Expressway, and so are included in this study.

Physical Environment of the Project Area

The study area is located in central Hillsborough County in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region (White 1970). Prominent features of the topography of the Tampa Bay area are the broad marine terraces that were formed during interglacial periods by the advances and retreats of the Pleistocene seas. Subsequent exposure to wind erosion, downcutting and meandering of streams and rivers, and subsidence of the underlying limestone has helped shape the surface topography of these relict terraces. As a result of these processes of physical weathering, the terrain of the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II project corridor is flat to gently sloped with the present natural land contours ranging from 4.6 m to 15.4 m (15 to 50 feet) above mean sea level.

All of the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II project corridor is situated on the Talbot and Pamlico terraces (Healy 1975: Table 1). The Pamlico terrace makes up much of the coastal lowlands, extending into the interior for several miles to include portions of the Hillsborough River basin. The project corridor is wholly on the Talbot terrace except for where the Hillsborough River has eroded through to the underlying Pamlico terrace within its floodplain. The nature of the sediments and the relative elevation of these terraces affect the occurrence and movement of groundwater which may be the only source of fresh water in coastal areas (Healy 1975).

The surface lithology of Hillsborough County is composed primarily of undifferentiated deposits of sand and clay of Pleistocene and Recent age which are underlain by Miocene age limestones of the Tampa/St. Marks Formation, and by the Suwannee Limestone of Oligocene age (Knapp 1980). Limestone is present at or near the ground surface around the shore of Tampa Bay and along the central and lower portions of the Hillsborough River (Duerling and MacGill 1981; Knapp 1980). Exposures of silicified limestone, or chert, were exploited by prehistoric people as raw material for stone tool manufacture (Upchurch et al. 1982). A more thorough discussion of chert resources is presented in a separate section below.
Table 1: Altitude of Marine Terrace Shorelines.

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<td>Wicomico</td>
<td>30.5 meters (100 feet)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penholloway</td>
<td>21 meters (70 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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The Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II project corridor lies mainly on the first terrace above the coastal plain, which comprises the Interbay Peninsula and lower estuarine areas around Tampa Bay, McKay Bay, and Hillsborough Bay. Only the central portion of the project area crossing the Hillsborough River lies within the coastal plain. Most of the project area is drained by a series of creeks, small streams, sloughs, and intermittent drainages that flow directly into either the Hillsborough River or McKay Bay.

The extent and distribution of poorly and very poorly drained soils throughout the project corridor area suggest that, prior to modern water control improvements, several intermittent drainages could have channeled water to McKay Bay during the rainy seasons. Numerous ponds, marshes, seep springs and wet depressions dot the surrounding landscape; most would have held water on a seasonal basis.

Two areas of general soil association have been identified within the project corridor: the Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis association and urban, developed areas (Leighty et al. 1958). The Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis association is described as well-drained deep sands. This association is defined in the upland eastern portion of the project corridor between the CSX Railroad and 50th Street. The balance of the project tract is included under the classification of urban, developed areas, and were not assigned any drainage or agricultural characteristics, although the area that the project runs through seems to have been dominated by the aforementioned Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis association, and Leon-Immokalee soil association. The Leon-Immokalee is described as somewhat poorly drained soils with an organic pan (Leighty et al. 1958).

Soil drainage characteristics have been used successfully by numerous researchers in the development of site location predictive models. Unfortunately, the soil survey performed in the late 1950s for Hillsborough County does not map many of the areas within the project corridor.
due to its urban development (Leightly et al. 1958). Extrapolating from the surrounding (mapped) areas, and employing a much less sensitive soil survey map made in 1918 (USDA 1919), though, can give an estimate of what types of soils to find within the proposed project alignment. Those types likely to be found within the project area, or existing prior to extensive land disturbance range from moderately well drained to very poorly drained. These include the following:

**Moderately Well Drained:**
- Blanton fine sand
- Pomello fine sand;

**Somewhat Poorly Drained:**
- Immokalee fine sand
- Adamsville fine sand
- Parkwood fine sand
- Leon fine sand (now Myakka fine sand)
- Bradenton pine sand, thin surface phase
- Leon fine sand, light-color phase
- Broward fine sand;

**Poorly Drained:**
- Delray fine sand
- Plummer fine sand
- Manatee fine sandy loam
- Pompano fine sand
- Charlotte fine sand
- Ona fine sand;

**Very Poorly Drained or Inundated:**
- Rutledge fine sand
- Rutledge mucky fine sand
- Tidal Swamp
- Tidal Marsh
- Fresh water Swamp
- Shallow Ponds and Grasses;

**Unclassified:**
- Shallow ponds with grass
- Freshwater swamps
- Mines, Pits, and Dumps.

The entire project corridor has been cleared and modified for the construction of Interstate 275, Interstate 4, and the South Crosstown Expressway. Despite these recent modifications, the natural vegetation can be determined using historic documents, maps and soils information.
Most of the project area originally consisted of pine/palmetto flatwoods with longleaf pine, slash pine, saw palmetto and wire grass the typical species and xerophytic hammocks with scrub oaks, sand pine, palmetto, and cacti. The flatwoods conditions would have occurred within the areas of Immokalee, Adamsville, and Leon soils. In the better drained locations, such as on the Talbot Terrace ridge, stands of gallberry, runner oak, bluejack oak, and turkey oak would have existed. Hardwood hammock vegetation (mesic and hydric) would have existed along the larger drainages. The freshwater wetlands and pond environments contain pond and bald cypress, bay, gum, elm, water oak, and various aquatic plants (Leighty et al. 1958).

Two features are indicated in the 1918 soils map (USDA 1919) that have been severely modified by modern construction. A small drainage once ran north-south along what is now the CTX Transportation railroad right-of-way near 30th Street. It emptied into McKay Bay. The course of the waterway can still be identified from the contour lines on the Tampa 7.5’ U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map.

The second feature is an extensive marsh pond that once existed at the intersection of 50th Street and Interstate 4. The 1849 Plat map shows this feature as two small ponds (Florida Department of Natural Resources (FDNR) 1849). The 1918 soils map shows the two ponds connected, and identifies the system as a lake. The outline of this system is barely discernable on the recent U.S.G.S. Tampa Quadrangle map as a contour line indicating a drop in elevation. Currently these areas have been drained and filled, and is now mostly industrial and/or commercial complexes.

Flatwoods communities have been characterized as having a relatively low ecological diversity offering little in the way of subsistence resources to prehistoric hunters and gatherers (e.g. Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:17; Larson 1980:56). In reality, there is a relatively high degree of micro-environmental diversity within the region particularly in the major river basins and near estuaries. This diversity would have provided a variety of plant and animal resources suitable for exploitation by prehistoric and early historic inhabitants.

Puffer (1981) has compiled a list of native plant species that would have been available to aboriginal populations in the Little Manatee River basin. Her list includes those plants that are considered to be the most common or important for prehistoric use or consumption. In the pine flatwoods communities huckleberry (Gaylussacia dumosa), saw palmetto berries (Serenoa repens), coonti (Zamia integrifolia), gallberry (Ilex glabra), staggerbush (Xolisma fruticosa) and rabbit tobacco (Pierocaulon pycnostachyum) would have been available, also slash and longleaf pine (Pinus elliottii and Pinus palustris). The better drained, sandy ridges would have supported longleaf pine, saw palmetto, a variety of oaks (Quercus virginiana geminata, Quercus myrtifolia, Quercus cinerea and Quercus laevis), gallberry, persimmon (Diospyros virginiana), gopher apple (Geobalanus oblongifolia) and prickly pear cactus (Opuntia sp.).

Hardwood hammocks along the larger drainages and around the larger ponds and springs would have provided excellent forage for deer which, in turn, would have attracted aboriginal hunters. A variety of edible plants could have been collected including persimmon, saw palmetto berries,
oak and hickory (Carya aquatica) nuts, pigeon plum (Coccolobis laurifolia), beauty berry (Callicarpa americana), wild grapes (Vitis sp.), dahoon holly (Ilex cassine), arrowroot (Thalia geniculata), and wild coffee (Psychotria nervosa). Ponds and marshes would have contained a number of edible aquatic plants including arrowroot, arrowhead (Sagittaria lancifolia), duck potato (Sagittaria graminea) and various rushes.

Deer, black bear, panther, bobcat, wolf, wild turkey, river otter, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, gopher tortoise, box turtle, rattlesnake, quail, hawk and bald eagle are all known to inhabit the river drainages along the central Gulf Coast (Puffer 1981; Estabrook and Newman 1984). The numerous marshes and small drainages along the corridor would have been particularly attractive to birds and reptiles. The Hillsborough River would have provided canoe access to the estuarine environments on Tampa Bay. Here aboriginal groups could have fished, netted or hunted birds, and collected shellfish such as oyster, clam, whelk and conch.

**Paleo-Environment and Macro-Vegetational Change**

It was expected that the most common cultural resource that would be encountered during the survey would be prehistoric archaeological sites, especially those dating to the Archaic period, ca. 6500-1000 B.C. Therefore, a discussion of the paleo-environment of the project area was considered to be important for understanding aboriginal settlement patterns.

Since the close of the Pleistocene at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 13,500 years ago, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Changes in climate, vegetation, and fauna often required that human groups alter their adaptive strategies. This resulted in changes in subsistence adaptation, settlement and seasonal movement patterns, foraging strategies, and hunting patterns. These changes in social behavior are reflected in the archaeological record as changes in site patterning, changes in midden composition or refuse disposal patterns, or changes in the kinds of stone tools manufactured or the kinds of pottery made.

An exhaustive paleo-environmental reconstruction is beyond the scope of this report; however, a description of the gross climatic and hydrologic conditions since 31,000 B.C. summarized from published accounts will be provided. This description, drawn primarily from the work of W.A. Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, 1980; Watts and Hansen 1988), considers only large-scale environmental change. Carbone (1983) has suggested the reconstruction of local paleo-environments, or small-scale environmental change, with an effort towards developing regional paleo-environmental mosaics. Animals and vegetation, humans included, adapt to local areas, or micro-habitats. The descriptions given here can not be used with any confidence to predict the specific pre-modern micro-habitats that may have existed within the project area. They can, however, provide a general indication of the natural surroundings confronting prehistoric groups, particularly the environmental limitations that would have influenced prehistoric settlement strategies.
Paleo-botanical evidence (Watts 1969, 1975, 1980; Watts and Struiver 1980; Watts and Hansen 1988) has documented that the cypress swamp/mesic hammock environs that presently exist in the river basins of west Florida are a recent phenomenon (post 1000 B.C.). Prior to 3000 years ago, the human groups inhabiting this region were adapted to environmental situations which have no analogue on the Florida peninsula today (Wright 1971, 1981; Long 1974; Carbone 1983). Since the beginning of the Holocene (ca. 13,500 years ago), the changes in climate and topography have been dramatic; both the environment and human exploitation of the environment have been in a continual state of change (Edwards and Merrill 1977).

Although glaciers never extended into the southern latitudes, the effects of glacial conditions and the extension of the Laurentide ice sheets affected the paleo-climate of Florida. Paleo-botanical evidence suggests that during the period 31,000 B.C. to 11,500 B.C. Florida was dry, windy, and cool (Whitehead 1973). Pollen analyses on lake sediment cores performed by Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, 1980) suggest a mosaic of herb prairie and oak savanna covered central Florida at this time. Rosemary (Ceratola ericoides), ragweed (Ambrosia), other composites, and grasses covered the dune ridges. Scattered stands of sclerophyllous oak scrub grew in the lower, more water-retainive areas. Pine were rare in Florida 35,000 years ago (Watts 1975:345), but increased in abundance toward the close of the Pleistocene (Watts 1980:400). Drier conditions are suggested by hiatuses in lake sediment cores obtained from Mud Lake in north-central Florida (Watts 1969), Lake Louise in southern Georgia, Scott Lake in west-central Florida (Watts 1971), and Sheelar Lake in north-central Florida (Watts and Struiver 1980).

These breaks in the sedimentary record are the result of lower average rainfall and depression of the Floridan Aquifer and surficial (water table) aquifer. A lower mean sea level was partially responsible for the depression of these aquifers. Shallow perched lakes dried up, leaving only solution lakes with sufficient depth to tap water contained within the depressed Floridan Aquifer. Examples of such solution lakes (cenotes or sinkholes) include Lake Anne in Highlands County (Watts 1975), Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1975), Little Salt Springs (Clausen et al. 1979) in Sarasota County, and Devil's Den in Levy County (Martin and Webb 1974).

Evidence of cooler and drier conditions at the maximum of the Wisconsin Glaciation (16,500 B.C.) is also provided by Gates (1976). Using CLIMAP data, Gates has estimated the mean July temperature in the southeastern U.S. to be as much as seven degrees Centigrade cooler than present mean July temperatures.

Roughly 13,500 years ago, the climate in central Florida had warmed and rainfall was probably more abundant. The shallow perched lakes again contained water. Watts (1980:400) states that by 8,400 B.C., oak pollen reached its highest levels. Pollen from dune cover vegetation, primarily rosemary, ragweed, and grasses, became less well-represented in the pollen record. This indicates that the dunes were then stabilized by oak scrub, and local sclerophyllous oak forests had developed. Pines became more common, but large areas of open prairie-like vegetation still remained (Watts 1980:400). Temperatures were probably warmer then present (Wright 1971; Watts 1975, 1980). Rainfall was probably greater at this time than during the preceding period (31,000 to 11,500 B.C.), but conditions were still drier than today.
By convention the beginning of the Holocene has been set at roughly 8,000 B.C. (Whitehead 1965); however, recent palynological data has modified this view. Kukla (1969) postulates that the Holocene began as early as 11,500 B.C. He has suggested that a series of minor climatic fluctuations has occurred since that time beginning with a warming trend which lasted until 2600 B.C., reaching a post-glacial climatic optimum at roughly 4000 B.C. Cooling trends are suggested for the periods 2600 to 2000 B.C., 1450 to 700 B.C., 100 B.C. to A.D. 400, and A.D. 1250 to 1940 (Kukla 1969:315). Associated with these cooler periods are drops in sea level from two and one-half to four meters below present levels. Warming trends are suggested for the periods 2000 to 1450 B.C., 700 to 100 B.C., and A.D. 400 to 1250. The most recent warming trend (A.D. 400 to 1250) is considered to have been slightly warmer than the others, and has been called the "little climatic optimum" (Kukla 1969:316). A rise in sea levels to .5 meters above present level has been associated with this last period.

After 3000 B.C., the environment in west central Florida began to take on a more modern appearance. Large stands of slash pine (Pinus elliottii) became established, probably at the expense of oak in the wetter, low-lying areas. Rainfall increased and sea levels rose, creating wetter conditions. At Lake Annie, Watts (1980:400) reports that the pollen from bald cypress (Taxodium distichum) does not occur with any frequency until 630 B.C. The development of cypress swamps, bayheads, and mesic hammocks has occurred over the last 3000 years.

The availability of water to the aboriginal inhabitants of west central Florida involved two ground water systems: the Floridan Aquifer and the surficial aquifer. The Floridan Aquifer exists in Miocene and earlier age limestone, which lie beneath the Hawthorn Formation. This is the source of fresh water for many of the present-day inhabitants of this region. The surficial aquifer lies within the Recent age deposits, separated from the lower limestones by the sandy clay of the weathered Tampa Formation (Sinclair 1973:13). Water from the Floridan Aquifer is available in sinkholes, springs, and other natural openings where the lower limestones are not covered by Recent age materials. Water from the surficial aquifer is available in perched water ponds. Perched water ponds are generally shallow bodies of water, fed by rainfall and the surfical aquifer, that remain near the ground surface because of the almost impermeable clay stratum. The base level of both aquifers is greatly influenced by sea level (Dunbar 1982:77-80).

Because the level of the Floridan Aquifer is partially dependent on sea level, the projected level of the aquifer at any point in prehistory will depend largely on which of the Holocene sea levels curves are used. Dunbar (1982) suggests the use of the sea level curve developed by Stapor and Tanner (1977). This sea level prediction is similar to those suggested by Fairbridge (1960, 1961, 1974) and Morner (1969). What is important is the pattern of sea level fluctuations, not the absolute values of the measures above or below present sea level.

People in Florida during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic stages obtained a permanent water supply from solution lakes and ponds and a seasonal water supply from perched water ponds. Shallow water ponds and rivers fed by the Floridan Aquifer were dry during this period because of insufficient rainfall and the depressed level of the aquifer. Settlement appears to have been limited, or "tethered," to areas around sinkholes (Clausen et al. 1975, 1979), or areas within the
Central Gulf Coast karst region, where both solution lakes and perched water were available (Dunbar and Waller 1983).

By 8,000 B.C., the previously dry perched water systems began to retain water for longer periods of time as rainfall levels increased. By 6500 B.C., the water levels in the perched water systems approached modern levels, but the level of the Floridan Aquifer remained lower because of lower sea levels. Potable water was less restricted, but only available at perched water ponds and lakes, and in some deep sinkholes. During this period, the Hillsborough and Palm Rivers probably flowed intermittently. For much of the period, these rivers were probably reduced to a series of discontinuous shallow ponds or pools.

By 4000 B.C., the Floridan Aquifer reached modern levels (Dunbar 1982:98). This resulted in fresh water discharge from springs, and spring-fed rivers, like the Hillsborough and Alafia. Arid conditions caused many of the perched water ponds to dry up, restricting potable water to springs, rivers, and sinkholes (Dunbar 1982:98). Surface water was abundant during the period between 4000 to 3000 B.C., as the Floridan Aquifer was about 1.5 meters above current levels (Dunbar 1982:101).

During the period from 3000 B.C. to 500 B.C., the level of the Floridan Aquifer fluctuated roughly three meters, from 1.5 meters above current levels at 3000 B.C. to 1.5 meters below present levels at 2200 B.C. (Dunbar 1982:102). This probably resulted in a decreased surface discharge from the aquifer, but increased rainfall maintained the levels in the perched water systems. From 500 B.C. to A.D. 1750, the level of the Floridan Aquifer rose. This rise, in combination with higher than present rainfall conditions, probably resulted in seasonal flooding of low-lying regions (Dunbar 1982:102). Potable water was abundant during this period. Site location was probably more dependent on the proximity of plant and animal resources than on the availability of water.

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit the resources found along Florida's Gulf Coast. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier, and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Gulf of Mexico would been much further west, and McKay and Old Tampa Bay were river basins, leaving the project corridor much further inland than it is now. Paleoindian and Early Archaic groups inhabiting the area around the project corridor were likely exploiting riverine and upland resources. Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, water retentive areas, with the higher, drier locations covered with grasses and rosemary scrub.

The Holocene climatic optimum, a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Middle Archaic period (5000 to 3000 B.C.). Pine was replacing oak as the dominant forest species (Watts 1975). This implies that the availability of acorns, and animals which feed on acorns (deer and raccoon), would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer, or at sinkholes.
By Late Archaic times, the environment of the gulf coast approached present conditions. With the development of swamps and wetlands, water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (cf., Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979). Sea levels were still fluctuating, but were within one meter of current levels (Morner 1969). Florida Transitional through Safety Harbor groups exploited micro-habitats which existed until modern logging, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

Lithic Resources

Two kinds of lithic raw material were available to the prehistoric inhabitants of Hillsborough County: silicified coral and silicified limestone. Silicified coral is the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with quartz. Such replacement often preserves the fabric of the coral resulting in a distinctive “star” pattern in the stone. The fossil genus most commonly found silicified is *Siderastrae*, a fossil found in Oligocene and Miocene Formations in Florida and south Georgia (Upchurch et al. 1982). The distribution of this material is widespread in Florida. Artifacts made from silicified coral can not, as yet, be assigned to any of the known quarry clusters. Known coral quarry sources close to the survey corridor are located within the Wesley Chapel/Green Swamp area of Hillsborough and Pasco Counties and on the northern end of Honeymoon Island in Pinellas County (Upchurch et al. 1982; Goodyear et al. 1983). As silicified coral is difficult to flake in its unaltered state, it is often thermally altered to enhance its flaking qualities.

Silicified limestone is the replacement of limestone by quartz (Upchurch et al. 1982). This replacement usually retains both the fabric and the fossils contained within the limestone. Upchurch et al. (1982) have devised a way to differentiate silicified limestone materials based on their original geological strata. They have identified 19 quarry clusters for Florida based on these investigations (Upchurch et al. 1982:Figures 20B-20H). Each quarry cluster contains from one to several specific quarry locations, each containing silicified limestone with similar fabric and fossils.

The two quarry clusters that are nearest to the project area are the Hillsborough River and Upper Withlacoochee. The Hillsborough River quarry cluster extends along the Hillsborough River and its many tributaries west to Hillsborough Bay. It contains many well-known quarry locations (Simpson 1941; Upchurch et al. 1982:Figure 20E). Cherts from this cluster vary widely in color and fabric, and contain few diagnostic fossils. Several sub-areas within this cluster have been identified, based primarily on fossil content and rock fabric (Upchurch et al. 1982; Goodyear et al. 1983).

Of particular interest to this project are the reported stone outcrops along, and submerged under Old Tampa Bay. Dr. Upchurch, in Goodyear et al. (1983) defines six sub-types of chert found within the Hillsborough River quarry cluster. Of these, chert types 2 through 5 are known to, or suspected of, outcropping along Old Tampa Bay (Goodyear et al. 1983:Figures 10-13).
The Upper Withlacoochee quarry cluster is best described as an inland chert source containing abundant quantities of both silicified limestone and silicified coral. The silicified limestones are typically Oligocene Suwannee Formation materials containing quantities of *Miliolid foraminifera*. Upper Withlacoochee materials outcrop along the upper portions of the Hillsborough River and within the Upper Withlacoochee drainage.

A nearby cluster which may have been exploited the by local aboriginal populations of Tampa Bay is Turtlecrawl Point. The Turtlecrawl Point cluster is located in the Boca Ciega Bay region of west Pinellas County (Upchurch et al. 1982:Figure 20G). The importance of this cluster to prehistoric populations is uncertain, however the two known exposures were both prehistoric quarries and both are submerged beneath the bay. Chert from this cluster is a dark, opaque gray in color with no discernable fossils.
CULTURAL PREHISTORY

The Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II project area is located within the Central Gulf Coast archaeological area as defined by Goggin (1947). This area has recently been divided into two closely related cultural regions by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26): the North Peninsula Gulf Coast region, stretching from Apalachee Bay to Pasco County, and the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region, which extends from Pasco County to Charlotte Harbor (Figure 2). The dividing line in mid-Pasco County is somewhat arbitrary but present evidence suggests that the majority of post-A.D. 100 aboriginal pottery to the north of this line consists of limestone-tempered Pasco ware while the majority to the south is tempered with varying amounts of sand (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:113).

Paleoindian Stage

The earliest documented evidence for human occupation in the region comes from the Little Salt and Warm Mineral Springs sites in Sarasota County where radio-carbon dates of 10,000 and 8,000 B.C. have been obtained (Clausen et al. 1975, 1979). The evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the Gulf Coast region is at present limited to research conducted at these sites and to surface finds of distinctive lanceolate-shaped projectile points. However, recent excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1983, 1987; Daniel et al. 1986) have yielded important new data on this little known period.

During the late Pleistocene the state of Florida was almost twice the size it is today due to a sea level that was as much as 100 meters lower (Gagliano 1977). Subsequent coastal transgression has inundated many sites (e.g. Goodyear and Warren 1972; Ruppe 1980) and it is assumed that there are Paleoindian sites present in offshore locations in the Gulf of Mexico (e.g. Dunbar et al. 1988).

The traditional view of Paleoindian existence, based on the uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, has been that of a nomadic existence based on hunting and gathering, including hunting of the now extinct Pleistocene megafauna (e.g. mammoth, mastodon, ground sloth, dire wolf). However, many archaeologists now believe that Paleoindians in Florida practiced a more generalized subsistence strategy that included a variety of small game, plant foods and possibly marine resources. Because evidence of a coastal adaptation lies submerged beneath the gulf, the dependence of Paleoindian groups on estuarine and littoral resources remains uncertain.

Excavations at the Harney Flats site have contributed to the development of increasingly sophisticated models of early hunter-gatherer settlement (e.g. Daniel 1985) which take into account the adaptive responses of human populations to both short and long term environmental change. These models suggest that some Paleoindian groups may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than had previously been believed (Daniel 1985:264).
Figure 2. Map of the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast Archaeological Region (after Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:22).
Paleoindians tended to locate their living areas and campsites near sources of permanent fresh water, such as sinkholes and springs, and near outcrops of chert-bearing limestone (Waller and Dunbar 1983). Paleoindian sites are identified archaeologically by the presence of lanceolate-shaped projectile points and a variety of plano-convex, steeply flaked, unifacial scrapers (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:65-74). Bone pins and foreshafts are found in abundance in the rivers of north Florida, often in association with diagnostic Paleoindian tools or Pleistocene fauna (e.g. Purdy 1973).

There is very little evidence for Paleoindian burial customs. Only a few early prehistoric skeletal remains have been discovered in Florida. The best documented are disarticulated elements from the 13 meter ledge at Warm Mineral Springs that were found in association with charred wood radiocarbon dated at 10,500 B.P. (Clausen et al. 1975). Several other finds of human skeletal material have been touted as being of great antiquity including those from Vero Beach, Melbourne, and Sarasota (Gidley and Loomis 1926; Sellards 1940; Heilprin 1887; Simpson 1929, 1932). Cockrell and Murphy (1978) argue for accepting at least the Vero Beach and Melbourne finds based on stratigraphic data and osteological similarities to the Warm Mineral Springs skeletal remains. Some archaeologists, however, remain skeptical of an early age for these sites (Rouse 1950, 1951).

**Archaic Stage**

The Archaic stage of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:48). This stage is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic, 6500-5000 B.C., the Middle Archaic, 5000-3000 B.C., and the Late Archaic, 3000-1200 B.C.

Rising sea levels and a less arid climate resulted in a change in the floral and faunal species available for exploitation. Pine forests gradually replaced many hardwood forests and savannas, and estuarine zones developed along the coast. The Archaic adaptation is characterized by an efficient, seasonal exploitation of a variety of food resources including deer and other small game, hardwood nuts, and a variety of plants, as well as marine and freshwater resources including fish and variety of shellfish.

There is firm evidence that coastal resources were being heavily exploited during this period as evidenced by numerous shell middens of Archaic origin located along the gulf (e.g. Bullen and Bullen 1976; Braley 1978; Williams 1979; Goodyear et al. 1980). Many of these middens have become inundated by subsequent sea-level rise and are presently submerged archaeological sites (cf. Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

Archaic groups are thought to have used a more restricted territorial range than their Paleoindian predecessors, with some groups leading a sedentary or semi-sedentary existence at permanent
habitation sites. These large habitation sites were generally located on the coast or in marsh-riverine environment in the interior. Other types of sites, both coastal and inland, include quarries, hunting camps, butchering sites, and cemeteries.

Several Archaic sites in the Tampa Bay area, and particularly in the Hillsborough River basin, have been excavated in recent years including the Crystal Beach site (Wolf 1975), 8-Hi-450D (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981), the Wetherington Island site (Chance 1981, 1982), the Diamond Dairy site (Chance 1983), the Tampa Palms site (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), and the Ranch House site (Estabrook and Newman 1984; Estabrook 1986). Important excavations at interior sites include those at the Nalcrest site in Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973) and the South Prong I (Welch 1983), Mizelle Creek and Halls Branch (Estabrook 1990) sites in eastern Hillsborough County. The Archaic period component at the Myakkahatchee site in Sarasota County contains well preserved faunal remains providing information on aboriginal use of interior swamps and sloughs (Luer et al. 1987).

Archaic burial customs include the interment of the dead in ponds or sloughs. Two wetland burial sites have been discovered in the Central Gulf Coast region - the Hazeltine site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Republic Groves site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981). The Hazeltine site contained over 1000 burials as well as an associated village and midden area. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the slough cemetery was used from about 4830-3220 B.C. Radiocarbon dates from Republic Groves indicate a contemporaneous period of use from 4520-3745 B.C.

Orange Phase

The introduction of crude fiber-tempered pottery into the artifact assemblage of the Archaic aboriginals marks the beginning of the Orange phase sometime around 2000 B.C. The basic hunting and foraging subsistence pattern of the Archaic continued relatively unchanged. Sites containing Orange phase components in the Central Gulf Coast region include Maximo Point (Sears 1958) and the Canton Street site (Bullen et al. 1978) in Pinellas County and the Republic Groves site (Wharton and Williams 1980) in Hardee County.

Formative Stage

During the late Orange phase, described by Bullen (1959, 1971) as the Florida Transitional period (ca. 1200-500 B.C.), changes in technology and lifestyles occurred in Florida which mark the beginning of the Formative stage. Fiber-tempered wares began to be replaced by sand-tempered and limestone-tempered ceramics. Three different projectile point styles - basally notched, corner-notched and stemmed - all occur in relatively contemporaneous deposits. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions is suggestive of population movement and social interaction between culture areas. A more sedentary way of life became possible as prehistoric peoples refined their subsistence strategies to more efficiently exploit the estuarine resources of the Gulf Coast. Other changes include the possible use of cultigens (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:155).
By the end of the Transitional period, ceramic traditions were not so greatly mixed indicating increased regional differentiation. In the Tampa Bay area and to the south, sand-tempered plain became the dominant ceramic type while to the north in Pasco, Hernando and Citrus counties limestone-tempered wares dominated.

**Manasota Phase**

The first of the post-Transitional cultures to appear in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region was the Manasota culture which dates from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 800. Manasota peoples were primarily coastal dwelling and 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. Although a few interior sites have been documented including the Curiosity Creek site (Almy n.d.), Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) and Cypress Creek (Almy 1982), determining the nature and extent of Manasota interior occupation remains a major research emphasis (Hardin and Piper 1984).

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 interments are usually secondary bundles indicating that they were placed in a charnel house prior to interment. They are often accompanied by grave goods of exotic Weeden Island ceramics.

During its later stages, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weeden Island socio-political complex which is best known in northern Florida, southern Georgia, and Alabama - the recognized "heartland" of Weeden Island cultures. Present evidence suggests a date of ca. A.D. 200 (Brose and Percy 1974; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:112; Milanich et al. 1984:11) 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. 600-800. This stage of Manasota development is often referred to as "Weeden Island-related" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:96).

The type site for the Weeden Island culture, located in St. Petersburg, was partially excavated by Fewkes (1924) and Sears (1971). Today it is understood that this site represents a Manasota occupation containing exotic Weeden Island ceramics that were used for ceremonial purposes and as grave goods for the dead. Other Manasota components are present at the Bay Pines site (Gallagher and Warren 1975) in Pinellas County, and the Cockroach Key (Willey 1949; Bullen 1952), and the Thomas Mound (Bullen 1952) sites in Hillsborough County. In addition to the
inland sites discussed above, several low sand mounds have also been located in interior Hillsborough and Manatee Counties (Piper and Piper 1981; Deming 1975; Willey 1949).

Mississippian Stage

Safety Harbor Phase

The final prehistoric cultural manifestation along the central peninsula Gulf Coast is the Safety Harbor phase which was centered geographically around Tampa Bay. This phase, beginning about A.D. 800-1000 (Mitchem 1988:3), is typified by ceremonial centers with truncated temple mounds and open village plazas surrounded by middens (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:204-205), traits which 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 (Goodyear 1972; Bullen 1978; Willey 1949) 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 appear to have been practiced in the Tampa Bay region (Grange et al. 1979:17; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:210).

A subdivision of the Safety Harbor phase has recently been proposed by Jeffrey Mitchem (Mitchem 1988). From his work with Safety Harbor period burial mounds and ceramic sequences, Mitchem has identified temporal and regional differences in Safety Harbor culture. The four temporal phases are the transitional Englewood Phase (A.D. 800-1000), the Pinellas Phase (A.D. 1000-1500), the Tatham Phase (A.D. 1000-1567), and the Bayview Phase (A.D. 1567-1625). The Safety Harbor regional variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas and southern Pasco Counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1988:10).

Safety Harbor sites are primarily found on the coast and include the Safety Harbor site (Griffin and Bullen 1950) and the Tierra Verde site (Sears 1967) in Pinellas County. Buck Island (Bullen 1952) and the Picnic Mound (Willey 1949) in Hillsborough County represent sizable inland manifestations of the Safety Harbor culture. Use and/or occupation of the region’s interior is 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, but most consist of a few small, triangular shaped, Pinellas projectile points or a few sherds of Safety Harbor phase ceramics. Possible exceptions include the Orchard Fenceline site (8HR11) and the Mississippi Chemical site (8HRS) in Hardee County. Excavations at these sites indicate that they were short term (probably seasonal) habitation sites. Both have been radiocarbon dated to the Safety Harbor time period.
Acculturative Stage

Ethno-historical accounts by Spanish explorers and missionaries have identified the Safety Harbor peoples as Tocobago Indians, a subdivision of the Timucuan tribe. The historic Tocobago essentially continued the same social, political and economic pursuits as their prehistoric ancestors. The Spanish accounts describe Tocobago society as stratified, with a noble class, warriors, slaves and peasants. They were ruled by a supreme chief who lived at the town of Tocobago (the Safety Harbor site at present day Phillipi Park) while outlying villages and hamlets were ruled over by subchiefs.

The Tocobago, 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 in the Tampa Bay area in the first half of the 18th century (Neill 1968).

By the early 18th 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. A Seminole band under the leadership of Chief Billy Bowlegs settled near Lake Thonotosassa in Hillsborough County (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board n.d.:34). It is suspected that the village site occupied by the Seminole chief Osceola and his followers in 1836 was recently located in Citrus County near the east side of Tsala Apopka Lake. Other towns are reported to have been in the general vicinity of Tampa Bay, but their exact locations are not known (Fairbanks 1978:185; Mahon 1967:5).
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTARY REVIEW

The intent of this historical documentary review was to identify the possible locations of any historic sites or structures within the project area and to determine the potential historical significance of any such events. To this end, books, maps and manuscripts located at the University of South Florida Special Collections Department and Periodicals Department, Microfilm Section, the Tampa Public Library Special Collections Department, the Hillsborough County Historical Commission, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Lands, and Janus Research/Piper Archaeology were examined.

During the 16th century the Tampa Bay area was visited by a number of Spanish expeditions. The earliest contacts between the native population and Europeans were slave hunting raids. Since the enslavement of Caribbean-area natives was prohibited by the Spanish Crown, these outlaw expeditions to provide workers for the mines of Hispanola and Cuba were not recorded in official documents. Evidence for these slave raids is circumstantial; the most condemning indication of early raids comes from the familiarity with the Florida coast stated by the navigators of the earliest official coastal reconnaissance surveys (e.g. the pilot of the Narváez expedition Miruelo's comments recorded in Cabeza de Vaca 1542). The defensive reaction of the native population to the 1521 Ponce expedition and the 1528 Narváez expedition also circumstantially supports this assertion.

The first official expedition or "entrada" to the Tampa Bay area was in 1527-28 by the second governor of Florida, Pánfilo de Narváez. Since this entrada ended in disaster due to a misunderstanding of the geography of the Florida's Gulf Coast, the expedition narratives give great detail to the exact location of the expedition's movements. The most complete account of the Narváez entrada was written by the expedition's treasurer, Alvar Cabeza de Vaca. He places the landing site at a village on the shore of a narrow bay whose inlet is located about five leagues north of the mouth of a great bay, called at this time Miruelo's Bay. He describes the great bay as a fine harbor with six fathoms of water at its mouth and running seven to eight leagues inland (Cabeza de Vaca 1542). This description could place the landing site on or near Boca Ciega Bay, in southwest Pinellas County. According to Cabeza de Vaca, the expedition travelled on a one day march north to a large village, the capital of the local cacique, on the shore of this great bay. Here the Spanish provoked a military engagement with the villagers that resulted in the torture and disfigurement of the cacique, the death of the cacique's mother, and a number of other native casualties (Cabeza de Vaca 1542). This description corresponds with aboriginal sites in the Safety Harbor area, especially the Safety Harbor site (8PI2). The expedition marched north from this village following an inland route parallel to the coast and planned to rendezvous with the supply ships at the mouth of the great bay. Neither the ships nor the land forces encountered the bay and they lost contact with each other (Cabeza de Vaca 1542). About a year later a search and rescue party located the mouth of the great bay and sailed to its head and found the cacique's village (Cabeza de Vaca 1542). Two soldiers from the original party were captured and one, Juan Ortíz, survived (Elvas 1557).
The next Spanish expedition to the west coast of Florida was the 1539 entrada of Governor Hernán de Soto. A coastal reconnaissance was made along the west coast to find a suitable landing site by Captain Añasco prior to the main expedition's landing on 25 May 1539 (Elvas 1557). The geographic descriptions of the landing site and base camp are somewhat vague in the contemporary accounts and this has led to heated scholarly debate about their locations. The majority of modern historians agree that Tampa Bay is the Bahía del Espíritu Santo mentioned as the landing site in contemporary accounts (Milanich 1989:295-301).

Juan Ortíz was encountered by de Soto's soldiers on June 4. He told Governor de Soto of his captivity by the cacique in whose village the expedition was encamped, and related that he had never travelled more than ten leagues from the encampment site (Elvas 1557). The existence of Ortíz in the vicinity of the de Soto base camp site plus the Elvas description of the site as a village with a high mound located near the beach on the shore of Espíritu Santo Bay (Elvas 1557) could indicate that these events took place in the Safety Harbor area.

The de Soto expedition established a base camp near the landing site which consisted of a small fortified compound with a garrison of 100 soldiers (Elvas 1557). The majority of the garrison later marched north to join the expedition encamped at Apalache, but a few soldiers remained behind (Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés 1922:81; Hernandez de Biedma 1968:234-235). Since the entrada never returned to Florida, these men were evidently abandoned to fend for themselves. One of these soldiers, Juan Muñoz, was encountered by the Fray Luis Cancer mission during their ill-fated attempt to evangelize the Florida natives in 1549. The Cancer expedition sighted land on the west coast of Florida at 29° North, and then sailed south for eight days reconnoitering the coast looking for a good harbor. They found a large bay that was described as being six or seven leagues in length. The geographic descriptions given in the two primary accounts of the expedition indicate that the Dominican fathers probably encountered Muñoz at Tampa Bay. (Beteta 1549; García 1549).

In October of 1565 Governor Pedro Menéndez established Jesuit missions along the coast of Florida, including the mission of Carlos at Charlotte Harbor and the mission of Tocobaga at Tampa Bay (Gannon 1965:29). In March of 1567 Menéndez sailed into the Bay of Tocobaga with a group of about 30 soldiers, Captain Martinez de Coz, and Fray Rogel. The mission was established at the village of the cacique of Tocobaga. The mission consisted of 24 houses (Velasco 1571:161). The mission was abandoned in January of 1568 due to hostility shown by the Tocobaga (Solís de Merás 1964:223-230). The Tocobaga are believed to have lived on the north and west sides of Tampa Bay based on descriptions recorded in an account of a 1612 Spanish military expedition to the bay (Milanich 1989:299). The description given by Velasco of the location of the village of Tocobaga and the geographic features of the Bay of Tocobaga are very precise and detailed. From these data a clear identification of Tampa Bay as the Bay of Tocobaga can be made, and the village of Tocobaga can be located at the head "hasta al norte . . . donde se acaba" of the bay in the Safety Harbor vicinity (Velasco 1571:162-163). Velasco also states in the same entry that "La bahía de Tocobaga, por otro nombre del Espíritu-Santo ó de Miruelo," (The Bay of Tocobaga, or by its other names Espíritu Santo or the Bay of Miruelo). Thus he associates the same bay as being the site of the Narváez, de Soto, and
Menéndez expeditions (Velasco 1571:162).

The failure of the Jesuit mission at Tocobaga was the last attempt by the Spanish to colonize the Tampa Bay region. The British made no effort to settle the central Gulf Coast during their brief control of Florida in the 18th century. During the Second Spanish period a trading post was established on the eastern shore of Tampa Bay by Captain Vicente Folch y Juan. In 1793 a small garrison of soldiers and merchants manned this post for less than one year (Arsenault 1988:28).

By the early 18th century, the aboriginal peoples of peninsular Florida were decimated by disease and conflict. Groups of Creek Native Americans from Georgia moved into Florida where they collectively became known as Seminoles. They settled in northern Florida, tending small farms and raising cattle. Their presence in Florida went unchallenged by the Spanish and British. However, as more Euro-American settlers came to Florida in the early 19th century, conflicts began with the Seminoles over choice grazing and agricultural lands.

Early settlers in the Tampa Bay area appear to have had little trouble with the aboriginal inhabitants. Andrew Gonzalez farmed roughly 25 acres in 1808 on the west side of the Hillsborough River near its mouth. This area, known as Spanish Town Creek was the earliest European (Spanish) settlement in Tampa Bay (present day Bayshore Boulevard east of Magnolia). Gonzalez, along with his neighbors, had roughly 600 acres cultivated.

Richard S. Hackley bought a 11 million acre Spanish grant claimed by the Duke of Alagon on May 29th, 1819 (Tebeau 1971:124). This claim included all of Tampa Bay. Arriving by schooner in 1823, Robert Hackley, Richard Hackley’s son, chose the east bank of the Hillsborough River for his plantation site (Chamberlin 1968:12-13). Hackley’s title was not recognized by the U.S. Government when, the following year, Colonels Brooke and Gadsden selected the same site, which Hackley had so obligingly cleared, for Fort Brooke Military Reservation. Other early Euro-American settlers included Levi Collar (1824), who constructed a log dwelling on the west side of the Hillsborough River, and William Saunders, who established a general store in 1828. It was Sanders’ general store that became the civic center of the small village. Natives also gathered in residence, and for trade, in the shadow of the fort. Land titles for Euro-Americans were tenuous, partly because of treaties made with Native American groups, and partly because of the extent of the military reservation (Stafford 1973).

The first of the Seminole Wars began in 1818 when General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida. The brief bouts that took place during this war were localized in northern Florida. Once Florida became a U.S. Territory in 1821, the U.S. Government was more effective in dealing with the Seminoles and enacted a series of treaties detrimental to Seminole land holdings.

The Treaty of Moultrie Creek, signed in 1823, restricted the Seminoles to 4,032,894 acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967:50). The eastern half of present-day Pasco County and the northeast corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary (Mahon 1967:Rear fold-out map). The entire Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) proposed project
alignment is outside the 1823 reservation boundaries. The treaty was unpopular with the Seminoles, who recognized the agricultural inferiority of the reservation, and were reluctant to move.

As a consequence of this unrest, Colonel George Mercer Brooke was sent by the U.S. Army in 1824 to establish a fortification on that portion of the bay shore now occupied by the central city of Tampa. The only known inhabitants of the eastern bay shores, at that time, aside from the Spanish Town farmers mentioned above, were a few Cuban fishermen and a Florida Spaniard named Antonio Maximo Hernandez. Hernandez had been farming on the east shore since at least 1818 (Pizzo 1968:1). Along with the garrison, these residents established a village complete with a "Tampa Bay" post office in William Saunders' general store, making Tampa truly a frontier settlement.

Odet Philippe, a Frenchman, bought lots on what is now Tampa Street in 1830, where he rolled the first Tampa cigars. Philippe's estate, known as St. Helena, was situated in what is now Safety Harbor in coastal Pinellas County. Augustus Steele arrived in 1832 and was instrumental in getting Hillsborough County established in 1833, when it was much larger, and included what are today nine separate counties (Stafford 1973).

The treaties of Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833) followed ten years after Moultrie Creek and were designed to remove the Seminoles from Florida entirely. Resentment quickly escalated resulting in outbreaks of hostility that finally culminated in the Second Seminole War in 1835 (Mahon 1967:75-76, 82-83). The Seminoles quickly discovered that areas such as the Withlacoochee Swamp and Green Swamp provided safe hiding places from U.S. soldiers unfamiliar with Florida's swampy terrain. Seminole encampments within these massive wetlands were ephemeral as frequent moves were necessary to escape capture by the military.

Documentary sources indicate that there were no battles associated with the Second Seminole War fought in the immediate vicinity of the project area, despite the considerable activity associated with enlargement of the garrison at Fort Brooke, which was the only fortification near the project alignment. The Dade Massacre, which prompted the war, occurred north of present-day Dade City. Other early battles of the war centered in an area known as the "Cove of the Withlacoochee" (present-day Lake Tsala Apopka region, Citrus County) (Map 1836; Johnson 1836; Mahon 1967).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became headquarters for the Army of the South and main garrison for the Seminole wars. The Tampa Hotel, a 12 room structure, was built the same year. Augustus Steele was still trying to sell lots from Richard Hackley's dishonored claim as late as 1838.

An early Map of Florida, by J. Lee Williams (1837), shows Fort Brooke and a road or trail (name illegible) leading northward roughly along the line of the current I-275 corridor. A Map of the Seat of War in Florida (MacKay and Blake 1839) show another trail just west of the Hillsborough River running northward to/through Chocohattee Savanna. This trail was possibly another version of the same trail as on the Williams map, and more or less repeated, with
modifications, on an 1856 Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay (Ives 1856). This map shows the addition of a fork oriented towards the west, around the top of the Bay to St. Helena, Odet Philippine’s plantation. The first Tampa census (1840) lists 96 civilians and 356 military (Stafford 1973).

Until 1846 all land in Tampa was still officially owned by the U.S. Government and all non-military residents were, in effect, squatters. Therefore it is not to be expected that there were significant permanent structures beyond the immediate vicinity of Fort Brooke. After reduction of the military reservation from 16 miles square to four square miles, however, the newly-appointed County Commissioners hired John Jackson to survey and plat the town. The first County Courthouse was erected in 1847, bounded by Franklin, Madison, Lafayette and Monroe (now Florida Avenue) Streets. An 1847 Plan of the Village of Tampa, surveyed by John Jackson, in a pencil tracing, showed no sign of occupation beyond Twiggs, which is not yet a street but a boundary. A school was situated at Madison and Morgan Streets, and churches were lined up along Morgan Street. There was a market house at Morgan and Lafayette Streets.

The great hurricane of 1848 wiped out virtually all buildings constructed prior to that year. In September of 1848, a strong hurricane passed directly over the village of Tampa. All but five structures in the town were destroyed by the winds and storm surge created by the storm (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:46-47). The remains of the damaged structures were later found two to three miles upriver, suggesting the storm was strong enough to have damaged, or possibly destroyed any potential settlement within the project corridor.

But reconstruction was energetic and the community continued to grow through the 1850s. However, when Yulee’s railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Key was completed in 1861, the economic emphasis of the Gulf coast, including much of the shipping, shifted northward to Cedar Key. All known dwellings and business construction in early Tampa was south of Twiggs Street and east of the Hillsborough River, except Spanishtown and the sprouting of a few other shore communities south and west of the mouth of the Hillsborough River (Mormino and Pizzo 1983; Stafford 1973).

Fort Brooke became a very important installation during the Second Seminole War and figured prominently in the Native American removal program instituted by the government (Thomsen 1982). The fort was also a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles. Outlying homesteads and small forts were connected to Fort Brooke by a network of roads and trails. The 1852 plat maps indicate that several such trails crossed the project corridor (Florida Department of Natural Resources 1852). One trail lead west of the Hillsborough River and north though Section 14. A second trail lead east of the village, encountered the Spring used by the Military Reservation, and crossed the project corridor in Sections 17 and 18. This trail divided into two smaller trails just north of the proposed corridor. One trail became "Chocochatee Road" (Estabrook et al. 1990); the other formed the trail to Fort Foster (Fort Alabama) in northeast Hillsborough County (Estabrook et al. 1991). A third trail ran south of the Spring, south of the proposed alignment, and crossed Six-mile Creek.
The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on settlement in Florida. Publicity about the war discouraged new homesteaders and many of those who were already settled in Florida had to leave their homes and farms and seek safety within the confines of local forts. Often they abandoned their property and moved elsewhere.

The war ended in 1842 and in an attempt to encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory the Armed Occupation Act was passed that same year. The law 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 1971:149). While many settlers took advantage of this offer, the early U.S. survey (Department of Natural Resources 1847) did not record any homesteads within the project corridor as of 1847.

Tampa’s Oaklawn Cemetery was established in 1850, in what was then the northeast corner of the village. According to a photographic copy of an early (c. 1870) map of cemetery plot ownership, there were no Hispanic names represented anywhere in the cemetery, suggesting that the majority of the early town residents were primarily Euro-Americans (Tampa Public Library, Special Collections: Maps, n.d.).

Although Tampans were active in the Civil War, most notably by using their vessels as blockade runners, the town itself saw relatively little military action. Tampa was bombarded by the Federal Navy on at least two occasions: first on June 30, 1862, without significant damage to the town or its people, and again on October 17, 1862, when a small force was landed to destroy a couple of merchant vessels secreted up the Hillsborough River. The action was followed by a minor skirmish near Gadsden’s Point. Finally, in May of 1864, Union forces occupied Tampa without resistance and her fortifications were destroyed.

Reconstruction marked the beginning of a two-decade decline in Tampa. Military rule began in 1866, but only governed until 1869. In effect, aside from liberation of slaves, Tampa was not reconstructed, but confirmed in her decline, by the Civil War and its aftermath. The population of Tampa in 1861 was 885, down from the roughly 1,000 residents it reportedly had in the late 1850s. Tampa’s population declined, along with agricultural and economic activity, slowly but steadily to 796 inhabitants in 1870 and 720 inhabitants in 1880.

Several attempts to encourage homesteading included the 1866 Homestead Act. This Act allowed freedmen and southerners who had been loyal to the Union to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states in the south. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive the homesteads until after 1876 when, for the next twelve years, the same lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1971:266, 294).

Tampa’s revival received a boost, if not its initiation, from the arrival of Henry Plant’s railroad in 1883-84. By 1885 Tampa’s population had increased to 2,376. Economic growth was
explosive for several years, both with the railroad’s enhancement of Tampa’s value as a port, and with the migration of the cigar industry from Key West to Ybor City. Although an epidemic of yellow fever brought a pause in 1887, the Bay area continued to grow, not only with Ybor City’s economic stimulus, but with Plant’s additional construction of the City of Port Tampa in 1890. Port Tampa, located at the tip of the Interbay peninsula, immediately grew into yet a third bustling, complementary community which served as a focal point for Central Florida’s rapidly expanding citrus industry.

A Tampa City Directory (Webb 1886) suggests that there was a concentration of dwellings to the north and east of Oaklawn Cemetery, and inhabited primarily by African-Americans, which was known locally as "the Scrub." The Scrub began as a small settlement of worker’s houses around a lumber company. Many of the early inhabitants of the Scrub came from the Bahamas to work at the lumber mills which once lined the Hillsborough River (Pizzo 1980:51). During the 1890s, unemployed African-American lumberjacks from the interior regions of the State migrated to Tampa. Many of these people settled in this area, forming Tampa’s first African-American neighborhood. The Scrub was severely altered by 1960s urban renewal, and a housing project known as Central Park Village now occupies this location.

The State of Florida Tract Book records (Florida Department of Natural Resources n.d.) indicate that the land within the project corridor was first deeded to individuals, corporations, and railroads. This dispersement of land titles provides some insights into land-use patterns prior to the subdivision and platting of the proposed alignment. A list of the original landowners is as follows:

**Section 12:**

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<td>Fred A. Kammerer</td>
<td>NW 1/4</td>
<td>13 August 1883</td>
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<td>John Henry C. Jones</td>
<td>W 1/2 of SW 1/4</td>
<td>30 November 1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hopkins</td>
<td>E 1/2 of SW 1/4</td>
<td>30 November 1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Green</td>
<td>W 1/2 of SE 1/4</td>
<td>24 June 1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Robles</td>
<td>E 1/2 of SE 1/4</td>
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<td>Matthew P. Lyons</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Mathews</td>
<td>E 1/2 of NW 1/4</td>
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<td>Mathew Coe Hooper</td>
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<td>Constant Bourquardes</td>
<td>W 1/2 of SW 1/4</td>
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<td>Benjamin Taylor</td>
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<td>Thomas Jackson</td>
<td>SE 1/4 of SW 1/4</td>
<td>12 March 1868</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Mitchell</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E 1/2 of SE 1/4</td>
<td>16 October 1867</td>
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**Section 14:**  
Christopher L. Friebele  
Martha Ann McKay  
S. Taylor  
T.J. Mitchell  
Hugh A. Corley  
Phillip Collins  
William B. Henderson  
Matthew Hooper  

Lot 1  
Lots 2 and 3  
N½ of NW¼  
SW¼ of NW¼  
N½ of SW¼  
SE¼ of NW¼  
W½ of SE¼  
S½ of SW¼  
E½ of SE¼  

3 April 1876  
14 August 1876  
23 April 1883  
23 May 1885  
17 February 1885  
12 February 1885  
4 June 1883

**Section 15:**  
Thomas E. Jackson  
Henry C. Ferris  
Frank Johnson  
John W. Malone  
James McKay, Jr.  
Marion G. McLeod  
Thomas Fisher  

NE¼ of NE¼  
NW¼ of NE¼  
N½ of NW¼  
SW¼ of NE¼  
SE¼ of NW¼  
SE¼ of NE¼  
N½ of SW¼  
N½ of SE¼  
SW¼ of NW¼  
S½ of SW¼  
S½ of SE¼  

12 February 1885  
12 February 1885  
25 April 1889  
25 June 1885  
20 January 1876  
12 February 1885  
5 August 1876

**Section 16:**  
Henry W. Weeks  
Christopher L. Friebele  
Samuel L. Friebele  
Godfrey Glitz  
John Tinny  
James C. Klien  
James H. Dunn  
E.B.V. Hagle  
Isaac A. Pearce  

NE¼ of NE¼  
NW¼ of NE¼  
NW¼ of SE¼  
SW¼ of NE¼  
NE¼ of SE¼  
SE¼ of NE¼  
N½ of NW¼  
SW¼ of NW¼  
SE¼ of NW¼  
NE¼ of SW¼  
NW¼ of SW¼  
SW¼ of SW¼  
SE¼ of SW¼  
S½ of SE¼  

31 March 1885  
9 August 1881  
29 March 1877  
8 April 1876  
31 March 1885  
25 April 1883  
31 March 1885  
31 March 1885  
4 May 1876  
29 May 1877  
31 March 1885
## Township 29 South, Range 19 East

### Section 7:
- **W.K. Wingate**
  - NE¼
  - 30 April 1883
- **Edam Gross**
  - N½ of NW¼
  - 23 January 1879
- **Henry R. Benjamin**
  - S½ of NW¼
  - 30 June 1884
- **Charles Donaran**
  - SW¼
  - 23 January 1879
- **William Danfort**
  - SE¼
  - 4 October 1884

### Section 8:
- **George S. Wingate**
  - N½ of NE¼
  - 30 June 1884
- **Thomas B. Jackson**
  - S½ of NE¼
  - 1 July 1875
- **Horance G. Thomas**
  - N½ of SE¼
  - 1 December 1882
- **George A. Eichstadt**
  - E½ of NW¼
  - 23 January 1879
- **A.L. Aman**
  - W½ of NW¼
  - 30 August 1876

### Section 9:
- **Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad**
  - E½ of NE¼
  - 20 November 1896
  - E½ of SW¼
  - 5 January 1890
  - S½ of SE¼
  - 2 March 1893
  - NW¼ of SE¼
  - 30 June 1884
  - W½ of NE¼
  - 23 January 1879
  - E½ of NW¼
  - 17 January 1877
  - NW¼ of SW¼
  - 9 December 1879

### Section 10:
- **Charles Wageman**
  - NE¼ of NE¼
  - 15 October 1887
  - NW¼ of NE¼
  - 30 June 1884
  - NE¼ of NW¼
  - 30 June 1884
- **A.H. Hunt**
  - S½ of NE¼
  - 22 January 1878
  - N½ of SE¼
  - SW¼ of SE¼
  - SW¼ of SE¼
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<td>Abigail J. Hunt</td>
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<td>Adolphe Klaer</td>
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<td>NE ¼ of SW ¼</td>
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<td>John T. Lesley</td>
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<td>C.H. Dishong</td>
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<td>Simon Turman</td>
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<td>4 March 1879</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NW ¼ of SE ¼</td>
<td>26 January 1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Sanders</td>
<td>W½ of NW ¼</td>
<td>25 July 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Summerlin</td>
<td>N½ of SW ¼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NW ¼ of SE ¼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E½ of SE ¼</td>
<td>2 April 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.R. Mobley</td>
<td>S½ of SW ¼</td>
<td>1 November 1871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The earliest land transfers recorded near the project area were made in 1860 to Jacob Summerlin, an early Florida cattleman, and proclaimed "King of the Crackers." These lands, located in the southeast and southwest quarters of Section 17, abut McKay Bay, and were probably intended as a staging area for shipping cattle to Cuba. James McKay and William Hooker, two other early successful cattleman, shipped cattle from a similar staging area known as Hooker's Point located further south on the Bay.

A second early land transfer involved 120 acres in the northeast quarter section of Section 16, deeded to Simon Turman in 1861. This property lies along the trail identified on the 1852 Plat Map (FDHR Plat Map 1852) connecting Tampa with points east and south of the Bay area. In 1846, Simon Turman was the first president of the Board of County Commissioners (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:45) and was instrumental in the hiring of John Jackson to plat the town. By 1861, Simon Turman Jr. was the editor of the Florida *Peninsular*, but was killed in 1864 during the Civil War at the Battle of Resacca in Georgia (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:62).

The next flurry of land transfers occurred in 1876 when the Homestead Act of 1866 was repealed, and the remaining lands designated under this Act were opened to unrestricted sale. After 1876, these lands were available to anyone for $1.25 per acre. A 40 acre plot, the size at which many of these parcels were deeded out, cost $50.00. These land purchases lie within the better drained soils within this area. The distribution of these purchases indicates a fairly tightly-clustered homestead pattern of settlement. These purchases boarder the old military reservation boundaries and follow the established trails. The next series of land transfers occurred in the period 1881 to 1885 when much of the remaining undeeded land within the project corridor was transferred to private or corporate hands.

Ybor City was established in October of 1885 when Serafin Sanchez arranged for the purchase of land suitable for construction. The first factories were finished by the middle of 1886, and cigar production began the same year (Ellis 1977:20-21). A company known as the Ybor City Land and Development Company, with Vicente Martinez Ybor as president, offered land, buildings and other incentives to the cigar makers of Key West and Havana if they would relocate to Ybor City (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:98).

From its inception, Ybor City was a planned "company" town (Westfall 1985). New blocks, or sections of Ybor City were added as new factories were built. New factories required more workers, and workers required housing and support industries and institutions (i.e., grocers, housewares, churches, social clubs). Factories were typically established first, and then the worker’s houses were built around them. The houses were considered small, even by 1890s standards, and sold from $750 to $900 (Westfall 1985:14). The original settlement centered on 7th Avenue, and it was not until after 1893 that construction spread as far north as the proposed alignment (cf., Ellis 1977: Figure 4).

Conditions in the early settlement were typical of any small Florida town in the 1880s. Drinking water was scarce, but mud, swamps, and insects were in abundance. A few deep wells provided drinking water, and windmills and storage tanks were situated near the factories, but transporting
the water over unpaved streets became a problem. Early Ybor City residents, having come from Key West, adopted the Island's use of rooftop cisterns and rain barrels (Westfall 1985:15).

Ybor City construction hardly reached 13th Avenue on the north until around the turn of the century, and thereafter development was almost entirely in the form of residential blocks and small cigar factories. A massive fire swept through Ybor City, on March 1st, 1908, devastating a 17 square block area. The area destroyed by this fire could not be precisely determined. It is considered possible that some of the blocks along the proposed alignment within Ybor City were destroyed in this fire.

West Tampa was started by Hugh C. MacFarlane in what was then several hundred acres of swampy land west of the Hillsborough River. In 1892, the plans for West Tampa were set, modeled after the success of Ybor City, and by 1894 the area resembled a typical frontier town. The population was a mix of Euro-American, Cuban, Italian, and African-American people, although the area retained a heavy Latin affiliation (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:112).

The ethnic identity of West Tampa was essentially Hispanic, as in Ybor City, and cigar making was the main industry. In both Ybor City and West Tampa, housing consisted of small developments: rows of look-alike houses in elongated blocks transected lengthwise by alleys. Stores and small businesses clustered at intersections, particularly along Howard and Armenia Avenues. The two communities increased both in area and in density, as developers added blocks of houses, and individual homeowners crowded second and even third dwellings onto their separate lots.

It is interesting to note on the Sanborn maps that what were probably kitchens appear as small rear extensions of virtually all houses, lending the houses distinctive shapes, and that these extensions tended to expand and add further extensions rearward through time. In the mid-1890s, separate outhouses appeared suddenly and universally on the Sanborn maps at the rear corners of house lots, where in many Hispanic neighborhoods they straddle lot boundaries in a distinctive manner. Most of the outhouses were no longer present on the Sanborn maps of 1899. The uniform sharing of outhouses across lot boundaries appears to be unique to the Hispanic neighborhoods, while the Euro-American neighborhoods are distinguishable by outhouses which were separate for each dwelling, in the center of the rear/alley boundary or, downtown where blocks were square and lack alleys, tending to cluster towards the central area in each block.

Tampa Heights was not significantly populated until the 1890s, once again in large part due to construction of the Fortune Street bridge (Leonard 1978). But unlike Ybor City and West Tampa, its population was largely Euro-American, well-to-do business and professional people. Homes were larger, more diverse in form and style, and they tended to occupy larger lots than those in the Hispanic neighborhoods. Houses typically followed the Classic Victorian or Queen Anne style of architecture. Although some dwellings can be seen to have had sizable outbuildings, garages were uncommon until sometime after World War I.
It is clear from at least as early as Webb's Tampa Directory of 1886 (Webb 1886) that there had been a well-established African-American neighborhood in the area north and east of Oaklawn Cemetery, north of Harrison Street from Morgan or Jefferson to Nebraska Avenue. This region, often referred to as the Scrub, was situated between Ybor City and Tampa Heights. Dwellings within the Scrub tended to be small structures, often scattered helter-skelter in ill-defined blocks (cf., Pizzo 1980). Because of highly variable dwelling positions and setbacks, relative absence of street and alley definitions, this area appears on the maps as clusters of structures crowded together, or large, "company" structures clearly designed as "Negro Dwellings," especially in the vicinity of the railroad tracks and near the lumber yards that were located on the west side of this area. In the latter instances, outhouses were long, narrow, multiplex affairs. African-American oriented small businesses tended to align themselves on Central Avenue even before the turn of the century.

As a consequence both of its large Hispanic population and because of its proximity as a port, Tampa was an important supplier of arms and supplies for the Cuban revolution between 1895 and 1898. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Tampa became the primary staging area for the invasion army. Most of the military was stationed along the Interbay Peninsula, and near Port Tampa. However, several African-American regiments were stationed in Tampa Heights, and infantry and cavalry regiments were camped throughout the area now known as Seminole Heights, as far north as Buffalo Avenue and beyond, along the current I-275 corridor, as well as other units scattered on the eastern perimeter. A Map of Tampa and Suburbs, from the Land Office of Hendry and Knight, undated but of this period, shows military camp locations and names of landholders on the larger suburban plots. A photocopy of a map drawn by D.W. Everett, on file at the Tampa Public Library, details locations of specific military campsites.

The brief war brought an immense and sudden influx of business to Tampa, adding to the momentum of economic and population growth during the following few decades, when expansion of the city overflowed into the areas that are the subject of this investigation. According to the sequence of unpasted Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1895, 1899, 1903, 1915, 1922, and 1931), both West Tampa and Tampa Heights were established in the 1890s. The major impetus to the development of these areas was the construction of the Fortune Street Bridge over the Hillsborough River, and the introduction of efficient trolley car facilities made it practical to commute to and from these suburbs.

Seminole Heights began as a subdivision in 1913, bounded by Hillsborough Avenue north to Buffalo Avenue, and from Central Avenue to the Hillsborough River, thus lying a short distance to the west of the I-275 and the project alignment. The Sulphur Springs neighborhood began as a recreational spot and swimming hole for the village of Tampa. It first appeared on subdivision maps in 1886 (Simons-Sheldrick & Co. 1941: pl.VI). Sulphur Springs was developed as a resort in 1901 by Dr. J. H. Mills and, towards the end of the decade, was serviced by a trolley line from downtown Tampa. The resort was spectacularly improved by Josiah Richardson who, in 1925, added all the amenities required of a fully functioning community (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:157; cf., Sanborn maps 1915 and 1922). It remained a
working-class retreat and tourist resort until devastated by a flood in 1933. Most of the resort area lies slightly to the east of the current proposed alignment; its above-ground remains are currently the subject of preservation studies. While the Springs were actively visited from Tampa’s earliest times, the land surrounding the Springs was not subdivided until after 1900, before 1920 on the east of the I-275 corridor area, and after 1920 on the west (Simons-Sheldrick & Co.: pl. VI).

The development of residential areas around Sulphur Springs and, indeed, the aggressive development of the Springs proper, was part and parcel of the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. Real estate speculation was rampant, and the influx of tourists brought-in much needed capital. The completion of the Gandy Bridge in 1924 linked Tampa with St. Petersburg. David Davis sold, created, and developed Davis Island. D. Collins Gittett and Burks L. Hamner bought the area that was to become Temple Terrace in 1925. After the temple orange groves failed, the area was converted into a large-scale housing development.

In the light of economic growth after World War I, sports and leisure activities took on a new dimension in American culture. This growth was accentuated by the newborn movie and baseball industries, bringing an influx of visitors and migrants to the Tampa Bay area. Most residential development in the Sulphur Springs area is attributable to this period, when at least one major motion picture of the time (Birth of a Race, 1917) filmed scenes at the Springs.

The Florida Land Boom ended in 1926, due to economic events which were later to precipitate the world-wide Great Depression of the 1930s. Although Tampa’s real estate values suffered briefly disastrous setbacks and growth was considerably slowed, the Bay area suffered less from the direct effects of the depression than from its repercussions on the tourist and the cigar-making industries. Unemployment was as extensive here as elsewhere, during the 1930s, when Tampa’s economic problems and contrivances at their solution paralleled those of the state as a whole.

This historic documentary review has discerned that there is little evidence to suggest the presence of historic archaeological sites associated with the time periods prior to the Second Seminole War (1835) within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project area. Sites associated with the Fort Brooke Military Reservation and pre-Civil War period are possible, but their location may be difficult to predict. Such sites might include temporary military camps, isolated artifact finds (i.e., lost buttons, mini-balls, coins, lost personal items). These objects will likely be found near where the trail which connected Fort Brooke to Fort Foster/Fort King crosses the project area in the northwest corner of Section 17 and the northeast corner of Section 18.

Squatter homesteads from the pre-Civil War era are possible, but given the amount of land-modifying activities that have taken place since that time, identifying any such occupation may prove difficult. Sites associated with the Civil War and Reconstruction periods are possible, but unlikely, for many of the reasons stated above. The economic decline and loss of population would indicate that squatters were more likely to leave this area rather than enter it.
Settlement within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II EIS project corridor really began after 1875, with the outward expansion of the town of Tampa. The Homestead Act of 1876 provided a mechanism by which people were able to purchase land near town, but far enough away to still raise cattle and crops on small farmsteads. The structures associated with any farmstead which once may have existed within the project corridor probably have not survived, but trash and/or refuse pits from this period may still be found intact. These features are considered more probable along the corridor near the Hillsborough River in Sections 13 and 14 of Township 29 South, Range 18 East and Sections 16, 17, and 18 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East.

The period 1880 to 1900 saw the greatest influx of people and development to the project corridor. Within West Tampa and Ybor City, structures were typically inexpensive frame vernacular types, built in large numbers to house the masses of cigar workers. These structures typically were built along an entire elongated street, one structure to a 50x100 foot building lot. Outhouses were typically located along the back alley bisecting each block. Informant interviews suggest that the outhouses employed a "honey bucket" system, with waste being collected periodically along the alleys. Water was drawn from wells into cisterns placed roughly every other block. It is unclear how solid wastes (i.e., bottles, cans, broken household items) were handled during the earliest occupation of Ybor City and West Tampa. Ybor City, made part of the City of Tampa in 1887, would have had City sanitation services (cf., Ellis 1977:Table 1). West Tampa, as a separate municipality, would have had to handle its own waste disposal needs, until it too was made part of the City of Tampa in 1925. However, in both cases it is strongly suspected that refuse was often buried in the house yards.

Historic archaeological sites within Ybor City, Tampa Heights, and West Tampa may include privy pits, outdoor brick ovens, water cisterns, windmill foundations and/or pumping equipment, and trash/refuse pits. The privy pits and water cisterns would likely be found along the back alleys and near lot lines. Outdoor brick ovens were commonly placed in the middle of the backyards. Within Tampa Heights, these patterns may not hold up as outhouses, out-door ovens and trashpits may have been less systematically-placed.
LITERATURE SEARCH AND SITE FILE REVIEW

A search of the pertinent literature and records of the surrounding region was conducted including archaeological and historical assessments of other projects in close proximity to the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II project corridor, including the Crosstown Connector and the South Crosstown Expressway improvements. Archaeological sites are typically considered significant for the information they are thought to contain, or the data they have or might produce. Historic structures can be considered significant for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, architectural style, association with an important historic personage or event. Therefore, a consideration of archaeological sites and historic structures within the context of their respective regional settlement system is essential. A first approximation of settlement variability through time can be obtained by reviewing information regarding the known sites and structures in the area.

It is well known from many published sources (e.g., Stearns 1872; Vogelees 1879; Walker 1880; Shepard 1886; Moore 1900; Fewkes 1924; Hall 1928; Stirling 1930; Willey 1949; Bullen 1952, 1955; McCall 1974:200) that the Tampa Bay area was intensively occupied during prehistoric times. Most of these early researchers were concerned with coastal shell middens and large mound sites near the shore. Much of what is known about these sites comes from the information collected by these early investigators before the sites were destroyed.

This coastal research emphasis continues today with studies conducted along the shores of the northern half of Tampa Bay (e.g., Warren et al. 1967; Karklins 1968, 1970; Neill 1968; Goodyear 1968; Sears 1971) and in urban downtown Tampa. Work in the latter area has shown that undisturbed portions of aboriginal middens (Fisher 1979; Ste. Claire and B allo 1984; Hardin and Austin 1987, n.d.; Austin and B allo 1987), as well as various non-midden sites (Ellis 1977; Fisher 1979; Piper et al. 1981; Piper and Piper 1982; Hardin and Thomsen 1984; Hardin and Austin 1987, n.d.; Austin and B allo 1988) are still in existence beneath present-day Tampa. Diagnostic bifaces from these sites indicate Archaic period components while the pottery indicates occupation as late as A.D. 1100 and possibly to about A.D. 1650. In addition to prehistoric cultural deposits, major structural and artifact remains from the earliest days of historic Fort Brooke (1824-1882) and Tampa (ca. 1840) have been excavated (Piper and Piper 1980, 1982; Hardin et al. 1983; Hardin and Thomsen 1984; Austin n.d.).

Numerous cultural resources management surveys have been performed in north-central Hillsborough County within the Hillsborough River drainage north of the project area (e.g., McCullough and Fisher 1978; Grange et al. 1979; Jones 1979; McCullough 1979; Rom 1979; Piper et al. 1979; Wharton 1981; Piper et al. 1982; Williams et al. 1983; Deming et al. 1984; Austin et al. 1986; Williams and Ward 1986; Williams and Estabrook 1987). These surveys recorded numerous archaeological and historic sites. Many of these Phase I surveys resulted in Phase II and III archaeological investigations (e.g. Chance 1981, 1982, 1983; Gagel 1981; Almy 1982; Daniel 1982; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987; Palmer et al. 1981; Hardin 1983; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984; Williams and Estabrook 1987, 1988). Most studies focus on prehistoric lithic technology within the Hillsborough River Basin.
A Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted for the Interstate 75 By-pass Project in 1978 by Calvin Jones (Jones 1979) of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (formally the Division of Archaeological Resources). This survey located 31 sites, 13 of which were judged eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As a result of this survey, mitigative excavations were conducted at several sites including the Wetherington Island site (Chance 1981, 1982), the Deerstand site (Gagel 1981; Daniel 1982), the Fletcher Avenue site (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981), the Fowler Avenue Bridge site (Palmer, Dunbar, and Clayton 1981), the Landfill site (Hardin 1983), the Diamond Dairy site (Wharton 1983; Chance 1983), and the Harney Flats site (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987).

Fourteen previously recorded archaeological sites have been recorded near the Interstate 275/Interstate 4 and the Crosstown Connector portions of the project corridor. Nine of these resources contain solely prehistoric components, and five contain both historic and prehistoric components. All of these sites exist near, or within the vicinity of this portion of the project corridor. No previously recorded archaeological sites are known to extend into any portion of the proposed project alignments.

Two sites were recorded near the proposed project alignments during the 1950s by William Plowden - 8HI183 and 8HI178. 8HI183 is known as the Columbus Drive site. It was recorded in 1953 by Plowden and its precise location is not known. The site location was described as "south of Columbus Drive, just east of the Seaboard Railway tracks in the Gary section of Tampa." It was reported to be contained within an oak thicket one mile north of McKay Bay. The site was estimated by cover roughly one-half a city block. The original site form also states that the site was excavated during the 1930s. From the above site location description, two site locations are possible: one at the southeast corner of Columbus Drive and the CSX Transportation right-of-way and west of 34th Street, the other at the southeast corner of the CSX Transportation right-of-way and Columbus Drive west of 40th Street. Both possible locations are situated roughly one-half block north of the proposed alignment. Both of these areas were investigated to the extent possible, but no evidence of site 8HI183 was discovered.

Site 8HI178 was a prehistoric burial mound recorded by Plowden in August of 1952. The site was discovered during clearing for the construction of Adamo Drive (State Road 60). The site had been situated roughly 60 meters (200 feet) east of 50th Street. It was described as being at the edge of the tidal flat and at the beginning of the pine flatwoods. No cultural affiliation was given for the mound. It was destroyed by the construction of State Road 60.

8HI325 is also known as the Buffalo Avenue site. It was discovered and recorded in 1972 by students and faculty at the University of South Florida, Tampa. The site is situated north of I-4 and south of Buffalo Avenue at the northeast corner of a borrow area now filled with water. This location differs from that provided by the Florida Master Site File, which reports the location to the south of I-4. No description of the artifacts is provided on the site form, but Dr. J. Raymond Williams remembers the site as having been a lithic scatter exposed, and considerably disturbed, by the construction of I-4 and the adjacent borrow area. It is considered likely that the prehistoric remains first identified as 8HI325 were later re-identified as 8HI1079.
The Overburden site (8HI1079) is situated at the northwest corner of a borrow area west of the intersection of Buffalo Avenue and I-4. The site was identified in 1983 by FDOT archaeologist William Browning. Browning describes the site as a lithic scatter severely disturbed by borrow activities. Browning’s map shows the incorrect location for 8HI325 (south of the Interstate), a location likely obtained from the Florida Site File. Sites 8HI325 and 8HI1079 are probably duplicate designations for the same archaeological site. Either way, the site has been severely disturbed by road construction and borrow activities, and was not considered significant by its recorders. This site is situated north and east of the eastern project boundary of the TIS-EIS project alignment.

Site 8HI426 was excavated in 1976 by students from the University of South Florida prior to the construction of buildings for the Ybor City campus of the Hillsborough Community College. 8HI426 was the designation given to the 1500 block of 10th Avenue. The site is bounded on the west by 15th Street and on the east by 16th Street. Tenth Avenue provides the northern boundary, and 9th Avenue the southern. The site is situated three blocks south of the TIS-EIS alignment corridor. Thirteen weeks of excavation conducted within this block established both its prehistoric and historic occupations. Prehistoric artifacts from the Middle Archaic (ca. 5000 B.C.) thorough the Safety Harbor phase (900 - 1528 A.D.) were recovered from the edge of what was once a marshy wetland. Historic occupation dates from the earliest settlement of Ybor City (ca. 1885) through modern (1960s) urban renewal.

Sites 8HI2147 and 8HI2148 were recorded in 1985 by students at the University of South Florida, Tampa. Site 8HI2147 is the lot situated at 1714 4th Avenue in Ybor City. The lot contained a small wood frame structure that had been torn-down and the lot cleared of building debris prior to the testing. The students report recovering mainly iron fragments, tin cans, glass, and modern ceramics from clearly disturbed contexts. They also encountered a prehistoric component consisting of waste flakes and a sand-tempered plain sherd.

Site 8HI2148 is the designation given the city block contained between 8th and 9th Avenues and 18th and 19th Streets in Ybor City. Limited shovel testing conducted by the University of South Florida suggested that most of the area had been extensively disturbed by the removal of the structures during the City of Tampa’s Urban Renewal project of the 1960s. Artifacts were scarce - only a small amount of historic material and a few prehistoric waste flakes were recovered from this location. The site is located four blocks south of the alignment corridor.

The South Crosstown Expressway was first investigated in 1978 by Henry Baker and Michael McGuire of what was then the Division of Archives, History, and Records Management (now DHR) (Baker and McGuire 1979). This investigation identified two archaeological sites, 8HI537 and 8HI538, relocated site 8HI411, and identified the area reportedly containing the Bell Homestead, a second Seminole War era occupation associated with Fort Brooke. This investigation was later followed by additional research conducted by Janus Research/Piper Archaeology, in association with Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Piper et al. 1981). The later investigation focused on the portion of the original Crosstown project corridor between Morgan Street and Nebraska Avenue.
Site 8HI537 was first defined by a sparse scatter of waste flakes from the production of stone tools recovered from three posthole tests conducted by Baker and McGuire. These tests (T.P. 1-4) were conducted west of Morgan and north of Platt Streets. This debris was, at that time, believed to be part of a larger Archaic period site situated within downtown Tampa. Site 8HI538 is described as a thin scatter of lithic artifacts discovered in a low hammock east of the Palm River and north of Palm River Road. This site was not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Baker and McGuire 1979:37).

Site 8HI411 was first recorded by Harry and Jacquelyn Piper in April of 1974. The site was brought to the attention of the Pipers by Bradley Cooley, a local avocational archaeologist. Bradley had earlier written a short essay about some of the lithic artifacts recovered from this site (Bradley 1970). The site was originally thought to be a shell midden situated on the edge of a drainage canal south of State Road 60 (Adamo Drive) and east of U.S. Highway 41. Baker and McGuire (1979) tested this location during their 1978 fieldwork, but failed to identify any portion of the site extending into the proposed right-of-way for the Crosstown Expressway. They do, however, describe the lithic component at the site, and the extensive amount of damage the site had sustained by 1978 from modern dredge-and-fill activities and from looters.

Baker and McGuire (1979:36) recommended that additional testing be conducted for the western portion of the South Crosstown Expressway corridor to define the eastern boundary for 8HI537 and to test for the presence of any materials associated with either Fort Brooke or the Bell Homestead. This additional testing was conducted in 1980 by Janus Research/Piper Archaeology in association with Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Four previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8HI966, 967, 976, and 1039) were recorded during this study. All are situated in downtown Tampa near the western end of the South Crosstown Expressway Eastern Extension project area. None of these sites was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Piper et al. 1981:71). Neither the eastern boundary for 8HI537 nor the Bell Homestead were located during this investigation, however.

This site file review and literature search suggests that although few prehistoric sites had been recorded for the area containing the alignment corridor, the few investigations that have been performed all have recorded some evidence of prehistoric use of this area. Investigations of historic sites, or the locations that had formally contained structures, all recorded some evidence of historic debris, trash, or artifacts in the yards, as would be expected. However, it appeared that when structures were removed from the property prior to testing, the historic archaeological deposits were often disturbed.
PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN - PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The background and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, have contributed to the formulation of project specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II preferred alignment. The designation of zones of site potential and decisions regarding site significance were based on previous research conducted within the Gulf coast region.

A major focus of anthropological research is the relationship between human social groups and their environment. Interpretations of observed settlement patterns are often dependent on the contextual/functional relationship between site location and the natural environment. The combination of different environmental and ecological variables such as topography, soils, hydrology, and climate, determined what types of resources would have been available for human exploitation. The particular settlement-subsistence strategies employed by prehistoric and early historic groups tend to reflect a least cost/least risk solution for the efficient exploitation of locally available resources (e.g. Smith 1975; Jochim 1976; Christenson 1980; Earle 1980). Changes in subsistence-settlement patterning, therefore, reflect changing solutions (adaptive strategies) for coping with the local environment through time.

Cultural resource assessment surveys in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast regions have demonstrated that certain environmental locales were preferred for prehistoric and early historic people. 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 (Deming and Almy 1984:17). 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 (Wharton 1984; Almy et al. 1984; Ste. Claire et al. 1985).

Several authors have proposed models for the subsistence-settlement patterns of the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region. Several of these models deal with adaptation and settlement on a regional basis, while others, particularly those postulated for the later periods, are environment-specific. These models fall into basic types: models based on the aggregate assemblages of lithic chipping debris and discarded stone tools (Waller and Dunbar 1977; Goodyear 1979; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Chance 1983; Daniel 1985) and those models developed from the analysis of coastal midden assemblages and from CRM surveys conducted for areas of inland Hillsborough, Manatee and Polk Counties (Padgett 1974, 1976; Wharton and Williams 1980; Johnson 1981; Hardin and Piper 1984).
A distinction should be made between technological organization and mobility strategies (Binford 1978, 1979, 1982). Technological organization is the way human groups use, organize, create and distribute a given technology to exploit their effective environment. Technological organization of stone tool assemblages could be expressed in several ways: the use of a cryptocrystalline lithic resources, the use of highly-curated, functionally specialized stone tool assemblages, or the use of an "embedded" lithic procurement strategy to insure a dependable supply of lower quality, but easily replaced stone for making tools. Each of these examples of a technological organization would have produced a corresponding archaeological signature. Each strategy would have resulted in a distribution of chipping debris, broken and discarded tools across a landscape. The pattern of lithic discard characteristic of a given technological organization may or may not reflect the pattern of residential mobility employed by the group using that particular mode of technological organization.

The settlement models postulated for the earliest periods, the Paleoindian and Early Archaic, are pan-Florida and suggest a settlement pattern restricted by water availability and the availability of the high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian and Early Archaic tool assemblages were made. These models clearly assume a high correlation between technological organization and residential mobility. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their study of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of these time periods are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns. This suggests a somewhat more restricted settlement pattern than postulated for other Paleoindian groups in eastern North America. Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement appears to have been restricted, or "tethered," to sources of fresh water (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169) and cryptocrystalline lithic sources (Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983).

Daniel (1985) has also proposed a settlement pattern for the Middle Archaic stage. During the Middle Archaic, rainfall increased, water became much less restricted, and a new technology for producing high-quality stone - thermal alteration, came into wide-spread use (Ste. Claire 1987). Middle Archaic settlement patterns are believed to be associated with movements of groups along river basins (i.e., Hillsborough River, Alafia River), with bands or groups exploiting specific river drainage. Daniel (1985:265) postulated that a seasonal dichotomy existed between upland and lowland Middle Archaic sites. Aggregate base camps were located along the upland boundaries of the Polk Uplands and occupied during the fall and winter months. These upland sites are thought to be larger, and contain a greater variety of functionally-defined tools. These sites should also contain tools related to "maintenance" activities. Dispersed residential camps were occupied in the Coastal Lowlands physiographic zone during the summer months. Daniel predicts these lowland sites would be smaller, more numerous, and exhibit a smaller number, and a more limited variety, of tool types. These sites are thought to contain tools related to "subsistence" activities. The lack of tool forms at these sites may also reflect an orientation towards activities that did not require the use of stone tools.

Based on some of the first large-scale cultural resource management surveys done in the 1970s, Padgett (1976) proposed a set of ideas that came to be called the "hinterland hypothesis." This
model organized the extent of the southern central Gulf Coast archaeological area into three environmental zones: coastal, riverine, and hinterland (inland). Different socio-economic activities were proposed for each zone. Padgett proposed that the hinterland was exploited primarily as a hunting area only during the late Archaic and Safety Harbor periods. Use of this area during the intervening cultural periods was thought to be lacking (1976:30-31). The projected site type for the hinterland zone was the small, limited-use extractive site. At the time, this equated with small, sparsely evidenced sites, usually lithic, that produced few tools and small flakes. More permanent village sites were thought to have been in better-drained, riverine, or coastal zones.

The antithesis to the hinterland model was offered by Wharton and Williams (1980). They proposed that the advent of agriculture in the Peace River drainage resulted in the eclipse of the Gulf Coastal religious and political centers by new ones in the interior. At present, the available site distribution data appears to support their proposition; however, no evidence for domestic plants has been recovered from any site within the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological area. Recent surveys and excavations have documented the presence of habitation sites, burial mounds, and at least one temple mound in this interior zone (e.g., Deming 1976, Wood 1976, Wharton 1977, Ellis 1977, Wharton and Williams 1980; Piper and Piper 1981; Piper et al. 1982) suggesting that this region functioned as more than just a procurement area for coastal dwelling groups.

Luer and Almy (1981:149) have proposed a culture trait/settlement model for the middle Woodland period. They take the hinterland hypothesis one step further, by stating that the Gulf coast and Peace River basin represent two "similar but distinct" cultural areas. They have identified the prehistoric culture group occupying the Gulf coast as the Manasota culture. As they define it (Luer and Almy 1979, 1982), the Manasota culture was principally a coastal adaptation which first appeared about 500 B.C. and continued until roughly A.D. 800 (Luer and Almy 1982:37).

According to Luer and Almy (1982:39-44), the Manasota/Weeden Island-related settlement pattern was one of permanent residence on the coast for most of the year with occasional, probably seasonal forays into the interior to obtain game, plants, or other resources. The catchment or procurement area of these groups is thought to be 30 kilometers (18 miles). They use the term "inland from the shore" to differentiate this area from interior regions such as the Peace River basin (Luer and Almy 1982:51). The Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II study corridor lies within both the coastal and "inland from the shore" catchment areas.

Hardin and Piper (1984) have questioned the validity of the criteria used to define these boundaries, and in the process have raised questions about the entire Manasota settlement model. Citing data from several interior sites located within the Peace River drainage, they suggest that aboriginal groups possessing a Manasota material culture may have inhabited these interior areas on at least a temporary basis. As they observe, one of the problems with the Manasota concept is that the culture has been defined on the basis of patterned traits observed primarily at coastal sites. Little is known about how non-coastal sites articulated with the primary population centers
on the Gulf. Because of their generally small size, it has been assumed that these sites represent short term, special-use campsites (e.g., Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:207; Luer and Almy 1982:43). However, as noted above, other researchers (e.g., Wharton and Williams 1980; Hardin and Piper 1984) have suggested that some of the larger, non-coastal sites may represent permanent or semi-permanent (seasonal) habitation sites.

Hardin and Piper (1984) also make a distinction between cultures and polities and suggest that two different political entities, one occupying the coast and the other the interior drainage of the Peace River, could share a similar material culture. The debate remains unresolved in part because of the lack of detailed studies of interior sites, particularly with regard to season of occupation, as well as the difficulty in identifying cultural differences in the plain ceramic wares that dominate the archaeological assemblages of southwest Florida sites.

Grange et al. (1977) have developed the concept of the "micro-hinterland" in an effort to understand the aboriginal utilization of marginal environments, like pine flatwoods. The "micro-hinterland" is an environmental zone characterized by flat relief and poor drainage that is located peripheral to environmental locations more conducive to permanent settlements (i.e., coastal areas or upland ridges). When sites are found in such environments, it has been assumed that the availability of food or other resources was the determining factor that influenced site location (Grange et al. 1977; Deming 1980; Piper et al. 1981). This implies that these areas were used primarily for extracting locally available resources. The types of sites found in these environments tends to support this.

There is also one kind of archaeological site occasionally found in wetland/swamp environments. Human burial interments from the Archaic stage (8500 to 4000 years B.P.) have been discovered in Florida wetland environments. The Bay West site (Beriault et al. 1981) in Collier County, the Hazeltine site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the Republic Groves site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), and the Windover site in Brevard County (Doran and Dicken 1988), are noted examples of Archaic wetland burials. Beriault et al. (1981) have suggested that Archaic wetland burials are more likely to occur adjacent to large, upland Archaic village sites.

**Prehistoric Archaeological Site Location Model**

The designation of zones of archaeological site potential were based on previous research conducted within the Gulf coast region and in conformance with the guidelines set forth in Part B, Scope of Services, Cultural Resource Assessment. Considerable discussion about the validity of site predictive models and the various environmental variables that can be used abounds in the archaeological literature (i.e., Almy 1978; Grange et al. 1979; Grange and Williams 1979; Deming 1980; Piper et al. 1982; de Montmollin 1983). A brief synthesis of these works will be presented here; the reader is directed to any or all of these works for an extended background discussion on the variables employed in this study.
Four environmental factors are employed in predicting prehistoric site potential: soil type (soil drainage), distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, and relative elevation. Soil type and relative elevation deal with the water drainage pattern found in a particular area. Soils with an organic pan, with underlying marl or clays, and with slow to moderate internal drainage tend to retain water or be inundated. Areas with a low elevation relative to perched water systems tend to be wet or inundated. Although wet areas can contain abundant wildlife and plant resources, they make poorer habitation areas when better drained locations are available.

Freshwater is an important resource for prehistoric aboriginals, as the need for water is universal. Much of the study corridor is within the 100 feet (30 meters) distance to fresh water. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleo-Indian and early Archaic stages (14,000 to 6000 B.C.), when the perched water system was much more restricted. Access to water during these early periods would have been from sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers.

Hardwood hammocks (hydric, mesic, or xeric) provide a variety of resources which would have been exploited by the aboriginal inhabitants of this region. Hydric hardwood hammocks can contain abundant animal and plant life, particularly a variety of tubers. Mesic hardwood hammocks contain hickory and cabbage palms which produce edible results, also ash and elm, woods that are known to have been used for specific purposes, i.e., bows, canoes, mortars, dart shafts (cf., Newson and Purdy 1983). Often areas of higher relative elevation correspond with better drained soils or the presence of hardwood hammocks (xeric and mesic).

Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity

High site potential zones are defined as those areas of extensively to moderately well-drained upland locates within 100 meters (330 feet) of a wetland or body of freshwater (i.e., lake stream, or sinkhole). These zone have been designated by dense shading on a map of the project corridor (Figure 3). These zones will be surface inspected and subsurface testing will be spaced at roughly 25 meter (82 foot) intervals.

Moderate site potential zones are defined as those poorly-drained locales within 100 meters (330 feet) of a wetland or body of freshwater and better-drained upland locales beyond 100 meters (330 feet) from a wetland or water source. These zones have been designated by medium shading on a map of the project corridor (Figure 3). These zones will be surface inspected and tested at roughly 50 meter (165 foot) intervals; in areas within 100 meters (330 feet) of water, this interval will be shortened to 25 meters (82 feet).

Low site potential zones are defined as those areas of poorly to very poorly drained upland locales beyond 100 meters (330 feet) of a wetland or body of freshwater. These zones have been designated by fine shading on a map of the project corridor (Figure 3). Low site potential zones will be surface examined and subsurface testing will be conducted on a roughly 20 percent
Figure 3. Map of the proposed Tampa Interstate Study - EIS Project Corridor indicating the areas of archaeological site potential.
sample of this zone. Surface inspection will be conducted in those areas adjacent to or between areas of high and moderate site potential, or in low potential zones designated for subsurface testing. Subsurface testing will be conducted at roughly 100 meter (330 foot) intervals within these designated areas.

The portion of the project area associated with the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway improvements had been previously surveyed by Baker and McGuire in 1978. Portions of this corridor were subsequently re-investigated by Janus Research/Piper Archaeology in 1981. Our investigation focused on bringing the 1978 and 1981 investigations up to current PD&E standards. Given the amount of disturbance caused by the construction related to the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway, field investigations were mainly limited to areas of new right-of-way acquisition not previously investigated by Baker and McGuire or by Janus Research/Piper Archaeology in 1981.

Due to the extensive built environment of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A Task II project corridor, more extensive use of judgmental surface inspection and subsurface testing was employed. Shovel tests were dug at the designated interval (i.e., 25, 50, or 100 meters) within the defined probability area whenever possible. This testing regime was augmented with judgmental shovel tests and surface inspections that where performed at any locale that, in the opinion of the Principal Investigator, was deemed a likely spot to find a site, irrespective of the area's site potential category.
FIELD AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES - PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Field Methods

During the archaeological portion of the field survey, surface inspection and subsurface testing techniques were employed to locate and evaluate archaeological sites. Subsurface testing employed conventional shovel testing throughout the investigation. In total, 603 shovel tests were dug during the course of this investigation.

Prior to the start of the field work, zones of archaeological site potential, soil drainage, and vegetation characteristics were designated on maps of the project corridor. Shovel tests were circular, roughly .5 m in diameter. They were dug to a minimum depth of one meter, and often reached 1.1 m in depth. In some instances, disturbed soil, obstructions, and pit slumping due to water intrusion inhibited excavation to one meter. When cultural materials were discovered during testing, measurements and careful notes were taken to record the level and context in which these materials were recovered.

Shovel tests were placed systematically along transects and judgmentally at intervals determined by the site potential zone of the particular area and by local conditions. Two parallel transects were often employed, one on each side of the existing right-of-way. Testing often took place off the current pavement and drainage ditches, but still inside the proposed right-of-way. Testing was usually performed at the specified interval unless obvious ground disturbance or standing water was encountered. The field crews were instructed to place additional shovel tests in areas within the right-of-way they deemed likely spots for sites, irrespective of the testing interval. All excavated soil was screened through 6.4 mm (¼ inch) hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames.

The number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test performed. Field notes also included a count, provenience, and description of any cultural materials encountered. The location of all shovel tests were recorded on 1"=100’ aerial photographs. All artifacts discovered during the surface inspection were collected, bagged by area, and their location marked on the project aerial maps.

In areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent construction clearing, and building demolition, a careful surface inspection was undertaken. All were carefully inspected for the presence of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. Whenever possible, artifacts were recovered in place, with both the vertical and horizontal position of the artifacts recorded. Suspected artifact concentrations were excavated with hand tools, but no features were encountered. A complete photographic record of the excavations was maintained. Had carbonized material been encountered, a sample would have been taken for radiocarbon (C¹⁴) dating analysis.
Laboratory Procedures

Ceramic Analysis

All ceramics recovered during the excavations and site testing were returned and processed at the laboratory facilities at Janus Research/Piper Archaeology. Ceramic artifacts were carefully brushed clean of sand and dirt, and allowed to air-dry. All of the fragments recovered were sufficiently hard so that additional stabilization of these remains was not required. All broken sherds were rejoined. Each sherd was then examined microscopically to determine the type of temper used, to identify aplastic inclusions, manufacture techniques, and interior and exterior surface treatments.

Because of the limited number of specimens, a detailed comparison of these artifacts was not performed. Their numbers, distribution, weights, and gross aplastic inclusion categories were recorded for further comparisons to other inland site ceramic assemblages. Two major ceramic types were identified during the analysis. The major ceramic categories used in this investigation are modified after Mitchem in Welch (1983) and Estabrook and Newman (1984). A definition and discussion of the categories employed is provided below.

The largest number of sherds recovered from sites in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast Region are identified as sand-tempered ceramics. These sherds are often undecorated, but decorative variants (e.g., incised, punctate) are sometimes recovered. While this category is not a formal type, its use has become widely accepted. This category now subsumes Glades plain and Glades Gritty ware (Goggin 1939, 1940), Residual plain and Weeden Island plain (Willey 1949). It is found at sites dating from the Florida Transitional phase through the Historic era (Bullen 1955; Luer and Almy 1980), thus is not a good chronological indicator.

St. Johns ceramics are found at sites throughout most of peninsular Florida. This type was first described in south Florida as Biscayne Chalky ware (Goggin 1940). The St. Johns name has now come into common use. A soft, chalky feel and the presence of sponge spicules in the paste are the identifying characteristics of this type. The core is often dark gray or black, and the surface tan to buff.

St. Johns ceramics were at one time considered to be a trade item produced along the St. Johns River in northeast Florida (Crusoe 1971:41; Sears 1982:25-27). Current research along the Gulf coast suggests that St. Johns ceramics were locally made, using local clay resources (Mitchem 1986:69-70). Dr. Jeffrey Mitchem (Welch 1983:149) feels that clays that contain sponge spicules occur in the central Florida region, but have yet to be identified. Dr. Sam Upchurch, a geologist at the University of South Florida, has indicated that sponge spicules occur naturally in local swamp environments and should be present within some clay resources (Upchurch 1984: personal communication).

St. Johns ceramics first appear at sites just after the occurrence of fiber-tempered pottery at sites along the St. Johns River (Griffin 1945). It is usually associated with the Florida Transitional
phase, roughly 1200-500 B.C. (Bullen 1959; Bullen and Askew 1965). St. Johns Check-stamped ceramics were introduced in northeast Florida around A.D. 800 (Bullen and Sleight 1960:36-37; Bullen 1965). Check-stamped ceramics are thought to have been introduced in west central Florida about the same time (Bullen 1971; Bullen and Bullen 1976). This ceramic type is often used as a marker for the St. Johns II period on the east coast (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:162) and the late Weeden Island-related and Safety Harbor phases on the Gulf coast.

Lithic Analysis

All stone artifacts recovered during the survey and site testing were returned and processed at the laboratory facilities at Janus Research/Piper Archaeology. Lithic artifacts were carefully washed clean of sand and dirt, when necessary, and allowed to air-dry. Certain specimens required the use of soap and a soft-bristled brush to remove extraneous surface debris. All materials were processed by their test pit provenances; all lithic specimens were washed, dried, and inspected as a group. Lab procedures and analyses were employed that were necessary to meet project objectives. These were conducted and completed in the most cost efficient and effective manner possible.

Initial sorting of the artifacts was done during the re-bagging of materials after they had been allowed to dry. Lithic artifacts were initially separated into two categories: waste flakes and form tools/manufacture failures. Any tool forms, manufacture failures, or suspected utilized flakes that had not been identified in the field were removed, bagged separately, and set-aside for a more thorough inspection. Debitage, or waste flakes, were returned to the test pit or general level bags.

Raw material provenance determinations were made under 10x to 70x magnification under white light. Specimens were sometimes dampened to make rock fabric and key index fossils easier to identify. Each specimen was compared to published descriptions and to samples recovered from various known quarry locations within the Tampa Bay region. Determinations were made based upon the identification of specific index fossils, rock fabric, color, and other inclusions after Upchurch et al. (1982) and Goodyear et al. (1983).

All lithic materials were microscopically examined at least once for evidence of use damage. All examination was performed using a Bausch and Lomb Stereozoom Seven binocular microscope. Illumination was provided by either a fiber optic 12 point ring illuminator or a duel-element spot illuminator. Scans for use-damage were performed at lower magnification, 10 to 30 power. The final use-wear determination observations were performed using 40 to 70 power.

Investigations by Keller (1966), Brink (1978), Tringham et al. (1974), Odell (1980, 1981), Odell and Odell-Vereecken (1980), Vaughan (1985), Ballo (1985), and others, have demonstrated that the use of stone tools on various materials will result in characteristic edge scarring. Edge scarring in the form of scalar, hinge, and step fractures, polish, and edge rounding provide
evidence of the kind of material worked. The location of the damage suggests the mode of tool activation, i.e., cutting and/or slicing, drilling, scraping or chopping.

The edge angle is the angle formed by the intersection of the dorsal and ventral surfaces of a tool. The edge angle of all tools was measured using a goniometer similar to those discussed by Movius et al. (1968) and Butler (1980). Wilmsen (1968, 1970) and Wylie (1975) have noted that certain ranges of edge angle values are more effective in performing specific tasks than are others. Wilmsen (1968:156) states that to equate each value set with a specific function is oversimplification. However, general categories of functional effectiveness have been established for each of three edge angle ranges. Tools with edge angles in the 26° to 35° range are most suitable for cutting and slicing operations associated with meat and hide processing. Tools with edge angles in the 46° to 55° range are suitable for a variety of tasks involving cutting and scraping activities. Tools with edge angles greater than 60° are effective when used to perform scraping or shredding tasks (Wilmsen 1970:70-71).

Thinning index values were calculated for all bifacial tools after Johnson (1979:26). The thinning index is calculated by dividing the weight of the biface by its plan view surface area. This measure quantifies the degree to which a biface has been thinned. It is one of a set of criteria used to place a specimen within a biface reduction trajectory (e.g., Austin and Ste.Claire 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984; Williams and Estabrook 1988).

Thermal alteration is a method of altering siliceous material in an effort to make the stone more vitreous (Crabtree 1972:94). Thermal alteration has been shown to improve the flaking quality of certain lithic materials and facilitate the production of thinner tools with sharper edges (Mandeville and Flenniken 1974: 146-148; Rick 1978: 44-56). Several criteria have been employed in determining that heat treatment has occurred, including increased luster, red to pink coloration, and evidence of heat fracturing such as potlid scarring (circular, concave flake scars) and crazing (minute cracking). Experimental studies (Mandeville and Flenniken 1974) and archaeological investigations (Anderson 1979; Collins and Fenwick 1974; Purdy 1981; Schindler et al. 1982; Ste. Claire 1987) have suggested that thermal alteration was probably undertaken while the material was in a late blank or early preform stage of reduction.

The largest category of material recovered from the sites discovered during the field survey were stone waste flakes, a by-product of the production of stone tools. The debitage analysis is based on a technique forwarded by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and Rozen and Sullivan (1989) and modified after Rozen (1986) and Prentiss et al. (1987).

The debitage analysis forwarded by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) defines four waste flake categories that make no prior assumptions about where during the reduction sequence the materials were produced. The categories include complete flakes, proximal fragments, medial/distal fragments, and non-orientable fragments. Complete flakes have a discernable single interior surface, display a point of applied force (striking platform), have intact lateral and distal margins. The distal margins must display either a feather or hinge termination. Proximal fragments (originally called "broken flakes") must have a discernable single interior surface,
display a point of applied force, but have broken lateral or distal margins. Medial/distal fragments (originally called "flake fragments") have a discernable single interior surface, but have no striking platform. Non-orientable fragments (originally called "debris") do not have discernable single interior surfaces, nor do they display striking platforms or lateral/distal margins (Sullivan and Rozen 1985:758-759, also Figure 2). Non-orientable fragments are often referred to in the archaeological literature as "shatter." Debitage assemblages are differentiated by comparing the percentages of the different flake categories between several sites or experimentally-produced assemblages (i.e., Estabrook et al. 1990; Johnson et al. 1991).
RESULTS - PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

8HI4454 Glen Avenue Site

The Glen Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 15, SW/NE/S1/4 and SW/SE/N1/4 (USGS 7.5' Gandy Bridge/Tampa Quadrangle) in the western end of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site is situated south of the present right-of-way for I-275, south of Laurel Street, north of LaSalle Street, and centered on Glenn Avenue. The site extends across several suburban house lots and Glenn Avenue, and includes all or a portion of the lots on which structures 8HI4093, 8HI4094, and 8HI4095 are presently situated.

The site locale is planted grass and ornamental trees that are maintained by current residents. Numerous scrub live oaks attest to the area’s better-drained soils. The upper 15 to 25 cm of soil in all shovel tests shows that the area has been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities; nearly half of the tests at this location had soil profiles that were clearly disturbed to one meter below surface. The principal soil type for this area appears to have been Leon (now Myakka) fine sand, considered a poorly-drained soil. Given the depth at which a hardpan was encountered in several of the undisturbed tests, the original soil type may have been Leon fine sand, light-color phase, a better-drained variant of Leon fine sand (cf., Leighty et al. 1958:27). Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 15-25 cm of mottled grey sand underlain by light grey sand extending to roughly 70 cm. These zones were underlain by a 25 cm dark brown hardpan. This was followed by a tan/brown zone that extended to one meter below surface. Water was typically encountered between 80 to 100 cm below surface. Only six of the shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Myakka sands (Leighty et al. 1958:26); the remainder had mottled profiles, and were cleared disturbed. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered severely disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 35 feet (10.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of longleaf and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto and various grasses. The better-drained areas of Myakka fine sand would have supported pine trees, palmetto, runner oak, and probably small scrub oaks (Leighty et al. 1958:26). Prior to road construction and residential development of this area, a moderate-sized wetland was situated roughly 1200 feet (370 meters) northeast of the site location at what is now MacFarline Park.

The Glen Avenue archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by two unaltered silicified limestone waste flakes discovered in shovel test locations 483 and 687 at 50 and 15 cm below ground surface, respectively. Shovel test 483 is 400 feet (125 meters) northeast of test 687. Ten additional shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of these locations. Testing within the right-of-way was limited due the built environment and roadways. In several instances, silicified limestone was discovered, but was later classified during the artifact analysis as road fill. This occurred in the three shovel tests that where dug adjacent to LaSalle Street. No additional
Figure 4. Map of the proposed Tampa Interstate Study - EIS Project Corridor showing the locations of the prehistoric archaeological sites identified.
prehistoric artifacts were recovered. This testing indicates that the site extends 600 feet (185 meters) east/west and 300 feet (92 meters) north/south.

The site consists of two waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools. Both flakes appear to be unaltered. The flake recovered from shovel test 483 is made from stone originating from Tampa Bay, and has been identified as a Type-4 chert (Goodyear et al. 1983:58). The quarry cluster origin of the other flake could not be determined. No edge damage was observed on either specimen.

The Glen Avenue site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts and the degree of site disturbance. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location on a small projection of upland near a moderate-sized wetland. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic, and no suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4454, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4455 Albany Avenue Site

The Albany Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 14, SW/SE/NE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the western portion of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site is situated south of both I-275 and Laurel Street, north of LaSalle Street, east of Albany Avenue and west of Fremont Avenue. The site is located in the front yard of the house at 1920 Laurel Street (8HI4106). The site-defining shovel test (ST 536) is situated 40 feet (12 meters) south of the centerline of Laurel Street along the western property boundary.

The site locale is currently planted grass lawn that is maintained by the current resident. The principal soil type appears to be Leon fine sand, light color phase, considered a somewhat poorly-drained soil (Leighty et al. 1958:27). The stratigraphy observed in the test pits best corresponds to this published soil description. Soil profiles typically encountered were clearly disturbed: 30-55 cm of mottled brown sand underlain by a compact brown hardpan. A tan/light brown zone was then encountered which extended in excess of 100 cm below ground surface.

Only one of the six shovel tests performed in this area displayed a soil profile that can be considered undisturbed. The soil profile for shovel test 536, the only positive test in this area, was ten cm of light brown sand underlain by a five cm zone of white sand. This changed to a
brown sand which continued to 30 cm below surface. A ten cm thick compact brown hardpan was then encountered. The hardpan was underlain by a loose tan sand that continued to 100 cm below surface. The single flake was recovered at 75 cm below surface within the brown/tan zone. No culturally significant stratigraphy or subsurface features were observed in this shovel test.

Elevation at the site is 25 feet (7.7 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous cover vegetation for Leon fine sand, light color phase would have consisted of longleaf pine and runner oak, with an understory of saw palmetto and gallberry (Leighty et al. 1958:27).

The Albany Avenue archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by a single medial-distal flake fragment discovered at 75 cm below ground surface in shovel test 536. The artifact was found within the brown/tan sand zone that underlies the dark brown hardpan. Five additional shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of this location: three roughly at 25 meters distant, and three within the project corridor. Testing within this area was limited due to the built environment. No additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the scarcity of artifacts, it is not possible to estimate the exact extent of this small site.

The site consists of a single unaltered flake fragment from the manufacture or modification of a stone tool. The stone originates from the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, and probably comes from one of the many outcrops known along the northern reaches of the river. No edge damage was observed on this specimen.

The Albany Avenue site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location within an area of better-drained soil within what was basically a pine flatwoods environment, but near the Hillsborough River. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic artifacts. No suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4455, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
8HI4456 Laurel Street Site

The Laurel Street site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, SW/SW/NE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the western portion of the proposed alignment corridor (Figure 4). The site is situated in the side yard of the Bethel A.M.E. Church (8HI4115). It is south of I-275 and Laurel Street, north of LaSalle Street, east of Delaware Avenue, and west of Munro Avenue. The site-defining shovel test (ST 547) is located roughly 100 feet (31 meters) south of Laurel Street and 75 feet (23 meters) west of Munro Avenue.

The site locale is currently planted grass and scattered oak trees that are maintained by the church. The principal soil type indicated for this area appears to be Leon fine sand, considered a poorly-drained soil (Leighty et al. 1958:26). Stratigraphy observed in the test pits corresponds to these published descriptions in only a few cases. Soil profiles typically encountered were clearly disturbed: 20-100 cm of mottled dark grey sand with alternating layers of light grey, tan, brown, dark brownish-grey, and greyish-brown sand.

Only two of the seven shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that can be considered undisturbed, and they are described in the field notes as typical Leon sand profiles. The soil profile for shovel test 547, the only positive test in this area, was 30 cm of dark grey mottled sand underlain by a ten cm zone of light grey sand. This was followed by a five cm dark grey band, which was underlain by a 20 cm heavily-mottled zone. This zone was followed by a ten cm dark brown/grey zone, which changed to a dark greyish brown sand extending to 105 cm below surface, when the test was closed-out. The single flake was recovered at 60 centimeters below surface in the center of the heavily-mottled zone. No culturally significant stratigraphy or subsurface features were observed in shovel test 547 or in either of the undisturbed shovel tests.

Elevation at the site is roughly ten feet (3.1 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous cover vegetation for Leon fine sand would have consisted of stands of longleaf pine with an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, and various grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:26).

The Laurel Street archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by a single medial-distal flake fragment discovered at 60 cm below ground surface in test pit 547. The artifact was found within a mottled grey/brown/tan sand zone that underlies an equally-disturbed grey sand zone. Six shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of this location: four roughly at 25 meters distant, and two within the project corridor. Testing within this area was limited due to the built environment. No additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the scarcity of artifacts, it is not possible to estimate the exact extent of this small site.

The Laurel Street site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts and degree of site disturbance. The site could represent a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location within what was basically a pine flatwoods environment. However, it
is considered more likely that the single artifact recovered from this clearly disturbed context was redeposited at it's recovery location. This deposition may have occurred during the initial phases of the development of West Tampa during the late 1890s, or during any number of in-fill episodes that have taken place since then. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic artifacts. No suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this artifact or site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage, and that it is very likely been redeposited, indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4457, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4457 Floribraska Site

The Floribraska site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 12, SE/NE/E½ (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the northern extension of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site is situated east of I-275 and Taliaferro Avenue, north of Floribraska Avenue, and south of Adalee Street. It is situated along the eastern edge of Taliaferro Avenue, and extends into the yards of the houses that front on this street. Shovel test 91, the initial defining shovel test, is located 20 feet (six meters) due east of the centerline of Taliaferro Avenue.

The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the individual homeowners or current occupants. Large live oak and various ornamentals grow in clusters throughout the area. The upper 20 to 25 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-25 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the six shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site ranges between 35 to 40 feet (10.8-12.3 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

The Floribraska archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by five silicified limestone flakes: four recovered from shovel test 118 and one recovered from shovel test 91. Shovel test 118 is roughly 500 feet
(150 meters) south of test 91. Four additional shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of these locations. Testing within the right-of-way was limited due to the built environment and roadways. No additional artifacts were recovered. This site extends within the right-of-way 500 feet (150 meters) north-south and 500 feet (150 meters) east-west. This site may well extend east of the eastern right-of-way boundary.

The site consists of five waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools. Three are best described as three medial/distal fragments, one proximal fragment, and one non-orientable fragment. Two are made from stone originating in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, one is a Crystal River Formation chert (probably an Ocala Group variant), and the provenience of the final two flakes two could not be determined. No edge damage was observed on any of the specimens recovered.

The Floribraska site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts and the degree of site disturbance. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage recovered. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic, and no suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. The portion of site 8HI4457, as expressed within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4458 Robles Park Site

The Robles Park site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 12, NE/SE/S\(\frac{1}{2}\) (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the northern extension of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site is situated north of the pond in Robles Park and extends for a short distance east of Interstate 275. It is best defined, however, in Robles Park.

The site locale is currently planted grass and scattered live oak that is maintained by the City of Tampa Parks Department. The upper 25 to 30 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. A minor soil type is Leon (now Myakka) fine sand, considered a poorly-drained soil. The Leon sand profiles are noted for the shovel tests nearer to the pond. The stratigraphy observed in the shovel tests was typically 25-30 cm of very dark grey/black sand underlain by a brown or grey/brown sand to roughly 75 cm below
surface. These zones were underlain by a light tan to brown sand, which continued until the tests were closed-out. Water was often encountered between 80 to 105 cm below surface. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site ranges from 30 to 35 feet (9.2-10.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of live, turkey, and scrub oak, with scattered longleaf and slash pines. The understory vegetation would have included saw palmetto and various grasses. The more poorly-drained areas of Myakka fine sand would have supported more dense stands of pine trees, water oaks, and a thicker and more varied understory vegetation including wax myrtle and St. Johnswort (Leighty et al. 1958:26). Prior to road construction and residential development of this area, a moderate-sized wetland was adjacent to the south. This wetland has been dredged and cleared, and is now the lake situated in the middle of Robles Park.

The Robles Park archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site is evidenced by four waste flakes and a biface fragment, all recovered during the subsurface testing. Two flakes were initially discovered in shovel test 73; subsequently artifacts were recovered in test locations 78, 88, and 101. Shovel tests 73, 78, and 88 are situated within the northern half of Robles Park; shovel test 101 is directly east of this location on the eastern side of Interstate 275. Fourteen additional shovel tests were excavated within the northern portion of the park and along the eastern side of I-275 to define the site boundaries. Testing within the park was unrestricted; testing along the eastern right-of-way was limited due the built environment and roadways. No additional artifacts were recovered. This site extends 200 feet (60 meters) north/south and 800 feet (245 meters) east/west.

The site consists of four waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools and a small biface fragment. All of the three silicified limestone flakes are made from stone originating in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, and one appears to have been thermally altered. The single silicified coral flake had been heat-treated. No edge damage was observed on either specimen.

A small biface fragment was recovered from between 45 to 55 cm below surface in shovel test 78. This thermally altered silicified coral specimen is 2.05 cm wide, 1.45 cm long, .6 cm thick, and weighs 2.0 grams. The critical transverse fracture has been identified as a haft snap, and edge crushing and arris rounding indicate that the specimen was part of a hafted stone tool. It is best described as the hafting element to a hafted biface that was broken during use or modification.

The Robles Park site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts. Stone tool manufacture and hafting and retooling are the only site activities for which we have direct evidence. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location on a small upland terrace overlooking a small wetland pond. Lithic
waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic, and no suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4458, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4459  Columbus Drive Site

The Columbus Drive site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 18, NE/NE/NE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the west-central portion of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site is situated on two building lots within Ybor City. The lots currently contain modern single-family homes. The site is located at the southwest corner of 21st Street and 15th Avenue. Shovel test 323, the initial site-defining test location, is located roughly 50 feet (15 meters) southwest of the center of the 21st Street - 15th Avenue intersection.

The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the respective homeowners. The upper 10 to 20 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a fairly well drained, unconsolidated fine sand, perhaps a Blanton fine sand variant (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). The 1918 soils map (USDA 1919) describes the soil at this end of Ybor City as Norfolk fine sand, scrub phase, but does not indicate the soil drainage characteristics or soil profiles.

The stratigraphy observed in the shovel tests was typically 10-20 cm of grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown or tan sand which extended below one meter. Five of the eight shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical the one described above. Several shovel tests, most notably those immediately adjacent to the site defining tests 323 and 329, appear disturbed. The profile recorded for disturbed tests were typically 20 cm of grey/brown sand underlain by 80 cm of alternating bands of mottled grey/brown/tan sand. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed.

Shovel test 329 recorded a typically undisturbed soil profile, and recovered an artifact at 80 cm below surface, but then encountered a water pipe at roughly 95 cm below surface. The best explanation for this may be that the pipe was installed during the first decade of the 20th century, and all indications of soil disturbance has been leached out of this well-drained, unconsolidated soil. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately to severely disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation
would have consisted of live, turkey, and bluejack oak, with scattered clusters of longleaf and slash pine, and an understory of saw palmetto and various grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

The Columbus Drive archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by one unaltered silicified limestone and one unaltered silicified coral waste flake discovered in adjacent shovel test locations (Tests 323 and 329), both at 85 cm below ground surface. Shovel test 329 is 75 feet (23 meters) west of test 323. Six additional shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of this location. Testing within the right-of-way was limited due the built environment and roadways. No additional artifacts were recovered. This site extends 50 feet (15 meters) north/south and 100 feet (31 meters) east/west.

The site consists of two waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools. The silicified coral flake is best described as a medial/distal flake fragment; the silicified limestone specimen is a non-orientable fragment of Hillsborough River quarry cluster material. No edge damage was observed on either specimen.

The Columbus Drive site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts and the degree of site disturbance. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage recovered. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic, and no suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4459, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project corridor, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4460 25th Street Site

The 25th Street site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 17, NW/NW/E½ (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the west-central portion of the project area (Figure 4). The site extends south from Interstate 4 and 14th Avenue, east of 24th Street, west of 25th Street, and north of 12th Avenue. The site includes the yards of three historic structures, 8HI4401, 8HI4402, and 8HI4403.

The site locale is currently improved urban house lots, covered with grasses, weeds, and small trees. Several of the lots in this vicinity are vacant and others contain modern structures. Scrub live oak dot the surrounding landscape. The construction of I-4 has apparently
destroyed/disturbed the portion of the site within the existing roadbed. The remaining portion of the site extends north of the Interstate and 14th Avenue.

This site is situated at the edge of an area shown on the 1918 soil map (USDA 1919) as Norfolk fine sand, scrub phase. Unfortunately, neither the soil drainage characteristics or the soil profile are indicated on this 1918 soils assessment. Based on the soil profiles from the shovel tests, the soil in this area is most similar to Blanton fine sand (Leightly et al. 1958:14-15). The typical stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand is six inches (15 cm) of grey sand underlain by an 18 inch (45 cm) layer of greyish-brown sand. This is underlain by a pale brown to light grey fine sand which extends below one meter (Leightly et al. 1958:14).

Prior to modern land-altering activities, this site location was a gentle rise near an intermittent drainage. The intermittent drainage ran east of the site roughly west of the CSX Transportation railroad line (USDA 1919). This small stream ran from a series of wetlands located north of the site near what is now Buffalo Avenue south into McKay Bay.

Stratigraphy at the site typically followed the stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand with the noted exception of the upper 15 to 20 cm of soil which was clearly disturbed. A typical shovel test contained 15 to 20 cm of mottled grey sand underlain by 30 cm of brown to grey sand. The grey/brown zone faded into a tan to light tan zone which extended to a depth in excess of 100 cm below ground surface. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed in any of the shovel tests.

Elevation at the site ranges from 20 to 30 feet (6.2 - 9.2 meters) above mean sea level. Whereas the site is presently improved road median and planted lawn, the indigenous vegetation would have consisted of bluejack, turkey and scrub live oak. The areas closer to the drainage would have supported longleaf/slash pines and cabbage palms, with an understory of runner oak, saw palmetto and gallberry. The more poorly-drained areas along the drainage would have supported mesic hardwoods, cypress, and various grasses (Leightly et al. 1958).

The 25th Street archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. Twenty-two shovel tests were performed within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) right-of-way. This testing pattern indicates that the site is roughly 200 feet (62 meters) north-south, and roughly 250 feet (77 meters) east-west.

The site consists of a scatter of 20 waste flakes. All of this material was collected from seven of the twenty-two shovel tests. These remains were vertically distributed between 40 and 110 cm surface. Most of the artifacts recovered, however, clustered between 50 and 90 cm below surface.

Of the 20 silicified limestone waste flakes recovered and analyzed, 16 are made of silicified limestone originating in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, two are from the Upper Withlacoochee quarry cluster, one was classified as a Type-4 chert, and one was classified as indeterminate. The majority of these flakes, including perhaps the Upper Withlacoochee
material, may have come from the northern reaches of the Hillsborough River. The Type-4 chert may have come from sources on Old Tampa Bay near Rocky Point. This chert type, first identified by Goodyear (et al. 1983:58), are described as silicified mudstones and wackestones containing abundant foraminifera. Type-4 chert has also been identified as the major chert type found at the Rocky Point II site (Deming et al. 1984:33). No silicified coral flakes were recovered from this site.

Evidence of thermal alteration is very rare in this assemblage. Only five specimens could be positively identified as having been heat-treated. These flakes were recovered from various test locations, and do not suggest an isolated activity area.

An attribute analysis pioneered by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and modified by Rozen (1986), Rozen and Sullivan (1989) and Prentiss et al. (1987) was employed to compare the debitage assemblage recovered from this site to other similarly investigated debitage collections and experimentally-produced assemblages. This analysis technique uses four mutually-exclusive debitage categories. The flake counts and relative percentages of category membership is presented in Table 2.

Sullivan and Rozen (1985), based on experimental studies and archaeological assemblages, concluded that sites containing a high percentage of complete flakes, non-orientable fragments, and cores should represent areas of intensive core reduction. Sites containing a high percentage of proximal flakes and medial/distal fragments, and a low percentage of non-orientable fragments should represent areas of tool manufacture. Mixed assemblages containing flake debris resulting from both tool production and core reduction should be represented by relatively equal percentages of complete flakes, proximal fragments, and medial/distal fragments.

Table 2. 8HI4460: Sullivan and Rozen Flake Attribute Frequencies.

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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>7/35.0</td>
<td>3/15.0</td>
<td>4/20.0</td>
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* count/percent

As the totals in Table 2 indicate, there is no one category or pair of categories that contain a majority of the flakes; the relative contribution made by each of the flake categories is roughly equal. These findings do not favor either tool manufacture or typical core reduction activities,
but indicate a mixed assemblage of waste flakes from both core reduction and tool manufacture.

The interpretation of the 25th Street site is somewhat ambiguous due to the degree of site disturbance and limited artifact recovery. The only site activity indicated is the reduction of silicified limestone into flake blanks or preforms, and the possible production of flake tools from small cores. Stone for tool manufacture was unavailable at this location, so it would have had to be brought here from an outcrop. The earlier stages of tool manufacture, core acquisition and core preparation, and the primary trimming and shaping of stone tools probably took place at the quarry location. The final trimming and shaping of new tools, and the maintenance and modification of existing tools was performed on-site. The provenience analysis indicates a strong dependence on inland lithic resources located along the Hillsborough River, but also indicates some use or contact with sources located on Old Tampa Bay.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the degree of site disturbance indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of the portion of this site within the proposed right-of-way is not recommended. The portion of site 8HI4460, as identified within the project corridor for Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4461 Zion Hill North Site

The Zion Hill North site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 17, NW/NE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the west-central portion of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site extends both north and south of Interstate 4. It is bounded on the west by 26th Street and on the east by 29th Street. The northern and southern boundaries are provided by 12th Avenue and 15th Avenue, respectively. The site area includes the house lots for two historic structures: 8HI4396 on 14th Avenue and 8HI4406 on 13th Avenue.

The site locale is currently urban yardscapes, road shoulders and sidewalks, and the planted grass of the Interstate medians. The road median is planted in grass maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation. The construction of Interstate 4 has apparently destroyed/disturbed the portions of the site within the existing roadbed. The remaining portion of the site extends north of the Interstate and 15th Avenue.

This site is situated at the edge of an area shown on the 1918 soil map (USDA 1919) as Norfolk fine sand, scrub phase. Unfortunately, neither the soil drainage characteristics or the soil profile are indicated on this 1918 soils assessment. Based on the soil profiles from the shovel tests, the soil in this area is most similar to Blanton fine sand (Leightly et al. 1958:14-15). The typical stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand is six inches (15 cm) of grey sand underlain by an 18 inch (45 cm) layer of greyish-brown sand. This is underlain by a pale brown to light grey fine sand which extends below one meter (Leightly et al. 1958:14).
Prior to modern land-altering activities, this site location was a gentle rise west of, and adjacent to, an intermittent drainage. The intermittent drainage ran east of the site roughly west of the CSX Transportation railroad line (USDA 1919). This small stream ran from a series of wetlands located north of the site near what is now Buffalo Avenue south into McKay Bay.

Stratigraphy at the site typically followed the stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand with the noted exception of the upper 15 to 30 cm of soil which was clearly disturbed. A typical relatively undisturbed shovel test contained 15 to 20 cm of mottled grey sand underlain by 30 cm of brown to grey sand. The grey/brown zone faded into a tan to light tan zone which extended to depths in excess of 100 cm below ground surface. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed in any of these shovel tests. More than half of the shovel tests dug in this area had profiles that were clearly disturbed. The disturbed locations often contained three zones: an upper dark mottled grey humus or upper zone, a mottled brown-banded zone, and a lower dark grey/brown banded zone. When artifacts were discovered in a disturbed context, it was often within the second brown-banded zone.

Elevation at the site ranges from 20 to 35 feet (6.2 - 10.8 meters) above mean sea level. Whereas the site is presently improved road median and planted lawn, the indigenous vegetation would have consisted of live, turkey, and bluejack oak, with an understorey of saw palmetto and various grasses. The areas closer to the drainages would have supported longleaf/slash pines and cabbage palms, with an understorey of runner oak, saw palmetto and gallberry. The more poorly-drained areas along the drainage could have supported mesic hardwoods, cypress, and various water-tolerant plants (Leighty et al. 1958:17).

The Zion Hill North archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. Twenty-three test pits were excavated within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) right-of-way. The testing pattern indicates the site is roughly 750 feet (230 meters) north-south, and some 500 feet (155 meters) east-west. Limited testing conducted outside the right-of-way boundaries indicates that the site extends north, but not south of the proposed right-of-way boundaries.

The site consists of a scatter of 24 waste flakes, a hammerstone, a bifacial manufacture failure, and a single sand-tempered ceramic sherd. All of this material was collected from the twelve of the twenty-five shovel tests. Each test recovered between one to three flakes, and no flake concentrations were noted. The hammerstone and biface fragment were each recovered from separate locations. These remains were vertically distributed between the ground surface and 100 cm below surface. Of the artifacts recovered in undisturbed contexts, most were recovered from between 25 to 90 cm below ground surface.

The manufacture failure was discovered on the surface near test location 382. This thermally altered silicified coral specimen is 2.2 cm wide, 5.25 cm long, 1.17 cm thick, and weighs 11.5 grams. It displays a possible crenated fracture that also might have been an incipient fracture plane. The specimen appears to have been broken during manufacture.
A hammerstone was recovered at 90 cm below surface in shovel test 300. The recorded soil profile for this location is clearly disturbed, and the artifact has likely been redeposited at its recovery location. The artifact is 5.83 cm long, 7.21 cm wide, 3.45 cm thick, and weighs 164.2 grams. It is made from thermally altered silicified limestone originating from the Hillsborough River quarry cluster. Pitting and crushing from use as a hammerstone is apparent over a large portion of the surface.

Of the 22 silicified limestone waste flakes recovered and analyzed, 19 are made from silicified limestone originating from the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, one was classified as a Type-4 chert, and two flakes were classified as indeterminate. Evidence of thermal alteration is very rare in this assemblage. Only two of the silicified limestone specimen and one of the silicified coral flakes could be positively identified as having been heat-treated.

An attribute analysis pioneered by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and modified by Rozen (1986), Rozen and Sullivan (1989) and Prentiss et al. (1987) was employed to compare the debitage assemblage recovered from this site to other similarly investigated debitage collections and experimentally-produced assemblages. This analysis technique uses four mutually-exclusive debitage categories. The flake counts and relative percentages of category membership is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. 8HI4461: Sullivan and Rozen Flake Attribute Frequencies.

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<td>9/37.5</td>
<td>10/41.7</td>
<td>2/ 8.3</td>
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</table>

* count/percent

Sullivan and Rozen (1985), based on experimental studies and archaeological assemblages, concluded that sites containing a high percentage of complete flakes, non-orientable fragments, and cores should represent areas of intensive core reduction. Sites containing a high percentage of proximal flakes and medial/distal fragments, and a low percentage of non-orientable fragments should represent areas of tool manufacture. Mixed assemblages containing flake debris resulting from both tool production and core reduction should be represented by relatively equal percentages of complete flakes, proximal fragments, and medial/distal fragments.

As the totals in Table 3 indicate, the medial/distal fragment and proximal fragment categories contain the greatest percentages of flakes, 41.7% and 37.5%, respectively. The complete flake
category comprises only 12.5% of the assemblage, whereas the non-orientable fragment category comprise the smallest category, 8.3%. These findings support the contention that tool manufacture was the dominant site lithic activity, and that core reduction did not occur at this location.

A single fragment of sand-tempered ceramic was recovered at 60-70 cm below surface in shovel test 390. This badly-eroded sherd weighs 2.7 grams. Sand-tempered plain ceramics are poor chronological indicators. They were manufactured as early as 1200 B.C., and were still being used until the time of Spanish contact.

The interpretation of the Zion Hill North site is somewhat ambiguous due to the degree of site disturbance and limited artifact recovery. The site is probably best described as a limited activity site. The recovery of ceramics suggests the cooking, processing, or storage of food. However, the manufacture or modification of stone tools is the only site activity for which ample evidence was recovered. Both the hammerstone and the manufacture failure would have been involved in this activity. No formed stone tools, utilized flakes, or other evidence of the intensive rehafting/refitting of stone tools were recovered. The stone used at the site may have been transported to the site from outcrops or quarries along the Hillsborough River. These materials could have been roughed-out and shaped before being transported to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the degree of site disturbance indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of the portion of this site within the proposed right-of-way is not recommended. The portion of site 8HI4461, as identified within the project corridor for Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4462 Seaboard Slough Site

The Seaboard Slough site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Sections 8 and 17, NE/NW/W½ and SE/SW/S½ (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the east-central portion of the proposed project alignment (Figure 4). The site extends both north and south of Interstate 4 and east of the CSX Transportation Railroad right-of-way. Columbus Drive provides the northern boundary, 11th Avenue the southern boundary, and the eastern boundary is provided by 33rd Street.

The site locale is currently improved road median, road bed, and modern lawnscape. The road median is planted in grass and small longleaf pine, maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation. The construction of Interstate 4 has apparently destroyed/disturbed the portion of the site within the existing roadbed. The portion of the site north of the present right-of-way extending into urban house yards. Ground cover in this area consists of planted grasses, weeds, ornamental shrubs, cabbage palms, and scrub live oaks.
This site is situated at the edge of an area shown on the 1918 soil map (USDA 1919) as Norfolk fine sand, scrub phase. Unfortunately, neither the soil drainage characteristics nor the soil profile are indicated on this 1918 soils assessment. Based on the soil profiles from the shovel tests, the soil in this area is most similar to Blanton fine sand (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). The typical stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand is six inches (15 cm) of grey sand underlain by an 18 inch (45 cm) layer of greyish-brown sand. This is underlain by a pale brown to light grey fine sand which extends below one meter (Leighty et al. 1958:14).

Prior to modern land-altering activities, this site location was a gentle rise east of, and adjacent to, an intermittent drainage. This site would have been on the opposite site of the drainage from site 8HI4461. The intermittent drainage ran west of the site and slightly west of the CSX Transportation railroad line (USDA 1919). This small stream ran south from a series of wetlands located north of the site near what is now Buffalo Avenue into McKay Bay.

According to local informants, a spring was situated just north of the current right-of-way, west of the railroad right-of-way, and south of 15th Avenue. The spring had been capped, and the area is now filled in with sand and clay. This infilling was confirmed during the attempt to perform shovel tests in this area. The spring fed into the drainage, and could have provided a source of fresh water for the site's prehistoric inhabitants.

Stratigraphy at the site typically followed the stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand with the noted exception of the upper 10 to 25 cm of soil which was clearly disturbed. A typical relatively undisturbed shovel test contained 10 to 25 cm of mottled grey sand underlain by 30 cm of brown to grey sand. The grey/brown zone faded into a tan to light tan zone which extended to depths in excess of 100 cm below ground surface. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed in any of these shovel tests. Roughly one-third of the shovel tests dug in this area had profiles that were clearly disturbed. The disturbed locations often contained two zones: an upper mottled brown-banded zone, and a lower tan sand zone. When artifacts were discovered in a disturbed context, it was often within the upper brown-banded zone.

Elevation at the site ranges from 20 to 30 feet (6.2 - 9.3 meters) above mean sea level. Whereas the site is presently improved road median, grass, and weeds, the indigenous vegetation would have consisted of turkey, bluejack and scrub live oak, with an understory of scattered palmetto and grasses. The areas closer to the drainage would have supported longleaf/slash pines and cabbage palms, with an understory of runner oak, saw palmetto and gallberry. The more poorly-drained areas along the drainage would probably have supported mesic hardwoods, cypress, and various grasses.

The Seaboard Slough archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. Fifty-three test pits were excavated within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) right-of-way. Twenty-five additional tests were placed throughout this area to better define the extent and integrity of these deposits. The testing pattern indicates the site is roughly 1400 feet (430 meters) north/south, and some 900 feet (275
meters) east/west. Testing conducted outside the right-of-way boundaries does not indicate that the site extends north, east, or south of the presently-defined site boundaries.

The site consists of a scatter of 37 waste flakes and a single St. Johns ceramic sherd. This material was collected from seventeen of the shovel tests. These remains were vertically distributed between the ground surface and 105 cm below surface. Of the artifacts recovered in shovel tests, most were recovered from between 60 to 85 cm below ground surface.

Of the thirty-six silicified limestone waste flakes recovered and analyzed, 26 were made of silicified limestone originating in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, nine were from Upper Withlacoochee sources, and only one was classified as indeterminate. All of the stone discovered at this site could have come from the northern reaches of the Hillsborough River; no use of coastal lithic sources is indicated. Only one thermally altered silicified coral flake was identified.

Evidence of thermal alteration is very rare in this assemblage. Only six of the silicified limestone specimens could be positively identified as having been heat-treated. Four of the six came from the same shovel test (ST 570). However, although flakes were recovered throughout the excavation of test 570, the upper 80 cm of this test were clearly banded, and are best considered disturbed. Although it is likely that these flakes are from the reduction of a single heat-treated specimen, it is unlikely that the context from which they were discovered is the same as the context in which they were originally deposited.

An attribute analysis pioneered by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and modified by Rozen (1986), Rozen and Sullivan (1989) and Prentiss et al. (1987) was employed to compare the debitage assemblage recovered from this site to other similarly investigated debitage collections and experimentally-produced assemblages. This analysis technique uses four mutually-exclusive debitage categories. The flake counts and relative percentages of category membership is presented in Table 4.

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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>11/29.7</td>
<td>19/51.4</td>
<td>2/ 5.4</td>
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</table>

* count/percent
Sullivan and Rozen (1985), based on experimental studies and archaeological assemblages, concluded that sites containing a high percentage of complete flakes, non-orientable fragments, and cores should represent areas of intensive core reduction. Sites containing a high percentage of proximal flakes and medial/distal fragments, and a low percentage of non-orientable fragments should represent areas of tool manufacture. Mixed assemblages containing flake debris resulting from both tool production and core reduction should be represented by relatively equal percentages of complete flakes, proximal fragments, and medial/distal fragments.

As the totals in Table 4 indicate, the medial/distal fragment and proximal fragment categories contain the greatest percentages of flakes, 51.4% and 29.7%, respectively. The complete flake category comprises only 13.5% of the assemblage, whereas the non-orientable fragment category comprise the smallest category, 5.4%. These findings support the contention that tool manufacture and/or modification was one of the activities performed at this site.

A single fragment of St. Johns ceramic was recovered at 125 cm below surface. This badly-eroded sherd weighs 2.0 grams. St. Johns ceramics are poor chronological indicators. They were manufactured as early as 500 B.C., and were still being used until the time of Spanish contact.

The Seaboard Slough site is difficult to interpret due to the sparse artifact assemblage. The site probably represents a seasonal occupation site related to the exploitation of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location at an ecotone break adjacent to a spring and small drainage. The recovery of ceramics suggests the cooking, processing, or storage of food. However, in the absence of additional artifact classes or subsurface soil features, no firm conclusions can be drawn about the function of this site. The site could date as early as the Formative Stage (500 B.C.). However, it could have been occupied anytime during the Formative or Acculturative Stages (500 B.C.- A.D. 1565).

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the degree of site disturbance indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of the portion of this site within the proposed right-of-way is not recommended. The portion of site 8HI4462, as identified within the project corridor for Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4463 40th Street Off-Ramp Site

The 40th Street Off-Ramp site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 16, NW/NW/SE (USGS 7.5’ Tampa Quadrangle) in the eastern portion of the project corridor (Figure 4). The site is situated at the intersection of Interstate 4 and 40th Street. It lies along
the south side of the southbound exit ramp from I-4 to 40th Street within the road median between the exit ramp and 12th Avenue. Shovel test 629, the initial defining shovel test, is located 300 feet (92 meters) southwest of the center of the 40th Street - Interstate 4 intersection.

The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation. A row of longleaf pine have been planted through this area as a vegetation noise buffer. The upper 15 to 20 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be Pomello fine sand, considered a somewhat poorly-drained soil. Pomello soil profiles resemble Leon (Myakka soils) except that Pomello soils lack the organic hardpan characteristic of Leon soils (Leighty et al. 1958:32). The stratigraphy observed in the shovel tests was typically 20 cm of dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey sand roughly 40 cm thick. These zones were underlain by a 55 cm zone of light tan to brown sand. Water was often encountered between 60 to 80 cm below surface.

The soil profile recorded for shovel test 629 was similar to the profile described above, and a flake was recovered at 75 cm below surface. However, a modern bottle cap was discovered at 80 cm below surface in the same test. The soil profile described for shovel test 631 indicates that the test is clearly disturbed: 15 cm of grey/brown sand, 40 cm of mottled grey/tan sand, followed by 35 cm of layered light grey/tan/brown sand, and finally a dark brown sand zone. The flake was recovered at 40 cm below surface within the second mottled grey/tan sand zone. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed in any of the shovel tests from this area. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered severely disturbed or redeposited.

Elevation at the site is 30 feet (9.2 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of longleaf and slash pines, runner oaks, scrub live oaks, bluejack oaks, and scattered clusters of saw palmetto and various grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:32).

The 40th Street Off-Ramp archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by two silicified limestone waste flakes discovered in adjacent shovel test locations (Tests 629 and 631) at 75 and 40 cm below ground surface, respectively. Shovel test 631 is 75 feet (23 meters) southwest of test 629. Two additional shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of this location. Testing within the right-of-way was limited due the built environment and roadways. No additional artifacts were recovered. This site extends 100 feet (30 meters) east/west and 75 feet (23 meters) north/south.

The site consists of two waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools. Neither flake appears to have been thermally altered, and both are best described as medial/distal flake fragments. One is made from silicified limestone originating in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, and the other has been identified as Type-4 chert (Goodyear et al. 1983:58). No edge damage was observed on either specimen.

The 40th Street Off-Ramp site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts and the degree of site disturbance. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site.
related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage. This site may also have been redeposited at this location during the construction of Interstate 4 during the early 1960s. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic, and no suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4463, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project corridor, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4464 Oak Park School Site

The Oak Park School site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Sections 16 and 9, NE/NE, NE/NW/NE, SE/SE/SW, and SE/SW/SE (USGS 7.5’ Tampa Quadrangle) in the eastern portion of the proposed alignment (Figure 4). The site extends both north and south of Interstate 4, and extends southeast to just west of 50th Street. It includes most of the school yard for the Oak Park School (8HI4052).

The site locale is currently improved Interstate median, suburban/urban yardscapes, and a school yard. The road median is planted in grass and small longleaf pine, maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation. The construction of Interstate 4 has apparently destroyed/disturbed the portion of the site within the existing roadbed. The remaining portion of the site extends southeast of the intersection of I-4 and 50th Street.

Stratigraphy at the site typically followed the stratigraphic sequence for Blanton fine sand with the noted exception of the upper 15 to 40 cm of soil which was clearly disturbed. A typical relatively undisturbed shovel test contained 15 to 40 cm of mottled grey sand underlain by 30 cm of brown to grey sand. The grey/brown zone faded into a tan to light tan zone which extended to depths in excess of 100 cm below ground surface. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed in any of these shovel tests. Only roughly 10% of the shovel tests dug in this area had profiles that were clearly completely disturbed. Typically, often only the upper 30 to 60 cm of soil displayed the clearly banded, mottled soils. The disturbed locations often contained two zones: an upper mottled brown-banded zone, and a lower tan sand zone. When artifacts were discovered in a disturbed context, it was more often within the lower tan zone.

A minor soil type at the site typically followed the stratigraphic sequence for Leon fine sand, again with the noted exception of the upper 15 to 30 cm of soil which was disturbed. A typical
shovel test contained 15 to 30 cm of mottled grey/black sand underlain by 50 cm of light grey sand. A compact brown hardpan was then encountered. Beneath the hardpan was a wet brown to tan sand which extended to a depth in excess of 100 cm below ground surface. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed in any of the test pits reporting this soil profile.

The Oak Park School site is situated southwest of what once was a sizeable wetland. This area appears on the USGS Tampa quadrangle map as an area of lower elevation extending northwest and southeast of the I-4 - 50th Street intersection. This area appears on the 1852 Plat Map as two small adjacent lakes (FDNR 1852). Currently, this area has been drained, filled, and now contains several industrial complexes and hotels.

Elevation at the site ranges from 30 to 40 feet (9.2 - 12.3 meters) above mean sea level. Whereas the site is presently improved road median, grass, and weeds, the indigenous vegetation would have consisted of turkey, bluejack and scrub live oak, with an understory of scattered palmetto and grasses. The areas closer to the wetland would have supported longleaf/slash pines and cabbage palms, with an understory of runner oak, saw palmetto and gallberry. The more poorly-drained areas along the wetland would probably have supported mesic hardwoods, cypress, and various grasses.

The Oak Park School archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. Forty-two shovel tests were excavated within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) right-of-way. This testing pattern indicates the site is roughly 800 feet (245 meters) north/south, and roughly 1350 feet (415 meters) east/west. Limited testing conducted outside the right-of-way boundaries does not indicate that the site extends north, east, or west of the present site boundaries, but may extend south under the Oak Park School building.

The site consists of an extensive scatter of 84 waste flakes, a biface blank, a biface fragment, a core fragment, and the possible base of a Pinellas point. All of this material was collected from the twenty-six shovel tests. These remains were vertically distributed between the ground surface and 115 centimeters below surface. Of the artifacts recovered in shovel tests, most were recovered from between 50 to 95 cm below ground surface.

Of the 62 silicified limestone waste flakes recovered and analyzed, the overwhelming majority, 52 flakes, are made of silicified limestone originating in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster. Four were are identified as Type-4 chert, three as Upper Withlacochee quarry cluster material, one Ocala Group flake (possibly fill), and two flakes for which determinations could not be made. These data indicate that both inland and coastal quarry sources were being used during the occupation of this site, but that inland sources were relied upon more extensively.

Evidence of thermal alteration is fairly common in this assemblage. Fifteen of the silicified limestone specimens and 20 of the silicified coral specimens could be positively identified as having been heat-treated. Ste. Claire (1987) has determined that use of this technique was more
prevailing during the Archaic Stage (6000 to 2000 B.C.). Without additional supporting evidence, no temporal affiliation will be assigned to the occupations represented at this site.

Sullivan and Rozen (1985), based on experimental studies and archaeological assemblages, concluded that sites containing a high percentage of complete flakes, non-orientable fragments, and cores should represent areas of intensive core reduction. Sites containing a high percentage of proximal flakes and medial/distal fragments, and a low percentage of non-orientable fragments should represent areas of tool manufacture. Mixed assemblages containing flake debris resulting from both tool production and core reduction should be represented by relatively equal percentages of complete flakes, proximal fragments, and medial/distal fragments.

Table 5. 8HI4464: Sullivan and Rozen Flake Attribute Frequencies.

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<td>45/53.6</td>
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</table>

* count/percent

As the totals in Table 5 indicate, the medial/distal fragment and non-orientable fragment categories contain the greatest percentages of flakes, 53.6% and 19.0%, respectively. The complete flake category comprises only 14.3% of the assemblage, whereas the proximal fragment category comprise the smallest category, 13.1%. These findings do not support either tool manufacture or typical core reduction activities as a dominant site activity, but suggests that both activities may have taken place.

A late-stage biface blank was recovered at 90 cm below surface in shovel test 195. This specimen is 4.74 cm wide, 9.28 cm long, 1.45 cm thick, and weighs 52.4 grams. A thinning index was calculated to be 1.92 grams/sq cm. It is made from an unaltered Hillsborough River quarry cluster limestone. The specimen displays no discernable use-wear.

A small biface fragment was recovered from 35 to 45 cm below surface in shovel test 680. This thermally-altered silicified coral specimen is 3.79 cm long, 1.65 cm wide, .79 cm thick, and weighs 5.2 grams. This artifact was probably broken off from a larger implement during manufacture and/or modification.
A second small biface fragment was recovered at 70 cm below surface in shovel test 178. The specimen is 1.21 cm long, 2.12 cm wide, .51 cm thick, and weighs 1.8 grams. It is made from a thermally-altered silicified limestone probably originating from the Upper Withlacoochee quarry cluster. It displays a critical transverse fracture and a smaller non-critical fracture on the left lateral margin. This implement morphologically resembles the base of a Pinellas point, although there is not enough of the specimen remaining to make definitive identification possible. Pinellas points are associated with Mississippi stage societies, but have been identified in Florida with Cades Pond sites radio-carbon dated as early as A.D. 800 (Milanich 1978:165).

A specimen tentatively identified as a core fragment was also recovered from shovel test 178 at 40 cm below surface. This artifact is 5.25 cm long, 6.51 cm wide, 3.27 cm thick, and weighs 106.6 grams. It is made from a Tampa/St. Marks Formation silicified limestone, which is common for the cherts in the Hillsborough River quarry cluster. The specimen displays several scars from the removal of flakes, hence its identification as a core fragment. However, edges are also crushed and scarred, much like the rock identified as road fill. The specimen differs from the rock classified as road fill in that most road fill was silicified limestone and/or dolomite from the Crystal River Formation, which is now mined from coastal Hernando County and inland Marion County.

The interpretation of the Oak Park School site is somewhat ambiguous due to the degree of site disturbance and limited artifact recovery. The site is probably best described as a limited activity site. The density of the remains and the size of the site suggest that this may have been a location that was used sporadically over a long period of time. Apart from a single hafted biface fragment, no formed stone tools, utilized flakes, or other evidence of the intensive manufacture or rehafting/refitting of stone tools were recovered. The stone may also have been transported to the site from outcrops up along the Hillsborough and Withlacoochee Rivers. These materials were likely roughed-out and shaped before being transported to this location.

The only site activity for which we recovered ample evidence was the manufacture and modification of stone tools. The earlier stages of tool manufacture, core acquisition and core preparation, and the primary trimming and shaping of stone tools probably took place at the quarry location. The final trimming and shaping of new tools, and the maintenance and modification of existing tools was performed at this site. The provenience analysis indicates a strong dependence on inland lithic resources located along the upper Hillsborough and Withlacoochee Rivers. Inland lithic resources were either not heavily emphasized or were unavailable during the occupation(s) of this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the degree of site disturbance indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of the portion of this site within the proposed right-of-way is not recommended. The portion of site 8HI4464, as identified within the project corridor for Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
8HI4465 Retention Pond I Site

The Retention Pond I site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 10, SW/NE/SE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the eastern portion of the proposed project alignment (Figure 4). The site is situated roughly 70 feet (21 meters) north of the intersection of 21st Avenue and 53rd Street. It is directly south of a large pond which was dug for fill and as a retention pond for Interstate 4.

The site locale is currently scattered clumps of scrub oak interspersed with small patches of grass. The principal soil type identified for this area is Leon fine sand, light color phase, considered a somewhat poorly-drained soil (Leighty et al. 1958:Sheet 40). Stratigraphy observed in the test pits corresponds to these published descriptions for this soil type. Soil profiles typically encountered describe somewhat disturbed upper zones: 15-25 cm of mottled dark grey sand with roots underlain by light grey sand. A dark brown hardpan was then encountered. This was underlain by a tan/light brown zone which extended in excess of 100 cm below ground surface.

Only two of the seven shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that can be considered completely disturbed. The soil profile for shovel test 196, the only positive test in this area, was 30 cm of banded grey sand underlain by a 25 cm zone of banded brown/tan sand. At 55 cm below surface, this changed to a tan sand which continued to 105 cm below surface, when the test was closed-out. The single flake was recovered at 60 cm below surface in the upper portion of the tan zone. No culturally significant stratigraphy or subsurface features were observed in any of the undisturbed shovel tests.

Elevation at the site is 30 feet (9.2 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous cover vegetation for Leon fine sand, light color phase would have consisted of longleaf pine and runner oak, with an understory of saw palmetto and gallberry (Leighty et al. 1958:27). Prior to the construction of Interstate 4, the site location would have been just south of a cluster of small freshwater ponds, and immediately adjacent to a large freshwater swamp. The portion of this larger swamp has been dredged and now forms a large lake that is now north and east of the site location.

The Retention Pond I archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by a single proximal flake fragment discovered at 60 cm below ground surface in test pit 196. The artifact was found at the top of the tan sand zone that underlies the grey banded zone. Six shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of this location: four at roughly at 25 meters distant, and two within the project corridor. Testing within this area was limited due to the built environment and retention pond. No additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the scarcity of artifacts, it is not possible to estimate the exact extent of this small site.
The site consists of a single unaltered waste flake from the manufacture or modification of a stone tool. The stone originates from the Hillsborough River quarry cluster, and may have come from one of the many known stone outcrops located along the northern reaches of the river. No edge damage was observed on this specimen.

The Retention Pond I site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location within an area of better-drained soil within what was basically a pine flatwoods environment. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic artifacts. No suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage indicates that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4465, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project area, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4466 Retention Pond II Site

The Retention Pond II site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 10, SW/NE/SE (USGS 7.5’ Tampa Quadrangle) in the eastern portion of the project corridor (Figure 4). The site is situated on a small peninsular of land extending out into what is now a large lake. This lake was dug as a borrow pit and retention pond during the construction of Interstate 4. The site location is roughly 50 feet east of the edge of the lake.

The site locale is currently dense undergrowth that has grown-up along the lake shore. The principal soil type for this area is Lakeland fine sand, gently undulating phase, a well to somewhat excessively well-drained soil (Leighty et al. 1958:Sheet 40). The published soil profile for Lakeland fine sand is typically five inches (13 cm) of loose dark grey sand, underlain by 12 inches (30 cm) of grey/brown sand. This zone is followed by a yellowish-brown fine sand, which fades to a brownish-yellow sand at depths below one meter (Leighty et al. 1958:23).

All of the eight shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are similar to the typical profile described for Lakeland sands (Leighty et al. 1958:31-32; 26). However, all display varying amounts of soil disturbance. In those tests locations that were not completely disturbed, the upper 30 to 65 cm of soil had been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. Tests 405 and 407 were completely disturbed, and are described as banded or mottled soils throughout their entire profiles. No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately to severely disturbed.
Elevation at the site is 30 feet (9.2 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted mainly of blackjack and turkey oak mixed with a few scattered pines, and a limited understory of shrubs and grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:24). The adjacent freshwater ponds would have supported a thick growth of pickerel weeds, arrowheads, cattails, sledges, and other water-tolerant plants (Leighty et al. 1958:38).

The Retention Pond II archaeological site was located and evaluated by subsurface testing and careful surface inspection. This site was evidenced by 12 waste flakes recovered from three contiguous test locations. Five additional shovel tests were excavated within 100 meters of these locations. No additional artifacts were recovered. The additional tests served to delimited the site boundaries. This site extends roughly 50 feet (15 meters) east/west and 100 feet (31 meters) north/south.

The site consists of twelve waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools. Ten are thermally altered silicified coral flake, and two of the silicified coral flakes appear unaltered. Nine flakes were recovered from test location 397 between 45 to 90 cm below surface. A single flake was recovered in test 395 at roughly 45 cm below surface, and two flakes were recovered from shovel test 399 from between 60 to 75 cm below surface. All flakes were recovered at or below the level of the deepest soil disturbance recorded for the respective test locations. No edge damage was observed on either specimen.

The Retention Pond II site is difficult to interpret due to the scarcity of artifacts and the degree of site disturbance. The site probably represents a task specific/limited activity site related to the procurement of locally available resources. This interpretation is based on the limited artifact assemblage and location on a small projection of upland near a large wetland. Lithic waste flakes are not temporally diagnostic, and no suitable organic remains were recovered for carbon-14 dating. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this site.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional settlement pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4466, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN - HISTORIC RESOURCES

The site file search and literature review in combination with the historic documentary review have contributed to the formulation of project specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded historic archaeological sites within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II preferred alignment, including the Crosstown Connector and the South Crosstown Expressway improvements area. The test areas chosen and decisions regarding site significance were based on previous archaeological resource assessments conducted within the City of Tampa and the Gulf coast region.

On Florida’s central Gulf coast, historic period sites frequently co-occur with prehistoric archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: well-drained or better drained upland knolls near transportation routes (i.e., historic trails or military roads, major rivers, and coastal zones). Use of the project corridor during the earliest historic periods (First Spanish, English, and Second Spanish) was sporadic, at best. Groups of individuals may have passed through or by the proposed alignment, but none are known or suspected of having settled or camped within the corridor. The most likely spots for the occurrence of artifacts would be along or adjacent to the historic trails that are known to have crossed the proposed alignment.

During the Territorial, Civil War, and early Reconstruction periods, historic settlement near Tampa tended to follow the isolated homestead or farmstead pattern. Individual families, or groups of related families, often built homesteads on the better drained, hardwood oak hammocks. In the countryside around Tampa, there was usually several miles between these settlements to allow room for farm fields and cattle. However, settlements near the village of Tampa were dense and more urban-like. During the 1880s, the areas between older homesteads were sometimes occupied, resulting in a "filling-in" of the available upland oak hammocks.

With the arrival of the railroad in 1884, and the coming of the cigar industry in 1887, intensive development within the project corridor began in earnest. The earliest historic sites for which we can accurately predict will have been associated with post-1885 settlement. There is little evidence to suggest that there was extensive pre-1885 settlement of the project corridor.

**Historic Archaeological Site Location Model**

In an attempt to identify specific historic features that might be encountered in the neighborhoods within the alignment corridor, an intensive and detailed study of all existing Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps was conducted by the project historian, Edwin Dethlefsen. The information obtained from this study was used to guide the field investigations, particularly to assist in the identification of the historic features found along the rear access alleys.

The Sanborn map series were drawn by the Sanborn Insurance Company to identify the insurability of the structures within a prescribed area. The maps were then sold to other
insurance companies so they could assess the size, value, and access to fire-fighting materials (i.e., water, hoses, and the like) of a given structure. These maps are quite detailed in some respects, particularly for water lines, wells, pumps, and water storage facilities, while lacking in details about road pavement, structure interiors, and ownership.

This overview provides two basic groups of data: broad patterns or trends which occurred throughout Tampa including the project area, and a second set of lot-specific information which can be used to test for specific archaeological features. The broad pattern events include trends toward increased numbers of structures per lot, ethnic affiliations of neighborhoods, and area in-fill patterns. The lot-specific information included the location of outhouses, ovens, and cisterns on specific lots and associated with specific lot uses.

General Overview of the Sanborn Maps of Tampa

The earliest Sanborn maps of the City of Tampa cover two sheets, and are dated June of 1884. Twiggs Street was not shown as a street, but its location does mark the northern-most edge of the town. No insurable structures yet existed beyond it. This should not be interpreted that there were no structures north of Twiggs, but that structures beyond Twiggs were outside the effective range of Tampa fire fighting equipment.

Houses in what is now downtown Tampa for this period were typically set back from the street and support a rear shed extension. This extension was likely a kitchen, but may also have covered a toilet or outhouse. These extensions were sometimes attached by a short, covered walkway or corridor. Most dwellings were roughly square, and have full width, open front porches facing the street. The rear extensions were usually centered, or extend from the center to one side of the rear of a building; they occasionally occur as diagonal extensions from a rear corner of the structure.

Business blocks have commercial structures fronting on street, while dwellings in the same block were set back. Business blocks tended to have outhouses clustered in the center of the blocks towards the rear. Small business were concentrated along Franklin Street, but mainly cluster at the intersections. Several commercial and manufacturing and/or warehouse structures were located in the neighborhood northeast of Whiting and Water Streets. The blocks bounded by Jackson to Whiting, Monroe to Marion all contained stores, shops, lumber, and hardware stores.

By 1887, the Sanborn map of Tampa cover three sheets. There were no structures shown north of Twiggs Street. Construction appeared to have filled-in many of the former vacant lots in the downtown area. Businesses had completely built-up Franklin Street and then included saloons, a Chinese laundry, and a store selling jewelry, curios, and sewing machines. Tampa retained its village appearance, with a wagon shop and stables along Franklin Street, opposite an orange grove which occupied an entire city block. The commercial district ran along the river front, from Ashley Street to south of Jackson Street. Numerous railroad yards, lumber mills and yards, and freight warehouse were situated north of Lafayette Street along the Hillsborough River.
Cisterns and water tanks were common behind businesses towards mid-block. Many dwellings had tanks, beyond or adjacent to rear structure extensions, to collect rain runoff from roofs. Dwellings were set back, a few nearly to mid-block, especially on mixed business-residential blocks.

By 1889, the Tampa Sanborn maps cover seven sheets and include Ybor City. There were more businesses and more water storage tanks. These storage tanks were occasionally elevated, some had been placed on roofs. Earlier dwellings appear set farther back from street; newer dwellings were less setback. Earlier dwellings also tended to be broader than deep, while later houses appeared deeper than broad. All downtown blocks were square, and all had one or more small structures close to the center of the block. In areas where the block perimeter had numerous dwellings and/or businesses, especially the latter, these outbuildings were clustered towards the center.

The African-American neighborhood known as "the Scrub" was depicted north of Tyler Street and east of Florida Avenue. It contained an appreciable number of smaller dwellings. Within this area there was the "Colored M.E. Church" north of Harrison on the west side of Marion. This building was across from a public school, which later became known as the "Harlem Colored School." All businesses in this section fronted directly on the street. This section was clearly distinguishable by its much smaller dwellings, mostly without rear kitchen extensions, and its variety of dwelling setbacks from the street.

Instead of being subdivided into square blocks, as in downtown Tampa, Ybor City was divided into east-west elongated blocks. These blocks were further longitudinally bisected by alleys, and cross-divided into locally uniform lots, all of which are more or less narrower than deep, roughly 50x100 feet in size. Dwellings tended to be set back somewhat further from the street than structures downtown. Most houses were situated almost mid-lot, and block-long clusters of similar lots contain dwellings of remarkably similar plan, all having full front porches. Front setbacks were always shorter than rear setbacks, except houses with rearward additions.

Within Ybor City, lots on any given block are generally of uniform size and shape, and dwellings on any given block all tended to be of similar proportions, strongly suggesting tract housing. Nearly all dwellings have rear extensions narrower than the main structure, which may be kitchens, or toilets, or both, since they are generally incorporated in the original design. On some structures, the rear additions bear a still smaller rearward extension, suggesting further removal of a toilet (or oven) from the kitchen. The rear-most extensions were probably toilets, as they were almost universally present, small in dimensions, and disconnected outbuildings, except designated sheds, coops and ovens, were rare. Exceptions to the box pattern with rear extension occurred in a very few small tracts of box-like dwellings where the rear extension was absent (e.g. the south side of 8th Avenue). In general, the discontinuity created by the narrower rear extension was sometimes filled in with a fractional-width rear porch, perhaps to allow roofed access from exterior doors to toilets.
Overall, the layout of Ybor City gave the impression of relatively rigid uniformity and precision of spatial orientation. Ybor City dwellings, in general, showed less variety of plan and position, and were generally smaller in size and closer together than dwellings in downtown Tampa. Water tanks and cisterns were present, but were not usually associated with dwellings at this time. Structures were precisely positioned on their lots, even to placing the first dwelling to one side of the lot, where a second construction was contemplated.

There were relatively few dwellings north of 8th Avenue, and none were shown north of 11th Avenue in 1889. Those existing consisted of highly uniform clusters on 9th Avenue between 18th and 19th Streets. On the south side of 9th Avenue the dwellings were square, with no rear extensions nor apparent outhouses. The dwellings on the north side of 9th Avenue were also square, but included a rear extension and a half-width, covered rear porch. Typically, all had full front porches. Businesses clustered along 7th Avenue, fronting directly on the street. Many small businesses were present, but the predominant small businesses dealt with socializing (coffee houses), food (especially fruit and meats) and personal appearance ("Gent’s Goods," barbers).

The 1892 update of the Sanborns consist of ten sheets. Most downtown businesses now had their water tanks elevated or on the roof. Some downtown dwellings had expanded to incorporate rear extensions or toilets. Many had added rear porches, and tended to square off the main structures with their rear extensions. Some dwellings had appended secondary extensions. Their interior partitions suggest that the origin lines of new extensions were the back walls of the original toilets/kitchens. While many old dwellings had added extensions, new dwellings were built according to more varied and ambitious plans. Some dwellings had two tanks for collecting rain water from roofs.

By 1892, downtown Tampa had filled in with a great variety of businesses, with several wall-to-wall blocks of businesses fully employed, especially along Franklin Street. Very few dwellings remained southwest of Franklin or Madison Streets, but some outbuildings still remained clustered in mid-block.

The predominantly African-American neighborhood east of Oakwood Cemetery ("the Scrub") had expanded around the M.E. Church north east of Florida Avenue and Harrison Street. This neighborhood was still distinguishable by dwellings of smaller than average size, an unusual variety of plans, almost random setbacks from the street, occasional absence of rear extensions and/or porches, and with shanties and outbuildings clustered in mid-block.

Ybor City in 1892 continued to expand with the addition of more houses. Rather then building on new lots, new houses were often placed next to older houses. This "doubling-up" was most apparent on some 8th Avenue lots, and 10th Avenue had many instances of multiple dwellings packed into shared lots. Many dwellings had added rear extensions and/or porches. Where originally dwellings were centered on their lots, or nearly so, a narrower dwelling had often been squeezed in on one side or at a rear (alley) corner. Sometimes as many as three houses occupied a lot where only one house stood in 1889. While many houses had added rear
extensions, there were almost no detached outhouses indicated on the maps.

The Sanborn maps of 1895 covered 17 sheets and included both Ybor City and West Tampa. Virtually all dwellings depicted on these maps had detached outhouses. This was the first Sanborn series of Tampa in which detached outhouses had been essentially universal. The "explosive" increase in outhouse frequency since 1892 suggests either that the 1895 draftsperson had been more ambitious than was his/her predecessor, or that a new ordinance requiring that toilets be detached from dwellings and/or organized hauling ("honeywagon") of night soil had been instituted in the interim.

There was a well-defined section of "Negro Dwellings" northeast of Zack/Morgan, and Polk/Marion, encompassing restaurants, saloons, barbers, and other commercial endeavors. New, probably African-American housing in the area tended to front directly on the street, and some groups of dwellings shared a common "row" outhouse. All downtown outhouses were still towards the rear of their lots, with no visible access by a "honeywagon."

Lot boundaries had been introduced in downtown blocks since the 1892 map. The specified sections of "Negro Dwell'gs" were as novel as the new outhouses, and there was some reduction in randomness in the arrangement of the African-American neighborhoods. The Franklin Street area of small businesses had expanded as far as the region of Harrison and along the South Florida Railroad tracks. There was also now a small African-American neighborhood east of the Ybor Steam Car loop at Fortune and Franklin Streets. Tenements appeared and some dwellings were expanding, mushrooming to fill up their lots. This area, bordering Tampa Heights, was highly uniform, with box-like or long, narrow houses on strip lots, without alleys, adjacent, tract-type dwellings sharing outhouses that straddled the back lot lines on rear boundaries. Just northeast of Pierce and Jefferson-Central, was probably occupied by African-Americans. This section contained two African-American churches: Beulah Baptist, on Harrison, and another then under construction on Emery. Although uniform lots of tract-like houses suggested West Tampa/Ybor City-type company housing, the small and simple, crowded and repetitious configuration argue strongly that the area was predominantly occupied by African-Americans.

Ybor City had likewise sprouted universal outhouses since 1892, again, in tracts, with outhouses typically shared across rear, adjacent lot boundaries. The appearance of storage tanks and pumping stations was an indication that the area was now supplied by the City of Tampa. The rear boundaries in this case, however, were on access alleys where there were few or no outhouses shown on previous maps. Some dwellings had deviously adjusted property boundaries to provide access to the alley outhouses. Many outhouses were not shared between adjacent dwellings, especially when the houses are not all alike, in which case they appeared in the middle of the rear lot boundaries. However, outhouses were usually near a lot corner away from the cross-street. Chicken coops and cow sheds were also identified for the first time. These structures were typically located on the sides of lots or at the rear corners; they were occasionally situated in mid-lot.
Outhouses were conspicuously absent from all houses on 11th and 12th Avenues between 15th and 18th Streets, perhaps because this was new construction and had not yet occupied. Several backyards had square "Ovens" on 6th Avenue around 17th and 18th Streets. The rearward extensions on several houses were now specified as "Oven" and "Kitch." Some dwellings had sheds on lot corners opposite the outhouses. Backyard ovens appeared on other Ybor sheets, with at least one oven sharing a corner lot with three dwellings.

Most dwellings in West Tampa were uniform-shaped tract houses, where outhouses were shared by adjacent dwellings across lot boundaries. All the structures on Laurel and LaSalle were tract houses except the Iberia Hotel and Gymnasium located at the southeast corner of 17th and Laurel, the Perez and Company Cigar Factory at the corner of 17th and LaSalle, and the Havana and Tampa Cigar Factory at 19th and LaSalle. There were scattered businesses along 9th Street, situated primarily at the intersections, but no dwellings.

In general, dwelling uniformity in West Tampa was similar to that in Ybor City, but with even less variety of structures (i.e. more tract-like). Businesses in this area were concentrated along Main Street, and both sides of Howard Avenue, where there were no dwellings. There were a few businesses on 20th Avenue, but no dwellings.

The Sanborn maps for 1899 consisted of 33 sheets and included Tampa Heights, Ybor City, and West Tampa. The formerly specified "Negro" areas were no longer so specified, outhouses were no longer specified, and the "Harlem Colored School" was now present at the intersection of Harrison and Morgan Streets. There were numerous small dwelling throughout a very large, alley-less block east of Central Avenue between Cass and Harrison, which is the core of an African-American neighborhood.

By 1899, the "Ebenezer Bap't Church" had been constructed, and Central Avenue was filling up with small businesses. Small dwellings of the simplest types were being packed into every available space, regardless of street or even of alley frontage east of Central Avenue between Cass and Emery. The Scrub, now a very dense neighborhood complete with businesses, seems to exist on its own, northeast of Pierce - India/Scott, and southeast of Cass Street.

In 1899 the Sanborns for Ybor City show the area extending west to Nebraska/6th-8th Avenue east to 22nd Street and 10th Avenue. There were many new, tractish dwellings west of 12th Street on either side of 7th Avenue. All frontage on 7th Avenue and most on 6th and 8th Avenues east of 12th Street were jammed full of dwellings and other structures. Many house lots had doubled and trebled the number of dwellings on them, even as far north as 14th Avenue and 20th Street. There were now numerous duplexes on 6th and 7th Avenues, especially between 11th and 12th Streets, but they were elsewhere as well, usually in the form of mirror-image construction, joined on the long sides. Even so, the dwellings in Ybor City average larger than in Tampa Heights, but were at least as uniform and box-like.

As late as 1899, there were still many windmills and elevated water tanks in Ybor City. Ovens moved towards rear lot corners; outhouses had all but disappeared. In a few cases former
outhouses were replaced by a supplementary dwelling at the rear of the lot on the alley, even crossing shared lot boundaries where shared outhouses had been previously. Thus apparently the outhouse evolved, at least in Ybor City, into the garden cottage.

The housing in West Tampa was scattered, but the uniform tracts were reminiscent of Ybor City, especially on both sides of LaSalle west of 19th Street. Outhouses along the access alleyways were not shown, and there was more expansion than increase in residential density.

By 1903, Tampa covered 47 sheets of Sanborn maps. There was an orange grove situated from 3rd to 6th Avenues and extending from Central to Taliaferro. The "Negro" designation on dwellings was still used in the vicinity of Polk/Pierce, south of the Atlantic Coast Line tracks. The typical African-American residential pattern prevails in this area, with small clusters of two or three small, uniform dwellings on a lot. The area north of Cass contains typically small dwellings and duplexes as far as Harrison. The dwellings north of here are slightly larger, and an Ybor-City type building pattern reappears. There are now occasional clusters of larger dwellings, as around the intersection of Harrison/Ashley, suggesting higher economic status of residents.

Domestic dwellings north of Fortune Street follow the Hispanic pattern noted in Ybor City. Indeed, Cuba Street was immediately north of Fortune, with a cigar factory adjacent, while the pattern south of Fortune distinctly suggests a African-American neighborhood, with its small, box-like dwellings that vary in location-on-lot, proportions and setback, especially between Spring and Lozano. Central Avenue seems to have been a dividing line between African-American and Hispanic neighborhoods north of Harrison, as the residential patterns were very different between the two areas. Hispanic neighborhoods almost always have clear-cut lot boundaries, while the large lots of African-American neighborhoods do not appear to been subdivided, and consist of simply of blocks of houses.

The Tampa Heights area pattern on both sides of Lamar follows neither the Hispanic pattern of Ybor City or West Tampa, nor the African-American pattern of the Scrub. Blocks were split by alleys, and dwellings appear middle to upper middle class. These buildings were characterized by the extreme variety and large size of dwelling plans, dwellings moderate to large, rambling, one to two-story, some with rear stables/garages, others with outhouses in rear on alley, but most were without outside sanitary facilities. The Tampa Heights Methodist Church was within a block of Lamar, situated at the southeast corner of Ross and Central.

Even as late as 1903, 13th Avenue in Ybor City still had many vacant blocks. The remaining area contained highly concentrated tract housing of extreme uniformity, with several notable exceptions. A large, 2-story dwelling was situated on the southeast corner of 13th Avenue and 20th Street, and Collegio Evangelico was located from 13th through 16th Avenues.

By 1903, the lots on Laurel Street in West Tampa were filled with Ybor City/Hispanic pattern wood frame housing, but dwellings are somewhat larger in proportion to their lots. Construction was still somewhat sparse west of 13th Street. LaSalle was even more sparse, but has some
unusual duplexes flanking and across from *Collegio Metodista* and its school - an isolated little buildings at 166 to 175 LaSalle Street.

Because of the complexity of the historic period development of the project corridor, and the unpredictability of surviving subsurface historic features, it was decided to intensively investigate a representative sample of the resources. This method provided enough detailed information to answer basic questions of historic land-use to determine the potential for the occurrence of surviving subsurface historic features.

Based on this background research, two blocks were chosen within each of the three neighborhoods (West Tampa, Tampa Heights, and Ybor City) for more intensive testing. Copies were made of the appropriate sections of the Sanborn maps to guide the field investigations. The choice of test areas were limited by several constraints. First, they had to be within the proposed project alignment. Second, they had to have the appropriate sections of the Sanborn maps available. For much of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II proposed alignment, the areas were outside the main concentration of settlement, and the Sanborns only cover a portion or part of the area. Thirdly, the residents of the area had to be amenable to intensive testing of the neighborhood. We attempted to pick blocks that we knew had Sanborns available, and that our initial testing had shown that the neighborhoods were likely to allow us to test the areas. A brief description of the salient features are provided for each section.

**West Tampa**

Because the portion of West Tampa through which the project alignment runs was not developed until rather late in the settlement of this area, Sanborn maps are only available for some areas, and not others. We chose two blocks for this area: an elongated block between bounded by Howard Avenue to the east, Armenia Ave to the west, Laurel Street to the north, and LaSalle Street to the south and the northern half of the next block east bounded by Albany and Howard Avenues to the east and west, Laurel Street to the north. The east-west dividing alley provides the southern boundary (see Figures 5 - 10).

West Tampa first appears on the Sanborn maps in 1895. However, the block we chose as a primary testing area appears to have been undeveloped at this time. The adjacent half-block does indicate some development (Figure 5). The 1895 Sanborn depicts two structures on the northern half of this block: what appears to be a single-story detached frame vernacular rowhouse on the lot at 2108 Laurel Street and a storage building at the other end of the block abutting the back alley. The back-alley outhouses appear to be associated with the other clusters of row-houses north of Laurel Street, but none are shown for the structure at 2108 Laurel. This could suggest that it had been built, but not yet occupied in 1895.

By 1899, the storage building had been removed, and two out-buildings are shown on Lot 2108 in addition to the row-house (Figure 6). An entire row of small frame dwellings that had appeared on the 1895 Sanborn map along the north side of Laurel Street across from Lot 2108 have been moved or torn-down by 1899.
Figure 6: A copy of the 1899 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the eastern intensive testing half-block in West Tampa. Note that the frame row-house now has two outbuildings, and the storage building has been removed.
Figure 7: A copy of the 1903 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the eastern intensive testing half-block in West Tampa. Note that the frame row-house now has an "I" shaped addition, and the outbuildings are no longer indicated.
Figure 8: A copy of the 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map showing both intensive testing blocks in West Tampa. Note the additions of several structures on the eastern half-block, and the clusters of small tract housing in the western full block.
Figure 9: A copy of the 1931 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the eastern intensive testing half-block in West Tampa. Note that the "L" shaped frame row-house at 2108 Laurel Street has been replaced by a smaller square dwelling.
By 1903, the frame vernacular dwelling at 2108 Laurel Street had undergone significant changes (Figure 7). The main portion of the structure remains in the same place, but the front portion of the house has been modified to resemble an L-shaped structure with an extending rear wing. It is also entirely possible that the entire 1895 structure had been removed, and a new building constructed or moved onto the lot. It remains, however, the only dwelling on this block. Although this map is dated 1903, it does not yet depict the Morgan Cigar Company building located on the corner of Howard and LaSalle.

By 1915, the eastern half-block had taken on much of its modern appearance (Figure 8). The house at 2108 Laurel remains unaltered from its 1903 L-shaped form, but it is now joined by two similar structures on the lots to the west. A livery stable had been constructed five lots west of Lot 2108, and the Morgan Cigar Company building appears on the southwest corner of Howard Avenue and LaSalle Street. Most of the lots on the north side of the block, however, remain empty.

The full block between Howard and Armenia appears on the 1915 Sanborn map for the first time (Figure 8). Development of the block is sparse and clearly residential. The structures are typically small, square, and placed two to a building lot. They are clustered in groups of four, with a lot separating the house clusters. A few of the structures have out-buildings which abut the back central alley.

A devastating fire broke-out in West Tampa on April 8th, 1918. The fire started in an abandoned cigar factory. By the time the fire was extinguished, 102 buildings along Union, Green, Laurel and LaSalle Streets, east of Armenia Avenue had burned-down. By the time the 1931 Sanborn maps were drawn, significant changes had occurred within both the full and half test blocks (Figures 9 and 10). The eastern half block appears to have been completely cleared and new structures erected (Figure 9). The Morgan Cigar Company building remains on the southwest corner of the secondary block, but the livery stable and L-shaped house at 2108 Laurel have been replaced. A shed now covered most of the lots adjacent to Lot 2108, and a small, square structure is situated adjacent to the road. Along the full block, the small, contiguous dwellings that appeared on the 1915 Sanborn have been replaced with larger single family dwellings, one to a lot (Figure 10). A building Material Warehouse was located at 2323 LaSalle Street; a filling station and auto repair garage was situated at the southwest corner of Laurel and Howard.

**Tampa Heights**

Tampa Heights first appears on the Tampa Sanborn Maps in 1899, however, the portion of Tampa Heights within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II EIS proposed alignment does not appear on these maps until 1903. The test block was defined as the northern one-half of the block defined by Palm Avenue and Oak Avenues (originally 8th Avenue), and Central and Lamar Avenues. These lots are also defined as 508 Oak Avenue, 509 Palm Avenue, and 1902, 1904, 1910, 2002, 2004, and 2006 Lamar Avenue (see Figures 11 through 13).
Figure 11: A copy of the 1903 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Tampa Heights. Note the variation in building design and set-back.
Figure 12: A copy of the 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Tampa Heights. Note the movement north of 1904 Lamar Avenue and the addition of 1910 Lamar Avenue.
Figure 13: A copy of the 1931 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Tampa Heights. Note the addition of 1902 Lamar and 506 East Palm.
By the time Tampa Heights was included in the Sanborns, the houses along Lamar Avenue had already been constructed (Figure 11). In 1903, dwellings were situated at 508 8th Avenue (now Oak Avenue), 509 Palm Avenue, and 1904, 2002, 2004, and 2006 Lamar Avenue. The buildings follow the typical non-systematic pattern identified for Tampa Heights - these are clearly not row-houses. Although the maps show that water mains had been installed by 1903, several houses on these blocks still had water tanks to collect rain. A tank is situated behind 2004 Lamar; a tank is also indicated at 1903 Central Avenue.

Out-buildings abut the access alleyway at 508 Oak Street, 1904 Lamar, and 2004 Lamar. The out-building at 508 Oak Street was likely a shed, because of its size; the out-buildings at 1904 and 2004 Lamar were probably outhouses.

Few changes are noted on the 1915 Sanborns (Figure 12). The structure shown on the 1903 Sanborns as 1904 Lamar was moved west one lot to provide the house at 508 Oak Street with a larger backyard. It is evident that the structure was moved rather than replaced because it retains its former (1903) outline and porches, and it is the only building to move relative to the other houses and out-buildings on the block. Only two out-buildings are still indicated: the outhouse formally associated with 1904 Lamar and the shed situated at 508 Oak Street.

By 1931, all available lots within the test block contain structures (Figure 13). A building has been added to the rear lot of 508 Oak Street, and now the dwelling at 1902 Lamar. A second structure has also been added to the rear of 2002 Lamar Avenue as 506 East Palm Avenue. Out-buildings are common, and typically appear as garages along the central access alley.

**Ybor City**

The test block chosen for Ybor City is the elongated block defined by 14th and 15th Avenues, between 19th and 20th Streets (see Figures 14 through 18). In 1895, this block contains ten row-houses, then under construction (Figure 14). As unoccupied dwellings, none has an outhouse along the rear alley as was nearly universal for the rest of Tampa on the 1895 Sanborn maps. All buildings appear similar, except for a larger frame structure at the corner of 14th Avenue and 20th Street. This larger structure is designated as a dwelling, and may have been a supervisor’s house.

The M. Perez and Company Cigar factory is located directly across the street from these dwellings at the corner of 14th Avenue and 19th Street, and a similar row of houses was then being built along the south-side of 14th Avenue. The windmill and water tank for this area was located behind these houses; the M. Perez and Company Cigar factory was hooked-up to City water at this early date. A City water main ran as far as 13th Avenue at this time.

By 1899 construction of the dwellings was completed, and the houses appear to have been occupied (Figure 15). Structures located at 1704 through 1720 14th Avenue all appear as single story frame vernacular dwellings. The structure at the corner of 20th Street and 14th Avenue (1722 14th Avenue) is two-story, and now designated as a boarding house. A windmill and
Figure 14: A copy of the 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Ybor City. Note that these buildings were under construction in June of 1895.
Figure 15: A copy of the 1899 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Ybor City. Note the location of the windmill and the notation that the two-story building at 14th Avenue and 20th Street was a Boarding House.
Figure 16: A copy of the 1903 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Ybor City. Note that the northern half of this block is still vacant.
Figure 17: A copy of the 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map showing the intensive testing block in Ybor City. Note the removal of the structures at 1704 and 1706 14th Avenue, and the addition of large duplexes and quadplexes in the northern half.
water storage tank is located near the rear alley along the property line separating 1708 and 1710 14th Avenue.

The 1903 Sanborn map shows little change from the 1899 maps (Figure 16). The northern half of the elongated block is now shown as having lot lines, although there are no structures indicated. Some in-fill of the surrounding blocks is indicated. However, this in-filling appears to be the addition of more houses per lot, rather than building new houses on vacant lots.

Twelve years later, by the time the 1915 Sanborn maps were drawn, significant changes had occurred on this block (Figure 17). The corner boarding house had been converted into a store, with porches or balconies that hung-over the street. Of the original nine row-houses, only seven remain; the lots where 1904 and 1906 14th Street once stood are now vacant. The lot on the corner of 14th Avenue and 19th Street remains vacant, as it has been since 1895.

The M. Perez and Company Cigar factory is gone, as are all windmills and storage tanks. The most striking change has been the construction of two, two-story quadplexes, two single-story duplexes, and five single-family dwellings on the northern half of the block. These structures were built on half-lots, with two structures fitted on the half-lot at the corner of 19th Street and 15th Avenue.

By 1931, the block is completed built-out (Figure 18). Seven of the 1895 row-houses remain, although 1910 14th Avenue has been converted into a coffee roasting facility. The converted boarding house-store has been replaced with two houses, with a garage or outbuilding between them. The previously-vacant corner of 14th Avenue and 19th Street now contains two houses, with a garage behind them. All lots now have garages or outbuildings abutting and adjacent to the central access alleyway. The corner of 15th Avenue and 20th Street now contains a corner store with an attached house behind it.
FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS - HISTORIC RESOURCES

Field Methods

Archaeological Survey

Testing for historic archaeological resources proceeded in a similar fashion to the testing conducted for the prehistoric sites. In total, 281 shovel tests were performed during this portion of the investigation. Shovel tests were placed within lots on a standard five meter grid whenever possible. This pattern was typically used along the rear lot lines and in the back and front yards of buildings, but often had to be adjusted to account for outbuildings and landscape features. Testing along the rear lot lines sometimes employed a two meter testing interval. Test locations adjacent to the rear access alleyways was adjusted to locate the privy locations shown on the 1895 Sanborn maps. The soil from all tests was screened through 6.4 mm (¼ inch) hardware cloth suspended in wooden frames. When cultural material were encountered during testing, careful measurements and notes were taken to record the level and context in which these materials were recovered.

Laboratory Procedures

All historic artifacts recovered during the survey were returned and processed at the laboratory facilities at Piper Archaeology/Janus Research. Historic period artifacts consisted primarily of ceramic sherds and glass bottle fragments, although other artifact types were also recovered. All materials were washed, rinsed, and allowed to air-dry prior to analysis. All historic materials were analyzed as a group, and returned to their respective provenience bags after they were inspected.

All historic artifacts were functionally classified using a system devised by South (1977) and subsequently revised by Sprague (1981) for use with 19th and 20th century materials. Eight major functional categories were defined:

I - Personal Items - includes items related to clothing, personal adornment, medicine and health, indulgences (e.g. tobacco tins, hip flasks), pocket tools, infant care, etc.

II - Domestic Items - includes items such as furnishings, housewares, food containers, cleaning and maintenance items, etc.

III - Architecture - structures or structural remains, construction materials, plumbing fixtures, illumination and power features, and landscaping features.

IV - Transportation - includes vehicles and items associated with their maintenance.
V - **Commerce and Industry** - includes items associated with agriculture and husbandry, hunting, fishing, timbering, turpentineing, mining, construction, manufacturing, commercial services, etc.

VI - **Group Services** - includes items associated with government administration, education, entertainment, utilities, etc.

VII - **Group Ritual** - includes religious paraphernalia, fraternal paraphernalia, and public monuments.

VII - **Unknowns** - unidentifiable objects or objects of unknown function.
RESULTS - HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Introduction

This section of the report discusses the results of both the extensive and intensive testing performed for the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project corridor. This used the information from the Sanborn Map investigations and the extensive testing to formulate a testing regime to adequately test for, and evaluate the potential for historic subsurface features within the project alignment.

West Tampa

Testing within West Tampa focused on specific areas of concern within the blocks chosen for intensive testing. Our background research had shown that most of the eastern half-block had been devoid of structures until after 1931 (see Figures 5 - 9). Currently, this half-block contains no historic structures, and the western end of the block contains commercial buildings and parking lots which limited access for testing. Intensive testing on the eastern half-block was limited to the lot at 2108 West Laurel Street. This was the only lot on this block to have contained a historic structure until fairly recent times (circa 1931). The structure currently on this lot has been determined to be of modern (post 1945) construction.

Two lots were chosen from the western whole block: 2312 Laurel Street and 2327 LaSalle Street. The lot at 2312 Laurel Street is shown on the 1915 Sanborn Insurance map to contain a structure (Figure 8: Lot 7), but by 1931, the lot was shown as being vacant (Figure 10: Lot 7). However, our historic structures field survey identified a circa 1925 house on this lot (8HI4102). Archaeological subsurface testing was performed to test for the presence of period archaeological remains which might corroborate the archival findings.

The archival investigation of 2327 LaSalle Street again shows a varied occupation history. In 1915, this lot contained two small frame structures (Figure 8:Lot 19). By 1931, a building materials warehouse is shown at this location (Figure 10:Lot 19). Today, this lot contains a modern (post 1945) dwelling. Archaeological testing was conducted in an attempt to locate evidence of the 1915 site use or trash disposal related to the circa 1930s building materials warehouse.

8HI4467 2108 Laurel Street

The 2108 Laurel Street site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 14, SW/SW/NE (USGS 7.5’ Tampa Quadrangle) near the western end of the proposed alignment (Figure 19). The site is situated south of Laurel Street, north of LaSalle, and three lots west of Albany Avenue. This location now contains a modern structure (post 1945), but originally
Figure 19. Map of the proposed Tampa Interstate Study - EIS Project Corridor showing the locations of the historic archaeological sites identified.
contained a rectangular row-house that had been converted into an L-shaped frame dwelling. The L-shaped structure was removed sometime before 1931. Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals, allowing for the modern building and landscape features on the lot. Twenty-four shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing.

The site locale is planted grass and ornamental trees that are maintained by the current residents. The upper 50 to 80 cm of soil in all shovel tests shows that the area has been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities; nearly half of the tests conducted on this lot had soil profiles that were clearly disturbed to the hardpan zone. The principal soil type for this area appears to have been Leon (now Myakka) fine sand, considered a poorly-drained soil. Given the depth at which a hardpan was encountered in several of the undisturbed tests, the original soil type may have been Leon fine sand, light-color phase (cf., Leighty et al. 1958:27). Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 15-30 cm of mottled grey sand underlain by light grey mottled sand extending to roughly 70 cm. These zones were underlain by a five to 15 cm dark brown hardpan. This was followed by a tan/brown zone that extended to one meter below surface. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed. Historic soil modifications do not, except in one case, extend below the hardpan zone.

Elevation at the site is 25 feet (7.7 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of longleaf and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto and various grasses. The better-drained areas of Myakka fine sand would have supported pine trees, palmetto, runner oak, and probably small scrub oaks (Leighty et al. 1958:26). Prior to residential development of this area, a moderate-sized wetland was situated northwest of the site location in what is now MacFarline Park.

Historic period artifacts were recovered from most of the shovel tests conducted across this lot. These remains were recovered from the roughly 70 cm thick mottled grey sand that overlies the hardpan across the entire lot. Most of the remains are domestic and personal items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, buttons, and parts of an old boot. None of the material recovered from the majority of test locations came from any identifiable trash pit or single deposition event. A single trashpit was encountered during the investigation at shovel test location 10. This test is situated roughly eight meters due south of the southeast corner of the existing structure. This test produced considerable quantities of glass, ceramics, metal (particularly can fragments), and personal effects from between 20 to 90 cm below surface. This material appears to date from the late 1920s through early 1940s, and is not believed to be related to the earliest occupation of this lot.

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1895 use of this area. A list of these items within their analysis categories is provided below (Table 6). The manganese glass fragments and the aqua glass sherds support a pre-1918 use of this lot. However, all of these fragments were recovered from the 70 cm thick zone of historic period artifacts that blanket this lot, and did not come from the trash pit identified in shovel test 10.
Table 6. 8HI4467: Historic Materials From 2108 Laurel Street.

**Personal Items:**

2 crown tops; 1 iron 4-hole button; 2 glass buttons; 1 boot grommet; boot leather; metal eraser clasp; pencil lead.

**Domestic Items:**

93 clear glass shards; 26 olive glass shards; 2 milk glass shards; 11 brown glass shards; 11 manganese glass shards; 14 aqua glass shards; 8 glass depression ware fragments; 1 clear stopper top; 30 whiteware sherds; 5 ironstone sherds; 6 hand painted porcelain sherds; 10 coarse earthenware sherds.

**Architecture:**

3 wire nails; 20 cut nails; 1 gate clamp; 6 mortar fragments; 3 light bulb fragments; ceramic electrical insulation; feldspar tile; roofing slate; glazed tile.

**Transportation:**

1 small gage railroad spike.

**Commerce and Industry:**

30 bone fragments of mammal and bird; 1 1980 penny; 1 LP record fragment.

**Group Services:**

none.

**Group Ritual:**

toy railroad wheel; 3 marbles.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional historic land-use studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4467, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**8HI4102 2312 Laurel Street**

The 2312 Laurel Street site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 14, SW/SW/NE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the western end of the proposed alignment (Figure 19). The site is situated south of the current right-of-way for I-275, north of LaSalle Street, seven lots west of the intersection of Howard Avenue and Laurel Street.
This location is currently the location of a circa 1925 bungalow. This building, considered a typical bungalow-style dwelling, is a single-story, wood frame residence with a sheet metal roof. It is supported, however, by a continuous concrete foundation, atypical of building construction from the 1920s.

Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals, allowing for the building and landscape features on the lot. Twenty-two shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing. The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the current house occupants. Several live oak and various ornamentals stand along the west side of the building. The upper 15 to 30 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-25 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the 22 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are similar to Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leightly et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 30 feet (9.2 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leightly et al. 1958:14-15).

Historic period artifacts were recovered from most of the shovel tests conducted across this lot. These remains were recovered from the roughly 40 cm thick mottled grey sand that underlies the humic or grass/sod layer. Artifacts were recovered from the test locations along both sides of the building, and along the back alleyway. The central parts of both the front and back yards were devoid of historic remains.

Most of the remains are domestic and architectural items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, nails, tools, and wire fragments. None of the material recovered from any of the test locations came from any identifiable trash pit or single deposition event. Only one location, shovel test six, produced artifacts below the typical 40 cm upper zone. Historic materials were encountered to 90 cm below surface in this test. A careful review of the field notes suggests that a trench, possibly a pipeline or cable trench, had been encountered in the eastern half of this unit. This would account for the recovery of what appears to be typically 1920s or 30s era artifacts at this low (90 cm) depth.

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1918 occupation of this location. A list of these items within their analysis categories is provided below (Table 7). The manganese glass fragments suggest a pre-1918 use of this lot. However, all of these fragments were recovered from the 40 cm thick zone of historic period artifacts that covers the edges of this lot. This 40 cm artifact zone also contains clearly modern debris as well.
Table 7. 8H14102: Historic Materials from 2312 Laurel Street.

**Personal Items:**

1 glass stud.

**Domestic Items:**

23 clear bottle glass shards; 9 green glass shards; 14 brown glass shards; 8 olive glass shards; 7 milkglass shards; 2 manganese glass shards; 28 whiteware sherds; 10 ironstone sherds; 9 porcelain sherds; 2 coarse earthenware.

**Architecture:**

2 door hinges; 6 wire nails; 3 cut nails; 6 metal fragments; 1 cold chisel; 3 wire fragments; 3 ceramic electrical insulators; 15 pane glass.

**Transportation:**

1 intake valve; plastic counter.

**Commerce and Industry:**

10 bones of mammal and bird; 1 .22 caliber shell; Burger King doll.

**Group Services:**

none.

**Group Ritual:**

1 award; toy tire.

Little evidence of a pre-1920 use of this lot is indicated from the remains recovered; the majority of the artifacts indicate some site use during the 1920s or 30s. The continuous poured concrete foundation supporting the bungalow suggests that the building was moved to this location sometime around 1945 when these types of foundations came into common use.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use pattern studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8H14102, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
The 2327 LaSalle Street site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 14, SW/SW/NE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the western end of the proposed alignment (Figure 19). The site is situated south of the present right-of-way for I-275, south of Laurel Street, six lots west of the intersection of Howard Avenue and LaSalle Street.

A modern residence currently occupies this lot (Figure 20). However, the background investigation showed a varied occupation history for this address. In 1915 this lot contained two small frame row-houses. However, by 1931, a materials warehouse is shown at this location. When interviewed, the current resident of this address indicated that the warehouse had been torn-down prior to the construction of the current modern structure.

Testing on this lot was limited to the sides and rear lot lines, per the occupant’s verbal request. Shovel tests were placed roughly every five meters within these areas. Eleven shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing.

The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the current occupant. The upper 20 to 35 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 20-35 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by dark brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the 11 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are similar to Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 30 feet (9.2 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Historic period artifacts were recovered from every shovel tests conducted across this lot. These remains were recovered from the roughly 50 cm thick mottled grey sand that underlies the humic or grass/sod layer. No trashpit or concentrations of artifacts were encountered. Most of the remains are domestic and architectural items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, nails, brick and wire fragments. None of the material recovered from any of the test locations came from any identifiable trash pit or single deposition event.

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with all the reported site uses. A list of these items within their analysis categories is provided below (Table 7). The manganese glass and aqua glass fragments could be related to the circa 1915 use of this lot. However, fragments of these materials were also recovered from lots in this area that did not contain pre-1918 structures.
Figure 20: Sketch map of the shovel test locations at 8Hi4468 - 2327 LaSalle Street.
Table 8. 8HI4468: Historic Materials from 2327 LaSalle Street.

**Personal Items:**
1 blue glass bead; 2 glass buttons; 1 shell button; 1 brass buckle; 1 plastic button; 1 pocket knife blade.

**Domestic Items:**
68 shards of clear bottle glass; 18 olive glass shards; 18 brown glass shards; 12 shards of aqua glass; 9 shards of depression period glassware; 17 shards of embossed glass; 3 manganese glass shards; 2 shards of milkglass; 55 sherds of whiteware; 5 sherds of ironstone; 11 sherds of porcelain; 1 sherd of coarse earthenware; 2 crown top caps; 1 “fish silhouette” serving or decorative plate.

**Architecture:**
5 brick fragments; 2 fragments of mortar; 1 lead washer; 1 copper wire; 8 wire nails; 1 glazed tile; 1 electrical insulation; 19 sherds of pane glass.

**Transportation:**
4 machine fragments.

**Commerce and Industry:**
1 1945 penny; 1 .22 caliber rifle shell; 8 bone fragments of mammal/bird; 1 B. contrarium shell.

**Group Services:**
none.

**Group Ritual:**
2 glass marbles; 1 toy model cannon.

The four machine fragments, the lead washer, and the electrical insulation may be related to the use of this site as a materials warehouse. However, it is also entirely possible that these remains were left behind by one of the lot’s domestic occupants. The remainder of the material remains is clearly domestic refuse.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4468, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and therefore is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
Summary - West Tampa

Intensive testing within West Tampa supported the information obtained from the archival research. The portion of West Tampa within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) study corridor was not intensively occupied until relatively late (circa 1930) in the occupation history of this portion of Tampa. No privy pits or cisterns, and only one trash pit was encountered. Most of the historic material recovered came from a roughly 30 cm (12 inch) mottled grey/brown banded zone that extends throughout this area. The only intact trash pit encountered is likely associated with a circa 1930s use of that particular lot.

Tampa Heights

Testing within Tampa Heights focused on two distinct sets of testing locations: one set from within the test block chosen for this purpose, and the other chosen from the other residences within the Tampa Heights neighborhood that, during the preliminary investigation, appeared to have a greater likelihood of being considered potentially significant dwellings. Only one of the three structures (8HI917) so tested was actually determined to be potentially significant, and was documented as a Determination of Eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Three lots were chosen from the intensive investigation block area: 2004 Lamar Avenue, 2006 Lamar Avenue, and 508 East Oak Avenue. The lots at 2006 Lamar and 508 East Oak Avenue did, until recently (circa 1990), contain dwellings. At the time they were tested, however, the structures had been demolished, and the building debris removed. The lot at 2004 Lamar still contains a standing structure. These three lots were chosen because they all were known to contain, or had contained, dwellings built between 1898 and 1903, and the dwellings had apparently not been rebuilt, moved, or significantly altered after their initial construction until 1990.

The other three lots are situated at 408 East 7th Avenue, 1803 North Central Avenue, and 410 East Oak Street. The Otto Stallings house (8HI917), situated at 408 East 7th Avenue, has been determined to be a potentially significant historic structure, and may be eligible for listing on the National Register. The dwellings at 1803 North Central and 410 East Oak are best described as frame vernacular and Queen Anne style structures, respectively.

8HI3663 2004 North Lamar Avenue

The 2004 North Lamar Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, NE/SE/NW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the west-central portion of the proposed alignment (Figure 19). The site is situated two lots north of the intersection of East Palm Avenue and Lamar Avenue, on the west side of Lamar Avenue on Lot 8 of Block 3 of Sparkman’s Subdivision.
This location still contains a circa 1900 L-shaped frame vernacular dwelling. The structure is considered a typical example of a modest, wood frame, single-family dwelling. It is of balloon wood frame construction and rests on brick foundation piers. The building employs Queen Anne-like ornamental features and a standing seam sheet metal roof.

Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals, allowing for the building and landscape features on the lot (Figure 21). Twenty-four shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing. The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the current occupants of the house. Large live oak and various cabbage palms grow in clusters throughout the area. The upper 20 to 25 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-25 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the 24 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighly et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighly et al. 1958:14-15).

The 2004 North Lamar Avenue site represents the domestic refuse from a circa 1920s household. Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1900 occupation of this location. Most of the remains are domestic and personal items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery, crockery, and buttons. A small bottle dump was identified in shovel test 15 (see Figure 21) next to a large cabbage palm. This dump contained the remains of several patent medicine bottles, a soda or soft drink bottle, and an imported mineral water bottle. A list of these items within the analysis categories is provided in Table 9.

The small bottle dump was discovered in shovel test 15 at 20 and 40 cm below surface. The dump consisted of two complete patent medicine bottles, fragments of four additional bottles, a Pond’s Extract bottle, portions of an imported mineral water bottle, and a soda or soft drink bottle. Fragments of three of the patent medicine bottles came from local suppliers: the Weedon Drug Co. and Wm S. Oppenheimer - Druggist, both from Tampa. One of the two complete medicine bottles (1.5 oz) also came from the Weedon Drug Company; the other four ounce bottle is unmarked.

Most fragments of a mineral water bottle imported from Spain were recovered. The aqua-colored bottle is embossed with AGUA DE RUBINAT - CONDAL and, according to Fike (1987:242), contained a mineral water from the Rubinat Condal Springs in Spain. The water reportedly had medicinal qualities and was marketed between 1889 and 1890.
Figure 21: Sketch map of the shovel test locations at 8Hi3663 - 2004 North Lamar Avenue.
Table 9. 8HI3663: Historic Materials From 2004 North Lamar Avenue.

Personal Items:

fragments of 4 patent medicine bottles; 2 whole patent medicine bottles; 1 mineral water bottle; 1 "Pond’s Extract" bottle; 1 blue jean button; 1 belt buckle, 1 cuff link; 1 aluminum bead.

Domestic Items:

1 soft drink bottle (Excelsior Bottling Works, Tampa Florida); 12 clear bottle shards; 16 sherds whiteware; 5 sherds ironstone; 1 sherd porcelain; 2 sherds coarse earthenware; 1 shard green glass; 1 shard milk glass; 1 shard manganese glass; 2 sherds of rose glass; 1 table spoon.

Architecture:

1 fragment of mortar; metal filings, 1 wire nail; 1 cut nail; 1 brass washer; copper wire; scrap metal; 1 shard pane glass; 3 fragments of glazed tile.

Transportation:

None.

Commerce and Industry:

20 bone fragments of mammal, bird, and reptile; 1 .22 caliber short rifle shell.

Group Services:

None.

Group Ritual:

1 toy sheriff’s badge; 1 plastic telephone pendant; 1 porcelain doll’s arm; 1 aluminum toy tea set; 1 glass marble.

The body of a Pond’s Extract bottle was also recovered from this dump. The neck of this aqua-colored bottle is broken, and was not recovered. The bottle is embossed with "Pond’s Extract" vertically down the front panel and has "1846" embossed on the base. Pond’s Extract was marketed between 1872 and 1881 as a cure for burns, bruises, toothaches, and sore throats (Fike 1987:120).

A soft drink bottle manufactured by the Excelsior Bottling Works, Tampa, Florida was recovered intact. This aqua green bottle holds 8 ounces and has a Hutchinson-style stopper. According to Ellis (1977:84) the Excelsior Bottling Works was active in Tampa between 1901 and 1905. The "Patent Spring Stopper" first made by the W.H. Hutchinson Company in 1879 was discontinued in 1912 (Fike 1987:17). This stopper type was considered unsanitary, and many of the companies manufacturing this type closure stopped production around 1906.
The range of dates suggested by the identifiable bottles indicates manufacture dates between 1872 and 1906. Given that some bottles were discovered intact, and the remains of most other were recovered, it is considered likely that all were deposited at roughly the same time, and had not been broken prior to being buried. From these data, a date of circa 1904 is suggested for this bottle dump.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for regional historic land-use patterns, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI3663, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and therefore is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI3728 2006 North Lamar Avenue

The 2006 North Lamar Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, NE/SE/NW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the west-central portion of the proposed alignment (Figure 19). The site is situated within Tampa Heights on Block 3, Lot 5 of Sparkman’s Subdivision, three lots north of the intersection of East Palm and Lamar Avenues.

This location is now a vacant lot, but it did contain a structure as recently as February of 1990. According to the Florida Master Site File, this dwelling was a modest L-shaped frame home, similar in many respects to its neighbor, 2004 North Lamar Avenue (8HI3663). It was of balloon frame construction with weatherboard siding. It rested on brick foundation piers. However, apart from its Ionic porch supports, the building lacked much of the Queen Anne style decoration found on the other buildings in this neighborhood. At the time the lot was tested (November 1990), the building had been removed, and the only remaining structural features were several of the brick foundation piers. A roughly four foot high concrete block retaining wall surrounds the property.

Because the structure had been removed, testing on this lot was conducted at regular five meter intervals. Thirty-two shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing. The majority of these contained no artifacts; only seven tests reported any artifact recovery. Historic period artifacts were limited to the areas that would have been just outside the rear entrance and in the northwest corner of the lot near the rear access alleyway. Remains were typically recovered from between ground surface and 30 cm below surface. Materials were recovered from as deep as 75-80 cm below surface in shovel tests 11 and 26, each at opposite sides of the yard.

The site locale is currently a vacant lot used for parking cars. The upper 80 to 95 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy
observed in the test pits was typically 10-25 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by a mottled grey/brown banded zone. This was followed by a light tan sand at lower depths. All of the 32 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered severely disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1900 occupation of this location. What few remains were recovered consist mainly of domestic items - glass shards and pieces of broken pottery and crockery. No intact trashpits or refuse features were encountered during the testing. A list of these items within the descriptive categories is provided below.

Table 10. 8HI3728: Historic Materials from 2006 North Lamar Avenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 brass bracelet embossed with script &quot;L.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 clear glass shards; 1 manganese glass shard; 4 brown glass shards; 1 green glass shard; 6 whiteware sherds; 1 porcelain sherd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 slate tile fragment; 4 plaster fragments; 3 wire nails; 2 scrap metal; 1 mortar fragment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commerce and Industry:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 bone fragments (mammal and/or bird).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Services:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Ritual:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI3728, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI849 508 East Oak Avenue (Charles Bartlett House)

The 508 East Oak Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, NE/SE/NW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Tampa Heights section of Tampa (Figure 19). The site is situated on Lot 9 of Block 4 of the Sparkman Subdivision at the northwest corner of East Oak and Lamar Avenues.

This lot had been the location of a rather large Queen Anne style house built by Dr. Charles Bartlett, a prominent Tampa physician at the turn of the century. It is described as having been a rather ornate 2½ story house with numerous Queen Anne features included into its design. According to the Florida Master Site File, its most distinctive feature was a semi-detached hexagonal two-story kitchen which extended off the northwest corner of the house. This feature was connected to the main building by a butler's pantry which linked the hexagonal kitchen with the dining room. This feature was not included in the original design or construction of the building, but was added-on sometime after 1903. The northward shift of the structure situated at 1904 Lamar Avenue noted on the 1915 Sanborns (see Figure 12) may have been a result of this addition.

The site locale is currently a vacant lot, overgrown with various grasses and weeds. The upper 20 to 25 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-25 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the 30 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1900 occupation of this location (Table 11). Most of the remains are domestic and personal items - glass shards, pieces
of broken pottery and crockery, buttons, and a small brass pin. Considerable amounts of building debris were also recovered: a light switch, wallpaper, and plaster. A list of these items within the analysis categories is provided in Table 11.

The archaeological component of site 8HI849 represents the domestic refuse from a circa 1900 to 1920 household. No intact trashpits, privy locations, or other cultural features were encountered or observed. It was hoped that this location, having contained the residence of a prominent Tampa physician, would have contained evidence of a higher standard of living than that evidenced in the yards and trashpits of the other houses in the neighborhood. No socio-economic differential is noted from the remains recovered.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use pattern studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI849, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 11. 8HI849: Historic Materials from 508 East Oak Avenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Items:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 shell button; 1 brass pin; 1 plastic button; 1 milkglass stud; 1 iodine bottle w/applicator rod.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Domestic Items: | 60 clear glass bottle shards; 6 manganese glass shards; 2 milkglass shards; 3 stove window shards; 10 brown glass shards; 3 olive glass shards; 4 aqua glass shards; 21 whiteware sherds; 4 ironstone sherds; 15 porcelain sherds; 3 coarse earthenware sherds. |

| Architecture: | 2 wire nails; 1 cut nail; 1 shingle nail; 3 glazed tile fragments; plaster; wall paper; toggle wall switch; mica fragments. |

| Commerce and Industry: | 1 - 1984 penny; 1 .22 caliber shot shell; 1 bastard file. |

| Group Services: | None. |

| Group Ritual: | None. |
8HI3705  1803 North Central Avenue

The 1803 North Central Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, NE/SE/SW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Tampa Heights section of the City of Tampa (Figure 19). The site is situated one lot north of the northeast corner of Central and 7th Avenues. The site is on Lot 1 of Block 2 of the Oakridge Subdivision.

The 1803 North Central Avenue site contains a circa 1900 frame vernacular dwelling. The building is a single-story balloon wood frame structure with a sheet metal roof and drop siding. It has a continuous poured concrete foundation. The structure has been internally subdivided, and is currently being rented as apartments.

Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals, allowing for the building and landscape features on the lot (Figure 22). Eighteen shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing. The site locale is currently planted grass and cabbage palms that is maintained by the current occupants. The upper 75 to 95 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-40 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown mottled sand. This zone was followed by a tan sand at appeared undisturbed. All of the 18 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately to severely disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1900 occupation of this location. Most of the remains are domestic and architectural items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, buttons, and parts of a lamp. Three intact cream bottles were recovered from the east wall of shovel test 11 at 55-60 cm below surface. This location is at the southeast corner of the building, near the rear entrance (see Figure 22). A list of the items recovered, classified within their respective categories, is provided in Table 12.

The 1803 North Central Avenue site represents the domestic refuse from a circa 1900 to 1930s household. Most of the material remains were recovered from locations along the north, east, and southern lot lines. Test locations away from the property boundaries rarely contained any artifacts.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use pattern studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this
Figure 22: Sketch map of the shovel test locations at 8Hi3705 - 1803 North Central Avenue.
location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI3705, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 12. 8HI3705: Historic Materials from 1803 North Central Avenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brass finger ring; 1 metal snap; 1 metal eyelet; 1 shell button; 1 ceramic bead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 one pint cream glass bottles; 22 shards of clear bottle glass; 12 sherds of whiteware; 1 sherd of ironstone; 1 sherd of porcelain; 1 food can; 2 shards manganese glass; 24 shards brown glass; 2 shards olive glass; 1 sherd novelty glass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 lamp parts; 3 mortar fragments; 1 brass cup; 1 cut nail; 1 fragment glazed tile; coal; 3 shards pane glass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commerce and Industry:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38 bone fragments, mammal and bird; 1 lead bar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Services:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Ritual:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 porcelain dog ornaments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8HI917 408 East 7th Avenue (The Otto Stallings House)

The Otto Stallings House is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, NE/SW/SE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Tampa Heights section of the City of Tampa (Figure 19). The lot is situated on the north side of 7th Avenue between Jefferson and Central Avenues. It is located on Lot 8 of Block 1 of the Henderson Subdivision.

The Otto Stallings House is a large 1.5 story Queen Anne style dwelling built around 1901 for Otto Stallings, a prominent Tampa businessman (Figure 23). It is balloon wood frame
Figure 23: Sketch map of the shovel test locations at 8Hi917 - 408 East 7th Avenue.
construction with drop siding. The house features a wrap-around porch supported by turned wood posts. Gingerbread ornamentation and the decorative cornice within the front gable contribute to the historic character of the building. Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals, allowing for the building and landscape features on the lot. Twenty-seven shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing.

The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the owner. Large live oak and cabbage palms grow in clusters throughout the area. The upper 15 to 30 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-40 cm of dark grey sand underlain by greyish-brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the 27 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1900 occupation of this location. Most of the remains are domestic and architectural items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, and various scrap fragments of metal, mortar, and tile. The architectural items may have been deposited during the recent renovation conducted on this building. A list of these items within the analytical categories is provided in Table 13.

Although the recorded location of this historic refuse constitutes useful data for historic land-use studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation of this lot is not recommended. However, the Otto Stallings House (8H1917) is considered an excellent example of a early 20th Century Queen Anne style dwelling, and is therefore considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8H1848 410 East Oak Avenue (W.R. Bartlett House)

The W.R. Bartlett house archaeological site is located in Township 29 South, Range 18 East, Section 13, NE/SW/SE (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Tampa Heights section of the City of Tampa (Figure 19). The site is situated on the northwest corner of Oak and Central Avenues, on Lot 10 of Block 4 of Fuch's Subdivision. This house was originally built and occupied by William Bartlett, the son of Charles Bartlett (8H1849: 508 East Oak Avenue).
Table 13. 8HI917: Historic Materials from 408 East 7th Avenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 glass bead; 1 plastic &quot;award&quot; toy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 shards clear bottle glass; 4 shards Manganese glass; 3 shards each of brown and milk glass; 1 shard each of aqua, rose, and olive glass; 7 sherds of whiteware; 2 sherds each of ironstone and porcelain, 1 sherd of coarse earthenware; 1 clothespin spring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 cut nail; 6 pieces of scrap metal; 1 fragment of mortar; 1 piece of lead solder; 1 piece of ceramic electrical insulation; 2 fragments of glazed tile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commerce and Industry:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 bone fragments, mammal and bird; 1 bastard file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Services:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Ritual:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 glass marble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The W.R. Bartlett house is a large Queen Anne style dwelling built around 1900. It is irregular in shape, of balloon frame construction, with metal roof shingles and drop siding. Although originally constructed as a private dwelling, it is now a boarding house.

The site locale is currently planted grass that is maintained by the owner of the boarding house. Live oak and various ornamentals grow in clusters throughout the property. The upper 10 to 30 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-30 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the ten shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.
Elevation at this site is 45 feet (13.8 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals, allowing for the building and landscape features on the lot. Ten shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing. Only three tests (3, 5, and 10) produced artifacts. The results of the artifact analysis is presented in Table 14.

Table 14. 8HI848: Historic Materials from 410 East Oak Avenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Items:</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Items:</td>
<td>7 clear bottle glass; 1 olive glass shard; 1 milkglass shard; 1 brown glass shard; 1 aqua glass shard; 4 whiteware sherds; 1 ironstone sherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture:</td>
<td>1 piece metal scrap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation:</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce and Industry:</td>
<td>4 bones fragments of mammal and bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Services:</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Ritual:</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1900 occupation of this location. Most of the remains are domestic items, primarily shards of various colored glass. The aqua glass was popular before 1918, but may have entered the disturbed archaeological context from which it was recovered anytime after this date.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from
this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI848, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Summary - Tampa Heights

Archaeological testing within Tampa Heights recovered some evidence of the post 1900 occupation of this area. The intensive testing did not identify any privy pits, cisterns, or intact subsurface soil features. A single bottle dump was discovered along the back alleyway at 2004 Lamar Avenue. This feature, probably created sometime after 1900, suggests that one of the early inhabitants of this house was health-conscious, and relied upon patent medicines and imported mineral water.

Ybor City

Testing within Ybor City focused on the south side of the block within the area which had contained the nine row houses in 1895. Our background research had shown that most of the northern half-block had been devoid of structures until after 1931 (see Figures 14-18). Currently, the southern half-block contains five historic structures: 2510 19th Street (8HI4255), 1906 East 14th Avenue (8HI4244), 1914 East 14th Avenue (8HI4245), 1916 East 14th Avenue (8HI4246), and 1920 East 14th Avenue (8HI4247). Of these, only the building at 1920 East 14th Avenue (8HI4247) is one of the nine original buildings constructed in June of 1895 (Figure 14). The structures currently at 1914 and 1916 East 14th Avenue are circa 1920s frame vernacular dwellings, likely built or moved to these spots before 1931. The building at 1906 East 14th Avenue (8HI4244) is a masonry vernacular structure, built around 1925, that is currently used as a bakery. The southwest corner still contains the two-story frame structure shown at this location on the 1931 Sanborn maps (see Figure 18). In order to determine the deposition of materials across entire lots, only currently vacant lots within Ybor City were intensively tested. This allowed unrestricted access to all areas within each lot.

8HI4469 1908 - 1912 14th Avenue

The 1908-1912 14th Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 18, NE/NE/NW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Ybor City section of the City of Tampa (Figure 19). The site is situated north of the present right-of-way for I-275, north of 14th Avenue, east of 19th Street, and west of 20th Street. The site includes the remains from three building lots: 1908, 1910, and 1912 14th Avenue, also recorded as Lots 7, 7½, and 8 of Block 114 in Ybor City.
These lots had contained dwellings since June of 1895. These lots had originally contained small row-houses. These structures were probably later replaced by somewhat larger 1920s bungalows, similar to the buildings now standing at 1914 and 1916 14th Avenue. As these lots currently contain no buildings, tests were conducted at five meter intervals within the interior of the lots, and at two meter intervals along the rear lot lines adjacent to the rear access alleyway. Forty-six shovel tests were conducted on these lots during the course of the intensive testing.

The site locale is currently devoid of vegetation, save some patches of weeds and grasses. The upper 15 to 35 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 15-45 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the forty-six shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately to severely disturbed.

Elevation at the site ranges between 35 to 40 feet (10.8-12.3 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1895 occupation of these locations. Most of the remains are domestic and personal items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, buttons, and a toothbrush handle. A list of these items within their categories is provided in Table 15.

The 1908-1912 14th Avenue site represents the domestic refuse from several circa 1900 to 1930s households. No intact trashpits or single deposition events were encountered, but the "historic artifact zone," (30-85 cm below surface) clearly contained more material than did similar "zones" in West Tampa or Tampa Heights. This increase in the volume of domestic debris may be related to the intensive use of this area after 1900, when two and even three dwellings were placed on individual lots.

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4469, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
Table 15. 8HI4469: Historic Materials from 1908-1912 14th Avenue.

**Personal Items:**

1 toothbrush handle; 1 brass cufflink; 1 zipper fragment; 1 shoe eyelet; 1 belt buckle; 4 plastic buttons; 1 cloth covered metal button; 1 glass button; 1 brass button; 1 steel button; 1 gilt cufflink; 1 hard rubber comb.

**Domestic Items:**

153 clear glass shards; 14 rose glass shards; 16 milk glass shards; 33 aqua glass shards; 7 green glass shards; 39 olive glass shards; 23 brown glass shards; 18 manganese glass shards; 14 ginger beer bottle fragments; 1 embossed glass shard; 214 whiteware sherds; 30 ironstone sherds; 33 porcelain sherds; 11 coarse earthenware sherds; 1 small fork; 1 clothespin spring; 1 thermometer.

**Architecture:**

4 pane glass shards; 19 wire nails; 6 cut nails; 4 mortar fragments; 1 brass nipple; 1 iron hook; 2 lead washers; 4 scrap metal fragments; 3 electrical insulators; 3 brick fragments; 1 hard rubber cap; 1 sash weight; 1 ceramic knob; asbestos shingling; electrical insulation; fiberglass insulation.

**Transportation:**

None.

**Commerce and Industry:**

67 bone fragments of mammal, bird, and reptile; 2 .22 caliber shells; 2 .45 caliber shells; 1 16 ga shotgun shell rim; 2 12 ga shotgun shell rims; 2 carbon rods.

**Group Services:**

None.

**Group Ritual:**

1 marble; 2 plastic toy beads; 1 plastic ring; 2 dolls.

8HI4470 1918 14th Avenue

The 1918 14th Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 18, NE/NE/NW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Ybor City section of the City of Tampa (Figure 19). The site is situated north of the present right-of-way for I-275, north of 14th Avenue, east of 19th Street, and west of 20th Street. The site is situated on Lot 9½ of Block 114 in Ybor City.

Testing on this lot was conducted at five meter intervals. Fifteen shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing. The site is currently a vacant lot, devoid of vegetation, except for a few patches of grass and weeds. The upper 10 to 30 cm of soil have
been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-30 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All of the 15 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.

Elevation at the site ranges between 35 to 40 feet (10.8-12.3 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1895 occupation of this location. Most of the remains are domestic and personal items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, and clothes fasteners: buttons, snaps, and studs. A list of these items within these categories is provided in Table 16.

The 1918 14th Avenue site represents the domestic refuse from a circa 1900-1920s household. The majority of the remains were recovered from the mottled grey-brown zone that underlies the upper dark grey zone. However, much of this material was mixed with modern construction debris and trash, suggesting that this location was used until fairly recent times (circa 1980).

Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use studies, the relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4470, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

8HI4471 1922 14th Avenue

The 1922 14th Avenue site is located in Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 18, NE/NE/NW (USGS 7.5' Tampa Quadrangle) in the Ybor City section of the City of Tampa (Figure 19). The site is situated north of the present right-of-way for I-275, north of 14th Avenue, on the northwest corner of 14th Avenue and 20th Street. The site is situated on Lot 10 of Block 114 of Ybor City.

This lot had originally contained a large two-story structure that was subdivided into a boarding house around the turn of the century. By 1915, the building had been converted into a store, with overhangs extended out onto 14 Avenue and 20th Street. By 1931, this building had been removed and replaced with two domestic dwellings, both fronting on 20th Street.
Table 16. 8HI4470: Historic Materials from 1918 14th Avenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gilt stud; 1 snap; 2 glass buttons; 1 bone button; 1 shell button; 1 pull tab.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Items:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 clear glass shards; 5 brown glass shards; 18 olive glass shards; 5 manganese glass shards; 3 rose glass shards; 5 aqua glass shards; 32 whiteware shards; 2 ironstone sherds; 6 porcelain sherds; 1 coarse earthenware sherds; 1 box cap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 cut nail; 1 wire nail; 1 lead washer; 1 ceramic electrical insulation; 7 shards pane glass; 1 skeleton key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commerce and Industry:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 bones of mammal and bird; 1 each of .22 caliber long, .22 caliber short, .38 caliber, 20 ga shotgun rims; 1 .32 caliber round; 1 possible bullet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Services:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Ritual:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As this lot no longer contains a structure, testing was conducted at regular five meter intervals. Testing was also conducted along the rear access alley every two meters. Twenty-eight shovel tests were conducted on this lot during the course of the intensive testing (Figure 24).

The lot is currently vacant, and had been recently cleared of all vegetation just prior to our field investigation. The upper 20 to 25 cm of soil have been subjected to severe ground disturbing activities. The principal soil type for this area appears to be a Blanton fine sand variant, a well to excessively well-drained soil. Stratigraphy observed in the test pits was typically 10-25 cm of very dark grey/brown sand underlain by light grey/brown sand that fades into a tan sand at lower depths. All 28 shovel tests performed in this area displayed soil profiles that are typical of Blanton sands, with varying amounts of upper-level disturbance (Leightly et al. 1958:14-15). No culturally significant stratigraphy or features were observed. This evidence indicates that this site locus should be considered moderately disturbed.
Figure 24: Sketch map of the shovel test locations at 8Hi4471 - 1922 14th Avenue.
Elevation at the site ranges between 35 to 40 feet (10.8-12.3 meters) above mean sea level. The indigenous vegetation would have consisted of scattered clusters of large live oak, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, wire grass, and various other grasses (Leighty et al. 1958:14-15).

Testing on this lot produced material remains consistent with a post-1895 occupation of this location. Most of the remains are domestic and architectural items - glass shards, pieces of broken pottery and crockery, buttons, and nails, scrap metal, and mortar. A list of these items within the analytical categories is provided below.

Table 17. 8HI4471: Historic Materials from 1922 14th Avenue.

| Personal Items:                                                                 |
|                                                                              |
| 2 pull tabs; 1 metal snap; 1 metal eyelet; 2 plastic buttons; 1 brass buckle; |
| 1 plastic bead; 1 shell button; 1 glass bead.                                |

| Domestic Items:                                                               |
|                                                                              |
| 116 clear bottle glass shards; 18 olive glass sherds; 5 milk glass sherds;   |
| 9 brown glass sherds; 34 green glass sherds; 1 olive glass shard; 13 rose   |
| glass sherds; 1 manganese glass shard; 13 aqua glass sherds; 88 sherds of   |
| whiteware; 11 sherds each of ironstone and porcelain; 1 sherd of coarse      |
| earthenware.                                                                   |

| Architecture:                                                                 |
|                                                                              |
| 2 fragments of mortar; scrap metal; 22 wire nails; 1 staple; 32 cut nails; 1 |
| lead washer; conduit tubing; 4 fragments of ceramic electrical insulation; 1 |
| brass rivet.                                                                  |

| Transportation:                                                               |
|                                                                              |
| 1 brake drum, 1 schrader valve core.                                          |

| Commerce and Industry:                                                        |
|                                                                              |
| 1 1967 penny; 24 bone fragments of mammal and bird; 1 carbon rod; 1 pencil;   |
| 1 .22 caliber short rifle shell; 1 hunk of lead.                              |

| Group Services:                                                               |
|                                                                              |
| None.                                                                        |

| Group Ritual:                                                                 |
|                                                                              |
| 1 glass marble; 1 plastic toy ring.                                           |

The majority of remains recovered from this location represent the domestic refuse from a circa 1900 to 1930s household. The building materials are likely related to the removal and rebuilding and final removal of at least three different structures from this lot. Brick and mortar walls or foundation piers were discovered in shovel tests 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, and 20.
Although the recorded location of this site constitutes useful data for historic land-use pattern studies, the sparse and relatively unexceptional nature of the artifact assemblage and the degree of site disturbance indicate that the potential for the recovery of additional important data from this location is low. Further archaeological investigation or preservation of this site is not recommended. Site 8HI4471, as defined within the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project alignment, is not considered regionally significant and, therefore, is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Summary - Ybor City

Archaeological testing within Ybor City recovered the greatest amounts of historic period materials. However, much of this material was mixed within what was clearly modern debris (pull tabs, bottles, cans). Despite intensive testing along the rear access alleys, no intact trashpits or privy pits were identified. This information suggests that the amount of disturbance in these areas is as great, if not greater than, that encountered by Ellis (1977) during his investigations at 8HI426.
CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological assessment survey was conducted for the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) project corridor. A historic structures survey was also performed, but is being included in a separate report. The project area extends along Interstate 275/4 between Dale Mabry Highway and 50th Street, and north to Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (Buffalo Avenue), and includes the proposed Crosstown Connector and the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway improvements. This investigation resulted in the discovery and/or documentation of 13 prehistoric archaeological sites and 12 historic archaeological sites. The proposed corridor passes through the West Tampa \textbf{National Register} Historic District and the Ybor City \textbf{Historic Landmark} District, passes along the proposed Tampa Heights \textbf{National Register} Historic District, and through the locally-designated \textit{Barrio Latino} historic district. The western end of the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway improvements corridor passes south of the Union Railroad Station (8H1298), a building individually listed on the \textbf{National Register}.

Thirteen previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded during the study. Most are considered to be short-term uses of site locales or the redeposition of culturally modified stone during construction of Interstate 275, Interstate 4, or any of the in-fill or ground-disturbing activities undertaken prior to house or building construction. The production and maintenance of stone tools is the major site activity for which ample evidence was recovered. The sites range in age from the Middle Archaic (circa 5000 B.C.) to Safety Harbor times (A.D. 900 - 1528).

Although the recorded location and testing at these sites produced important information, it is the opinion of Janus Research/Piper Archaeology that the portions of sites 8H14454-4466, as defined within the project boundaries of the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS) corridor, not be considered of national, State, or regional significance. These sites are considered not eligible for listing on the \textbf{National Register of Historic Places}. In all cases, the extent and content of any portions of these sites that may extend outside the project boundaries, if any, was not assessed.

Twelve historic archaeological sites were defined during this study. Most of these sites are defined by artifacts recovered from a mottled grey/brown sand zone that underlies the sod or humic zones that extends throughout most of these neighborhoods. A few contained intact trashpits or concentration of historic debris in the side or back yards. None of the materials recovered pre-date the buildings that currently stand, or that until recently stood on these lots. None of these sites is considered to be of national, State, or regional significance, and all are considered not eligible for listing on the \textbf{National Register of Historic Places}.

Site 8H183, the Columbus Drive, is an archaeological site reported to have been located at or near the intersection of Columbus Drive and the "Seaboard Railway" tracks in the Gary section of Tampa, roughly 150 m (500 feet) north of the proposed right-of-way boundary. This site, described as a cemetery, was reportedly "excavated" sometime during the 1930s. From the FSF
description, two possible locations for this site were established: one west of 34th Street and the other west of 40th Street. Intensive subsurface testing and a careful surface inspection was conducted between the project corridor and these suspected site locations. A prehistoric archaeological site designated 8HI4462 was identified east of the CSX Transportation right-of-way. Testing of this area failed to identify any human remains, or soil strata indicative of a burial mound or sub-mound features. Limited testing and a careful surface inspection at the 40th Street location failed to recover any historic or prehistoric remains. Subsurface testing at this location was limited to the adjacent right-of-way as this area is now covered-over by a industrial complex and parking lot.

Intensive subsurface testing was also conducted within the reported vicinity of site 8HI411. Site 8HI411 was first recorded by Harry and Jacquelyn Piper in 1974 as a suspected shell midden based on information provided to them by a local informant. The site is situated east of US 41 (50th Street) and south of the present South Tampa Crosstown Expressway right-of-way. This site vicinity was tested by Baker and McGuire in 1978 and was determined to be outside (south) of the then proposed (1978) right-of-way for the Expressway. The testing conducted during the current project supports Baker and McGuire’s 1978 findings that site 8HI411 does not extend into the current right-of-way for the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway.
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APPENDIX

COMPLETED FLORIDA SITE FILE FORMS
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**SITE NAME(S)**
410 East Oak Avenue (W.R. Bartlett House)

**PROJECT NAME**
Tampa Interstate Study Activity A Task II (BIS)

**OWNER(SHIP)**
priv-profit

**USGS MAP NAME**
Tampa

**UTM: ZONE 17**

**COUNTY**
Hillsborough

**EASTING**
3/5/6/8/0/0/

**NORTHING**
3/0/9/3/7/1/0/

**CITY**
Tampa - Tampa Heights

**TWP**
29S RANGE 18E

**SECTION**
13 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW

**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO**
Northwest corner of Oak and Central Avenues.

**TYPE OF SITE (All that apply)**
- prehist unspecified
- hist aboriginal
- hist nonaboriginal
- hist unspecified

**SETTING**
- land site
  - aboriginal boat
  - fort
  - road segment
- wetland fresh
- wetland salt/tidal
- underwater

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**
- agric/farm bldg
- midden
- shell midden
- burial mound
- mill unspecified
- shell mound
- building remains
- mission
- shipwreck
- cemetery/grave
- mound unspecified
- subsurface features
- dump/refuse
- plantation
- well
- earthworks
- platform mound
- wharf/dock

**FUNCTION**
- none specified
- campsite
- extractive site
- extractive site

**DENSITY**
- single artifact
- dense scatter
- variable density

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)**
- unknown culture
- aboriginal unspecified
- hist unspecified

**ABORIGINAL:**
- Early Archaic
- Glades IIb
- Manaosota
- St. Johns unspecified
- Swift Creek
- Alachua
- Early South Creek
- Glades IIc
- Middle Archaic
- St. Johns I
- Transitional
- Archaic unspecified
- Englewood
- Glades III
- Mount Taylor
- St. Johns Ia
- Weeden Island
- Belle Glade
- Fort Walton
- Glades IIIa
- Norwood
- St. Johns Ib
- Weeden Island I
- Belle Glade I
- Glades unspecified
- Glades IIb
- Orange
- St. Johns II
- Weeden Island II
- Belle Glade II
- Glades I
- Glades IIc
- Paleo-Indian
- St. Johns III
- Belle Glade III
- Glades Ia
- Hickory Pond
- Pensacola
- St. Johns IIIa
- Belle Glade IV
- Glades Ib
- Late Archaic
- Perico Island
- St. Johns Ic
- Cades Pond
- Late Archaic
- Late South Creek
- Safety Harbor
- Santa Rosa
- prehistoric-ceramic
- Dentepford
- Glades IIa
- Leon-Jefferson
- St. Augustine
- Seminole
- prehistoric-ceramic

**NONABORIGINAL:**
- 1st Spn 1700-63
- Amer Terr 1821-44
- Posteen 1880-97
- Depress 1930-40
- American 1821-
- 1st Spanish unemp
- Brit 1763-1783
- Statehood 1846-60
- SpWar 1928-1016
- WW II 1941-49
- American 1821-99
- 1st Spn 1513-99
- 2dSpn 1783-1821
- Civil War 1861-65
- WW I 1917-1920
- Modern 1950-
- American 1900-
- 1st Spn 1600-99
- Reconstr 1866-79
- Boom 1921-1929
- Afro-American

**RECORDE'RS EVALUATION OF SITE**

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<td>Significant as part of district?</td>
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<td>Significant at the local level?</td>
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**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)**

**DHR USE ONLY**

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**Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333**
**METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION**

- _no field check_  
- _exposed ground_  
- _screened shovel_  
- _bounds unknown_  
- _remote sensing_  
- _unscreened shovel_

- _literature search_  
- _posthole digger_  
- _auger--size:_  
- _literature search_  
- _posthole digger_  
- _informant report_  

**METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES**

- _none by recorder_  
- _insp exposed ground_  
- _screened shovel_  
- _block excavns_

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**

- _daub_  
- _nonlocal-exotic_  
- _bone-unspec_  
- _lithics_  
- _brick/bldg matl_  
- _metal_  
- _unworked shell_  
- _ceramic-aborig_  
- _glass_  
- _bone-human_  
- _worked shell_  
- _ceramic-nonabo_  
- _prec metal/coin_  
- _bone-animal_  
- _subsurf feats_

**COLLECTION STRATEGY**

- _unknown_  
- _unselective (all artifacts)_  
- _daub_  
- _nonlocal-exotic_  
- _bone-unspec_  
- _selective (some artifacts)_  
- _lithics_  
- _brick/bldg matl_  
- _metal_  
- _unworked shell_  
- _general (not by subareas)_  
- _ceramic-aborig_  
- _glass_  
- _bone-human_  
- _controlled (by subareas)_  
- _ceramic-nonabo_  
- _prec metal/coin_  
- _bone-animal_  
- _subsurf feats_

**SITE EXTENT**

- _Size (m²)_  
- _Perpendicular Dimensions_  
- _Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit_  

**SPACE COLLECTED**

- _Surface:_  
- _total area (m²)_  
- _Excavation:_  
- _total vol (m³)_

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS**

- _ Estimate?_  
- _Surface #_  
- _Subsurface #_

**DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>N=</th>
<th>N=</th>
<th>N=</th>
<th>N=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION**

- _single_  
- _prob single_  
- _prob multiple_  
- _multiple_  
- _uncertain_

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

**ENVIRONMENT**

- _Nearest Fresh Water_  
- _Natural Community_  
- _Local Vegetation_  
- _Topographic Setting_  
- _Present Land Use_  
- _SCS Soil Series_  
- _Soil Association_

**SITE INTEGRITY**

- _Overall Disturbance:_  
- _Nature of Disturbances/Threats_  
- _Nature of Construction of Houses_

**INFORMANT(S) Contact Information**

**REPOSITORY**

- _Field Notes, Artifacts Piper Archaeology / Janus Research_
- _Photographs (negative nos)_

**MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE**

| A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A Task II (TIS) Project area between Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street, and |

**RECORDER(S):**

- _Name_  
- _Affiliation/Address/Phone_  
- _Date of Form 2.27.1992_

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE**

- _No further work necessary_

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

**DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Attach justification for recorder’s evaluation (Page 1).

**REQUIRED:** USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**SITE NAME(S):** 508 East Oak Avenue (Charles Bartlett House)  
**PROJECT NAME:** Tampa Interstate Study Activity A task II (EIS)  
**USGS MAP NAME:** Tampa  
**COUNTY:** Hillsborough  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY/ROUTE TO:** northwest corner of East Oak and Lamar Avenues.

**TYPE OF SITE** (All that apply)  
- prehist unspecified  
- hist aboriginal  
- hist nonaboriginal  
- hist unspecified

**SETTING**  
- aboriginal boat  
- agric/farm bldg  
- midden  
- shell midden  
- shell mound  
- shipwreck  
- habitation/homestead  
- dense scatter>2/m²  
- cultivation  
- well  
- village/town  
- quarry

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**  
- aboriginal mound  
- mounds unspecified  
- subsurface features  
- earthworks

**FUNCTION**  
- none specified  
- campsite  
- extractive site  
- diffuse scatter  
- variable density

**DENSITY**  
- X: habitan/homestead  
- X: variable density

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS**  
- aboriginal unspecified  
- historic unspecified

**ABORIGINAL:**  
- Early Archaic  
- Early Swift Creek  
- Englewood  
- Glades III  
- Glades IIIa  
- Glades IIIb  
- Glades Ia  
- Glades Ib  
- Late Archaic  
- Safety Harbor  
- St. Augustine

**NONABORIGINAL:**  
- 1st Spn 1700-63  
- Amer Terr 1821-44  
- Postcreek 1880-97  
- Depress 1930-40  
- 1st Spanish unsp  
- Brit 1763-1783  
- Statehood 1845-60  
- SpWar 1898-1916  
- WW II 1941-49  
- 1st Spn 1513-99  
- Civil War 1861-65  
- WW I 1917-1920  
- Modern 1950-  
- 1st Spn 1600-99  
- Reconstr 1868-70  
- Boom 1921-1929

**RECORDERS’ EVALUATION OF SITE**  
- Eligible for National Register?  
- yes  
- no  
- Date  
- Significant as part of district?  
- yes  
- no  
- Date  
- Significant at the local level?  
- yes  
- no  
- Date

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)**

---

**DATE LISTED**  
KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  
Yes  
No  
Date  
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  
Yes  
No  
Date  
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  
Yes  
No  
Date  

---

DHR USE ONLY  
FAI849  
Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
**METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION**

|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| _no field check_              | _exposed ground_ | _screened shovel_ | _bounds unknown_ | _remote sensing_ | _unscreened shovel_ | _literature search_ | _posthole digger_ | _auger - size_ | _remote sensing_ | _unscreened shovel_ | _literature search_ | _posthole digger_ | _auger - size_ | _informant report_ | _Other/Remarks_

**METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES**

|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|

**COLLECTION STRATEGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Unselective (all artifacts)</th>
<th>Selective (some artifacts)</th>
<th>Uncollected (not by subarea)</th>
<th>Controlled (by subarea)</th>
<th>Artifacts Listed</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>artifacts</td>
<td>listed p.121 of report</td>
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</table>

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Daub</th>
<th>Brick/Bidg Matl</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Bone-Unspec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic-Aborig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic-Monoabo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prec Metal/Coin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone Animal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SITE EXTENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (m²)</th>
<th>Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perpendicular Dimensions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>direction by</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SPACE COLLECTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface: #units, total area m²</th>
<th>Excavation: #units, total vol m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsurface #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIAGNOSTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type or Mode &amp; Frequency</th>
<th>N=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks**

**TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION**

Components:

- Single
- Prob. Single
- Prob. Multiple
- Multiple
- Uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nearest Fresh Water</th>
<th>Distance (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Community</td>
<td>Xeric forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Vegetation</td>
<td>Live, turkey, bluejack oaks, slash pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topographic Setting</td>
<td>Hillcrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Land Use</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCS Soil Series</td>
<td>Blanton fine sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SITE INTEGRITY**

Overall Disturbance:

- None Seen
- Minor
- X Substantial
- Major
- Redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats: Construction / Demolition of Houses

**INFORMANT(S)**

Contact Information:

REPOSITORY: Field Notes, Artifacts
Piper Archaeology / Janus Research.

Photographs (negative nos):

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE:

A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity
A Task II (RIS) project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street.

RECORER(S):

Name: Richard W. Estabrook
Affiliation/Address/Phone: Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
Date of Form: 2.27.1992

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE:

No further work necessary

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:**

Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Attach justification for recorder’s evaluation (Page 1).

**REQUIRED:** USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 1.1: 11/88

---

**SITE NAME(S)**: 408 East 7th Avenue (The Otto Stallings House)

**PROJECT NAME**: Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, task II (EIS)

**USGS MAP NAME**: Tampa

**UTM: ZONE**: 17

**COUNTY**: Hillsborough

**CITY**: Tampa - Tampa Heights

**EASTING**: 3/5/0/7/6/0/

**NORTHING**: 3/0/9/3/5/8/0/

**TWP**: 29S

**SECTION**: 13

**LONGITUDE**: 1-1/1-1SE

**ADDRESS/ VICINITY OF ROUTE**: north of 7th avenue between Jefferson and Central Aves.

---

**TYPE OF SITE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>aboriginal</th>
<th>fort</th>
<th>road segment</th>
<th>prehist unspecified</th>
<th>hist aboriginal</th>
<th>hist nonaboriginal</th>
<th>hist unspecified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland fresh</td>
<td>aboriginal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland salt/tidal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underwater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNCTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENSITY</th>
<th>unknown</th>
<th>campsite</th>
<th>single artifact</th>
<th>diffuse scatter</th>
<th>dense scatter &gt; 2/m²</th>
<th>variable density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal:</th>
<th>Unknown culture</th>
<th>Aboriginal unspecified</th>
<th>Hist unspecified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade IV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cades Pond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Spn 1700-63</td>
<td>Amer Terr 1821-44</td>
<td>Posteern 1880-97</td>
<td>St. Johns 1950-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Spanish unsp</td>
<td>Brit 1763-1783</td>
<td>Statehood 1845-60</td>
<td>SpWar 1808-1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Spn 1838-1821</td>
<td>Civil War 1861-65</td>
<td>WW I 1917-1920</td>
<td>Reconstr 1866-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Spn 1600-99</td>
<td>Leon-Jefferson</td>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
<td>Seminole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Spn 1600-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>prothetic-ceramic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER**: circa 1900s upper middle class domestic

---

**RECORER'S EVALUATION OF SITE**

- Eligible for National Register? yes
- Significant as part of district? yes
- Significant at the local level? yes

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)**

Archaeological component is not considered eligible for NR listing; however the structure is considered an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture, and is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NR.

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**DATE LISTED**

**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes No Date

**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes No Date

**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes No Date

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AHEE3002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32309-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

Site #: Hi917

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

_ no field check _ exposed ground _ screened shovel _
_ literature search _ posthole digger _
_ informant report _ auger _
_ remote sensing _ unscreened shovel _

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

_ bounds unknown _ remote sensing _ unscreened shovel _
_ none by recorder _ in situ exposed ground _
_ literature search _ posthole digger _
_ informant report _ auger _

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) Twenty-seven 40cm diameter shovel tests; 1/4 inch screen, 5 meter interval

COLLECTION STRATEGY

_ unknown _ unselective (all artifacts) _
_ selective (some artifacts) _
_ uncollected _ general (not by subarea) _
_ controlled (by subarea) _

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

_ unknown _ daub _
_ lithics _ brick/bndg matl _
_ ceramic-aborig _ glass _
_ ceramic-nonabo _ prec metal/coin _
_ bone _ unworked shell _
_ bone-human _ worked shell _
_ bone-animal _ subsurf feats _

Other (Strategy, Categories) artifacts are listed on P.127 of report

SITE EXTENT

Size (m²) __________ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit __________

Perpendicular Dimensions _____m _____m direction by _____m _____m direction

SPACE COLLECTED

Surface: #units__, total area _____m². Excavation: #units__, total vol _____m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Estimate? Surface #__ Subsurface #__ 90

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

4
1
2
3

N= 5
N= 6
N= 7

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION

Components: ___single___ prob single _prob multiple _ multiple _ uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest Fresh Water __________________________ Distance (m) __________

Natural Community _ xeric forest _
Local Vegetation _ live, turkey, bluejack oak; slash pine _
Topographic Setting _ hillcrest _
Present Land Use _ residential _
SCS Soil Series _ alanton fine sand _ Soil Association _

SITE INTEGRITY

Overall Disturbance: ___none seen___ minor _ substantial _ major _ redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats _ construction of houses _

INFORMANT(S)
Contact Information

REPOSITORY
Field Notes, Artifacts _ Piper Archaeology / Janus Research _
Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE
A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity
A. Task II (ELB) project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street, and __

RECORDED: Name __ Richard W. Estabrook ___ Date of Form 2.27.1992 ___
Affiliation/Address/Phone _ Piper Archaeology / Janus Research _

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE
No further work necessary

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:
Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Attach justification for recorder’s evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**SITE NAME(S)** 2004 Lamar Ave  
**PROJECT NAME** Tampa Interstate Study Activity A Task II (EIS)  
**OWNERSHIP** private-profit X priv-nonprof priv-indiv priv-unasp city county state federal  
**USGS MAP NAME** Tampa  
**UTM ZONE** E17  
**COUNTY** Hillsborough  
**EASTING** 3/5/6/2/0/  
**NORTHING** 3/0/3/7/0/0/  
**CITY/Town** Tampa - Tampa Heights  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE** two lots north of the intersection of East Palm and Lamar Avenues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF SITE</th>
<th>(All that apply)</th>
<th><em>prehist unspecified</em></th>
<th><em>hist aboriginal</em></th>
<th><em>hist nonaboriginal</em></th>
<th><em>hist unspecified</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>land site</em></td>
<td><em>aboriginal boat</em></td>
<td><em>fort</em></td>
<td><em>road segment</em></td>
<td><em>none specified</em></td>
<td><em>unknown</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>wetland fresh</em></td>
<td><em>agric/farm bldg</em></td>
<td><em>midden</em></td>
<td><em>shell midden</em></td>
<td><em>campsite</em></td>
<td><em>single artifact</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>wetland salt/tidal</em></td>
<td><em>burial mound</em></td>
<td><em>mill unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>shell mound</em></td>
<td><em>extractive site</em></td>
<td><em>diffuse scatter</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>underwater</em></td>
<td><em>building remains</em></td>
<td><em>mission</em></td>
<td><em>shipwreck</em></td>
<td><em>habitat/homestead</em></td>
<td><em>dense scatter&gt;2/m²</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>cemetery/grave</em></td>
<td><em>mound unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>subsurface features</em></td>
<td><em>farmstead</em></td>
<td><em>X variable density</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>dump/refuse</em></td>
<td><em>plantation</em></td>
<td><em>well</em></td>
<td><em>village/town</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>earthworks</em></td>
<td><em>platform mound</em></td>
<td><em>wharf/dock</em></td>
<td><em>quarry</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)**  
_ABORIGINAL:_  
- Early Archaic  
- Glades Iib  
- Glades IIc  
- Glades IIId  
- Glades III  
- Glades IIIa  
- Glades IIIb  
- Glades IIIc  
- Englewood  
- Fort Walton  
- Glades I  
- Glades II  
- Glades IIIa  
- Glades IIIb  
- Glades IIIc  
- Hickory Pond  
- Glades Ib  
- Late Archaic  
- Late Swift Creek  
- Safety Harbor  
- Leon-Jefferson  
- St. Augustine  
- St. Johns I  
- St. Johns II  
- St. Johns III  
- St. Johns Ia  
- St. Johns Ib  
- St. Johns Ic  
- St. Johns IIa  
- St. Johns Iia  
- St. Johns Iib  
- St. Johns Iic  
- Santa Rosa  
- Prehistoric-ceramic  
- Prehistoric-ceramic  

_NONABORIGINAL:_  
- 1st Snp 1700-63  
- 1st Spanish unsp  
- Brit 1763-1783  
- Statehood 1845-60  
- Civil War 1861-65  
- Reconstr 1866-79  
- Amer Terr 1821-44  
- SpWar 1898-1916  
- WW I 1917-1920  
- Boom 1921-1929  
- Postrec 1880-97  
- Depress 1930-40  
- American 1821-  
- American 1821-99  
- American 1900-  

**RECORDERS EVALUATION OF SITE**  
Eligible for National Register? _yes_ _x_no_   
Significant as part of district? _yes_ _x_no_   
Significant at the local level? _yes_ _x_no_   

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES** (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**DATE LISTED** KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: _Yes_ _No_ _Date_  
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: _Yes_ _No_ _Date_  
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: _Yes_ _No_ _Date_  

Local Office  

AH650300-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- auger - size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavations
- informant report
- auger - size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (size, depth, pattern of units; screen size): twenty four 40cm diameter shovel tests; ¼ inch screen dug at a 5 meter interval

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subareas)
- controlled (by subareas)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown
- daub
- lithics
- brick/beldg matl
- metal
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone
- unworked
- worked
- bone-human
- bone-animal
- subsurf

Other (Strategy, Categories): Artifacts listed on p. 117 of report

SITE EXTENT

Size (m²) _______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit _______

Perpendicular Dimensions _______ m _______ direction by _______ m _______ direction

SPACE COLLECTED

Surface: #units, total area _______ m². Excavation: #units, total vol _______ m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS

Common Estimate? Surface # _______ Subsurface # _______

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

1. Pond's Extract _______ N= 5 _______ N= 5
2. Weedon Drug Company _______ N= 6 _______ N= 6
3. Mr. S. Oppenheimer - Druggist _______ N= 7 _______ N= 7

Remarks: All diagnostic are bottles; bottle dates from 1872 to 1906, occupation c. 1904

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION

Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest Fresh Water _______ Distance (m) _______

Natural Community _______ Keric forest

Local Vegetation _______ live, bluejack, turkey oaks, slash pine

Topographic Setting _______ hillcrest

Present Land Use _______ residential

SCS Soil Series _______ Blanton fine sand _______ Soil Association _______

SITE INTEGRITY

Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats _______ construction of houses, planting of ornamentals

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY

Field Notes, Artifacts Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (FIS) project area between Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street and North... RECORHER(S): Name Richard W. Estabrook _______ Date of Form. 2.27.1992

Affiliation/Address/Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE

No further work necessary.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**SITE NAME(S)** 1903 N. Central Avenue  
**PROJECT NAME** Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS)  
**OWNERSHIP** private-profit  
**USGS MAP NAME** Tampa  
**COUNTY** Hillsborough  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO** Northeast corner of Central and Seventh Avenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF SITE</th>
<th>(All that apply)</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>DENSITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aboriginal</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>road segment</em></td>
<td><em>unknown</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>agric/farm bldg</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>midden</em></td>
<td><em>single artifact</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>burial mound</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>shell midden</em></td>
<td><em>dense scatter &gt; 2/m²</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>building remains</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>shell mound</em></td>
<td><em>habitation/homestead</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cemetery/grave</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>shipwreck</em></td>
<td><em>farmstead</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dump/refuse</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>subsurface features</em></td>
<td><em>variable density</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>earthworks</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>well</em></td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>platform mound</em></td>
<td><em>prehist unspecified</em></td>
<td><em>wharf/dock</em></td>
<td>__</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABORIGINAL:</th>
<th><em>unknown culture</em></th>
<th><em>prehistoric</em></th>
<th><em>prehistoric</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachua:</td>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>Glades IIb</td>
<td>St. Johns IIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic unspec.</td>
<td>Early Swift Creek</td>
<td>Glades Ic</td>
<td>St. Johns IIc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade</td>
<td>Fort Walton</td>
<td>Glades IIIa</td>
<td>Weeden Island I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade I</td>
<td>Glades unspecified</td>
<td>Glades Iib</td>
<td>St. Johns Ib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade II</td>
<td>Glades unspecified</td>
<td>Glades IIIc</td>
<td>Weeden Island I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade III</td>
<td>Glades Ia</td>
<td>Hickory Pond</td>
<td>Weeden Island II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Glade IV</td>
<td>Glades Ic</td>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td>St. Johns Ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cades Pond</td>
<td>Glades II</td>
<td>Late Swift Creek</td>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td>Glades Ia</td>
<td>Leon-Jefferson</td>
<td>Seminole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONABORIGINAL:</th>
<th><em>unknown culture</em></th>
<th><em>prehistoric</em></th>
<th><em>prehistoric</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Spn 1700-63</td>
<td>Amer Terr 1821-44</td>
<td>Postecca 1880-97</td>
<td>American 1821-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Spanish unspec.</td>
<td>Brit 1763-1783</td>
<td>Statehood 1845-60</td>
<td>American 1821-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Spn 1513-99</td>
<td>2dSpn 1783-1821</td>
<td>Civil War 1861-65</td>
<td>Modern 1950-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Spn 1600-99</td>
<td>Reconstr 1866-79</td>
<td>Boom 1921-1929</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER** 1900-1930s upper middle class domestic

**RECORDEE'S EVALUATION OF SITE**

Eligible for National Register? _yes_ _no_  
Significant as part of district? _yes_ _no_  
Significant at the local level? _yes_ _no_

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES** (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**DATE LISTED**  
**ON NAT REG.**  
**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes _No_  
**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes _No_  
**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes _No_  
**Local Office**

---

**Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32300-0250/304-487-2333**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**Methods for Site Detection**
- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- auger--size: __________
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

**Methods for Site Boundaries**
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- un screened shovel
- none by recorder
- inap exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger--size: ___
- guess

**Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size)**
Eighteen 40 cm diameter shovel tests; ½ inch screen; 5 meter intervals.

**Collection Strategy**
- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

**Artifact Categories**
- unknown
- lithics
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonaborig
- Xglass
- ceramic-nonabo
- prec metal/coin
- bone-human
- worked shell
- bone-unspec
- unworked shell
- bone-unspec

**SITE EXTENT**
Size (m²) ______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit

Perpendicular Dimensions ____________ direction by ____________ direction

**SPACE COLLECTED**
Surface: #units ___, total area __________ m². Excavation: #units ___, total vol __________ m³

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS**
#Common Estimate? Surface #_________ Subsurface # 100.

**Diagnostics (Type or Mode & Frequency)**
1. N= 5
2. N= 6
3. N= 7

Remarks

**Temporal Interpretation**
Components: _single _prob single _prob multiple _multiple _uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

**Environment**
Nearest Fresh Water
Natural Community: xeric forest
Local Vegetation: oak, turkey, and bluejack grown, slash pines
Topographic Setting: hillcrest
Present Land Use: residential
SCS Soil Series: Blanton fine sand
Soil Association

**Site Integrity**
Overall Disturbance: none seen
Nature of Disturbances/Threats: construction and decoration of houses

**Informant(S)**
Contact Information

**Repository**
Field Notes, Artifacts, Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
Photographs (negative nos)

**Manuscripts or Publications on the Site**
A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity Task II (ETSL project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th street, and...

**Recorder(S):** Name Richard W. Estabrook
Affiliation/Address/Phone: Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

**Recommendations for Site**
No Further work Necessary

**Narrative Description**
Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

**Discussion of Significance**
Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

**Required:** USGS Map or Copy with Site Location Marked
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 1.1: 11/88

SITE NAME(S) 2006 N. Lamar Ave
PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (EIS)
OWNERSHIP private-profit
USGS MAP NAME Tampa
COUNTY Hillsborough
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE To three blocks north of the intersection of East Palm and Lamar Avenues

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) _prehist unspecified _hist aboriginal _hist nonaboriginal _hist unspecified

SETTING _land site _wetland fresh _wetland salt/tidal _underwater
STRUCTURES OR FEATURES _aboriginal boat _fort _road segment _unknown culture _aboriginal unspecified _hist unspecified

FUNCTION _none specified _campsite _single artifact
DENSITY _extractive site _diffuse scatter _X_habitat/homestead _dense scatter>2/m^2

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)
ABORICUAL: _Early Archaic _Glades IIb _Mansasota _St. Johns unspecif _Swift Creek
_Archaic unspec. _Early Swift Creek _Glades IIc _Middle Archaic _St. Johns I_ Transitional
_Belle Glade _Fort Walton _Glades III _Mount Taylor _St. Johns Ia _Weeden Island
_NONABORICUAL: _Glades unspec. _Glades IIb _Norwood _St. Johns Ib _Weeden Island I
_Belle Glade I _Glades I _Glades IIIa _St. Johns II _Weeden Island II
_Belle Glade II _Glades II _Glades IIic _St. Johns Iia _
_Belle Glade III _Glades Ia _Glades IVa _Pensacola _St. Johns Ib _
_Belle Glade IV _Glades Ib _Pero Island _St. Johns Iic _
_Cades Pond _Glades II _Late Archaic _Santa Rosa _prehist.-ceramic
_Depfird _Glades IIa _Late Swift Creek _Seminole _prehist.-ceramic

OTHER

RECORDEER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register? _yes _no _likely, need information _insufficient information
Significant as part of district? _yes _no _likely, need information _insufficient information
Significant at the local level? _yes _no _likely, need information _insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED _KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _No _Date
ON NAT REG. _SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _No _Date
_LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _No _Date

AH6E03002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

Site #8 Hi3728

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

_x_ no field check  _x_ exposed ground  _x_ screened shovel

_x_ literature search  _x_ posthole digger

_x_ informant report  _x_ auger--size:

_x_ remote sensing  _x_ unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

_bounds unknown  _x_ remote sensing  _x_ unscreened shovel

none by recorder  _x_ map exposed ground  _x_ screened shovel

_x_ literature search  _x_ posthole digger  _x_ block excavations

_x_ informant report  _x_ auger--size:

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) thirty-two 40cm diameter shovel tests; 1/4 inch screen at 5 meter interval.

COLLECTION STRATEGY

_x_ unknown  _x_ unselective (all artifacts)

_x_ selective (some artifacts)

_x_ uncollected  _x_ general (not by subarea)

_controlled (by subareas)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

Unknown  _x_ daub  _x_ nonlocal-exotic  _x_ bone-unspec

_lithics  _x_ brick/bldg matl  _x_ metal  _x_ unworked shell

_x_ ceramic-sborig  _x_ glass  _x_ bone-human  _x_ worked shell

_x_ ceramic-nonabo  _x_ prec metal/coin  _x_ bone-animal  _x_ subsurf finds

Other/Strategy, Categories: Artifacts are listed on p.119 of the report

SITE EXTENT

Size (m^2) ______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 0-30cm

Perpendicular Dimensions _m_ direction by _m_ direction

SPACE COLLECTED

Surface: #units, total area _m^2_. Excavation: #units 32, total vol _m^3_

TOTAL ARTIFACTS  _x_ Common  _x_ Estimate?  Surface # _ _ Subsurface # _ _

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

4 _ _ N=

1 ___________________________ 5 _ _ N=

2 ___________________________ 6 _ _ N=

3 ___________________________ 7 _ _ N=

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION

Components: _x_ single  _x_ prob single  _x_ prob multiple  _x_ multiple  _x_ uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest Fresh Water: Distance (m) _

Natural Community  _x_ xeric forest

Local Vegetation  _x_ Live, turkey, Bluejack oaks, slash pine

Topographic Setting  _x_ hillcrest

Present Land Use  _x_ residential

SCS Soil Series  _x_ Blanton fine sand  _x_ Soil Association

SITE INTEGRITY

Overall Disturbance: _x_ none seen  _x_ minor  _x_ substantial  _x_ major  _x_ redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats  _x_ construction of houses, _x_ planting of ornamentals

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

Photographs (negative nos.)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity

A Task II (ELs) project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street, and

RECORER(S): Name Richard W. Estabrook  _Date of Form_ 2-27-1992

Affiliation/Address/Phone: Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE

No further work necessary

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**  
*Version 1.1: 11/88*

---

**SITE NAME(S):** 2312 Laurel Street  
**PROJECT NAME:** Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS)  
**OWNER(SHIP):**  
**USGS MAP NAME:** Tampa  
**UTM: ZONE:**  
**COUNTY:** Hillsborough  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO:** seven lots west of intersection of Howard Ave. and Laurel Street.

---

**TYPE OF SITE:** (All that apply)  
- prehist unspecified  
- hist aboriginal  
- hist nonaboriginal  
- hist unspecified  

**SETTING:**  
- land site  
- wetland fresh  
- wetland salt/tidal  
- underwater  
- agri/farm bldg  
- burial mound  
- building remains  
- cemetery/grave  
- dump/refuse  
- earthworks  
- fort  
- midden  
- mission  
- plantation  
- platform mound  
- road segment  
- shell midden  
- shipwreck  
- subsurface features  
- well  
- what/anchor  

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES:**  
- aboriginal boat  
- agriculture  
- building  
- cable  
- causeway  
- cemetery  
- church  
- dam  
- drum  
- earthwork  
- fence  
- fort  
- hospital  
- house  
- liberty pole  
- monument  
- old road  
- oil well  
- orchard  
- outbuilding  
- plantation  
- roadbed  
- road reinforcing  
- religious building  
- rock wall  
- structure  

**FUNCTION:**  
- none specified  
- campsite  
- extractive site  
- extractive site  
- habitation/homestead  
- farmstead  
- village/town  

**DENSITY:**  
- single artifact  
- scatter  
- diffuse scatter  
- dense scatter  
- variable density  

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS:** (All that apply)  
- unknown culture  
- aboriginal unspecified  
- hist unspecified  

**ABORIGINAL:**  
- Early Archaic  
- Middle Archaic  
- Late Archaic  
- Paleo-Indian  
- prehistoric ceramic  

**NONABORIGINAL:**  
- 1st Spn 1700-63  
- 1st Spanish unsp.  
- 1st Spn 1513-99  
- 1st Spn 1600-99  
- Brit 1763-1783  
- Civil War 1851-65  
- Reconstr 1866-79  
- English 1870-80  
- Farm 1881-1900  
- Modern 1950-  
- Post 1918 domestic site - Cuban community  
- Statehood 1845-60  
- WW I 1917-1920  
- WW II 1941-49  
- 1821-1840  
- 1840-1850  
- 1850-1860  
- 1860-1870  
- 1870-1880  
- 1880-1890  
- 1890-1900  

**RECORER'S EVALUATION OF SITE**  
- Eligible for National Register:  
- Significant as part of district:  
- Significant at the local level:  

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)**

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**DATE LISTED**

**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
Yes  No  Date

**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
Yes  No  Date

**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
Yes  No  Date

---

**AH6E03002-89**  
Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- auger-size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE Boundaries
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- in situ exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavate
- informant report
- auger-size:

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) Twenty Two 40cm diameter shovel tests; 4 inch screen, five meter intervals

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- X selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- X general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- unknown
- daub
- brick/bldg mat
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabo
- prec metal/coin
- X metal
- X glass
- bone-human
- bone-animal
- worked shell
- unworked shell
- unsepc

SITE EXTENT
- Size (m²) _________ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 0-40cm

Perpendicular Dimensions _______ m _______ direction by _______ m _______ direction

SPACE COLLECTED
- Surface: #units , total area _______ m².
- Excavation: #units , total vol _______ m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Estimate? Surface # _______ Subsurface #125 _______

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1. N= 5 _______
2. N= 6 _______
3. N= 7 _______

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION
Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

Domestic items from post-1918 use

ENVIRONMENT
- Nearest Fresh Water Hillsborough River
- Natural Community xeric forest
- Local Vegetation live and turkey oak, bluejack oak, slash pine
- Topographic Setting hillside
- Present Land Use residential
- SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand
- Soil Association

SITE INTEGRITY
- Overall Disturbance: none seen minor X substantial major redeposited
- Nature of Disturbances/Threats construction of houses, planting of ornamental plants

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY
- Field Notes, Artifacts Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
- Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A. Task II (RIS) Project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street, and . . .

RECORDER(S): Name Richard W. Estabrook Date of Form 2.27.1992
- Affiliation/Address/Phone Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE
No Further Work Necessary

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
SITE NAME(S)  Glen Avenue Site
PROJECT NAME  Tampa Interstate Study
OWNERSHIP  private-profit  x priv-nonprof  priv-indiv  x priv-unsp  city  county  state  federal
USGS MAP NAME  Gandy Bridge/Tampa
UTM:  ZONE  K6 / 17  EASTING  13,5/2,4/A,8/0  NORTING  13,0/3,2/9,6/0
COUNTY  Hillsborough  TWP  29S  RANGE  18E  SECTION  15  1/4 SW  1/4 NW/SE 1/4 SW/NE
(OPTIONAL)  LATITUDE  d  m  s  LONGITUDE  d  m  s
ADDRESS/VICINITY/OR ROUTE TO

TYPE OF SITE  (ALL THAT APPLY)  x prehist unspecified  hist aboriginal  hist nonaboriginal  hist unspecified

SETTING
x land site
   aboriginal boat  x fort  road segment
   agric/farm bldg  midden  shell midden
   - wetland fresh  burial mound  shell mound
   - wetland salt/tidal building remains  mission
   - cemetery/grave  mound unspecified  shipwreck
   - underwater  dump/refuse  plantation
   - earthworks  platform mound  well
   - earthworks  platform mound  wharf/dock

OTHER

HISTORIC CONTEXTS  (ALL THAT APPLY)
   unknown culture  x aboriginal unspecified  hist unspecified

ABORIGINAL:
   Early Archaic  Glades IIIb  Manasota  St. Johns unspecified
   Early Swift Creek  Glades IIIc  Middle Archaic  St. Johns I
   Englewood  Glades III  Mount Taylor  St. Johns Ia
   Belle Glade I  Glades IIIa  Norwood  St. Johns Ib
   Belle Glade II  Glades I  Orange  St. Johns II
   Belle Glade III  Glades Ia  Hickory Pond  Pensacola
   Belle Glade IV  Glades Ib  Late Archaic  St. Johns IIb
   Cades Pond  Glades II  Late Swift Creek  Perico Island
   Deptford  Glades IIa  Late-Indian  St. Johns IIc
   Leon-Jefferson

NONABORIGINAL:
   1st Spn 1700-63  Amer Terr 1821-44  Postbellum 1880-97  Depress 1930-40  American 1821-
   1st Spanish 1763-1783  Brit 1763-1873  Statehood 1845-60  SpWar 1898-1916  WW II 1941-49
   1st Spn 1513-99  Civil War 1861-66  WW I 1917-1920  Modern 1950-
   1st Spn 1600-99  Reconstr 1866-79  Boom 1921-1929  American 1900-
   X prehistoric ceramic

OTHER

RECORER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register?  yes  x no  likely, need information  insufficient information
Significant as part of district?  yes  x no  likely, need information  insufficient information
Significant at the local level?  yes  x no  likely, need information  insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES  (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  No  Date
ON NAT REG.  SIPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  No  Date
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  No  Date

Local Office

Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- remote sensing
- auger - size: 
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- bounds
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- inap exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavns
- informant report
- auger - size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 10 - 40x40x100cm shovel tests, 1/2 inch screen

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- collective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown
- daub
- lithics
- brick/bidg matl
- ceramic - aborig
- glass
- ceramic - nonabo
- prec metal/coin
- bone - human
- bone - animal
- worked
- unworked shell
- subsurf tests

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 17020 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 15-50cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions 92 m N-S direction by 185 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units , total area m². Excavation: #units , total vol m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surfaces # Subsurface # 2

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

4 N=
1 - waste flakes N= 2
2 N=
5 N=
3 N= 7

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water wetland Distance (m) 370

Natural Community xeric Uplands: scrubby flatwoods
Local Vegetation planted grass and ornamental trees
Topographic Setting Ridge-crest
Present Land Use residential
SCS Soil Series Myakka fine sand Soil Association Leon-Tamokalee

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats urban development

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORER(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/91
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME(S)  Albany Avenue Site
PROJECT NAME  Tampa Interstate Study
OWNERSHIP   _private-profit   _priv-nonprof   _priv-indiv   _priv-unap   city   county   state   federal
USGS MAP NAME  Tampa
UTM: ZONE  12S / 17      EASTING  /3,5/4,0/0/      NORTING  /3,0/7,2/4,0/0/
COUNTY  Hillsborough      TWP  29S      RANGE  18E      SECTION  14  1/2SW  1-1/2SE  1-1/2NE

ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO

TYPE OF SITE  (All that apply)  _prehist unspecified   _hist aboriginal   _hist nonaboriginal   _hist unspecified
SETTING
  X_land site
    _aboriginal boat   _fort   _road segment   _non specified   _unknown
    _agrict/farm bidg   _midden   _shell midden   _campsite   _single artifact
    _burial mound   _mound unspecified   _shell mound   _extractive site   _diffuse scatter
    _building remains   _mission   _shipwreck   _habitatn/homestead   _dense scatter>2/m²
    _cemetery/grave   _mound unspecified   _subsurface features   _farmstead   _variable density
    _underwater   _earthworks   _platform mound   _well   _village/urban
    _dump/refuse   _plantation
    _unknown

HISTORIC CONTEXTS  (All that apply)

ABORIGINAL:
  _Alachua   _Early Archaic   _Glades IIb   _Manasota   St. Johns unspecified   _Swift Creek
  _Archinc unspecified   _Early Swt Creek   _Glades IIc   _Middle Archaic   St. Johns I   _Transitional
  _Bel Glade   _Englewood   _Glades III   _Mount Taylor   St. Johns Ib   _Weeden Island
  _Bel Glade I   _Glades unspecified   _Glades IIb   _Norwood   St. Johns II   _Weeden Island I
  _Bel Glade II   _Glades I   _Glades Iic   _Orangc   St. Johns Ib   _Weeden Island II
  _Bel Glade III   _Glades Ia   _Hickory Pond   _Paleo-Indian   St. Johns Ia
  _Bel Glade IV   _Glades Iib   _Late Archaic   _Pensacola   _
  _Cadex Pond   _Glades II   _Late Swift Creek   _Pensacola   _
  _Deptford   _Glades IIa   _Leon-Jefferson   _Safety Harbor   _
  _unknown culture   _X aboriginal unspecified
  _unknown culture   _hist unspecified

NONABORIGINAL:
  _1st Spanish unap   _1st Spanish 1899-1900   _Amer Terr 1821-44   _Postrocn 1880-97   _Depression 1930-40   _American 1821-
  _1st Spanish 1800-1803   _Brit 1753-1783   _Statehood 1845-70   _Sp War 1898-1910   _WW II 1941-49   _American 1821-99
  _1st Spanish 1813-1818   _2dSpn 1783-1821   _Civil War 1861-65   _WW I 1917-1920   _Modern 1950-60   _American 1900-
  _1st Spanish 1800-99   _Reconstr 1866-79   _Bom 1921-1929   _
  _American 1900-
  _prehis-ceramic
  _prehis-ceramic

OTHER

RECORER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register?   _yes   _no   ___likely, need information   _insufficient information
Significant as part of district?   _yes   _no   ___likely, need information   _insufficient information
Significant at the local level?   _yes   _no   ___likely, need information   _insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY

DATE LISTED ON NAT REG.

KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:   Yes   _No   ___Date___
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:    Yes   _No   ___Date___
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:    Yes   _No   ___Date___

Local Office

AH6E03002-89  Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

Site #8 HT 4455

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informer report
- auger - size: _
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size): 6-40x40x100cm shovel tests; 1 inch screen 1 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown _
- unselective (all artifacts) X
- selective (some artifacts) _
- uncollected _
- general (not by subarea) X
- controlled (by subarea) _

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown _
- lithics X
- daub _
- nonlocal - exotic _
- bone - unspec _
- brick/bldg matl _
- metal _
- unworked shell _
- ceramic-aborig _
- glass _
- bone-human _
- worked shell _
- ceramic-nobaro _
- prec metal/coin _
- bone-animal _
- subsurf finds _

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) N/A Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 75 cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions _ m direction by _ m direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units _, total area _m². Excavation: #units _, total vol _m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # Subsurface # 1

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

1. waste flake N = 4
2. _
3. _
Remarks _

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: X single _ prob single _ prob multiple _ multiple _ uncertain _

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water Hillsborough Natural Community Xeric Uplands: scrubby flatwoods Local Vegetation planted grass Topographic Setting Ridge-crest Present Land Use residential SCS Soil Series Leon fine sand, light color Soil Association Leon-Immokalee phase

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: _ none seen _ minor _ substantial X major _ redeposited Nature of Disturbances/Threats urban development

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORER(S): Name Alfred Woods Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

Date of Form 9/23/91

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- No field check
- Exposed ground
- Literature search
- Posthole digger
- Informant report
- Auger/size:
- Remote sensing
- Unscreened shovel
- Bounds unknown
- Remote sensing
- Unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- None by recorder
- Inexp exposed ground
- Screened shovel
- Literature search
- Posthole digger
- Block excavns
- Informant report
- Auger/size:

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size):

7-40x40x100cm shovel tests, 1/4 inch screen

1 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- Unknown
- X Unselective (all artifacts)
- X Selective (some artifacts)
- Uncollected
- X General (not by subarea)
- Controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- Unknown
- Daub
- X Lithics
- Brick/bidg matl
- Metal
- Nonlocal-exotic
- Bone-unspec
- Unworked shell
- Ceramic-aborig
- Glass
- Bone-human
- Ceramic-nonabo
- Prec metal/coin
- Bone-animal
- Subsurf tests

SITE EXTENT

Size (m²) N/A
Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 60cm below surface
Perpendicular Dimensions ___ m direction by ___ m direction

SPACE COLLECTED
Surface: #units, total area ___ m². Excavation: #units, total vol ___ m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS
Count or Estimate? ___ Surface # ___ Subsurface # ___

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

1. Waste flake N= 4 N= 5
2. N= 6 N= 5
3. N= 7 N= 5

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION

Components: X single _ prob single _ prob multiple _ multiple _ uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest Fresh Water Hillsborough River Distance (m) 440
Natural Community Xeric Uplands: Upland scrubby/flatwoods
Local Vegetation Planted grass and live oak
Topographic Setting Ridge-crest
Present Land Use site of church within an urban residential setting
SCS Soil Series Leon fine sand Soil Association Leon-Immokalee

SITE INTEGRITY

Overall Disturbance: _ none seen _ minor _ substantial _ major _ redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECODER(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/93
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE
no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

**Florida Master Site File**

**Site Name(s):** Floribraska Site

**Project Name:** Tampa Interstate Study

**Ownership:** private-profit, private-nonprofit, priv-indiv, priv-unspecified

**USGS Map Name:** Tampa

**UTM: Zone:** 8/17

**Easting:** A/5710/80

**Northing:** /30 94/100

**County:** Hillsborough

**TWP:** 29S

**RANGE:** 18E

**SECTION:** 12

**STATE:** 3\n
**CITY:** Tampa

**DHR#:**

**Date Listed:**

**Keeper Determination of Eligibility:**

- Yes
- No

**Shipo Evaluation of Eligibility:**

- Yes
- No

**Local Determination of Eligibility:**

- Yes
- No

**Significance Statement for Computer Files:** (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

---

**Type of Site:** (All that apply)

- prehistoric unspecified
- historic aboriginal
- historic nonaboriginal
- historic unspecified

**Setting:**

- aboriginal
- fort
- road segment
- agric/farm
- midden
- shell midden
- building remains
- mission
- cemetery/grave
- mound unspecified
- subsurface features
- dump/refuse
- plantation
- well
- earthworks
- platform mound
- wharf/dock

**Historic Contexts:** (All that apply)

- aboriginal:
  - Early Archaic
  - Glades IIb
  - Manasota
  - St. Johns unspecified
  - Swift Creek
- Alachua:
  - Early Swift Creek
  - Glades IIc
  - Middle Archaic
  - St. Johns I
  - Transitional
- Archaic unspecified:
  - Englewood
  - Glades III
  - Mount Taylor
  - Norwood
- Belle Glade:
  - Fort Walton
  - Glades IIIa
  - St. Johns Ib
  - Weeden Island
- Belle Glade I:
  - Glades unspecified
  - Orange
  - St. Johns II
  - Weeden Island II
- Belle Glade II:
  - Glades Ib
  - Paleo-Indian
  - St. Johns IIa
- Belle Glade III:
  - Glades Ia
  - Hickory Pond
  - Pensacola
  - St. Johns Iib
- Belle Glade IV:
  - Glades Ib
  - Late Archaic
  - Perico Island
  - St. Johns Iic
- Cades Pond:
  - Glades II
  - Late Swift Creek
  - Safety Harbor
  - Santa Rosa
  - xprehistoric-earthen
- Deptford:
  - Glades Ia
  - Leon-Jefferson
  - St. Augustine
  - Seminole
  - xprehistoric-earthen

**Nonaboriginal:**

- 1st Spn: 1700-83
  - Amer Terr: 1821-44
  - Postpenn: 1880-97
  - Depression: 1930-40
  - American 1821-
  - American 1821-99
- 1st Spanish unsp:
  - Brit 1763-70
  - Statehood: 1840-60
  - Spanish: 898-1816
  - American 1821-
  - American 1821-99
- 1st Spn: 1519-99
  - Civil War: 1861-65
  - WW I: 1917-1920
  - Modern: 1950-
  - African American

**Other:**

---

**Recorder’s Evaluation of Site:**

- Eligible for National Register: Yes, No
- Likely, need information: Yes, No

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**Date Listed:**

**Local Office:**

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**Florida Master Site File:**

- Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0260/904-487-2333
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

**METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION**

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger—size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

**METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES**

- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- screened shovel
- none by recorder
- insp exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavns
- informant report
- auger—size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 6-40x40x100cm shovel tests, 1.5 inch screen

2 positive

**COLLECTION STRATEGY**

- unknown (all artifacts)
- unselective (some artifacts)
- collected (by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**

- unknown
- daub
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-unspec
- lithics
- brick/bldg matl
- metal
- unworked shell
- ceramic-aborig
- glass
- bone-human
- worked shell
- ceramic-nonabo
- prec metal/coin
- bone-animal
- subsurf tests

**SITE EXTENT**

Size (m²) 22500 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 0-115cm below surface

**SPACIAL COLLECTED**

Surface: #units , total area m². Excavation: #units , total vol m³

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS**

Count or Estimate? Surface # Subsurface #

**DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)**

- waste flakes
- N= 5
- N= 6
- N= 7

**TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION**

Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

**ENVIRONMENT**

Nearest Fresh Water Wetland

Natural Community Xeric Uplands: scrub

Local Vegetation planted grass, live oak, and ornamental trees

Topographic Setting Ridge-crest

Present Land Use residential

SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand

Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Bustis

**SITE INTEGRITY**

Overall Disturbance: none seen minor X substantial major redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats

**INFORMANT(S) Contact Information**

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR

Photographs (negative nos)

**MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE**

**RECOEDER(S): Name Alfred Woods**

Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE**

no further work recommended

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

**DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

**REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED**
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME(S)  Robles Park Site
PROJECT NAME  Tampa Interstate Study
OWNERSHIP  private-profit  private non-profit  private individual  private unassigned  city  county  state  federal
USGS MAP NAME  Tampa
UTM: ZONE 26 17  EASTING 6/5/6/2/A/0  NORTING 3/0/9/5/0/8/0 /
COUNTY  Hillsborough  TWP 29S  RANGE 16E  SECTION 12  NE 1/4  SE 1/4  8S
(Optional) LATITUDE d m s  RANGE 16E  SECTION 12  NE 1/4 4SE 1/4 4S
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply)  Xprehist unassigned  hist aboriginal  hist nonaboriginal  hist unspecified

SETTING  Xland site  _aboriginal boat  _fort  _road segment
_wetland fresh  _agric/farm bldg  _midden  _shell midden
_wetland salt/acid  _burial mound  _mill unspecified  _shore midden
_building remains  _mission  _shipwreck  _subsurface features
_underwater  _cemetery/grave  _mound unspecified  _well
_dump/refuse  _plantation  _wharf/dock
_earthworks  _platform mound

FUNCTION  Xnone specified  _campsite  _single artifact
_extractive site  _prehistoric scatter  _dense scatter>2/m²
_habitat/homestead  _farmstead  _variable density
_village/town  _quarry

DENSITY  Xprehistoric-earthenware  _prehistoric-ceramic

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)

ABORIGINAL: _Early Archaic  _Glades IIC  _Manassota  _St. Johns unspecified  _Swift Creek
_Alachua  _Early Swift Creek  _Glades IIC  _Middle Archaic  _St. Johns I
_Archaic unspecified  _Englewood  _Glades III  _Mount Taylor  _St. Johns Ia
_Belle Glade  _Fort Walton  _Glades IIIa  _Norwood  _St. Johns Ib
_Belle Glade I  _Glades unspecified  _Glades IIIb  _Orange  _St. Johns II
_Belle Glade II  _Glades I  _Glades IIIC  _Pleo-Indian  _St. Johns IIa
_Belle Glade III  _Glades Ia  _Hickory Pond  _Pensacola  _St. Johns IIb
_Belle Glade IV  _Glades Ib  _Lake Archaic  _Perico Island  _St. Johns IIc
_Cades Pond  _Glades II  _Lake Swift Creek  _Safety Harbor  _Santa Rosa
_Deptford  _Glades IIa  _Leon-Jefferson  _St. Augustine  _Seminole

NONABORIGINAL: _1st Spn 1700-93  _Amer Terr 1821-44  _Postrecon 1880-97  _Depress 1930-40  _American 1821-
_1st Spanish unassigned  _Brit 1763-1783  _Statehood 1845-60  _SpWar 1898-1916  _American 1821-99
_1st Spn 1513-99  _2dSpn 1783-1821  _Civil War 1861-85  _WW I 1917-1920  _Modern 1950-
_1st Spn 1600-99  _Reconstr 1866-79  _Boom 1921-1929  _American 1900-

OTHER

RECODER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register?  yes  xno  likely, need information  insufficient information
Significant as part of district?  yes  xno  likely, need information  insufficient information
Significant at the local level?  yes  xno  likely, need information  insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)


DHR USE ONLY

DATE LISTED
ON NAT REG.  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  yes  no  Date
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  yes  no  Date
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  yes  no  Date
Local Office

AHSE030002-89  Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- _no field check _exposed ground _screened shovel
- _literature search _posthole digger
- _informant report _auger--size:
- _remote sensing _unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- _bounds unknown _remote sensing _unscreened shovel
- _literature search _unexposed ground _screened shovel
- _informant report _auger--size:
- _remote sensing _unscreened shovel

OTHER/REMARKS (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 18x40x100cm shovel tests, 1/2 inch screen

4 positiva

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- _unknown _x select (all artifacts)
- _x unselective (some artifacts)
- _selective (some artifacts)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- _unknown _X daub
- _lithics _brick/bldg matl
- _ceramic-aborig _metal
- _ceramic-nonabo _bone-human
- _bone-unspec _worked shell
- _nonlocal-exotic _bone- animal
- _unworked shell _subsurf feasts

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 14700 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 20-60cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions 60 m N-S direction by 245 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: _units___, total area _m²_. Excavation: _units___, total vol _m³_

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface #____ Subsurface #____

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1 waste flakes _N=4_ 5 _N=___
2 biface fragment _N=1_ 6 _N=___
3 _N=7_ ___

REMARKS

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: _single _x prob single _prob multiple _multiple _uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water _______ Wetland Distance (m) 40
Natural Community X Xeric Uplands: scrub
Local Vegetation planted grass and scattered live oak
Topographic Setting Ridge-slope
Present Land Use urban recreational park
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: _none seen _minor _x substantial _major _redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORER(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/91
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**  
Version 1.1: 11/88

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**SITE NAME(S):** Columbus Drive Site  
**PROJECT NAME:** Tampa Interstate Study  
**OWNER(S):** private-profit  
**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** private prof  
**USGS MAP NAME:** Tampa  
**UTM ZONE:** 16  
**CITY:** Tampa  
**COUNTY:** Hillsborough  
**EASTING:** 3558  
**NORTHING:** 3058  
**SECTION:** 18  
**TWP:** 29N  
**RANGE:** 1E  
**ADDRESS/LANDMARK:** (Optional)  

---

**TYPE OF SITE**  
(All that apply)  
- prehistoric  
- historic  
- historic  
- unknown  
- unknown  

---

**SETTING**  
- land site  
- wetland fresh  
- wetland salt/tidal  
- underwater  

---

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**  
- aboriginal boat  
- agric/farm bldg  
- burial mound  
- building remains  
- cemetery/grave  
- dump/refuse  
- earthworks  
- fort  
- midden  
- mill unclassified  
- mission  
- mound unclassified  
- plantation  
- platform mound  
- road segment  
- shell midden  
- shell mounds  
- shipwreck  
- suburface features  
- well  
- wharf/dock  

---

**FUNCTION**  
- none specified  
- campsite  
- extractive site  
- habitat/homestead  
- farmstead  
- village/town  

---

**DENSITY**  
- unknown  
- single artifact  
- diffuse scatter  
- dense scatter>2/m²  
- variable density  

---

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS**  
(All that apply)  
- unknown culture  
- prehistoric  
- ceramic  

---

**ABORIGINAL:**  
- Early Archaic  
- Early Swift Creek  
- Englewood  
- Fort Walton  
- Glades Ia  
- Glades Ib  
- Glades II  
- Glades III  
- Glades IV  
- Late Archaic  
- Late Swift Creek  
- Leon-Jefferson  
- Middle Archaic  
- Mount Taylor  
- Norwood  
- Orange  
- Paleo-Indian  
- Pensacola  
- Perico Island  
- Safety Harbor  
- Santa Rosa  
- St. Johns I  
- St. Johns II  
- St. Johns III  
- St. Johns Ib  
- St. Johns IIb  
- Swift Creek  
- Transitional  
- Weeden Island I  
- Weeden Island II  

---

**NONABORIGINAL:**  
- 1st Spanish unpub  
- 1st Spanish  
- 2d Spanish  
- Amer Terr  
- Brit  
- Civil War  
- Reconstr  
- Depreciation  
- Statehood  
- Sw War  
- WW I  
- WW II  
- Modern  
- Prehistoric  
- American  
- Seminole  
- Ancestral  
- Afro-American  

---

**OTHER**  

---

**RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE**  
Eligible for National Register?  
- yes  
- no  
Significant as part of district?  
- yes  
- no  
Significant at the local level?  
- yes  
- no  

---

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES** (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)  

---

**DHR USE ONLY**  
---

**DATE LISTED**  
---

**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
- yes  
- no  

---

**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
- yes  
- no  

---

**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
- yes  
- no  

---

**DHR USE ONLY**  
---

**DATE LISTED**  
---

**DALE WORKER**  
Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32309-0250/904-487-2333
METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- auger--size:
- informant report
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- none by recorder
- in situ exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavations
- informant report
- auger--size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (method of units; screen size) 8-40x40x100cm shovel tests, 1inch screen

2 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown
- X_unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- X_general (not by subareas)
- controlled (by subareas)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown
- daub
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-unSpec
- lithics
- brick/bldg matl
- metal
- unworked shell
- ceramic-aborig
- glass
- bone-human
- worked shell
- ceramic-nonabor
- prec metal/coin
- bone-animal
- subsurf feats

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 465 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 85cm

Perpendicular Dimensions 15 m N-S direction by 31 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units, total area __m². Excavation: #units, total vol __m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # __ Subsurface # __

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

1. waste flakes N= 2
2. N= 6
3. N= 7

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: X_single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water unnamed drainage to McKay Bay Distance (m) 840

Natural Community Xeric Uplands: scrub
Local Vegetation planted grass
Topographic Setting Ridge-crest
Present Land Use residential
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: _none seen _minor X_sustantial _major _redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORDER(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/91
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
SITE NAME(S) 25th Street Site
PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study
OWNERSHIP ___ private-profit  ___ private-nonprofit  ___ priv-indiv  ___ priv-unsp  ___ city  ___ county  ___ state  ___ federal
USGS MAP NAME Tampa
UTM: ZONE 13N / 17  EASTING / 3/5/9 / 3/2/0  NORTING / 3/0/0 / 3/2/0 / 9/2/0
COUNTY Hillsborough  TWP 28S  RANGE 18E  SECTION 17 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NW
(OPTIONAL) LATITUDE d ___ m ___ s ___  LONGITUDE d ___ m ___ s ___
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply)  ___ prehistoric unspecified  ___ historic aboriginal  ___ historic nonaboriginal  ___ historic unspecified

SETTING
___ land site
___ wetland
___ wetland salt/tidal
___ underwater

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES
___ aboriginal boat  ___ fort  ___ road segment
___ agric/farm bldg  ___ midden  ___ shell midden
___ burial mound  ___ mill unspecified  ___ shell mound
___ building remains  ___ mission  ___ shipwreck
___ cemetery/grave  ___ mound unspecified  ___ subsurface features
___ dump/refuse  ___ plantation  ___ well
___ earthworks  ___ platform mound  ___ wharf/dock

FUNCTION
___ none specified
___ campsite  ___ extractive site
___ single artifact  ___ diffused scatter
___ dense scatter>2/m^2
___ village/town  ___ farmstead

DENSITY
___ variable density

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)

ABORIGINAL:
___ Early Archaic  ___ Glades IIb  ___ Manasota
___ Late Archaic  ___ Glades IIc  ___ St. Johns
___ Middle Archaic  ___ Glades III  ___ Swift Creek
___ Mount Taylor  ___ St. Johns I
___ Norwood  ___ St. Johns Ia
___ Paleo-Indian  ___ St. Johns Ib
___ Perico Island  ___ St. Johns II
___ Safety Harbor
___ St. Johns Iic
___ Santa Rosa

NONABORIGINAL:
___ 1st Spn 1700-63  ___ Amer Terr 1821-44  ___ Posteen 1880-97
___ Brit 1768-1783  ___ Statehood 1845-60  ___ Depress 1930-40
___ Civil War 1861-66  ___ WW I 1917-1920  ___ Modern 1950-
___ Reconstr 1866-79  ___ Boom 1921-1929  ___ African-American

OTHER

RECORDEES EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register?  ___ yes  ___ no  likely, need information  insufficient information
Significant as part of district?  ___ yes  ___ no  likely, need information  insufficient information
Significant at the local level?  ___ yes  ___ no  likely, need information  insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED
ON NAT REG.

KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes  No  Date
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes  No  Date
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes  No  Date

Local Office

Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2353
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- exposed ground
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger--size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- non by recorder
- inap exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informnt report
- auger--size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 22-40x40x100cm shovel tests, inch screen 7 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown
- unspecific (all artifacts)
- uncollected

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- unknown
- daub
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-unspec
- lithics
- brick/old building
- metal
- unworked shell
- ceramic-aborig
- glass
- bone-human
- worked shell
- ceramic-nonabor
- pottery/copper
- bone-animal
- surf and finds

SITE EXTENT Size (m^2) 4774 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 40-110cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions 62 m N-S direction by 77 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units, total area m^2. Excavation: #units, total vol m^3

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface #, Subsurface # 20

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1 waste flakes N=20 5 N=
2 N=
3 N=

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single X prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water unnamed drainage to McKay Bay Distance (m) 420
Natural Community Xeric Uplands:
Local Vegetation grasses and weeds; some small trees
Topographic Setting ridge-slope
Present Land Use residential, vacant lots
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sands Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor X substantial major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORHER(S): Name Alfred Woods
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.
DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**SITE NAME(S)**  Zion Hill North Site

**PROJECT NAME**  Tampa Interstate Study

**OWNERSHIP**  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-indiv  private-unspecified  city  county  state  federal

**USGS MAP NAME**  Tampa

**UTM: ZONE**  N 17  **EASTING**  835930  **NORTHING**  380567  **CITY**  Tampa

**COUNTY**  Hillsborough  **TWP**  29S  **RANGE**  19E  **SECTION**  17  **NE**  1/4  **SW**  1/4

**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO**

**TYPE OF SITE**  (All that apply)  prehistoric  unspecified  historical  aboriginal  non-aboriginal  unspecified

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<th>SETTING</th>
<th>STRUCTURES OR FEATURES</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>DENSITY</th>
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<td>midden</td>
<td>shell midden</td>
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<tr>
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<td>burial mound</td>
<td>mill unspecified</td>
<td>shell midden</td>
</tr>
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<td>wetland fresh</td>
<td>building remains</td>
<td>mission</td>
<td>shipwreck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cemetery/grave</td>
<td>mound unspecified</td>
<td>subsurface features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dump/refuse</td>
<td>plantation</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>earthworks</td>
<td>platform mound</td>
<td>wharf/dock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS**  (All that apply)  unknown culture  aboriginal  unspecified  unspecified

**ABORIGINAL:**
- Alachua  Early Archaic  Glades IIIb  Manasota  St. Johns unspecified  Swift Creek  Transitional  Weeden Island  Weeden Island II
- Archaic unspecified  Early Swift Creek  Glades IIIc  Middle Archaic  Mount Taylor  St. Johns I  St. Johns Ia  Weeden Island  Weeden Island I
- Belle Glade  Fort Walton  Glades IIIa  Norwood  St. Johns Ib  St. Johns II  Weeden Island II
- Belle Glade I  Glades unspecified  Glades IIIb  Orange  St. Johns II  St. Johns II
- Belle Glade II  Glades I  Glades IIIC  Paleo-Indian  St. Johns IIa  St. Johns IIb  St. Johns IIIc
- Belle Glade III  Glades Ia  Hickory Pond  Pensacola  St. Johns Ib  St. Johns IIc
- Belle Glade IV  Glades Ib  Late Archaic  Perico Island  St. Johns Ib
- Cades Pond  Glades II  Late Swift Creek  Safety Harbor  Santa Rosa  Xprehistoric-earthenware  Xprehistoric-earthenware
- Deptford  Glades IIa  Leon-Jefferson  St. Augustine  Seminole

**NONABORIGINAL:**
- 1st Spanish unspecified  1st Spanish  Amer Terr  1821-44  Posten  1880-97  Depress  1930-40  American  1821-
- 2nd Spanish  2d Spanish  1763-1783  Statehood  1845-60  Opelousas  1898-1916  WW II  1941-49  American  1821-
- 3rd Spanish  3rd Spanish  1515-1599  Civil War  1861-65  WW I  1917-1920  Modern  1950-  American  1821-
- 4th Spanish  4th Spanish  1600-1669  Reconstr  1866-79  Boom  1921-1929  American  1821-

**RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE**
- Eligible for National Register?  yes  no  likely, need information  insufficient information
- Significant as part of district?  yes  no  likely, need information  insufficient information
- Significant at the local level?  yes  no  likely, need information  insufficient information

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES**  (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

**DHR USE ONLY**

**DATE LISTED ON NAT REG.**  

**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  Yes  No  Date  

**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  Yes  No  Date  

**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  Yes  No  Date  

Florida Master Site File / Division of Historical Resources / The Capitol / Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 / 904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check  exposed ground x screened shovel
- literature search posthole digger
- informant report auger-size:
- remote sensing unscreened shovel
Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 25-40x40x100cm shovel tests, 1/4 inch screen

12 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown x unselective (all artifacts)
- select (some artifacts)
- uncollected x general (not by subareas)
- controlled (by subareas)
Other (Strategy, Categories)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- unknown
- lithics
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabo
- daub
- brick/bldg matl
- glass
- prec metal/coin
- nonlocal-exotic
- metal
- bone-human
- bone-animalsubsurf teats
- bone-unspec
- unworked shell

SITE EXTENT
Size (m²) 35650 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 0-100cm below surface
Perpendicular Dimensions 230 m N-S direction by 155 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED
Surface: #units, total area m². Excavation: #units, total vol m³
TOTAL ARTIFACTS
Count or Estimate? Surface # 1 Subsurface # 26

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1 waste flakes N=24 2 hammerstone N=1 3 bifacial manufacture failure N=7
4 sand-tempered plain 2.7gms N=1

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION
Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT
Nearest Fresh Water unnamed drainage to McKay Bay Distance (m) 120
Natural Community xeric uplands; scrub
Local Vegetation planted grass
Topographic Setting ridge-slope
Present Land Use residential
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Bustis

SITE INTEGRITY
Overall Disturbance: none seen minor x substantial major redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORDER(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/91
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 1.1: 11/88**

**Site #8**: HL 4462  
**Recorder #**:  
**Field Date**: 8/31/90

---

**SITE NAME(S)**: Seaboard Slough Site  
**PROJECT NAME**: Tampa Interstate Study  
**DHR#**:  
**OWNERSHIP**: private-profit  
**USGS MAP NAME**: Tampa  
**CITY**: Tampa  
**COUNTY**: Hillsborough  
**UTM: ZONE**: 16s  
**EASTING**: 3/3  
**NORTHING**: 3/3  
**TWP**: 29S  
**RANGE**: 19E  
**SECTION**: 8  
**LATITUDE**: d m s  
**LONGITUDE**: d m s  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO**: also section 17 SE/SW/SE

---

**TYPE OF SITE**  
(All that apply)  
- xprehist unspecified  
- hist aboriginal  
- hist nonaboriginal  
- hist unspecified  

---

**SETTING**  
- xland site  
- wetland fresh  
- wetland salt/tidal  
- underwater

---

**FUNCTION**  
- Xnone specified  
- campsite  
- single artifact  
- extractive site  
- diffused scatter  
- habitation/homestead  
- dense scatter>2/m²  
- farmstead  
- village/town  
- variable density  
- quarry

---

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS**  
(All that apply)  
- unknown culture  
- xaboriginal unspecified  
- hist unspecified

---

**ABORIGINAL**  
- Early Archaic  
- Glades I  
- Glades III  
- Englewood  
- Belle Glade I  
- Belle Glade II  
- Belle Glade III  
- Belle Glade IV  
- Cades Pond  
- Deptford  
- Glades I  
- Glades III  
- Glades Ia  
- Glades Ib  
- Glades IIa  
- Glades IIb  
- Amer Terr 1821-44  
- Statehood 1845-60  
- Civil War 1861-65  
- Reconstr 1866-79

---

**RECORDERS' EVALUATION OF SITE**  
- Eligible for National Register?  
   - Yes  
   - No  
   - likely, need information  
   - insufficient information

---

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES**  
(Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)  

---

**DHR USE ONLY**  
**DATE LISTED**  
**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**:  
Yes  
No  
Date  
**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY**:  
Yes  
No  
Date  
**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**:  
Yes  
No  
Date

---

Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333

---
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

Site #8 HI 4462

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger - size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- insp exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavns
- informant report
- auger - size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 78-40x40x100 shovel tests; 1 inch screened 17 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown
- daub
- nonlocal - exotic
- bone - unspec
- lithics
- brick / bldg matl
- metal
- worked shell
- ceramic - aborig
- glass
- bone - human
- worked shell
- ceramic - nonabo
- prec metal / coin
- bone - animal
- subsurf feats

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 118250 Depth / Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 0-105cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions 430 m N-S direction by 275 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: # units , total area m². Excavation: # units , total vol m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # Subsurface # 38

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY) 4 N=
1 waste flakes N= 37 5 N=
2 St. John's Plain N= 1 6 N=
3 3 7 N=

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain ±
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water unnamed drainage Distance (m) 0
Natural Community xeric Uplands: Scrub
Local Vegetation planted grasses, weeds, ornamental shrubs, cabbage palms, and live oaks
Topographic Setting ridge - slope
Present Land Use road, median and residential
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Bustis

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial X major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances / Threats urban development, road construction

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECODER(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/91
Affiliation / Address / Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
### Archaeological Site Form

**Site Name(s):** 40th Street Off-ramp

**Project Name:** Tampa Interstate Study

**Ownership:** private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-indiv, private-unspec

**USGS Map Name:** Tampa

**UTM Zone:** 16 / 17

**Easting:** 3/6/0/6/5/0/

**Northing:** 1/3/0/6/3/5/0/1

**County:** Hillsborough

**Township:** 29S

**Range:** 19E

**Section:** 16

**Address/Vicinity of Route to:**

### Type of Site

<table>
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<th>Setting</th>
<th>Structures or Features</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Density</th>
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<td>agric/farm bldg</td>
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### Historic Contexts

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<th>Aboriginal:</th>
<th>Unknown Culture</th>
<th>X_aboriginal unspec</th>
<th>Hist unspecified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachua</td>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>Glades I1b</td>
<td>Manasota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Swift Creek</td>
<td>Glades Ic</td>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Englewod</td>
<td>Glades III</td>
<td>Mount Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Walton</td>
<td>Glades IIIa</td>
<td>Norwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bella Glade I</td>
<td>Glades unspec</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bella Glade II</td>
<td>Glades I</td>
<td>Paleo-Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bella Glade III</td>
<td>Glades Ia</td>
<td>Pensacola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bella Glade IV</td>
<td>Glades Ib</td>
<td>Perico Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cades Pond</td>
<td>Glades II</td>
<td>Safety Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depsford</td>
<td>Glades IIa</td>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonaboriginal:</th>
<th>1St Spn 1700-63</th>
<th>Amer Terr 1821-44</th>
<th>Postren 1880-97</th>
<th>Depress 1920-40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Spanish unspec</td>
<td>1St Spn 1518-99</td>
<td>Statehood 1840-60</td>
<td>SpWar 1898-1916</td>
<td>WW II 1941-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Spn 1600-99</td>
<td>Civil War 1860-80</td>
<td>WW I 1917-1920</td>
<td>Modern 1950-</td>
<td>WW II 1941-49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

**Recordor's Evaluation of Site**

Eligible for National Register? yes x_no likely, need information insufficient information

Significant as part of district? yes x_no likely, need information insufficient information

Significant at the local level? yes x_no likely, need information insufficient information

### Significance Statement for Computer Files

Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification.

---

**DHR Use Only**

Date Listed: __/__/__

Keeper Determination of Eligibility: yes no Date

Shipo Evaluation of Eligibility: yes no Date

Local Determination of Eligibility: yes no Date

Local Office

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Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- literature search
- informan report
- remote sensing

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- informan report

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- unknown
- daub
- lithics
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabo

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 690
Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 40-75cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions 23 m N-S direction by 30 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units , total area m². Excavation: #units, total vol m³
TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # Subsurface # 2

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1 waste flakes 2 4
2
3
Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water unnamed drainage Distance (m) 640 E
Natural Community Xeric Uplands: scrubby flatwoods
Local Vegetation planted grass and pine
Topographic Setting Ridge-crest
Present Land Use road median
SCS Soil Series Pomello fine sand Soil Association Leon-Immokalee

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORDED(S): Name Alfred Woods Date of Form 9/23/91
Affiliation/Address/Phone

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

Site #8 HI 4464 Recorder #
Field Date 8/10/90

SITE NAME(S) Oak Park School Site
PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study

OWNERSHIP _private-profit _priv-nonprofit _priv-indiv _priv-unasp _city _county _state _federal

USGS MAP NAME Tampa
CITY Tampa

UTM: ZONE 28/17
EASTING /3/5 /1/9/0/0/
NORTHING /3/0/9/3/9/0/0/
COUNTY Hillsborough
TWP 29S RANGE 19E SECTION 16 1/4 NE 1/4 1/4

(Optional) LATITUDE d m s

LONGITUDE d m s

ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO

section 9 SE/SE/SW and SE/SW/SE

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) Xprehist unspecified _hist aboriginal _hist nonaboriginal _hist unspecified

SETTING Xland site __aboriginal boat __fort __road segment

__agric/farm bldg __midden __shell midden

__wetland fresh __burial mound __shell mound

__wetland salt/tidal __building remains __shipwreck

__underwater __cemetery/grave __subsurface features

__dump/refuse __platform mound __well

__earthworks __plantation __wharf/dock

OTHER

FUNCTION Xnone specified _campsite

_single artifact __extractive site

_diffuse scatter __habitation/homestead

XXdense scatter>2/m² _farmstead

__village/town _variable density

 Quarry

DENSITY

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply) Xaboriginal unspecified

ABORIGINAL: _Early Archaic__Glades IIb__Manasota__St. Johns unspecified

_Alachua__Early Swift Creek__Glades IIc__St. Johns I

_Archaic unspec._Englewood__Glades III__Mount Taylor

_Belle Glade__Fort Walton__Glades IIIa__St. Johns Ia

_Belle Glade I__Glades unspec._Glades IIIb__Norwood

_Belle Glade II__Glades I__Glades IIIc__Orange

_Belle Glade III__Glades IIa__Palo-IIndian__St. Johns IIa

_Belle Glade IV__Glades Ib__Hickory Pond__St. Johns IIb

_Cades Pond__Glades II__Perico Island__St. Johns Ic

_Cape Sable__Glades II__Late Swift Creek__Santa Rosa

_Deptford__Glades IIa__Leon-Jefferson__St. Augustine

NONABORIGINAL: _1st Spn 1700-03__Amer Terr 1821-44__Posture 1880-97__Depress 1930-40

1st Spanish unsp._Brit 1783-1783__Statehood 1845-60__WW II 1941-49

1st Spn 1613-99__Way 1783-1821__Civil War 1861-65__Modern 1950-

1st Spn 1600-09__Reconstr 1866-79__Boom 1921-1929

OTHER

RECORDEE'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register? _yes _no _likely, need information _insufficient information

Significant as part of district? _yes _no _likely, need information _insufficient information

Significant at the local level? _yes _no _likely, need information _insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

__________________________________________

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED
ON NAT REG.

KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date

SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date

LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date

Local Office

AH6E03002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- exposed ground
- X screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- inform report
- auger - size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- X exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- block excavations
- inform report
- auger - size:
- guess

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- X general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- unknown
- lithics
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabor
- daub
- brick/building materials
- glass
- prec metal/coin
- metal
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-human
- bone-animal
- unworked shell
- worked shell
- suburf facts

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 101675 Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 0-115 cm below surface
Perpendicular Dimensions 245 m N-S direction by 415 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: # units, total area m². Excavation: # units, total vol m³
TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # Subsurface #

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1 waste flakes N=84 5
2 biface blank N=1 6
3 core fragment N=1 7

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single X prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water wetland
Natural Community Xeric Uplands: Scrub
Local Vegetation planted grasses, weeds, and live oak
Topographic Setting Ridge-crest
Present Land Use road median and school yard
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand Soil Association Blanton-Lakeland-Fustis

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial X major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats urban development and road construction

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORER(S): Name Alfred Woods
Affiliation/Address/Phone PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder’s evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

SITE NAME(S) Retention Pond I
PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study
OWNER(S) private-profit
USGS MAP NAME Tampa
COUNTY Hillsborough

UTM: ZONE 16 / 17
EASTING / 3627600
NORTHING / 2820860
TWP 29S RANGE 19E SECTION 10 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 1/4 CE

ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) X prehist unspecified

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

FUNCTION

DENSITY

X aboriginal boat
X agric/farm bldg
X burial mound
X cemetery/grave
X dump/refuse
X earthworks
X road segment
X midden
X mill unspecified
X mound unspecified
X platform mound
X shell midden
X shell mound
X subsurface features
X well
X wharf/dock
X campsite
X extractive site
X habitation/homestead
X farmstead
X village/town

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)

ABORIGINAL:
X Alachua
X Archaic
X Belk Gla d
X Belk Glade I
X Belk Glade II
X Belk Glade III
X Belk Glade IV
X Cades Pond
X Daphn
X Early Archaic
X Early Swift Creek
X Englewood
X Glades II
X Glades III
X Glades Ib
X Glades IIb
X Glades IIc
X Glades III
X Glades IIIb
X Hickory Pond
X Late Archaic
X Late Swift Creek
X Leon-Jefferson
X Manasota
X Middle Archaic
X Mount Taylor
X Norwood
X Orange
X Paleo-Indian
X Pensacola
X Perico Island
X Safety Harbor
X St. Augustine
X Swift Creek
X Transitional
X Weeden Island
X Weeden Island I
X Weeden Island II
X St. Johns unspecified
X St. Johns I
X St. Johns II
X St. Johns Ib
X St. Johns IIa
X St. Johns IIb
X St. Johns Ia

NONABORIGINAL:
X 1st Spn 1700-83
X 1st Spn 1519-99
X 1st Spn 1600-99
X Amer Terr 1821-44
X Brit 1763-1783
X Civil War 1861-66
X Reconstr 1866-79
X Posteen 1880-97
X Statehood 1845-90
X Spw War 1898-1916
X WW I 1917-1920

RECORDERS' EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register? yes x no
Significant as part of district? yes x no
Significant at the local level? yes x no

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY

DATE LISTED ________________________ KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes No Date
ON NAT REG. ________________________ SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes No Date
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes No Date

Local Office

AH6E03002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
    - no field check  - exposed ground  X screened shovel
    - literature search  - posthole digger
    - informant report  - auger -- size:
    - remote sensing  - unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
    - bounds unknown  - remote sensing  - unscreened shovel
    - none by recorder  - exposed ground  X screened shovel
    - literature search  - posthole digger
    - informant report  - auger -- size:

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units, screen size)

1 positive

COLLECTION STRATEGY
    - unknown  - X unselective (all artifacts)
    - selective (some artifacts)
    - uncollected  - X general (not by subsarea)
    - controlled (by subsarea)

OTHER (Strategy, Categories)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
    - unknown  - daub  - nonlocal-exotic  - bone-unspec
    - lithics  - brick/bldg matl  - metal  - unworked shell
    - ceramic-aborig  - glass  - bone-human  - worked shell
    - ceramic-nonabo  - pree metal/coin  - bone-animal  - subsurf feats

SITE EXTENT
    Size (m²) N/A Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 60cm

Perpendicular Dimensions ___m ____________ direction by ___m _________ direction

SPACE COLLECTED
    Surface: #units, total area ___m². Excavation: #units, total vol ___m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS
    Count or Estimate? Surface #. Subsurface #.

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
    1 waste flake  N= 1
    2
    3

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION
    Components: X single  _prob single  _prob multiple  _multiple  _uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT
    Nearest Fresh Water: freshwater swamp
    Natural Community: Xeris Uplands: scrubby flatwoods
    Local Vegetation: scrub oak and small patches of grass
    Topographic Setting: ridge-slope
    Present Land Use: not in present use
    SCS Soil Series: Leon fine sand
    Soil Association: Leon-Immokalee

SITE INTEGRITY
    Overall Disturbance: none seen  minor  X substantial  _major  _redeposited
    Nature of Disturbances/Threats: large retention pond

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information:
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
    Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECORER(S): Name Alfred Woods
    Affiliation/Address/Phone: PAR

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE
    no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**SITE NAME(S)** Retention Pond II Site  
**PROJECT NAME** Tampa Interstate Study  
**OWNERSHIP** private-profit __ priv-nonprofit __ priv-indiv __ priv-unsp __ city __ county __ state __ federal __  
**USGS MAP NAME** Tampa  
**UTM: ZONE 16 / 17** EASTING /3/6/2/9/1/0/ **NORTHING /3/0/9/4/5/6/0/**  
**COUNTY** Hillsborough  
**TWP** 29S **RANGE** 19E **SECTION** 10  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO**  
**TYPE OF SITE** (All that apply)  
- x prehist unspecifed  
- __ hist aboriginal  
- __ hist nonaboriginal  
- __ hist unspecifed  
**SETTING**  
- __ aboriginal Dale  
- __ agric/farm bldg  
- __ burial mound  
- __ cemetery/grave  
- __ dump/refuse  
- __ earthwork  
- __ fort  
- __ midden  
- __ mill unspecifed  
- __ mound unspecifed  
- __ platform mound  
- __ road segment  
- __ shipwreck  
- __ subsurface features  
- __ well  
- __ wharf/dock  
**FUNCTION**  
- x none specified  
- __ campsite  
- __ extractive site  
- __ habitation/homestead  
- __ farmstead  
- __ village/town  
**DENSITY**  
- __ unknown  
- __ single artifact  
- __ diffuse scatter  
- __ dense scatter>2/m^2  
- __ variable density  
**OTHER**  
**HISTORIC CONTEXTS** (All that apply)  
- __ unknown culture  
- __ aboriginal unspecifed  
- __ hist unspecifed  
**ABORIGINAL:**  
- __ Alachua  
- __ Archaic unspecifed  
- __ Belle Glade  
- __ Belle Glade I  
- __ Belle Glade II  
- __ Belle Glade III  
- __ Belle Glade IV  
- __ Cades Pond  
- __ Deptford  
**Glades IIb**  
__ Glades IIc  
__ Glades III  
__ Glades IIIa  
__ Glades unspecifed  
__ Glades I  
__ Glades Ia  
__ Glades Ib  
__ Glades II  
__ Glades IIa  
**Manasota**  
__ Middle Archaic  
__ Mount Taylor  
__ Norwood  
__ Orange  
__ Paleo-Indian  
__ Pensacola  
__ Perico Island  
__ Safety Harbor  
__ Seminole  
**St. Johns unspecifed**  
__ Swift Creek  
__ Transtional  
__ Weeden Island  
__ Weeden Island I  
__ Weeden Island II  
**St. Johns Ia**  
__ Weeden Island  
**St. Johns Ib**  
**St. Johns II**  
**St. Johns IIa**  
**St. Johns IIb**  
**St. Johns IIc**  
**NONABORIGINAL:**  
- __ 1st Spn 1700-63  
- __ 1st Spanish unsp  
- __ 1st Spn 1519-99  
- __ 1st Spn 1600-99  
**Amer Terr 1821-44**  
__ Americus 1821-49  
__ American 1821-99  
**Depress 1880-97**  
__ American 1821-99  
**Postrecon 1880-97**  
__ American 1821-99  
**Sp War 1898-1916**  
**Civil War 1861-65**  
**WW I 1917-1920**  
**Modern 1950-**  
**Reconstr 1866-79**  
**Boom 1921-1929**  
**Seminole**  
**Prehist-ceramic**  
**Prehist-ceramic**  
**OTHER**  
**RECORDEr'S EVALUATION OF SITE**  
Eligible for National Register? yes x no  
Likely, need information  insufficient information  
Significant as part of district? yes x no  
Likely, need information  insufficient information  
Significant at the local level? yes x no  
Likely, need information  insufficient information  
**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES**  
(Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)  

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**DATE LISTED**

**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes No Date

**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes No Date

**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:** Yes No Date

Local Office

AH6E03002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- exposed ground
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger or shovel
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- exposed ground
- literature search
- posthole digger
- excavations
- informant report
- auger or shovel
- guess

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- unknown
- lithics
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabo
- daub
- brick/bidg matl
- glass
- metal
- prec metal/coin
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-human
- bone-unspec
- worked shell
- unworked shell

SITE EXTENT
Size (m²) 225
Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 45-90 cm below surface

Perpendicular Dimensions 15 m N-S direction by 15 m E-W direction

SPACE COLLECTED
Surface: #units, total area m²
Excavation: #units, total vol m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS
Count or Estimate? Surface # Subsurface # 12

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1. Waste flakes
2.
3.

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION
Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT
Nearest Fresh Water Freshwater swamp
Natural Community Xeric Uplands: scrub
Local Vegetation: Pine, cabbage palm, and secondary growth
Topographic Setting Hill-crest
Present Land Use: not in present use, adjacent to large retention pond
SCS Soil Series: Lakeland fine sand
Soil Association: Blanton-Lakeland-Eustis

SITE INTEGRITY
Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial X major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats: large retention pond

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts PAR
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE no further work recommended

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

Site #8  Hi4467
Reconderer #
Field Date: Fall/1990

SITE NAME(S)  2108 Laurel Street
PROJECT NAME  Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS)

OWNERSHIP  private-profit X priv-nonprofit priv-indiv priv-unspecified city county state federal
USGS MAP NAME  Tampa

UTM: ZONE W / 17
EASTING / 3/5/4/2/8/0/ NORTING / 3/0/9/2/8/0/
COUNTY Hillsborough TWP 29S RANGE 18E SECTION 14 1 SW 1 1 SW 1 1 NE

ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO  south of Laurel Street and three lots west of Albany Avenue

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply)  _prehist unspecified _hist aboriginal _hist non-aboriginal _hist unspecified

SETTING  X land site _ aboriginal boat _ fort _ road segment
__ wetland fresh _ agric/farm bldg _ midden _ shell midden
__ wetland salt/tidal _ burial mound _ mill unspecified _ shell mound
__ underwater _ building remains _ mission _ shipwreck
__ = cemetery/grave _ mound unspecified _ subsurface features _ well
__ = dump/refuse _ plantation _ platform mound _ wharf/dock

OTHER

FUNCTION  X none specified _ campsite _ single artifact
__ extractive site _ diffuse scatter _ dense scatter >2/m²
__ habitation/homestead _ farmstead _ variable density
__ village/town _ quarry

DENSITY

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)  _unknown culture _ aboriginal unspecified _ hist unspecified

ABORIGINAL:  _ Early Archaic _ Glades Iib _ Manasota _ St. Johns unspecified _ Swift Creek
__ Alachua _ Early Swift Creek _ Glades Iic _ Middle Archaic _ St. Johns I _ Transitional
__ Archaic unspecified _ Englewood _ Glades III _ Mount Taylor _ St. Johns Ia _ Weeden Island
__ Belle Glade _ Fort Walton _ Glades IIIa _ Norwood _ St. Johns Ib _ Weeden Island II
__ Belle Glade I _ Glades unspecified _ Glades IIib _ Orange _ St. Johns II
__ Belle Glade II _ Glades II _ Glades IIIc _ Paleo-Indian _ St. Johns IIa
__ Belle Glade III _ Glades Ia _ Hickory Pond _ Pensacola _ St. Johns Iib
__ Belle Glade IV _ Glades Ib _ Late Archaic _ Perico Island _ St. Johns Iic
__ Cades Pond _ Glades II _ Late Swift Creek _ Safety Harbor _ Santa Rosa
__ Deptford _ Glades IIa _ Leon-Jefferson _ St. Augustine _ Seminole
__ = prehistoric - ceramic

NONABORIGINAL:  _ 1st Spn 1700-63 _ Amer Terr 1821-44 _ Postcreek 1880-07 _ Depress 1930-40 _ American 1821-44
__ 1st Spanish unspecified _ Brit 1763-1783 _ Statehood 1845-60 _ Sp War 1898-1916 _ American 1821-99
__ 1st Spn 1513-99 _ 2d Spn 1783-1821 _ Civil War 1861-65 _ WW I 1917-1920 _ Modern 1950-
__ 1st Spn 1600-99 _ Reconstr 1866-79 _ Boom 1921-1929 _ American 1900-
__ = Afro-American
__ = prehistoric - ceramic

OTHER  Post- 1895 domestic site - Cuban community

RECORER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register?  yes X no _ likely, need information _ insufficient information
Significant as part of district?  yes X no _ likely, need information _ insufficient information
Significant at the local level?  yes X no _ likely, need information _ insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:
ON NAT REG.  _ Yes _ No _ Date
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:

Local Office

Alh8638002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32390-0280/904-487-2333
METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger--size:
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- in situ exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger--size:
- guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 24 shovel tests, 40cm diameter. 1/4 inch screen; testing was performed on a 5 meter grid, allowing for the house on property

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown
- daub
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-unspec
- lithics
- brick/bldg matl
- metal
- unworkecl shell
- ceramic-abrig
- glass
- bone-human
- worked shell
- ceramic-nonabo
- prec metal/coin
- X bone-animals
- subsurf foats

Other (Strategy, Categories) artifacts listed on p.108 of report

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit 20-70cm

Perpendicular Dimensions m direction by m direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units , total area m². Excavation: #units24 , total vol m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Estimate? Surface # Subsurface # 150

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY) 4 N=

1 N=

2 N=

3 N=

Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
domestic items from post-1895 use.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water Hillsborough River Natural Community mesic forest
Local Vegetation longleaf and slash pine, palmetto, runner oak
Topographic Setting flatlands
Present Land Use residential
SCS Soil Series Myakka Fine Sand Soil Association

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats construction of houses, ornamental planting

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
Photographs (negative nos)
MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (FIS) Project Area Between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street, and
RECORDER(S): Name Richard W. Estabrook Date of Form 2-27-1992
Affiliation/Address/Phone Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE No further work necessary.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
SITE NAME(S) 2327 LaSalle Street

PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study, Activity A, Task II (EIS)  DHR#

OWNERSHIP private-fifo  x(priv-nonprof  _priv-indiv  _priv-unsp  city  county  state  federal

USGS MAP NAME Tampa

UTM: ZONE 17  EASTING /3/5/1/4/0/0/0/  NORTING /1/0/9/3/2/8/8/0/0/

COUNTY Hillsborough  TWP 29S RANGE 18E  SECTION 14  1 SW 1-1 SW 1-1-1 NE

ADDRESS/VICINITY/ROUTE TO six lots west of the intersection of Howard and LaSalle

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply)  _prehist unspecified  _hist aboriginal  _hist nonaboriginal  _hist unspecified

SETTING aboriginal site  _aboriginal boat  _agric/farm bldg  _midden  _shell midden  _road segment  _shell mound  _campsite  _single artifact

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES  _building remains  _cemetary/grave  _mound unspecified  _subsurface features  _dumb/refuse  _planted mounds  _wharf/dock  _unspecified culture  _aboriginal unspecified

FUNCTION none specified  _extractive site  _habitation/homestead  _farmstead  _dense scatter>2/m^2  _variable density

DENSITY

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)

ABORIGINAL:  _Early Archaic  _Glades IIb  _Mansota  St. Johns unspecified  _Swift Creek  _Transitional

_Alaqua  _Early Swift Creek  _Glades IIc  Middle Archaic  _St. Johns I  _Weeden Island

_Archaic unspec.  _Englewood  _Glades III  _Mount Taylor  _St. Johns II  _Weeden Island II

_Belle Glade  _Fort Walton  _Glades IIIa  _Norwood  St. Johns I  _Weeden Island I

_Belle Glade I  _Glades unsp.  _Glades Ib  Orange  St. Johns II  _Weeden Island

_Belle Glade II  _Glades II  _Glades IIIb  _Palo-Indian  St. Johns Ia  _Weeden Island

_Belle Glade III  _Glades I  _Glades IIIc  _Penacola  St. Johns Ia  _Weeden Island

_Belle Glade IV  _Glades Ia  _Hickory Pond  _Pensacola  St. Johns Ia  _Weeden Island

_Cades Pond  _Glades II  _Late Archaic  _Perico Island  _St. Johns Ic  _prehistor-neramic

_Depford  _Glades IIa  _Leon-Jefferson  _Safety Harbor  _Santa Rosa  _prehistor-ceramic

NONABORIGINAL:  _1st Spn 1700-63  _Amer Terr 1821-44  _Posteoon 1880-07  _Depress 1930-40  _American 1821-

_1st Spanish unsp  _Bilt 1763-1783  _Statehood 1845-60  _SpWar 1898-1916  _American 1821-99

_1st Spn 1653-99  _2dSpn 1783-1821  _Civil War 1861-65  _WW I 1917-1920  _Modern 1950-

_1st Spn 1600-99  _Reconstr 1866-79  _Boom 1921-1929  _American 1900-

OTHER

RECORDER’S EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register?  yes  x no  _likely, need information  _insufficient information

Significant as part of district? yes  x no  _likely, need information  _insufficient information

Significant at the local level? yes  x no  _likely, need information  _insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY

DATE LISTED  KEEPHER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  _No  _Date

ON NAT REG. SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  _No  _Date

/local Office

AH6E03002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- No field check
- Exposed ground
- Screened shovel
- Literature search
- Posthole digger
- Informant report
- Auger

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- Bounds unknown
- Remote sensing
- Unscreened shovel
- None by recorder
- Map exposed ground
- Screened shovel
- Literature search
- Posthole digger
- Informant report
- Auger

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) Eleven shovel tests, 40cm diameter, 1/4 inch screen, five meter intervals along side and rear lot lines.

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- Unknown
- Unselective (all artifacts)
- X Selective (some artifacts)
- Uncollected
- General (not by subareas)
- Controlled (by subareas)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- Daub
- Lithics
- Brick/blend mat
- Metal
- Bone-unspecified
- Ceramic-aborig
- Glass
- Bone-human
- Worked shell
- X Ceramic nonabo
- Prec metal/coin
- X Bone animal
- Subsurf tests

Other (Strategy, Categories) artifacts collected are listed on p. 113 of report.

SITE EXTENT
Size (m²) ______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit ______
0-50 cm

Perpendicular Dimensions ______ m ______ direction by ______ m ______ direction

SPACE COLLECTED
Surface: # units, total area ______ m².
Excavation: # units, total vol ______ m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION
Components:
- Single
- Prob single
- X Prob multiple
- Multiple
- Uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

Domestic items related to c. 1915 use

ENVIRONMENT
Nearest Fresh Water ______ Hillsborough River
Natural Community ______ Xeric forest
Local Vegetation ______ Live and turkey oak, bluejack oak, slash pine
Topographic Setting ______ Hillslope
Present Land Use ______ Residential
SCS Soil Series ______ Blanton fine sand
Soil Association ______

SITE INTEGRITY
Overall Disturbance:
- None seen
- Minor
- X Substantial
- Major
- Re-deposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats DESTRUCTION and construction of houses; planting of ornamentals

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information

REPOSITORY
Field Notes, Artifacts ______ X Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
Photographs (negative nos.)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE
A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (RIS) Project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th Street, and ______

RESEARCH(S): Name ______ Richards W. Estabrook ______ Date of Form 2.27.1992 ______
Affiliation/Address/Phone ______ X Piper Archaeology / Janus Research ______

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE
No further work necessary.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME(S) 1908 - 1912 14th Avenue
PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (EIS)
OWNERSHIP private-profit x priv-nonprof x priv-indiv priv-unsp city county state federal
USGS MAP NAME Tampa CITY Tampa / Ybor City
UTM: ZONE 23N/17 EASTING /3/5/9/8/6/0/0/
COUNTY Hillsborough TW P 29S RANGE 19E SECTION 18 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4
(Optional) LATITUDE d m s LONGITUDE d m s
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO north of 14th avenue, between 19th and 20th street

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) _prehist unspecified _hist aboriginal _hist nonaboriginal _hist unspecified

SETTING _ X _land site _X_agric/farm bldg _X_aboriginal boat _X_aboriginal
_wetland fresh _X_burial mound _X_midden _X_mound unspecified _X_mound unspecified
_wetland salt/tidal _X_building remains _X_mission _X_mound unspecified _X_mound unspecified
_underwater _X_cemetery/grave _X_shipwreck _X_subsurface features _X_subsurface features
_dump/refuse _X_plantation _X_well _X_well
_earthworks _X_platform mound _X_wharf/dock _X_wharf/dock

DENSITY _X_unknown _X_concentrated _X_variable density _X_variable density
_FUNCTION none specified _X_campsite _X_extractive site _X_habitat/homestead

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply)
ABORIGINAL: _Early Archaic _X_Glades I b _X_Glades IIb _X_Mansaota _X_St. Johns unsp
AIAHACUS _X_Early Swift Creek _X_Glades IIc _X_Middle Archaic _X_St. Johns I
_Archaic unsp. _X_Englewood _X_Glades III _X_Mount Taylor _X_St. Johns Ia
_Belle Glade _X_Fort Walton _X_Glades IIIa _X_Norwood _X_St. Johns Ib
_Belle Glade I _X_Glades IIIb _X_Glades IIIc _X_Orange _X_St. Johns II
_Belle Glade II _X_Glades I _X_Hickory Pond _X_Paleo-Indian _X_St. Johns IIa
_Belle Glade III _X_Glades Ib _X_Late Archaic _X_Pensacola _X_St. Johns Ib
_Belle Glade IV _X_Glades Ib _X_Late Archaic _X_Perico Island _X_St. Johns IIc
_Cades Pond _X_Glades II _X_Late Swift Creek _X_Safety Harbor _X_Santa Rosa
_Dependent _X_Glades IIa _X_Leon Jefferson _X_St. Augustine _X_Seminole
NONABORIGINAL: _1st Spn 1700-83 _X_Amer Terr 1821-44 _X_Postcreek 1880-96 _X_Depress 1930-40 _X_American 1821-
_1st Spanish unsp _X_Brit 1763-1783 _X_Statehood 1845-50 _X_Spwar 1898-1916 _X_American 1821-
_1st Spn 1513-99 _X_Civil War 1861-65 _X_WW I 1917-20 _X_Modern 1950- _X_American 1900-
_1st Spn 1600-99 _X_Reconstr 1866-79 _X_Boom 1921-1929 _X_Affro-American

OTHER Post 1895 domestic occupation

RECORDE's EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register? X yes X no _X likely, need information _X insufficient information
Significant as part of district? _X yes _X no _X likely, need information _X insufficient information
Significant at the local level? _X yes _X no _X likely, need information _X insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED
ON NAT REG.

KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date ____________
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date ____________
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date ____________
Local Office ____________________________

AH6E03002-89 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32309-0260/904-487-2333
METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size:
- screened shovel
- unknown
- daub
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabo

COLLECTION STRATEGY
- unknown
- selective (some artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
- lithics
- brick/bldg matl
- prec metal/coin
- bone-human
- bone-animal
- bone-unspec
- metal
- worked shell
- unworked shell
- bone-unspec

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) Forty-six 40cm diameter shovel tests, 1 inch screen, five meter intervals, two meter intervals along back lot lines

SITE EXTENT
Size (m²) _______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit _______
Perpendicular Dimensions ______ m _______ direction by ______ m _______ direction

SPACE COLLECTED
Surface: #units, total area ______ m². Excavation: #units 46, total vol ______ m³
TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # ______ Subsurface # 275

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)
1. N= ______
2. N= ______
3. N= ______
Remarks

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION
Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT
Nearest Fresh Water ______
Natural Community Xeric Forest
Local Vegetation live, turkey, and laurel oak, palmetto and pine
Topographic Setting hillslope
Present Land Use residential
SCS Soil Series Blanton fine sand
Soil Association

SITE INTEGRITY
Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats construction/demolition of houses

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information
REPOSITORY
Field Notes, Artifacts Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
Photographs (negative nos)

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE
A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity 3, Project Area between the Dale Mabry Interchange and 50th street, and 4.

RECORDER(S): Name Richard W. Estabrook Affiliation/Address/Phone Piper Archaeology / Janus Research Date of Form 2.28.1992

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE
No further work necessary

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
**SITE NAME(S):** 1918 14th Avenue  
**PROJECT NAME:** Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (EIS)  
**OWNERSHIP:** private-profit, X priv-nonprof, priv-indiv, priv-unsp  
**USGS MAP NAME:** Tampa  
**COUNTY:** Hillsborough  
**ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO:** north of 14th Avenue, between 19th and 20th streets  
**EASTING:** 3/35'8'/6/40/  
**NORTHING:** 3/3/9'4'/0/0/0/  
**TWP:** 29S  
**RANGE:** 19E  
**SECTION:** 18  
**STATE:** FL  
**CITY:** Tampa / Ybor City  
**UTM ZONE:** 17  
**RECORDED BY:** ___________  
**RECORDED DATE:** ___________  
**RECORDED PHONE:** ___________  
**VERSION:** 1.1: 11/88  
**SITE #:** 8  
**Hi #:** 4470  
**DATE:** Fall 1990  
**STATE:** FL  
**CITY:** Tampa / Ybor City  
**UTM ZONE:** 17  
**RECORDED BY:** ___________  
**RECORDED DATE:** ___________  
**RECORDED PHONE:** ___________  
**VERSION:** 1.1: 11/88  
**SITE #:** 8  
**Hi #:** 4470  
**DATE:** Fall 1990  

**TYPE OF SITE:** (All that apply)  
- prehist unspecified  
- hist aboriginal  
- hist nonaboriginal  
- hist unspecified  

**SETTING:**  
- land site  
- wetland fresh  
- wetland salt/tidal  
- underwater  

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES:**  
- aboriginal boat  
- agric/farm bldg  
- burial mound  
- building remains  
- cemetery/grove  
- dump/refuse  
- earthworks  
- fort  
- midden  
- mill unspecified  
- mission  
- mound unspecified  
- plantation  
- platform mound  
- road segment  
- shell midden  
- shell mound  
- shipwreck  
- subsurface features  
- well  
- wharf/dock  

**FUNCTION:**  
- none specified  
- campsites  
- extractive site  
- habitation/homestead  
- farmstead  
- village/town  

**DENSITY:**  
- unknown  
- single artifact  
- diffuse scatter  
- dense scatter>2/m²  
- variable density  

**HISTORIC CONTEXTS:** (All that apply)  
- unknown culture  
- aboriginal unspecified  
- hist unspecified  

**ABORIGINAL:**  
- Early Archaic  
- Early Swift Creek  
- Englewood  
- Fort Walton  
- Glades unspecified  
- Glades II  
- Glades IIb  
- Glades III  
- Glades IIIC  
- Hickory Pond  
- Late Archaic  
- Late Swift Creek  
- Leon-Jefferson  
- Mound unspecified  
- Norwood  
- Orange  
- Palaeo-Indian  
- Pensacola  
- Perico Island  
- Safety Harbor  
- Santa Rosa  
- Seminole  
- St. Augustine  
- St. Johns unspecified  
- Swift Creek  

**NONABORIGINAL:**  
- 1st Spn 1700-63  
- Brit 1753-1783  
- 2d Spn 1753-1821  
- 1st Spn 1600-99  

**OTHER:** Post 1895 domestic occupation  

**RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE:**  
- Eligible for National Register? Yes / No  
- Likely, need information Yes / No  
- Insufficient information Yes / No  

**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES:** Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification  

**KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
- Yes / No / Date  

**SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
- Yes / No / Date  

**LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**  
- Yes / No / Date  

**DHR USE ONLY**  

**DATE LISTED ON NAT REG.**  

**Local Office:** ___________  

**Florida Master Site File/DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES/STATE OF FLORIDA: 32399-0250/904-487-2333**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**
Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

**Site #8 Hi 4470**

### METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION
- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger--size: 
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

**METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES**
- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- insp exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informan report
- auger--size: 
- guess

**COLLECTION STRATEGY**
- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- collected
- general (not by subsarea)
- controlled (by subsarea)

Other (Strategy, Categories) Artifacts listed on P. 133 of report

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**
- daub
- brick/bldg mat
- metal
- bone-unspec
- lithics
- brick/bldg mat
- metal
- unworked shell
- ceramic-aborig
- glass
- bone-human
- worked shell
- ceramic-nonabo
- proc metal/coin
- bone-animal
- subsurf feats

**SITE EXTENT**
Size (m²) _______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit

Perpendicular Dimensions _______ direction by _______ direction

**SPACE COLLECTED**
Surface: #units, total area _______ m². Excavation: #units, total vol _______ m³

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS**
**Estimate?**
Surface # _______ Subsurface # _______.

**DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)**

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<tr>
<th>Type/Mode</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>N= _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N= _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N= _______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

**TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION**
Components: _single _prob single _prob multiple _multiple _uncertain
Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

**ENVIRONMENT**

Nearest Fresh Water _______
Natural Community _______
Local Vegetation _______
Topographic Setting _______
Present Land Use _______
SCS Soil Series _______
Soil Association _______

**SITE INTEGRITY**
Overall Disturbance: _none seen _minor _substantial _major _redeposited
Nature of Disturbances/Threats _______

**INFORMANT(S)**
Contact Information _______

**REPOSITORY**
Field Notes, Artifacts _______
Photographs (negative nos) _______

**MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE**
A CRAS of the Tampa Interstate Study, Activity _______
A. Task II (BIG) project area between the Dale Mabry Interchange, and 50th Street, and _______

**RECORDER(S):**
Name _______
Affiliation/Address/Phone _______
Date of Form _______

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE**
No further work necessary

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**
Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

**DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE**
Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

**REQUIRED:** USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM  
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE 
Version 1.1: 11/88

SITE NAME(S) 1922 14th Avenue
PROJECT NAME Tampa Interstate Study Activity A, Task II (EIS)
OWNERSHIP private-profit x priv-nonprof priv-indiv priv-unsp city county state federal
USGS MAP NAME Tampa
UTM: ZONE 21 x 17 EASTING 3/5/8/6/7/0 NORTING 3/0/6/4/0/0/0
COUNTY Hillsborough TWP 29S RANGE 19E SECTION 18 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW (Optional) LATITUDE d m s LONGITUDE d m s
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/TO north of 14th avenue, between 19th and 20th street; on northwest corner of 14th avenue and 20th street.

TYPE OF SITE  (All that apply)  prehist unspecified  hist aboriginal  hist nonaboriginal  hist unspecified

SETTING  
- aboriginal site  
- agric/farm bldg  
- burial mound  
- building remains  
- cemetery/grave  
- dump/refuse  
- earthworks  
- fort  
- mound  
- mission  
- mill  
- platform mound  
- plantation  
- road segment  
- shell mound  
- shipwreck  
- subsurface features  
- well  
- wharf/dock  
- X_habitatn/homestead  

FUNCTION  
- none specified  
- campsite  
- extractive site  
- farmstead  
- village/town  
- X_variable density  

DENSITY  
- single artifact  
- dense scatter >2/m2  

HISTORIC CONTEXTS  (All that apply)  
- aboriginal  
- Alachua  
- Englewood  
- Fort Walton  
- Glades Iib  
- Glades Iic  
- Glades Iic  
- Glades Iia  
- Glades Iib  
- Glades I  
- Hickory Pond  
- Glades Iib  
- Late Archaic  
- Late Swift Creek

NONABORIGINAL:  
- 1st Spn 1700-83  
- 1st Spanish, unsp  
- 2d Spn 1783-1821  
- 1st Spn 1600-99

OTHER  
- Post 1895 domestic occupation

RECCORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE  
- National Register: yes  
- state register: no  

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

Date Listed  Keeper Determination of Eligibility: Yes No Date
Shpo Evaluation of Eligibility: Yes No Date
Local Determination of Eligibility: Yes No Date

Local Office

AH6E03002-89  Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/The Capitol/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250/904-487-2333
**METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION**

- no field check
- exposed ground
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- un-screened shovel

**METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES**

- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- un-screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informed report
- auger-size: guess

**COLLECTION STRATEGY**

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES**

- unknown
- daub
- nonlocal-exotic
- bone-unspec
- lithics
- brick/bldg mat
- metal
- unworked shell
- ceramic-aborig
- glass
- bone-human
- worked shell
- ceramic-nonabo
- prec metal/coin
- bone-animal
- sub surf feats

**SITE EXTENT**

- Size (m²) _______ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit _______

**SPACE COLLECTED**

- Surface: #units, total area m²
- Excavation: #units, total vol m³

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS**

- Estimate? Surface #__ Subsurface #__

**DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)**

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Remarks

**TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION**

- Components: single, single, multiple, uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each period, state begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest Fresh Water
- Natural Community
- Local Vegetation
- Topographic Setting
- Present Land Use
- SCS Soil Series

**SITE INTEGRITY**

- Overall Disturbance: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats: construction / demolition of houses

**INFORMANT(S) Contact Information**

**REPOSITORY**

- Field Notes, Artifacts
- Piper Archaeology / Janus Research
- Photographs (negative nos)

**MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE**

- Pre-CAS of the Tampa Interstate Study Activity
- Task II (BIS) project area between the Dale Mahby Interchange and 50th Street, and

**RECORHER(S):**

- Name: Richard W. Narabrook
- Date of Form: 2-28-1992
- Affiliation/Address/Phone: Piper Archaeology / Janus Research

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE**

- No further work necessary

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

- Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

**DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

**REQUIRED:** USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED