CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY FORT HAMER ROAD EXPANSION FROM UPPER MANATEE RIVER ROAD TO US 301

MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Manatee County Improvement Project (CIP) Nos.:
6054767 (Bridge No. 134123) and 6054768 (Roadway)

Financial Project ID: TBD
ETDM Project No. 14536

Performed for:

Manatee County Public Works
1022 26th Avenue East
Bradenton, Florida 34206

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In Association with:

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October 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Manatee County is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate a segment of Fort Hamer Road from Upper Manatee River Road to US 301 in Manatee County. The purpose of this project is to enhance safety, improve traffic operations, provide multimodal access, and meet future transportation demand. The project involves the potential widening of the existing two-lane, undivided Fort Hamer Road up to four lanes for approximately 3.8-miles. In addition, the bridge included within the project limits (Bridge No.134123), carrying Fort Hamer Road across the Manatee River, is also proposed to be widened up to four lanes. The project has two County Improvement Project (CIP) Nos., CIP No. 6054767 is for the bridge and CIP No. 6054768 is for the roadway. Other improvements include two roundabout intersections, raised median, a shared-use path, and nine pond sites. Eight pond sites are discussed in the body of the report and one additional pond site is discussed in **Appendix A**. The additional pond was added after the CRAS was completed so the location and field survey results of that pond is found in **Appendix A**. Additional right-of-way (ROW) is anticipated to accommodate the proposed improvements. The project underwent an Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Program Screening conducted by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) on behalf of Manatee County (ETDM Project No. 14536: FDOT 2023a). At this time, the project is funded by Manatee County; however, the County is maintaining eligibility for federal funding for future phases and the project will become a Local Agency Program (LAP) project once it goes into Design (FDOT 2023a).

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in *36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of roadway construction and proposed pond sites. The historic/architectural APE includes the footprint of construction as well as 150-feet (ft) from the existing ROW in areas that are not subject to road widening, which includes the beginning limits south of Manatee River, Old Tampa Road, and from Britt Road/56thStreet E to the end limits of the project. Areas where ROW widening is proposed, the APE was expanded to include resources located within 250-ft from the edge of the existing ROW on the side of the roadway not subject to ROW acquisition (east of the Fort Hamer Road along the Manatee River crossing to north of Mulholland Road, and north of Golf Course Road to Britt Road, and west of Fort Hamer Road from north of River Isle Run to south of 56th Street E) and 350-ft from edge of proposed ROW where road acquisition is proposed (west of Fort Hamer Road along the Manatee River crossing to River Isle Run and east of Fort Hamer Road from north of Mulholland Road to north of Golf Course Road). In addition, historic resources located within 100-ft of proposed pond sites were also surveyed. The fieldwork was conducted in April 2024.

All work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800* (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapter 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the *Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003) and the *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2023b). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database indicated that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the APE, however, 12 archaeological sites have been recorded within approximately one mile. The Fort Hamer (8MA00315) Site is located immediately adjacent to the project area and is a historic nineteenth century fort and refuse site that was evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Swampside (8MA01139) Site is also located near the project area, which is a pre-Contact terrestrial site lacking pottery. It has not been evaluated by the SHPO for listing in the NRHP. The remaining ten sites consist of four land-terrestrial sites (8MA01140-8MA01142; 8MA02078), one of which is a wetland-palustrine site, four artifact scatters (8MA00769; 8MA01003-8MA01005), and two pre-Contact campsites (8MA01238; 8MA01330). All ten sites were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Manatee County and the surrounding region indicated a low to moderate probability for the occurrence of archaeological sites within most of the APE, due, in part, to the disturbed nature of the proposed project. Background research indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic/artifact scatter. As a result of the field survey, including the excavation of a total 302 shovel tests (126 during the current survey and 176 during previous surveys), no archaeological sites were discovered. As such, no archaeological sites that are listed, determined eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE.

Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF database and the NRHP, indicated that five historic resources (8MA01215, 8MA01216, 8MA01217, 8MA01469, 8MA01617) were previously recorded within the APE. These include four Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA01215, 8MA01216, 8MA01217, 8MA01469) and one Mixed, Non-Dominant style building (8MA01617). All of the buildings were determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO except for one (8MA01617), which has not been evaluated by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Manatee County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for 12 new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978) within the APE (Hackney 2024).

The historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 12 historic resources within the APE. This includes eight buildings (8MA01216, 8MA01617, 8MA02614 – 8MA02619), constructed between circa (ca.) 1930 and 1976, as well as four linear resources (8MA02610, 8MA02611, 8MA02612, 8MA02613). Of the 12 historic resources, ten were newly identified (8MA02610 – 8MA02619) and two were previously recorded (8MA01216 and 8MA01617). Of the two extant previously recorded historic resources, one (8MA01617) was updated and re-evaluated and one (8MA01216) was not updated because it was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and no changes were observed during the field survey. Furthermore, three previously recorded resources (8MA01215, 8MA01217, 8MA01469) were confirmed as demolished during the field survey.

All 12 historic resources identified within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8MA01216 and 8MA01617, 8MA02610 – 8MA02619). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural style that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with persons or events. The four linear resources (8MA02610, 8MA02611, 8MA02612, 8MA02613) include two common two-lane roadways, Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) and Old Tampa Road (8MA02611), and two common examples of drainage canals found throughout Florida (8MA02612 and 8MA02613). The linear resources lack specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate them from other similar roads and canals and have been altered over the years. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. A new FMSF form was prepared for the 10 newly identified resources, and an updated FMSF form was prepared for the

one previously recorded resource. Of the 12 extant historic resources, one (8MA02614) is located adjacent to Pond 1A and one (8MA01617) is adjacent to Pond 6A.

In addition to the 12 historic resources identified within the APE, the Manatee County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the ROW. The two buildings located at 12310 Britt Road were constructed in ca. 1973 and 1977. The buildings are located down a private driveway and are blocked by trees. Based on available information, these resources are probably typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resources are unknown. The two buildings are located within 80-ft adjacent to Pond 7C. The buildings are positioned away from the proposed pond and the rear of the buildings are blocked by dense vegetation. No ROW acquisition is proposed for this property.

Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Manatee County is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate a segment of Fort Hamer Road from Upper Manatee River Road to US 301 in Manatee County (**Figure 1.1; Appendix A**). The project is approximately 3.8-miles and includes the bridge (Bridge No.134123), carrying Fort Hamer Road across the Manatee River. The project has two County Improvement Project (CIP) Nos., CIP No. 6054767 is for the bridge and CIP No. 6054768 is for the roadway. The project underwent an Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Program Screening conducted by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) on behalf of Manatee County (ETDM Project No. 14536: FDOT 2023a). At this time, the project is funded by Manatee County; however, the County is maintaining eligibility for federal funding for future phases and the project will become a Local Agency Program (LAP) project once it goes into Design (FDOT 2023a).

The following information was extracted from the Preliminary Engineering Report prepared by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) (KHA 2024).

1.1 Project Description

The project involves the potential widening of the existing two-lane, undivided Fort Hamer Road up to four lanes for approximately 3.8-miles. In addition, the bridge included within the project limits (Bridge No.134123), carrying Fort Hamer Road across the Manatee River, is also proposed to be widened up to four lanes. Fort Hamer Road provides a crucial north-south connection across the Manatee River as one of four crossings of the river. It also runs adjacent and parallel to I-75, serving as a potential north-south alternate route to I-75 during periods of congestion and major traffic-related incidents.

Existing conditions include an open drainage system with grass swales provides stormwater conveyance along both sides of the existing roadway. The posted speed limit is 45 miles per hour (mph), and the context classification is C3R-Suburban Residential. The existing fixed span bridge along Fort Hamer Road consists of two undivided 12-foot lanes. It was constructed in 2017 and is in good condition. The existing clearances of the main bridge span include a minimum 26-foot vertical clearance above mean high water and a minimum 75-foot horizontal clearance measured perpendicular to the navigable channel of the Manatee River. The proposed project is not anticipated to alter the existing navigable channel required clearances.

A continuous five-foot sidewalk is present on the east side of Fort Hamer Road from the southern project limit across the bridge. North of the bridge, a continuous five-foot sidewalk is present on the west side of the road to the northern project limit. Intermittent sidewalks also occur on the east side of the road north of the bridge. Designated five-foot bicycle lanes are present along the road and bridge for the length of the project. The Sarasota-Manatee Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Active Transportation Plan includes Fort Hamer Road in the Alignment Vision Network. As such, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities (including, sidewalks/marked bicycle lanes/shared-use paths) are proposed to be accommodated as part of the project.

The existing roadway right of way (ROW) varies from 84-feet (ft) to more than 120-ft. Additional ROW is anticipated to accommodate the proposed improvements. ROW needs will be determined during the PD&E Study.

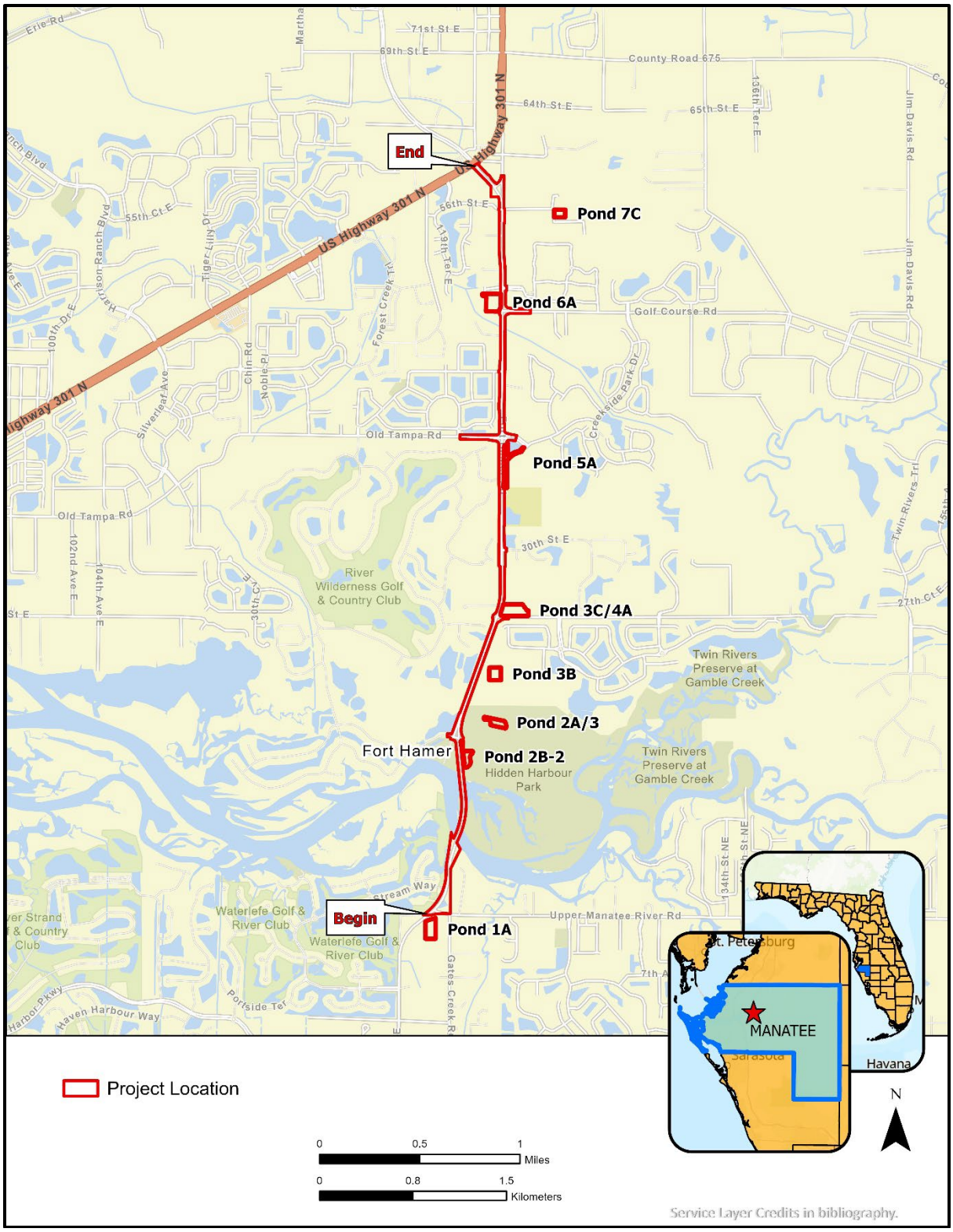

Figure 1.1. Location of the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to address capacity and transportation demand of Fort Hamer Road (including Bridge #134123) from Upper Manatee River Road to US 301 within Manatee County. Other goals of the project are to enhance safety conditions and accommodate multimodal activity within the area. The need for the project is based on the following:

CAPACITY: Improve Operational Capacity

The existing and preliminary projected future conditions of the Fort Hamer Road project corridor are listed below. The 2022 existing Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) along the project corridor was obtained from Manatee County's July 2023 Transportation Concurrency Link Sheet. The 2050 future AADT was preliminarily forecasted by using the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One Regional Planning Model (D1RPM) output volume for 2045, then applying an annual growth rate for five years out to 2050. The service volume thresholds used to determine the Level of Service (LOS) were derived from the generalized service volume tables published in FDOT's 2023 Quality/Level of Service Handbook.

- Existing Conditions (2-Lane Undivided) - 2022 AADT: 13,500 / LOS C
- Future Conditions (2-Lane Undivided, No-Build) - 2050 AADT: 22,900 / LOS F
- Future Conditions (4-Lane Divided, Build) - 2050 AADT: 36,100 / LOS D

Under the Future No Build condition, if no capacity improvements occur to the roadway and bridge, the facility is anticipated to operate at LOS F by 2050. A facility operating at LOS F has reached a point where the demand has exceeded capacity. LOS F is characterized by stop-and-go traffic movement, poor travel times, low comfort and convenience, and increased crash exposure. During periods of congestion and major traffic-related incidents on I-75, Fort Hamer Road helps to relieve congestion and accommodate traffic as a continuous north-south alternate route to the adjacent, parallel I-75 crossing of the Manatee River.

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND: Accommodate Area-Wide Growth

There are several large residential and mixed-use developments along the corridor of Fort Hamer Road, either recently built, under construction, or planned to be constructed, including Kingsfield, Chelsea Oaks, Waterlefe, Cross Creek, Lakeside Preserve, Windwater, Travis 55, and River Wilderness. Based on the FDOT D1RPM, revised to account for the area developments, the population along the corridor is expected to grow by 153% from 15,213 in 2015 to 38,447 in 2045 (4.93% annual growth rate) and employment is expected to increase by 135% from 941 in 2015 to 2,211 in 2045 (4.35% annual growth rate).

As all motorists crossing the Manatee River are limited to using the four existing bridges along arterial roadways, the projected increase in traffic volumes is expected to lead to further congestion and increased travel times for automobile trips.

SAFETY: Enhance Safety Conditions

Crash data along the project corridor was obtained from Signal Four Analytics for a five-year period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022. During the five-year period, 159 crashes occurred. This data indicates that the five-year average crash rate (i.e., crashes per million vehicle miles traveled)

for the project corridor is 2.08. This is higher than the statewide average crash rate for similar facilities (Suburban 2-3 Lanes, 2-Way Undivided), which is 1.23.

Of the 159 crashes, there were zero fatalities; however, there were seven crashes with incapacitating injuries and 16 with non-incapacitating injuries. Crash locations are spread throughout the corridor; however, there are crash hot spots at the following Fort Hamer Road intersections: Mulholland Road, Old Tampa Road, and US 301. Rear-end, off-road, and left-turn crashes were the most common crash types recorded. Rear-end crashes are typically associated with congestion. Without any improvements to the corridor, increasing traffic volumes are anticipated to lead to more congestion and, in turn, crashes.

MODAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS: Accommodate Bicycle and Pedestrian Activity

Fort Hamer Road currently contains designated bicycle lanes throughout the length of the project corridor. A continuous sidewalk is present on the east side of the road from the southern project limits across the bridge. North of the bridge, a continuous sidewalk is present on the west side of the road to the northern project limit. Intermittent sidewalks also occur on the east side of the road north of the Fort Hamer Bridge. Accommodating bicycle and pedestrian activity within the corridor is particularly important given that this activity is expected to increase with the growing number of residential developments within this area. The Sarasota/Manatee MPO's Active Transportation Plan includes Fort Hamer Road in the Alignment Vision Network, which identifies locations for focused bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure improvements to address gaps in these networks to provide regional connectivity.

PROJECT STATUS

The proposed improvements on Fort Hamer Road are noted on the Local Jurisdiction Needs List of the Sarasota/Manatee MPO's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for Fiscal Years 2023/2024-2027/2028. The improvements are not currently identified in the Sarasota/Manatee MPO's 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) but are anticipated to be included in the Sarasota/Manatee MPO's 2050 LRTP.

Manatee County's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Fiscal Years 2024-2028 includes Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study funding for Fort Hamer Road from Upper Manatee River Road to Manatee Avenue (CIP numbers 6054767 & 6054768).

The FDOT 2024-2029 Five-Year Work Program includes funding for Fort Hamer Road Design (FPID 452852-1) and Fort Hamer Bridge Design and Permitting (FPID 452856-1). The roadway design funding limits extend from the bridge project up to Moccasin Wallow Road, past the PD&E Study limits. The project will be added to the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

1.3 Alternative Analysis Summary

Initial alternatives were screened for impacts, as well as ability to address the project purpose and need. A 120-foot proposed corridor width was evaluated for initial impacts associated with widening the existing roadway to the left only, to the right only, or on center. An optimized alignment that meandered along the project length was identified as having the least impacts.

Viable alternatives along the optimized alignment were developed in more detail and presented at the Alternatives Public Information Meeting. Two build alternatives were developed:

- Alternative 1 – with signalized intersections
- Alternative 2 – with roundabout intersections

The No-Build Alternative assumes no improvements to the roadway except for routine maintenance. The No-Build remains a viable alternative throughout the PD&E Study.

1.4 Description of Preferred Alternative

Based on the engineering and environmental comparative analysis documented during this PD&E study, the Preferred Alternative for Fort Hamer Road is Alternative 2 with roundabout intersections (**Figures 1.2 and 1.3**). Alternative 2 best meets the project purpose with:

- Additional travel lanes for vehicle capacity
- New roundabout intersections for enhanced operations and safety
- New raised median for improved safety
- Additional sidewalk for accessibility
- New shared use path for multimodal accommodations

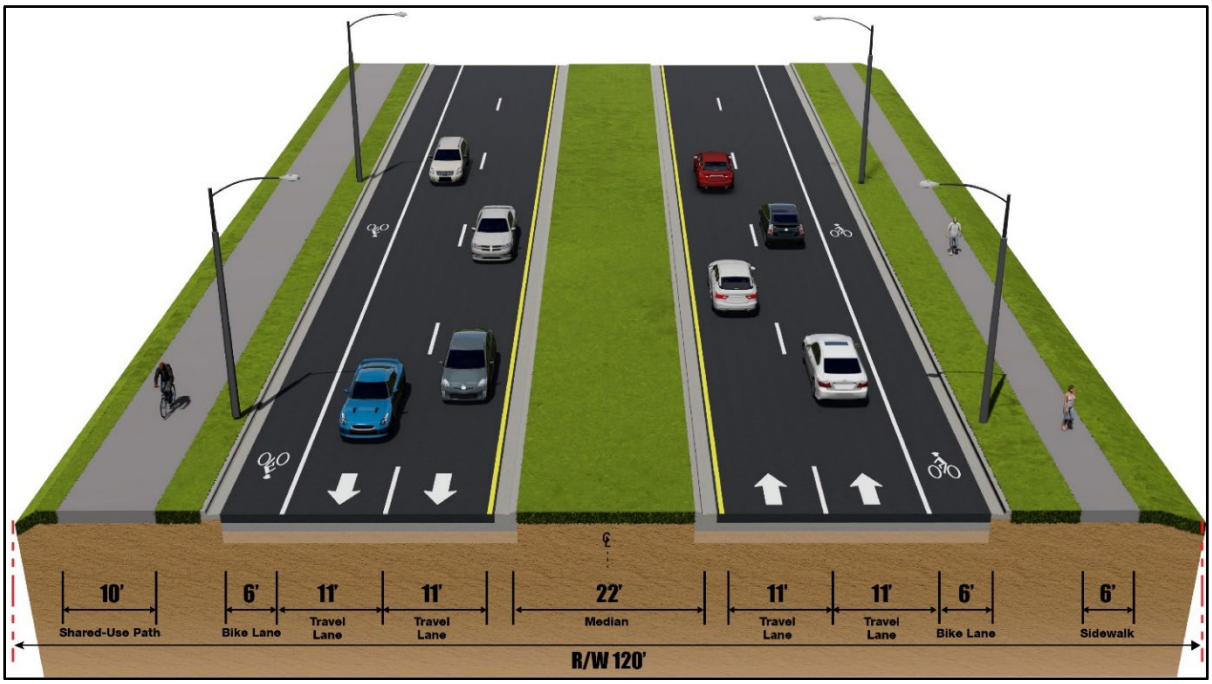

Figure 1.2. Preferred alternative roadway typical section.

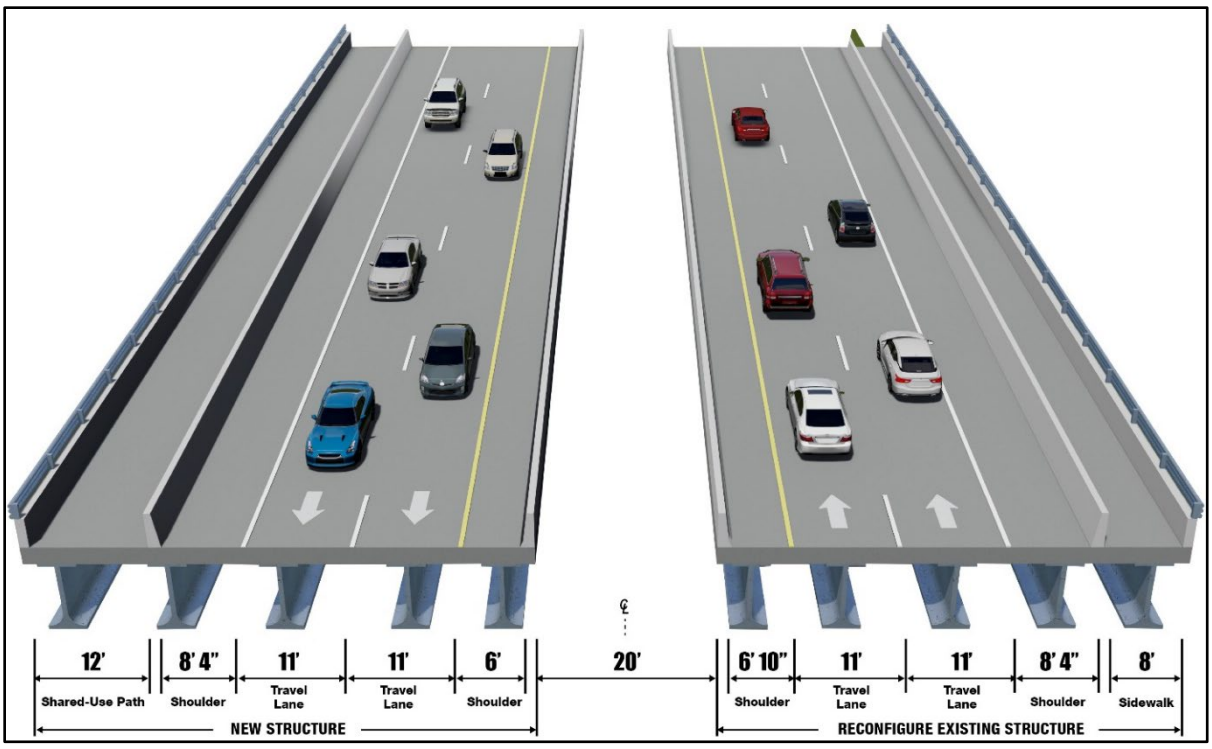

Figure 1.3. Preferred alternative bridge typical section.

1.5 Report Purpose

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800* (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapter 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the *Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003) and the *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2023). The purpose of this analysis was to identify the presence of resources listed in or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4 and if applicable, to apply the Criteria of Adverse Effects, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1) to the project. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.6 Area of Potential Effects

As defined in *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of roadway construction and proposed pond sites. The historic/architectural APE includes the footprint of construction as well as 150-ft from the existing ROW in areas that are not

subject to road widening, which includes the beginning limits south of Manatee River, Old Tampa Road, and from Britt Road/56thStreet E to the end limits of the project. In areas where ROW widening is proposed, the APE was expanded to include resources located within 250-ft from the edge of the existing ROW on the side of the roadway not subject to ROW acquisition (east of the Fort Hamer Road along the Manatee River crossing to north of Mulholland Road, and north of Golf Course Road to Britt Road, and west of Fort Hamer Road from north of River Isle Run to south of 56th Street E) and 350-ft from edge of proposed ROW where road acquisition is proposed (west of Fort Hamer Road along the Manatee River crossing to River Isle Run and east of Fort Hamer Road from north of Mulholland Road to north of Golf Course Road). In addition, historic resources located within 100-ft of proposed pond sites were also surveyed.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

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

2.1 Location and Setting

The project is in Section 32 of Township 33 South, Range 19 East and Sections 5, 8, 17 and 20 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East (**Figures 2.1, 2.2, Appendix A**) (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Parrish 1944, 2021) and runs for 3.83 miles between Upper Manatee River Road to the south and US 301 to the north in Manatee County, Florida. The project crosses the Manatee River to the south and is surrounded by several lakes and ponds, wet prairies, and seasonal depressions. The surrounding land is primarily residential development with newly constructed subdivisions along the stretch of Fort Hamer Road and consists of roadways, ditching, and subsurface utilities (**Photos 2.1-2.16)**. Some areas of concrete pavement prevented testing (**Photo 2.12**).

Vegetative conditions included maintained stretches of lawn and larger oak trees in adjacent properties in some areas of the ROW. In the proposed pond areas, the open areas consist of tall grass, sedges, and climbing vines, with occasional large oaks or mixed hardwoods in a few of the lots (**Photos 2.17-2.25**) and appear to have been disturbed at some point with Ponds 2A, 2A-3, 3B, and 6A already containing ponded areas. Vegetation in these specific ponds is notably disturbed with either aggressively growing brush or dense mixed hardwoods (oak, waxmyrtle, relic citrus, magnolia, and wild coffee). There is also a steep, approximately 16-ft down sloping road grade and deep drainage ditch adjacent to 8MA00315, which had vegetation consistent to that found in the proposed pond sites (mixed hardwoods) (**Photos 2.2, 2.3**).

Photo 2.1. View of Upper Manatee River Road intersection at the southern end of the corridor, facing south.

Photo 2.2. Current conditions of 8MA00315 and the surrounding area, facing north.

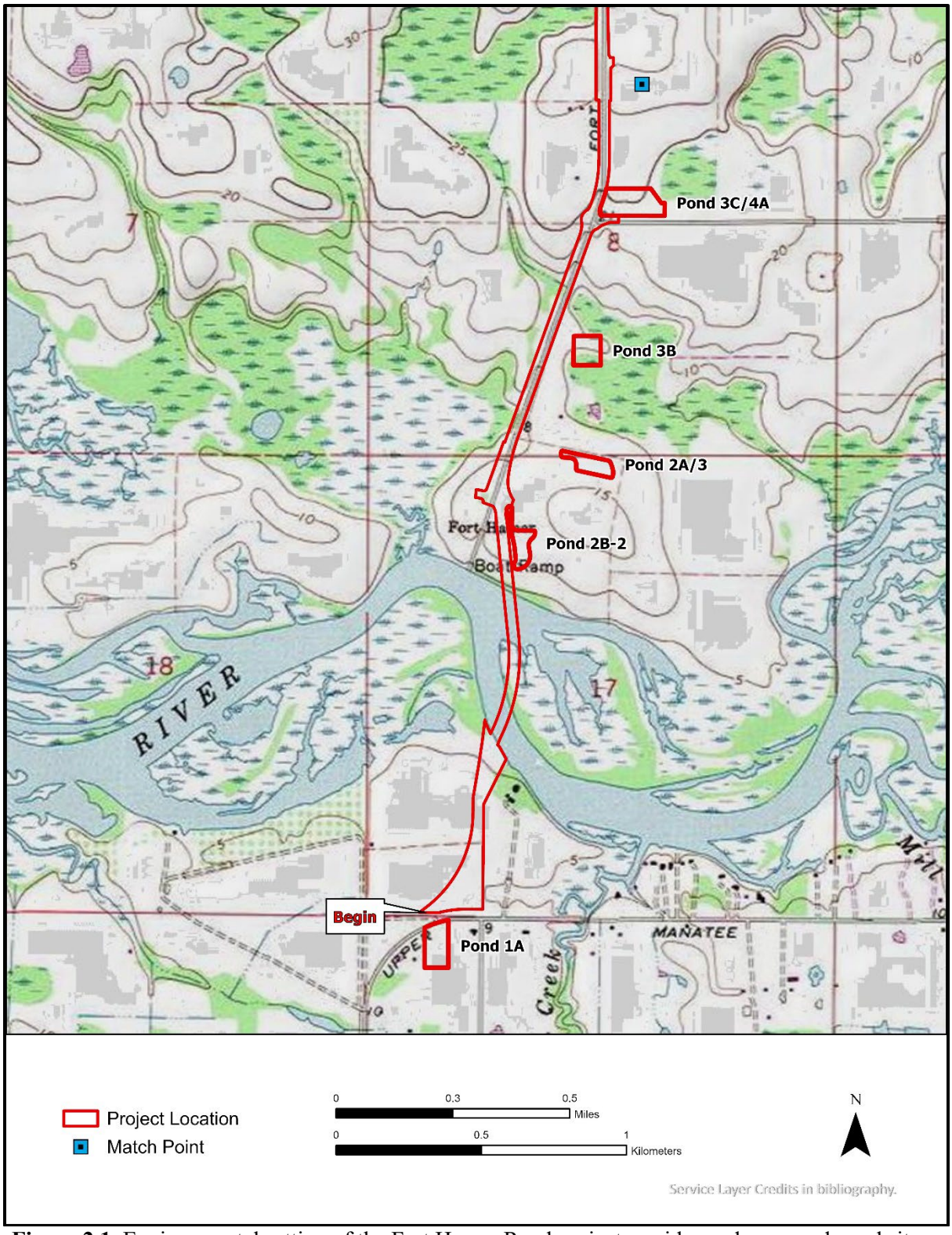

Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

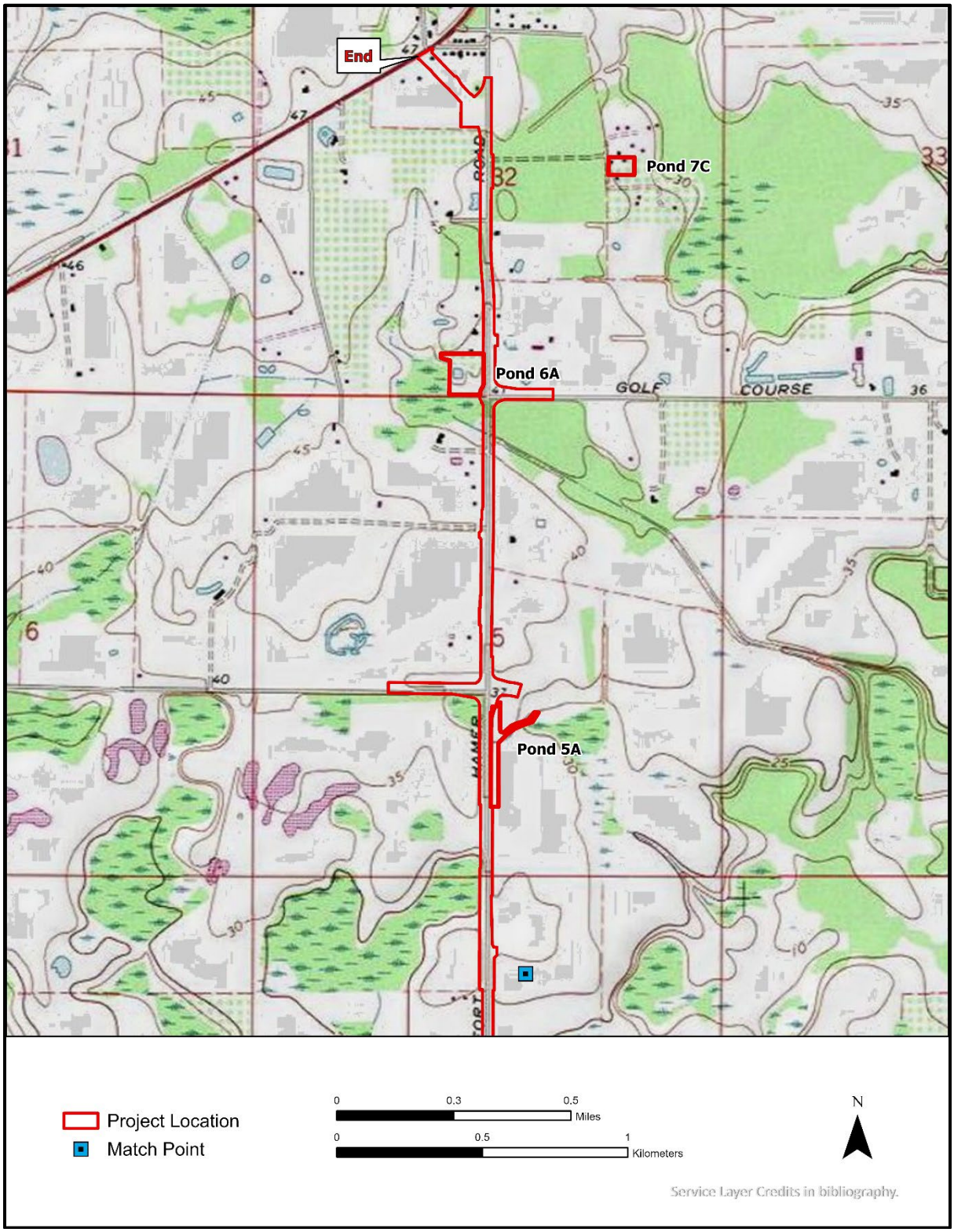

Figure 2.2. Environmental setting of the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

Photo 2.3. Drainage ditch/canal adjacent to 8MA00315 at a 16-ft downslope, facing southeast.

Photo 2.4. View of formerly tested south portion of Fort Hamer Road and pond., facing southeast.

Photo 2.5. Utilities at the south side of the Mullholland Road intersection, facing northwest.

Photo 2.6. Utilities toward Chelsea Oaks on the east side of Fort Hamer Road, facing south.

Photo 2.7. Environment of Fort Hamer Road on the west side south of Old Tampa Road, facing south.

Photo 2.8. View of intersection of Old Tampa Road at Crosscreek Parkway on west side of Fort Hamer Road, facing south.

Photo 2.9. Environment of Fort Hamer Road on the west side, south of Golf Course Road, facing south.

Photo 2.10. Environment of Golf Course Road on south side facing west toward Fort Hamer Road.

Photo 2.11. Utilities on west side of Fort Hamer Road at Golf Course Road intersection, facing north.

Photo 2.12. Utilities and asphalt at junction of Golf Course Road and Fort Hamer Road preventing testing, facing north.

Photo 2.13. Utilities along west side of Fort Hamer Road north of Golf Course Road, facing north.

Photo 2.14. Environment of Fort Hamer Road on east side approaching north curve near Britt Road, facing north.

Photo 2.15. View of Fort Hamer interchange and overflow pond toward north end of the corridor, facing north-northeast.

Photo 2.16. North end of the corridor on the west side of Fort Hamer Road, facing southeast.

Photo 2.17. Environmental conditions of Pond 1A, facing north.

Photo 2.18. Environmental conditions of Pond 2A taken at the northern end, facing south.

Photo 2.19. Environmental conditions in Pond 2A-3, facing north.

Photo 2.20. Environmental conditions of Pond 3C/4A, facing south.

Photo 2.21. Pond within Pond 3B in the southwest corner, facing southwest.

Photo 2.22. Environmental conditions of Pond 5A facing south toward Fort Hamer Road.

Photo 2.23. Additional view of environment and pond within Pond 5A, facing southeast.

Photo 2.24. Environmental conditions (mixed hardwoods) of Pond 6A, facing southeast.

Photo 2.25. Environmental conditions of Pond 7C, facing northeast.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The project is located within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands with vegetation consisting of pine flatwoods (White 1970). The area is underlain by the shelly sediments of the Holocene/Miocene-Pliocene, which are surficially evidenced by shelly sand and clay and medium fine sand and silt (Florida

Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 2001a, 2001b; Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The proposed corridor extension ranges in elevation from 5 to 50 ft above mean sea level (amsl).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the APE occurs within two soil associations. The EauGallie-Floridana soil association is characterized by nearly level sandy soils, and most are poorly drained with a subsoil that is dark colored and sandy in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Some soils are very poorly drained with a loamy subsoil (Hyde and Huckle 1983). The natural vegetation consists of South Florida slash pine, live oak, water oak, cabbage palm, sawpalmetto, fetterbush, huckleberry, and pineland threeawn. In the lowest places, natural vegetation consists of sawgrass, maidencane, willow and a few cypresses in a few areas. In other parts of the depressions, natural vegetation consists of maidencane, St. Johsnwort, bluestems, smooth cordgrass, and sedges. The Okeelanta soil association is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained organic subsoils on floodplains. The natural vegetation consists mainly of needlegrass rush, seashore saltgrass, marshhay cordgrass, big cordgrass, and smooth cordgrass. **Table 2.1** lists the specific soil types within the project and their locations are depicted on **Figures 2.3, 2.4, and Appendix A**.

Table 2.1. Soil types within the APE.

Soil Type, % slopes	Drainage	Setting
Bradenton fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Low-lying ridges and hammocks
Broward variant fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Flatwoods in the western part of the county
Canova, Anclote, and Okeelanta soils	Very poor	Freshwater swamps and broad, poorly defined drainageways
Cassia fine sand, 0-2%	Somewhat poor	Low ridges and knolls that are slightly higher than adjacent flatwoods
Delray complex	Very poor	Flats and in sloughs that are moderately broad, low, and grassy
Delray-EauGallie complex	Very poor	Broad grassy sloughs that have poorly defined stream channels in some places
Eaugallie fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Broad areas of flatwoods
Felda-Wabasso association, frequently flooded	Poor	Floodplains along larger streams
Floridana fine sand, 0-2%	Very poor	Low flats drained by ditches and channels
Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta association	Very poor	Small to large shallow grassy ponds mainly in the central and eastern parts of the county
Okeelanta muck, tidal	Very Poor	Tidal marsh, mainly along the Manatee and Braden Rivers
Palmetto sand	Poor	Sloughs, poorly defined drainageways, and in narrow bands around some ponds.
Wabasso fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Araes of broad flatwoods

Soils support different vegetative regimes, which in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus provide essential food resources. They have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats (good, fair, poor, very poor). The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox. Bradenton and Felda sands are rated fair for openland wildlife habitat. Woodland wildlife habitat include areas of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer. Anclote, Bradenton, and Wabasso soils are rated fair for this type

of habitat. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy, or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, geese, herons, shorebirds, mink, and otter. Canova, Anclote, Felda, Okeelanta, Delray, Floridana, Immokalee, and Palmetto soils are well-suited for wetland habitats (Hyde and Huckle 1983). Soils not mentioned in the above are rated poor or very poor for that habitat.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Indigenous inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent. Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Intermittent flow in the Hillsborough River some 8500 years ago was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6000 years ago the river probably began flowing due to spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer.

Around 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, waxmyrtle and pine dominated the pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 BCE (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

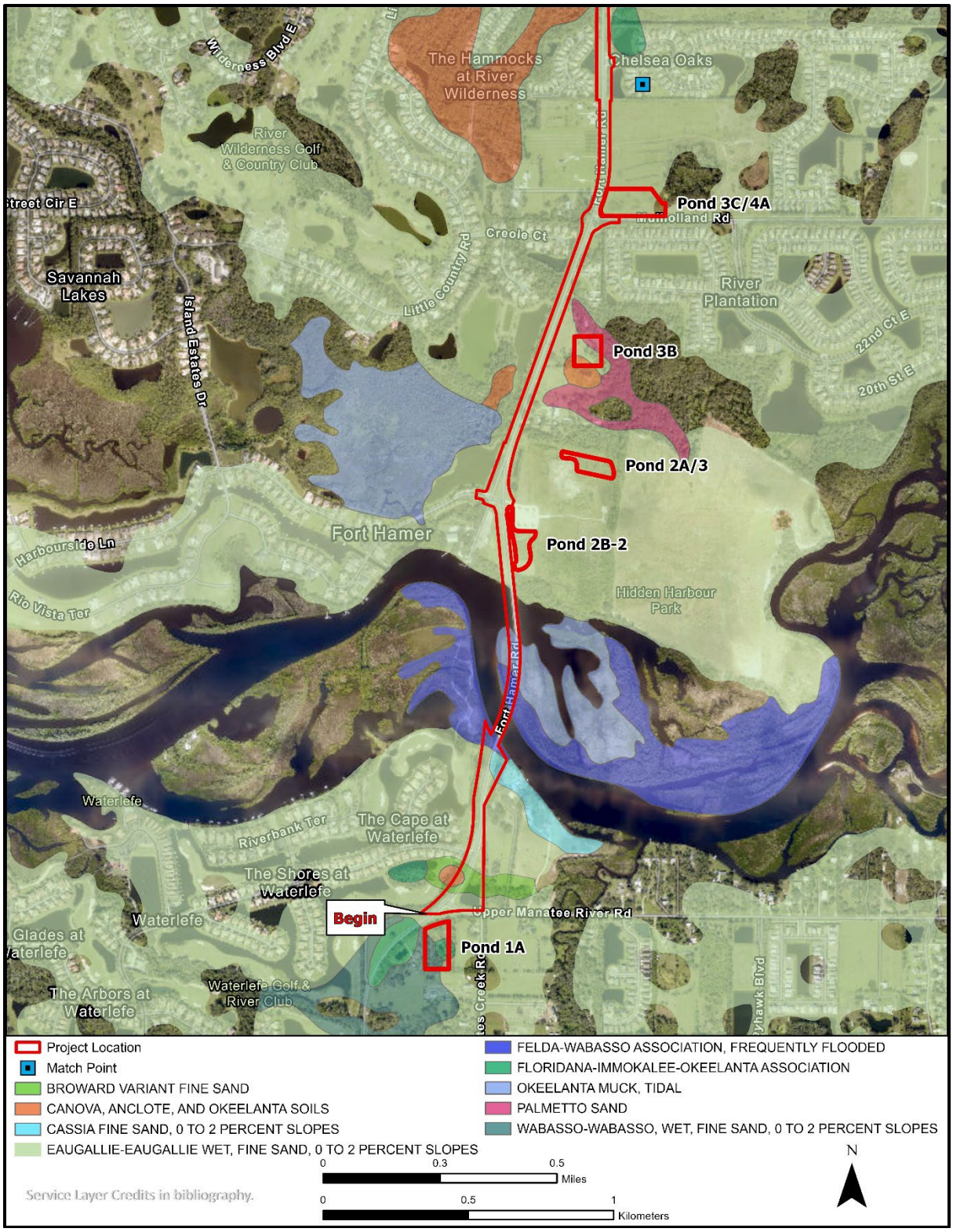

Figure 2.3. Soil type distribution within the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

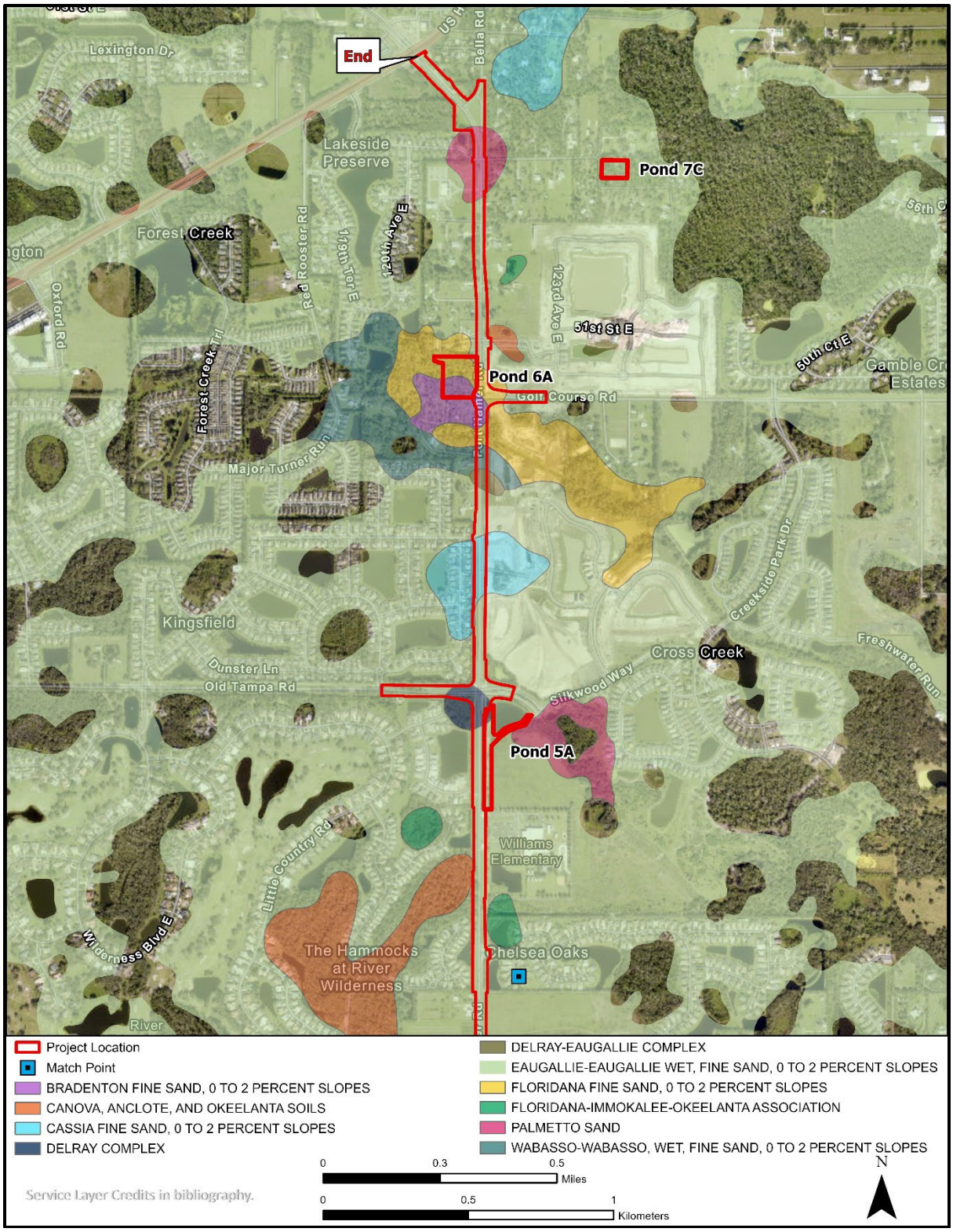

Figure 2.4. Soil type distribution within the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

A discussion of the regional prehistory is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather were once part of dynamic cultural systems. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined, interpreted, or evaluated without reference to other sites and resources in the general area.

Archaeologists summarize the archaeological history of an area (i.e., a region) by outlining their sequence through time. Defined largely in geographical terms, these sequences also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project APE is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:24-26). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (Milanich 1994) (**Figure 3.1**). Within this zone, the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools, ceramics, subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods.

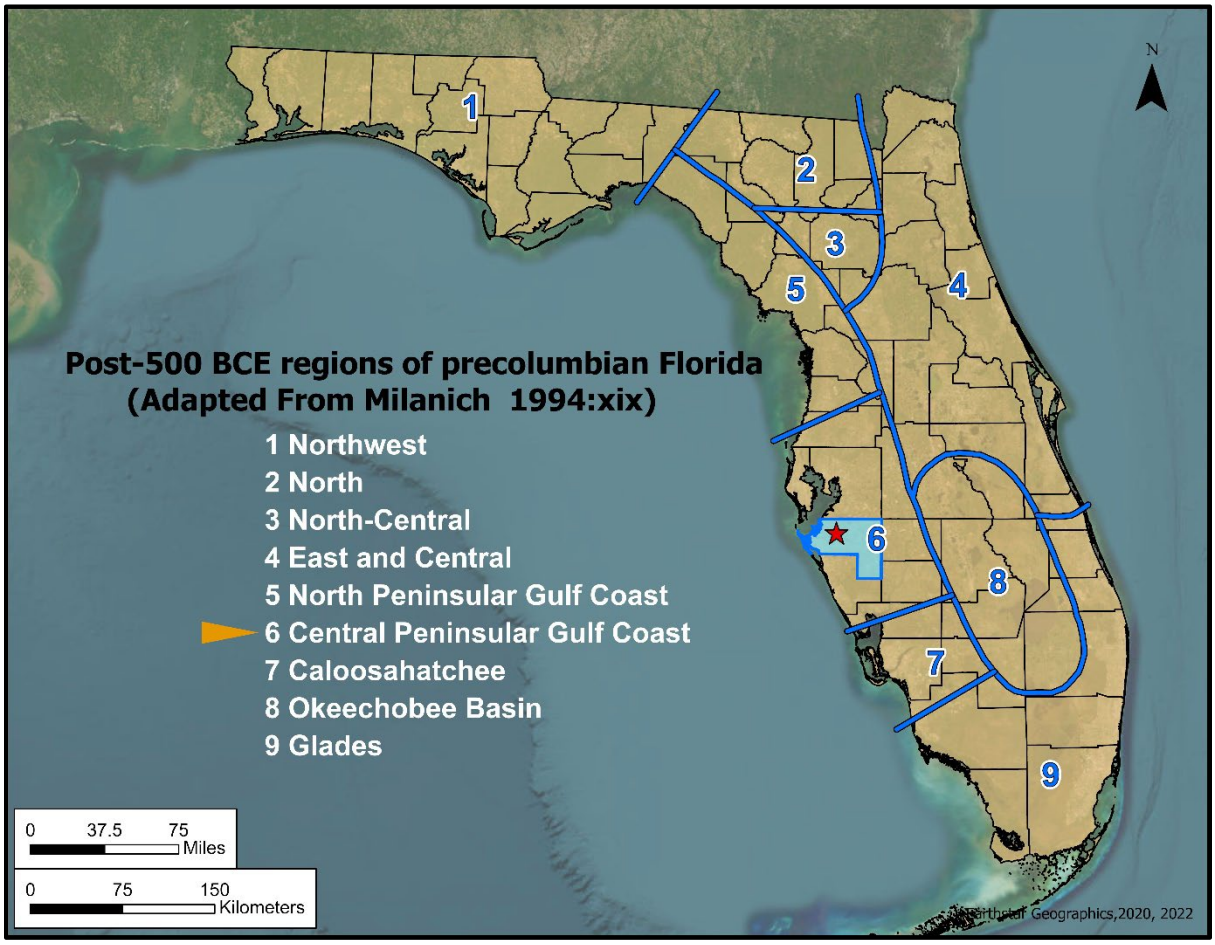

Figure 3.1. Florida archaeological regions.

The historical overview of Florida as compiled below is resolved into four distinct yet equally important chronological divisions. The **Colonial Period** (ca. 1513-1821 CE [Common Era]) developed during the Age of Exploration and witnessed more than three centuries of adventurism by both the Spanish and British empires. During **Territory and Statehood** (1822-1860 CE), a territorial

government was established in Florida by the United States Congress on March 30, 1822 (Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida 1822). This period also highlights conflict with the Seminole people and the events following Florida's admission to the Union on March 3, 1845. The **Civil War and Aftermath** (1861-1900 CE) period traces the actions and consequences resulting from Florida's secession from the Union on January 10, 1861, the American Civil War (1861-1865 CE), the succeeding era of Reconstruction and readmission on July 25, 1868, and the late nineteenth century when development and transportation increased and expanded throughout the state (Florida Constitutional Convention 1868; Florida Convention of the People 1861). The **Twentieth Century** includes subperiods defined by important historic events such as the two World Wars, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the Great Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the land within specific regions, ultimately affecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian period is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 20,000 to 8000 BCE (Bense 1994; Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped and fluted projectile points. The Paleoindian stage is divided into three temporal horizons based on characteristic tool forms called the Clovis (10,500-9000 BCE), Suwanee (9000-8500 BCE), and the Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 BCE). In addition, the Pre-Clovis Horizon predates 10,500 BCE and was previously identified based on artifacts retrieved from the Page-Ladson site in the Aucilla River, however, there is less representation of this horizon further south in Florida (Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007; Halligan et al. 2016; Hemmings 1999). Other Paleoindian sites within Florida include the Wakulla Springs Lodge, Ryan Harvey, Norden, Lewis-McQuinn, Silver Springs, Warm Mineral Springs, and Harney Flats.

The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 130-200 ft below present levels, and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Based on research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations that depended on the local environmental conditions present at the time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). According to Oasis Theory, scarce potable water and low water tables led Paleoindians and common game animals to cluster around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). When dry periods passed, migrating Pleistocene animals dispersed and moved freely over a wider range for abundant water resources, and Paleoindians would gather around river-crossings to ambush large animals (Waller 1970). Rivers developed from sinkholes where populations settled during the drier periods. As a result of changing environmental conditions, many once-dry sites, such as Page-Ladson and Sloth Hole, have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997; Florida Museum of Natural History 2021).

Investigations at additional sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the natives adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement and movement may have been related to the scheduling of toolkit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors, rather than to seasonal changes as postulated for the Archaic period (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Studies of Pleistocene faunal remains clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not only for food, but also as raw material for the

bone tool industry (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and medium sized mammal such as deer for food and producing bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). These nomadic hunters likely traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, to exploit available water and food resources. In addition to being tied to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources. Paleoindian settlements consisted of established semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the materials from their procurement sources to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

3.2 Archaic

The Archaic period (ca. 8000-1000 BCE) is characterized by climate change leading to marked environmental transformations and the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna (Hudson 1984). Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the availability of more surface water. In addition, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps (Bense 1994). Humans adapted to this changing environment, and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008).

Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change that led to an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources, which may reflect the transition to a more seasonal, modern climate compared to the Pleistocene. Pine-dominated forests began to cover the landscape (Bense 1994). With the loss of Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game such as deer, raccoon, and opossum, and relied on wild plants and shellfish, where available (Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. As a result, herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafaunal extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment using a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements (Carter and Dunbar 2006).

The Archaic period is commonly subdivided into three subperiods: Early (ca. 8000-6000 BCE), Middle (6000-4000 BCE), and Late (4000-1000 BCE) Archaic (Bense 1994). These three periods saw transitional changes in lifestyle through settlement patterns and resource procurement in response to climate changes and population growth (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). In the Early period, most sites were small, seasonal campsites that followed a diffuse, yet well-patterned schedule in areas with access to both coastal and interior resources. During the Middle Archaic, these settlements shifted to a system of base camps with smaller satellite camps to maximize forest resources during parts of the year. At this time, there is also evidence of mortuary ceremonialism with the use of marked cemeteries and internments found in bogs, springs, and wetlands (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). By the Late Archaic, populations had become more sedentary due to their growing size and the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). Settlements in coastal areas grew a greater reliance on marine resources, especially shellfish and fish which resulted in the accumulation of coastal and riverine shell middens due to new subsistence strategies and technology (Rick and Braje 2022). This later period also saw the advent of pottery making, using clay paste with a variety of tempers including plant fibers, quartz sand, and sponge spicules. Fiber-tempered ceramics in particular used Spanish moss or palmetto fibers that was pressed into clay and then burned out during the firing process, leaving behind charred remnants within pottery (Bense 1994; Cordell 2004).

Tools became diverse and specialized for specific procurement tasks based on settlement type and location (Bullen 1975). New manufacturing processes, such as thermal alteration, became prevalent in shaping chert and coral tools, including broad-bladed projectile points, microliths, burins, large chopping implements, and stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Bense 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). The earliest pottery was manufactured in the Late Archaic with the introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant ceramic type. This diversification of lithic and ceramic artifacts created several tool traditions that reflects cultural regionalism throughout the period.

3.3 Woodland

Evidence of culture changes in the Woodland period (1000 BCE-1000 CE) continued through increased trade and interaction with people moving into the interior on a permanent basis (Hudson 1984; Pendergast 2015). Native Americans began to construct burial and other ceremonial mounds during the Early Woodland times (1000 BCE-1 CE) and participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics that were also placed within these mounds. Embankments were also constructed, examples being Parrish Mound 3 and the Stanley Mound, both located in eastern Manatee County (Luer 2014; Willey 1949). This practice constitutes a well-known trait that continued from Late Archaic times (Luer 2014; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). This ceremonialism has been termed the Yent complex and is the Florida extension of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Blankenship 2013; Caldwell 1964; Struever 1964). It is suggested that the elaboration of monuments may have fostered pluralism by creating spaces that combined diverse elements in new and unusual ways, while remaining rooted in earlier architectural traditions (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2014:70).

In the Central Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period and comprises the Formative stage (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE). The Manasota culture (ca. 500-BCE- 700 CE) is an early and middle Woodland period culture that is most known to produce plain, sand-tempered pottery and for placing flexed burials inside mounds (Luer 2014). This culture transitioned into the Weeden Island culture (ca. 700-1000 CE), which was another Woodland period culture famous for its decorated pottery. Ceramics were thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctation, complicated stamping and often resembled animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211).

Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brooke Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, technology, and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The subsistence and settlement patterns remained fairly consistent as hunting and gathering of inland and coastal resources continued. Manasota settlements consisted of permanent or semipermanent villages along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to collect additional non-coastal resources. Inland sites were smaller and probably served as seasonal villages or special-use sites located up to 12 to 18 miles inland within pine hammocks on elevated land near a source of freshwater (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Manasota practices and material culture evolved from the Archaic period, including well-developed bone and shell technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and primarily flexed burials within shell middens. Later Manasota sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds near the village and middens, such as the Manasota Key cemetery midden in Sarasota County (Archbelle-Smith 2015). In addition, lithics were scarcer in Manasota settlements along the coast in the southern portion of the region due to a lack of suitable stone. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Several Manasota characteristics continued in the transition to Weeden-Island-related cultures, with a few new developments. Burial mounds reached their greatest development during this time and became more complex, probably due to influences from the Weeden Island "heartland" located in north-central Florida, containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time, with the secular, sand tempered ware continuing to be the dominant model. The beginning of food production ushered in the addition of horticultural products within the existing maritime and terrestrial subsistence economy. There is some evidence that around that time, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations from the north peninsula (Kohler 1991).

Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial or burial mound sites. Nearly all sites found along the coast, bay shores, or on streams are marked by shell refuse with burial mounds of sand situated near middens (Willey 1949). In addition, there is evidence of interaction between inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers that may have developed into a mutually beneficial exchange of systems (Kohler 1991:98). A widespread trade network is evidenced by ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within burial mounds, such as greenstone pendants, Deptford Check Stamped pottery, bifaces, copper, quartz, galena, mica, and other stone artifacts (Luer 2014). This interaction is also seen between cultures in south Florida, as evidenced by pendants or gorgets from southern cultures bearing similar designs with those from Crystal River (Luer 2014).

3.4 Mississippian

The Mississippian (1000 CE-1500 CE) is the last Pre-Contact period prior to the arrival of the first Europeans (Bense 1994; Wallis and Thompson 2019). During this time, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast had its final indigenous cultural manifestation: the Safety Harbor culture, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The Safety Harbor culture evolved from previous Weeden Island-related cultures and has been subdivided into four phases, with the first two evolving from the Woodland period and last two from the colonial period (Mitchem 1989). These phases are Englewood (900-1100 CE), Pinellas (1100-1500 CE), Tatham (1500-1567 CE), and Bayview (1567-1725 CE), and were divided based on radiocarbon dates associated with Englewood ceramics along with datable European artifacts, largely Spanish in origin (Schroder 2002).

The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 2012). Although smaller inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor settlements were primarily large coastal towns and villages with an associated temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound. (Mitchem 1989, 2012). The platform mound-village complex probably served as the center of a political unit (Milanich 1994). Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island (Manasota) deposits, with evidence suggesting significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. Away from the coastal plain, smaller settlements were more dispersed, and burial mounds appear to have been located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989). Examples of Manatee County Mississippian period mounds include Parrish Mounds 1, 2 and 3 (Willey 1949). The evolution of the socio-political system and the influences of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex can be seen in the burial practices and grave offerings placed in the mounds. The Oelsner Mound located in southwestern Pasco County and Portavant Mound Complex in Manatee County date from this time (Garner and Williams 1992; Mitchem 1989; Sax 2021).

The Safety Harbor culture was datable using both plain and decorated ceramics unique to this period. The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage:

utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand-tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as bottle forms, jar forms, and the guilloche or "loop" design are indicative of this period (Luer 2014); however, unlike most Mississippian period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012). Both Manasota and Englewood cultures are indicated by ceramic evidence, but the Manasota phase continued later than previously thought, and Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all in other areas (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of diagnostic Englewood ceramics may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The Safety Harbor people traded with other Southeastern Mississippian cultures. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest; in turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south. Based on accounts by Panfilo de Narvaez and Hernando de Soto, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit one lacking the maize agriculture common in other Southeast Mississippian period groups (Kelly et al. 2006; Sax 2021). Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture due to a lack of suitable soils (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). This lack of agriculture was also likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment. Mitchem (2012:185) notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to political and religious changes, there was not a compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely.

3.5 Colonial Period

The cultural traditions of native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the Americas. The initial events, authorized by Spain in the late fifteenth century, ushered in waves of devastating European contact (Ethridge et al. 2022). Ponce de Leon landed near St. Augustine in 1513 and later recorded his explorations of the Florida Gulf Coast from Charlotte Harbor to the Apalachee Bay when Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida. Pánfilo de Narvaéz is thought to have made shore in 1528 in St. Petersburg, while De Soto's 1539 landing is commemorated at De Soto Point on the south bank of the Manatee River. Spanish contact is indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, and cut marks on bones resulting from metal swords and knives.

The Timucuan natives are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people; in the Tampa Bay area, they are referred to as the Tocobaga, with areas of occupation and influence extending approximately from Tarpon Springs southward to Sarasota (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of many small chiefdoms, with the principal chiefdom also called Tocobaga located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the Safety Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mocoço (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Deagan 2013; Hann 1992; Hann 2003). The Spaniards briefly established a fort and garrison at Tocobaga in the 1560s. In 1568, the Tocobaga killed all of the soldiers and left when a Spanish supply ship arrived. The Spanish burned the village (Hann 2003).

In northern Florida, much of the surviving Native American population was converted by Jesuit and Franciscan missions (McEwan 1993). However, similar efforts in peninsular Florida were unsuccessful, not for a lack of effort, but because the remaining populations were intractable (Hann 1991). In time, some of the missionized Native Americans fled south along the Gulf Coast (Luer 1999). Evidence of their presence has been found around Tampa Bay at locales like the Safety Harbor and Narvaez sites, and at the Fort Brooke Midden in downtown Tampa. South of Tampa Bay, historic

documents mention various activities along the Gulf Coast in the 1600s and early 1700s, as refugees fleeing mission sites probably joined indigenous Indians (Luer 1999).

The geographic area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded per terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) by Spain to Great Britain as a result of the British victory in the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763), the last-stage theater of the wider, global Seven Years' War (1756-1763) (Anderson 2000) Britain governed East and West Florida until the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of occupation. Prior to American colonial settlement, members of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the area once inhabited by the original Indigenous inhabitants; these migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles. They had an agriculturally based society, focused upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. Creek settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands. Seminole sites tend to be in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna; south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge (Weisman 1989). While the Seminoles did also focus on hunting, they did not heavily exploit maritime and riverine resources. The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks; the dominant pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common.

Seminole early history can be divided into two basic periods: *Colonization* (1716-1767), when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred, and *Enterprise* (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under British and Spanish rule prior to American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Nicholson's Grove site (8PA00114) and the Hawes Site both located west of Lake Pasadena possess a wealth of information on the Seminoles during the Enterprise period (Weisman 1989:69-74). The Seminoles formed loose confederacies at various times for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The First Seminole War (1817-1818) was ignited from a skirmish between Seminoles lead by Chief Neamathla and a detachment of the U.S. Army commanded by Colonel David Twiggs at Fowltown on the east side of Georgia's Flint River in November 1817 (Knetsch 2003; Missall and Missall 2004). During the war, the Seminoles crossed between Georgia and Alabama to conduct raids and welcome escaped slaves, which resulted in General Andrew Jackson's 1818 invasion of Florida.

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

Florida became a U.S. territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819. Settlement was slow and scattered at that time. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985:50). The treaty satisfied neither the natives nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, produced another conflict.

In 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB]

1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie agreement (Guthrie 1974:10). In 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the military reservation were a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida; it reached north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties. Due to its isolated location, Hillsborough County was slow to develop. The Tampa Bay post office was closed at this time and reestablished as "Tampa" on September 13, 1834 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). As settlement in the area increased, so did hostilities with Native Americans. The growing threat of Seminole invasion to the civilians near the fort propelled them to sign a petition asking for military protection. Only 25 men signed the petition showing the meager settlement in the area (Brown 1999:46). By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842).

By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway, triggered by an attack on Major Francis Langhorne Dade as he led a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King (now Ocala). As part of the effort to subdue Indian hostilities in Florida, military patrols moved into the wilderness in search of Seminole camps. As the war escalated, attacks on isolated settlers and communities became more common. To combat this, the U.S. Army and Navy converged on southwest Florida attempting to seal off the southern portion of the Florida peninsula from the estimated 300 Seminoles remaining in the Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades (Covington 1958; Tebeau and Carson 1965).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. It also served as a haven for settlers who left their farms to seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Piper et al. 1982). Several other forts, including Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons were established during the Seminole War years (Bruton and Bailey 1984). Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Native American uprisings.

The Second Seminole War ended in 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation where the federal government had set aside land for their occupation. However, those who wished to remain could do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County, which included today's Manatee County, was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, settlers moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. It stipulated that any family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48).

Through the Armed Occupation Act, Josiah Gates purchased a quarter section of land at a mineral spring on the south bank of the Manatee River. He built a log cabin and moved his family into it in January 1842. By 1844, extensive sugar plantations and mills had been constructed along the river. Two brothers, Hector and Dr. Joseph Braden, purchased land on the south side of the Manatee River at the confluence of the river and a large creek, which acquired the name of Braden. They grew sugar cane on their 1,100 acres and constructed a residence of tabby in 1850, later known as Braden Castle. In addition to the Braden brothers, the Gamble brothers, also from Tallahassee, arrived in the area to farm the north side of the river. In 1844, Major Robert Gamble constructed a sugar plantation on the Manatee River with approximately 1,500 acres under cultivation (Matthews 1983).

A review of the *Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay* (Ives 1856) revealed that no Seminole camps or settlements were located proximate to the study area, but a few trails lead to Fort Hamer and/or are close to its vicinity (ACI 2013; **Figure 3.2**). One of these trails was called the "Trail from Manatee to Fort Brooke" (State of Florida 1846a, 1846b). This trail is nearly identical to present-day US 301 north of Parrish and ran southwesterly, possibly along an old Native American trail (ACI 2013). It continued as a northeast-southwest line running from Parrish to Ellenton appearing on Manatee County maps as late as 1951 (ACI 1990, 2013). Another trail within the vicinity of Fort Hamer was called the Fort King Trail, which extended in a north/south direction across the Manatee River, following the present-day route of US 301 from Parrish to Bradenton (ACI 2013). This trail ran through Sections 29 and 32 of Township 33 South, Range 19 East and Sections 5 and 8, directly north of Section 17 and the Manatee River, of Township 34 South, Range 19 East, forming the Fort Hamer Road from Parrish. Fort King Trail was likely also a previous Native American trail that was used by soldiers during the Seminole Wars (ACI 2013). A review of the 1839 *Map of the Seat of War* (**Figure 3.3**) depicts Fort Hamer 30 miles south of the closest military reserve, including Fort Brooke, although the trails are not as clearly depicted as they were in **Figure 3.2**, and there does not appear to be any Seminole camps visible (Mackay and Blake 1839).

To hasten settlement of Florida, the U.S. government commenced official surveys of public land, with the first surveys of the current APE occurring in the 1840s (**Figure 3.4 and 3.5**). In 1843, Samuel Reid surveyed both the exterior and subdivision lines for Section 32 of Township 33 South, Range 19 East and Sections 5, 8, 17, and 20 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East. Reid described the landscape of the general survey area in Township 33 South, Range 19 East as Pond, Cypress dome, live oak, and Hammock; the general survey area of Township 34 South, Range 19 East was similarly described with its subdivisions described as 3rd rate pine land and 3rd rate wet pine lands (State of Florida 1843:77, 82).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. Although most Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of Second Seminole War, many Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In July 1849, an incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store near Peas Creek (Peace River). Four Seminoles killed two men, and wounded William McCollough and his wife Nancy, before looting and burning the store. This incident initiated the "Indian Scare" of 1849 in central Florida and resulted in the federal government establishing a series of forts across the state (Brown 1991; Covington 1961b). General David Twiggs of Tampa was appointed to oversee the construction of the forts. Starting at the mouth of the Manatee River, the forts were built 15 miles apart, to keep the Seminoles south of the line of forts.

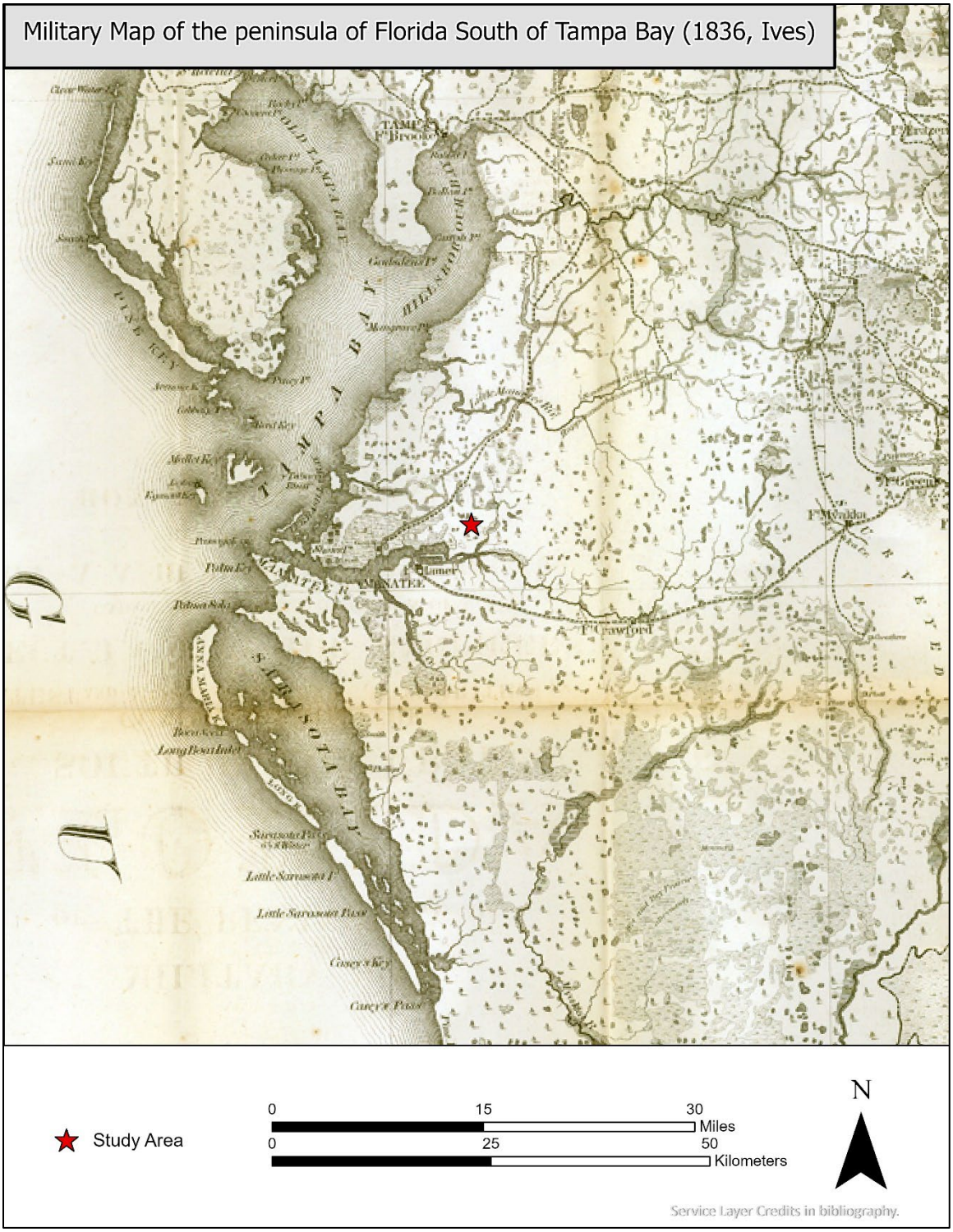

Figure 3.2. 1836 Military Map of the peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay.

Figure 3.3. 1839 Map of the Seat of War.

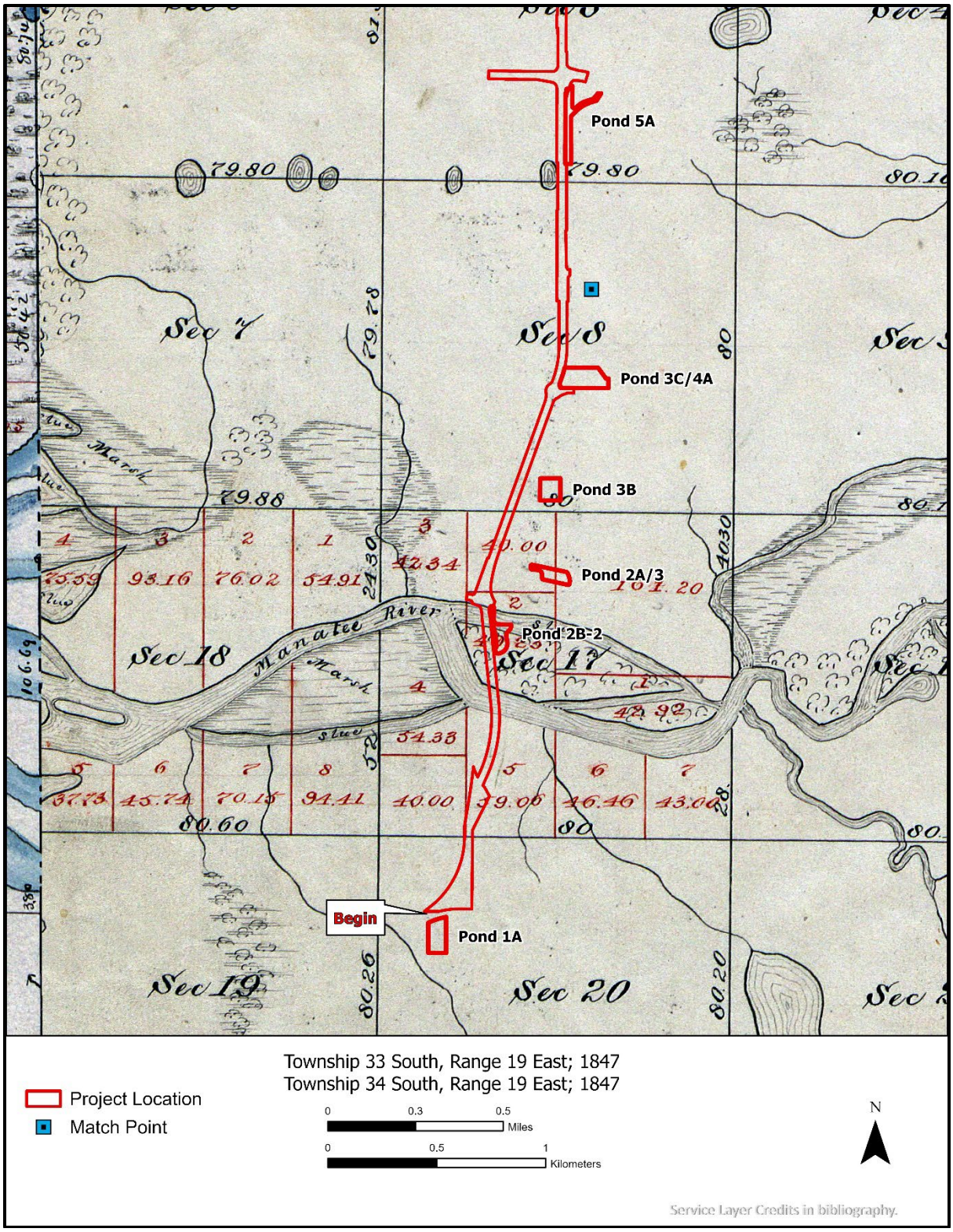

Figure 3.4. 1847 Plat showing the Fort Hamer Road project (State of Florida 1847a,b).

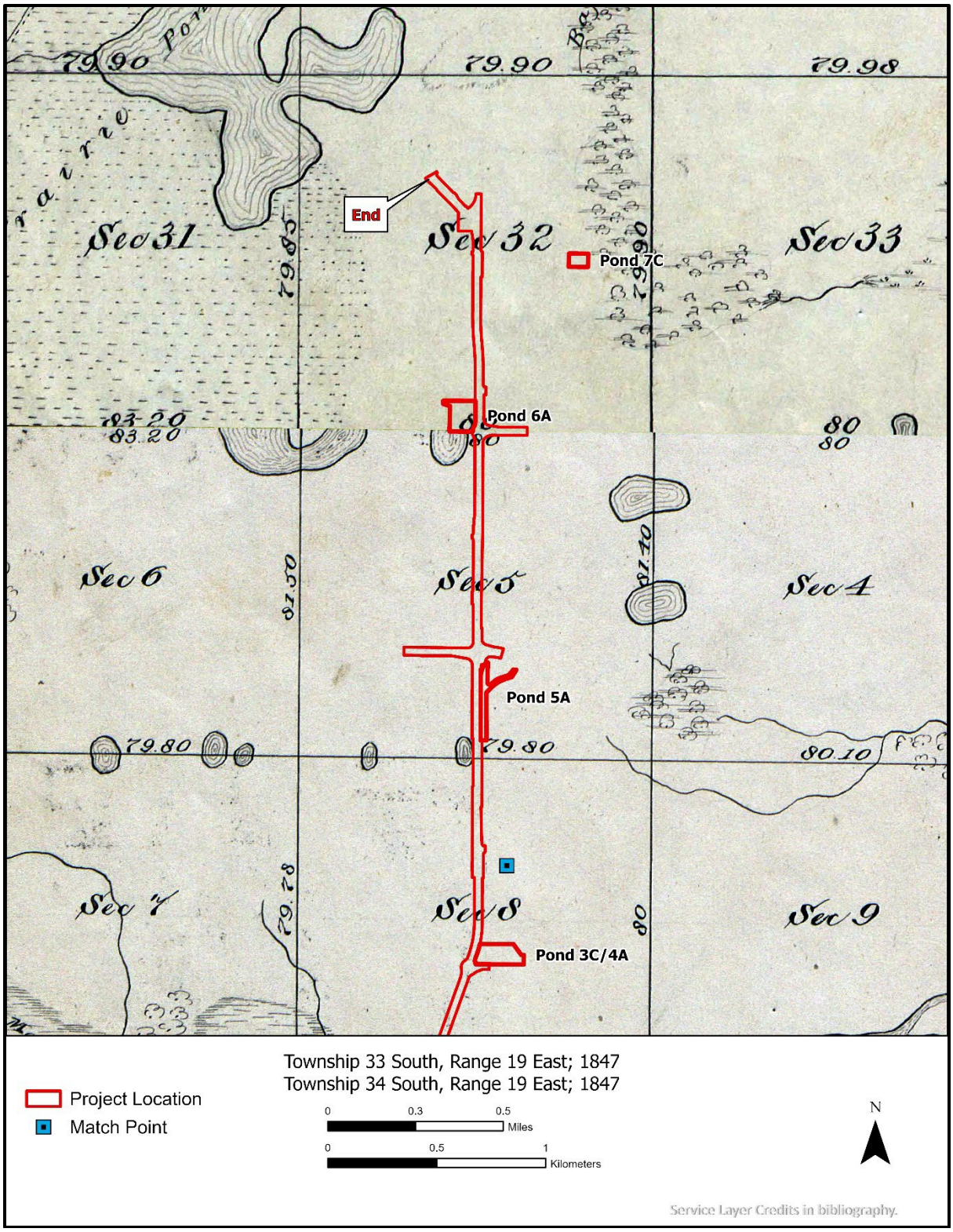

Figure 3.5. 1847 Plat showing the Fort Hamer Road project (State of Florida 1847a,b).

Fort Hamer was established by the U.S. Army on November 28, 1849, located ten miles upriver from Manatee Village at the western terminus of a cross-Florida military trail and named in honor of General Thomas L. Hamer, a brigadier general of the Florida Volunteers who had died during the Mexican-American War (ACI 2006; Follet 1851; Peas Creek and Manatee River to Charlotte Harbor 1856).Twiggs described this location as one of the finest sites for a military installation that he had ever seen. During its period of operation, Fort Hamer was used as a holding area for Seminoles who agreed to move to a western reservation. The fort was abandoned just about a year later on November 24, 1850, and most of its government buildings were sold by Lieutenant Hayes, who was the acting Quartermaster of Fort Hamer at that time (ACI 2006).

In January 1855, Manatee County was carved from the southern portion of Hillsborough County. It encompassed the area from Tampa Bay south to Charlotte Harbor and inland to the Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee. The village of Manatee, approximately one-mile east of present day Bradenton, was designated at the county seat. On December 15 of that year, the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of the state legislature. Also, at that time, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started due to pressure placed on the natives remaining in Florida to migrate west. The war started when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. In 1856, the Seminoles attacked Braden Castle. The Castle served as a refuge for neighboring families for approximately nine months. Fort Hamer was reactivated and occupied by a detachment of ten men from William B. Hooker's Company for Florida Mounted Volunteers (Covington 1982; FWP 1939; Sheppard et al. 1981).

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5000 for himself and $2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received $500, and $100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared over (Covington 1982). Once again, Fort Hamer was used as a holding and transfer station for the rest of the Seminoles who were moving west in 1858.

Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the area. Mavericks left by the early Spanish explorers provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century "Cowkeeper" Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. Settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwest Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida's leading cattle production region. By 1860, Fort Brooke and Punta Rassa were major cattle shipping points for southwest Florida. During this period, Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida. Known as the "King of the Crackers," Summerlin herds ranged from Fort Meade to Fort Myers (Covington 1957). William B. Hooker, a veteran Indian fighter and former legislative delegate from Hamilton County, was among those whose cattle grazed north of the Manatee River. Hooker's agricultural enterprises at present day Parrish included citrus cultivation and the cultivation of Sea Island cotton with William H. Johnson (Matthews 1983). He owned much of the land through which the APE passes (State of Florida n.d.:235). By 1860, the Manatee County population numbered only 854 people (Sheppard et al. 1981).

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of Florida's land as $35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at $29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the U.S. government or joined the Confederate Cow Cavalry. The Cow Cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef (Akerman 1976). It was estimated that three-quarters of the beef supplied to the Confederacy from Florida came from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995). Summerlin originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of head a year at eight dollars per head. However, by driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received 25 dollars per head (Grismer 1946:83). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965).

Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supporters and troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Fort Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the Manatee River, as well as other large rivers throughout the state preventing the shipment of raw materials. In 1862, armed forces advanced up the Manatee River burning sugar mills and plantation houses. Because of this, new settlement within the area remained limited. The war lasted until 1865.

In 1865, Maj. William Iredell Turner, a Seminole and Civil War veteran, became the owner of the Oak Hill Plantation, the forerunner of Parrish. He moved to the area now known as Bradenton and sold his land to Crawford and Mary Parrish, a cattle rancher who had moved to the area in 1868. Their son, John, donated land for a train depot, and the depot and town were then named after his father. Crawford P. Parrish built the first school and church. They raised cattle and sheep, as well as growing citrus (Parrish Design Company 2004-2013). The post office was established in 1879 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:65).

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The U.S. Congress administered the program, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depression, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement. The act allowed freedmen and loyal United States citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the South. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement during the Reconstruction era. It was at this time that the Manatee county seat was moved to Pine Level, which was more centrally located within the 5000 square mile county. It remained the county seat for the next 21 years (Knight 1983).

During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with a number of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons.

Cattle continued to play a major role in the inland economy around Pine Level and Arcadia. According to the Federal Writers' Project (FWP), Manatee became a popular winter resort in the 1870s, at which time tourists and health seekers, as well as mail and supplies, were transported on sailing ships from Cedar Key, the nearest railroad station. Boarding houses stimulated appetites by offering wild turkey, venison, a variety of fresh- and salt-water fish, and lemon pie; one hostelry advertised its "well-tended croquet grounds." Grapes flourished, but no use was made of them, which led a visiting woman to remark that if the manufacture of wine were encouraged, "this beastly drunkenness from strychnine whiskey would very soon be abandoned" (FWP 1939:471). During these years, Jesse J. Robertson operated a sawmill at Curiosity Creek. The mill produced lumber for home construction and boards for coffins (Snell and Snell 2002:5).

In 1871, a report from the Quartermaster Agent Charles Hauford found no government buildings remaining on the site of Fort Hamer due to the previous sales in 1850, and that lands were also sold in the sale. The U.S. War Department officially relinquished claim of the Fort Hamer lands on February 26, 1876, to the U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office and then sold it to William B. Hooker (ACI 2006; Belknap to Secretary of Interior 1876). The property was later sold to cattle baron W.B. Henderson of Tampa (Warner and Warner 1986:135). The fort may have been situated within the vicinity of the project area on the south side of the river. However, recent surveys have not been able to confirm its exact location after its initial recording in 1986 by Henry Baker and phase II investigations conducted by Janus Research (ACI 2001, 2006, 2007; Janus Research 1998b). Previous archaeological surveys did find artifacts consistent with the fort and its periods of occupation, however the artifacts appeared to be in disturbed context and no definitive features or artifact concentrations have been found.

In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, contracted with the State of Florida to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. Disston's land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company (FLIC). He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company in 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract with the State. This contract provided one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation. The Disston Purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). Disston sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954). This was done to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston's assets had been tied up in the drainage contract. Land around the project was purchased by several individuals between 1876 and 1885. In 1876, Clinton W. Hill and A.H. Davis purchased portions of land in Section 8 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East. Portions of Section 17 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East were purchased by Samuel C. Upham in 1879 and later by William B. Hooker in 1885. Section 17 included the area where Fort Hamer had been located. In 1883, Sir Edward James Reed purchased the most amount of land in Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32 and Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Sections 5, 8, and 20 (State of Florida n.d.:16).

The first real influence on the growth of the area was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. This was encouraged by the State of Florida, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. This development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity. The Florida Southern Railroad acquired the railroad charter and land grant of the Gainesville Ocala, and Charlotte Harbor Railroad which was due to expire in 1885. To hold this charter and secure the land, immediate railroad construction was necessary. Construction started at Bartow in Polk County and continued

southward to Punta Gorda (Pettengill 1952). With the railroad as a catalyst, there was a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement in Manatee County. As a result, DeSoto County was formed from the eastern portion of Manatee County. Braidentown (now Bradenton) was selected as the new county seat for Manatee County (McDuffee 1961).

Although the national financial panic of 1893 prompted a decline in capital and investment in the area, most folks relied primarily on seafood harvesting, cattle production, and citrus cultivation for sustenance. The Great Freeze of 1894 and 1895 ruined the crops, but did not destroy the trees, as had happened in areas further north. From the late 1890s through the early 1940s, the production of naval stores including the harvesting of lumber for construction and rosin for products such as glass, varnish, gunpowder, waxes, turpentine, and paints, served as a major industry. The Manatee Crate Mill produced crates and hampers for the farming and citrus industries.

The Spanish American War, in 1898, brought millions of dollars and many troops to Tampa. Tampa was the U.S.' nearest shipping point for the war effort in Cuba. Consequently, it was the designated departure point for the troops. Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel became the headquarters of the Army (Evans 1972). Troops began arriving in April of 1898 and by May of that year, they outnumbered residents two to one (Friedel 1985; Grismer 1950). By early June, an estimated 20,000 troops had shipped out to Cuba with thousands more waiting. However, the war ended on July 5, and by the end of August, the troops were gone, and Tampa returned to normal.

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and an excitement about growth and development. A north/south connector from Tampa to Miami significantly opened the region. In 1915, a group of businessfolk met to discuss the feasibility of a cross-state highway from Tampa to Miami by way of Sarasota. A portion of this route, stretching from the Hillsborough County line to Sarasota, was constructed with the passage of a bond issue in 1911. This road was eventually designated as US 41, or the Tamiami Trail, but was not completed until 1928 (Scupholm 1997). Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents. Also, around this time, the Tampa Southern Railroad subsidiary of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL) was constructed. It began at Uceta, east of Tampa, and headed south, passing through Gibsonton, Ruskin, and Palmetto. It reached Bradenton by 1920 and four years later reached Sarasota. The line was constructed to serve the area's citrus, vegetable, and phosphate industries.

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes.

Growth halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in the railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, and the investors could not sell lots. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928, creating a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the

Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry.

The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment. This included the cigar industry of Tampa, the area's economic backbone for a half century, which was severely impacted. Several cigar factories closed, eleven cigar firms moved, and three merged into one (Campbell 1939). Further compounding the desperate economic situation was the all-time record flood crest of the Alafia River on June 9, 1933. However, during the 1930s, tropical fish farms were established in the general area. In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Manatee County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects (Lowry 1974). However, it was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into the region.

As World War II ended, Manatee County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 in 1940 to 2,771,305 in 1950 (Forstall 1995). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

Finally, the late 1950s saw the end of the cigar industry in Tampa due to Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba and an American embargo on Cuban tobacco. Tourism began its development as one of the major industries for the city along with corporate investments. As a result, in the 1960s construction of I-75 in Florida was begun, generating a spurt of activity that has continued into the 21st century. Completion of Interstate 275 provided convenient access within the metropolitan Tampa area. Interstate 75, completed through eastern Hillsborough and Manatee Counties in the early 1980s, provided access allowing continued growth in the counties. Throughout the last twenty years, commercial development, including tourist attractions, restaurants, and hotels, have exploded along the interstate systems, keeping tourism as one of the primary revenue sources in Florida.

With the population explosion in the region, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway throughout the region. By 2010, Manatee County was ranked 16th most populous in Florida, with a population of 322,833 (USCB 2023). Manatee County is part of the Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice Metropolitan Area and the dominant industries of the county include tourism and agriculture (Manatee County 2023). The predominant and highest-grossing crops produced in Manatee County include tomatoes, strawberries, and peppers, and Tropicana is one of the county's top employers (Manatee County 2023).

3.9 Project Area Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that the alignment of Fort Hamer Road has changed over the years. In ca. 1951, Fort Hamer Road extended south from US 301 in a straight line following what is now Bella Road and Old Fort Hamer Road (USDA 1951) (**Figure 3.6**). The northern portion within the APE did not curve to the northwest at this time. Intersecting roads within the APE at this time included Golf Course Road, Old Tampa Road, Mulholland Road to the north of the Manatee River, and Upper Manatee River Road to the south of the river. The surrounding area was dominated by undeveloped wetlands and pasture with minimal residential development to the north within the

vicinity of US 301. A bridge crossing the Manatee River did not exist at this time. A minor canal was located to the north of Britt Road, east of Fort Hamer Road. By ca. 1973, a small amount of residential development had occurred along the corridor and a canal was constructed south of Golf Course Road, flowing northwest-southeast beneath Fort Hamer Road (FDOT 1973) (**Figure 3.6**). In addition, the alignment of Upper Manatee River Road was reconstructed to form the existing curved path rather than the original right angle which remains extant. Minimal changes occurred within the APE between 1973 and 1980 (FDOT 1980). Significant residential development did not occur throughout the APE until the late 1990s and early 2000s (Google Earth 2024). Subdivisions were constructed to the west of Upper Manatee River Road, as well as to the north and south of Old Tampa Road. The construction of subdivisions continued along the Fort Hamer Road corridor throughout the 2000s and into the 2010s. The current alignment of Fort Hamer Road at the intersection with US 301 was constructed in ca. 2014. In ca. 2016, construction began on the bridge carrying Fort Hamer Road over the Manatee River and the connection between Fort Hamer Road and Upper Manatee River Road was completed by late 2017 (Google Earth 2024).

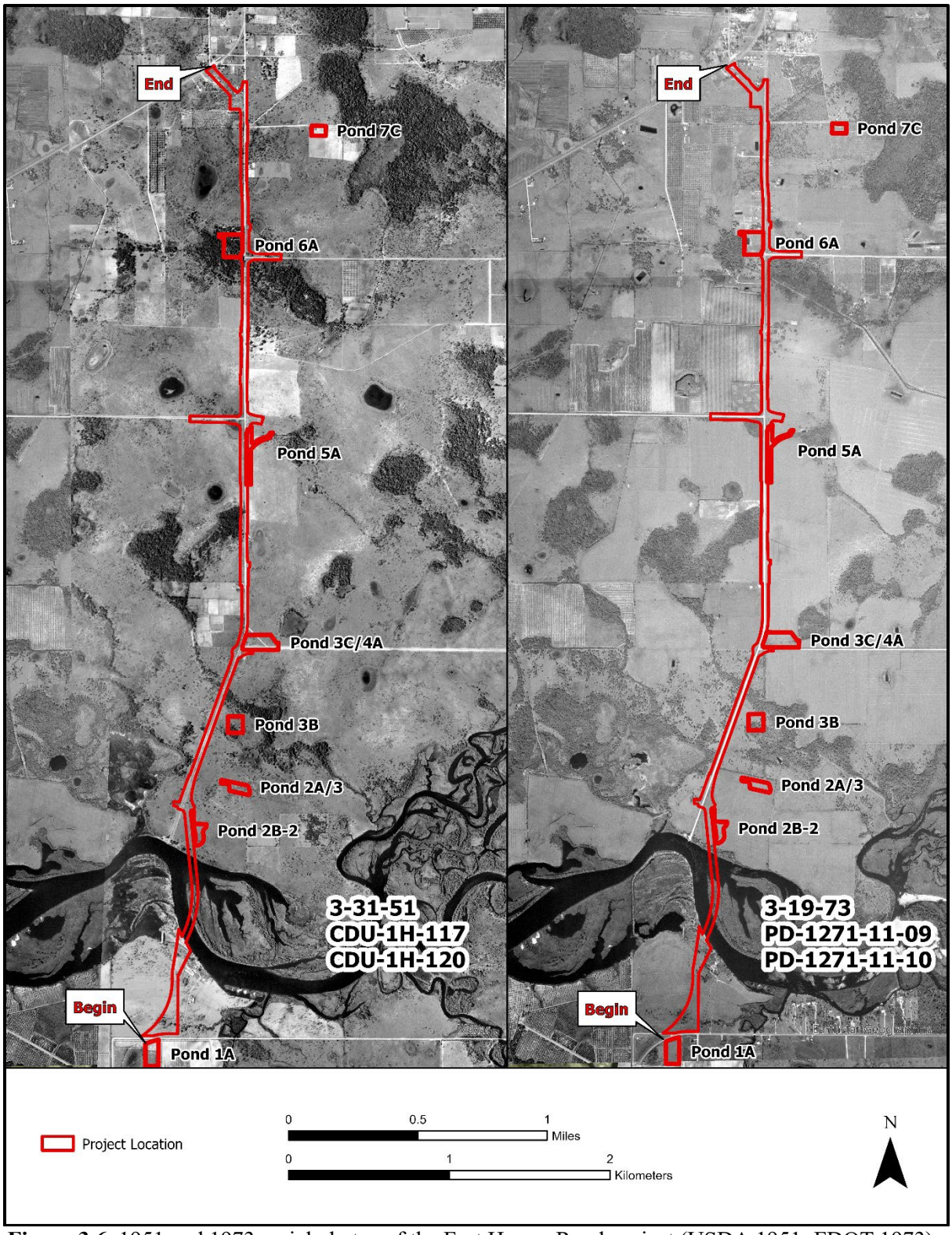

Figure 3.6. 1951 and 1973 aerial photos of the Fort Hamer Road project (USDA 1951; FDOT 1973).

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

For CRAS projects, research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective and, thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. Research included a review of the FDOT's ETDM process as Project No. 14536, and the digital Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data used in this report were obtained in November 2023 and recently updated. However, according to FMSF staff, input is typically several weeks behind receipt of reports and site files and the GIS data are updated quarterly. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the area. No one was interviewed who had information on the history of the project area.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF indicated that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the APE, but there are 12 archaeological sites recorded within one mile (**Figures 4.1 and 4.2**). The Fort Hamer (8MA00315) Site is located immediately adjacent to the project area, at the south end. It is a historic nineteenth century fort and refuse site that was first recorded by Henry Baker in 1986 (ACI 2011b; FMSF). The site is located immediately east of the project corridor and is the only site within one mile of the project that has been evaluated by the SHPO as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Swampside (8MA01139) Site is also located near the project area (approximately one-half mile north of the Manatee River), approximately 300-ft west of the project corridor, and is a pre-Contact terrestrial site lacking pottery that has not been evaluated by the SHPO for listing in the NRHP. This site was identified during a survey of the River Wilderness Golf and Country Club (Janus Research 1999). The remaining ten sites consist of four land-terrestrial sites (8MA01140-8MA01142; 8MA02078), one of which is a wetland-palustrine site; four artifact scatters (8MA00769; 8MA01003-8MA01005); and two pre-Contact campsites (8MA01238; 8MA01330). These sites were recorded during various CRAS projects conducted by Janus Research (1998a, 1999, 2003a, 2003c) and ACI (2016). All ten remaining sites were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. These sites are summarized in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1. Sites recorded within one mile of the Fort Hamer project.

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Period	SHPO Eval
8MA00315	Fort Hamer	Low density artifact scatter; historic refuse/dump; historic fort	American Acquisition/ Territorial Development, 1821-1845; 19th century American, 1821-1899	Potentially eligible
8MA00769	Cassick	Low density artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	Ineligible
8MA01003	Broken Pot	Low density artifact scatter	Manasota, 700 BCE-700 CE; Safety Harbor, 1000 CE-1500 CE	Ineligible
8MA01004	Ancient Oaks Hammock	Low density artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	Ineligible
8MA01005	Round the Bend	Low density artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	Ineligible

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Period	SHPO Eval
8MA01139	Swampside	Land-terrestrial	Pre-Contact lacking pottery	Not evaluated
8MA01140	Boat Ramp	Land-terrestrial	Early and Middle Archaic	Ineligible
8MA01141	Cumba	Wetland-palustrine, usually dry	Pre-Contact lacking pottery	Ineligible
8MA01142	Ridge's Edge	Land-terrestrial	Pre-Contact lacking pottery	Ineligible
8MA01238	MRP 1	Campsite (pre-Contact)	Pre-Contact lacking pottery	Ineligible
8MA01330	Underhill 4	Campsite (pre-Contact)	Pre-Contact	Ineligible
8MA02078	Parrish Storage	Land-terrestrial	Pre-Contact	Ineligible

In addition to the above noted surveys, a total of 28 other surveys have been conducted proximate to the APE and are listed in **Table 4.2.** Several of these surveys include roadway/PD&E studies, cell tower, and historic structure surveys.

Table 4.2. CRAS conducted proximate to the Fort Hamer project.

FMSF Manuscript #	TITLE	REFERENCE
2620	CRAS, 8.3 Miles of U.S. 301 in Manatee County, Florida	ACI 1990
3084	CRAS od the Heartland Development Property, Manatee County, Florida	Austin and Hansen 1991
5208	CRAS for the Wading Bird Golf and Country Club Project Site in Manatee County, Florida	Janus Research 1998a
5270	Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Fort Hamer in Manatee County, Florida	Janus Research 1998b
6448	A CRAS of the River Wilderness Golf and Country Club, Mainland Project Area in Manatee County, Florida	Janus Research 1999
6743	A CRAS of Upper Manatee River Road from SR 64 to US 301, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2001
9413	CRAS of the Manatee River Plantation Project Site, Manatee County, Florida	Janus Research 2003a
9642	CRAS of Gamble Creek Estates Project Area, Manatee County	Janus Research 2004a
10420	CRAS, Forest Creek, Phase I and II, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2004a
10583	CRAS, Forest Creek, Phase II and IV, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2004b
10632	A CRAS of the Moore's Dairy Addition to the Heritage Harbor DRI/ADA in Manatee County	Janus Research 2003b
10666	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Parrish Family Health Center Property in Manatee County, Florida	Sims 2004
10725	CRAS of the Underhill Property Project, Manatee County, Florida	Janus Research 2003c
10811	CRAS, Woodhaven Property Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2004c
12060	CRAS of the Silver Pope Subdivision, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2005
13281	A CRAS US 301 (SR 43)/Fort Hamer Road Intersection Safety Improvement Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Manatee County, Florida.	ACI 2006
14656	FCC Form 620: Upper Manatee Telecommunications Tower Site (Main Site, LLC Number MS-002), Manatee County, Florida	FACI 2007
15364	A CRAS of U.S. 301 (SR43) from Erie Road to CR 675 Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2008

FMSF Manuscript #	TITLE	REFERENCE
15573	Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I Project, Manatee County, Florida	Parks and Younkin 2008
17978	Final CRAS Upper Manatee River PD&E Study SR 64 to US 301 – Manatee County	ACI 2007
19181	CRAS Reevaluation US 301 (SR 43) from CR 675 to Moccasin Wallow Road, Manatee County, Florida; FDIP No.: 427995-1-32-01	ACI 2011a
19639	CRAS, Fort Hamer Bridge EIS, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2011b
19791	Documentation Concerning the Second Seminole War, Fort Hamer, and the Seminole Deportation, Manatee County, Florida, 1849-1850.	ACI 2013
20867	CRAS, Willow Bend, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2014
22909	Section 106 Review of the Hidden Harbor Emergency Communications Tower, Manatee County	Janus Research 2016
23094	CRAS, Reed Properties Parrish Storage Parcel, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2016
24773	Section 106 Review of the Proposed Hidden Harbor Emergency Communications Tower, Parrish, Manatee County, Florida (Addendum 1)	Janus Research 2017
26974	FCC Form 620 for Trileaf Project 662768 (Fort Hamer Bridge North)	Heller 2020

Green indicates surveys that contain previously tested portions of the current study area. Blue indicates surveys that are adjacent to the current study area.

Several of these surveys included portions of the current Fort Hamer project corridor. During ACI's PD&E study of the Upper Manatee River Road (2001, 2007), Fort Hamer was previously surveyed from its intersection with the Upper Manatee River Road in the south running to US 301 in the north. At the intersection with the Upper Manatee River Road, Fort Hamer Road terminates and becomes a continuation of Upper Manatee River Road running south until it intersects with SR 64. In the final 2007 report of the Upper Manatee River Road PD&E study, Fort Hamer Road was included as an alternative travel route running north-south, along with Rye Road and Golf Course Road. Other previously surveyed portions of Fort Hamer Road include the northern terminus, which was surveyed as part of a PD&E study to improve the connection of Fort Hamer Road to US 301 (ACI 2006). In addition, the north and south portions of Fort Hamer Road, including the Fort Hamer Bridge, were included as part of the project area for an EIS study. Although no archaeological sites were previously identified within the current Fort Hamer Road project, both the Janus Research (1998) and ACI (2001) surveys found artifacts within the current Fort Hamer Road corridor that were suggestive of the Fort Hamer Site. Overall, the surveys that overlap the corridor focused their testing within the ROW and, while there have been other CRAS surveys adjacent to the corridor, many of them are older. Therefore, their testing strategy likely does not meet current standards and some of the previous shovel test locations data were not available, confirming the need for additional testing during this current study. The locations of these previous shovel tests, for which we have the locational data available, can be seen in **Figures 5.1 and 5.2.**

Previous research of Fort Hamer included consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Seminole Tribe of Florida as well as with the Manatee County Historical Society and involved a review of documentation stored at the *Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki* Museum archives in the Big Cypress Creek Reservation, particularly surrounding Fort Hamer's establishment and involvement with Native American forced migration after the Second Seminole War. The results of that research are detailed in *Documentation Concerning the Second Seminole War, Fort Hamer, and the Seminole Deportation, Manatee County, Florida, 1849-1850* (#19791) (ACI 2013).

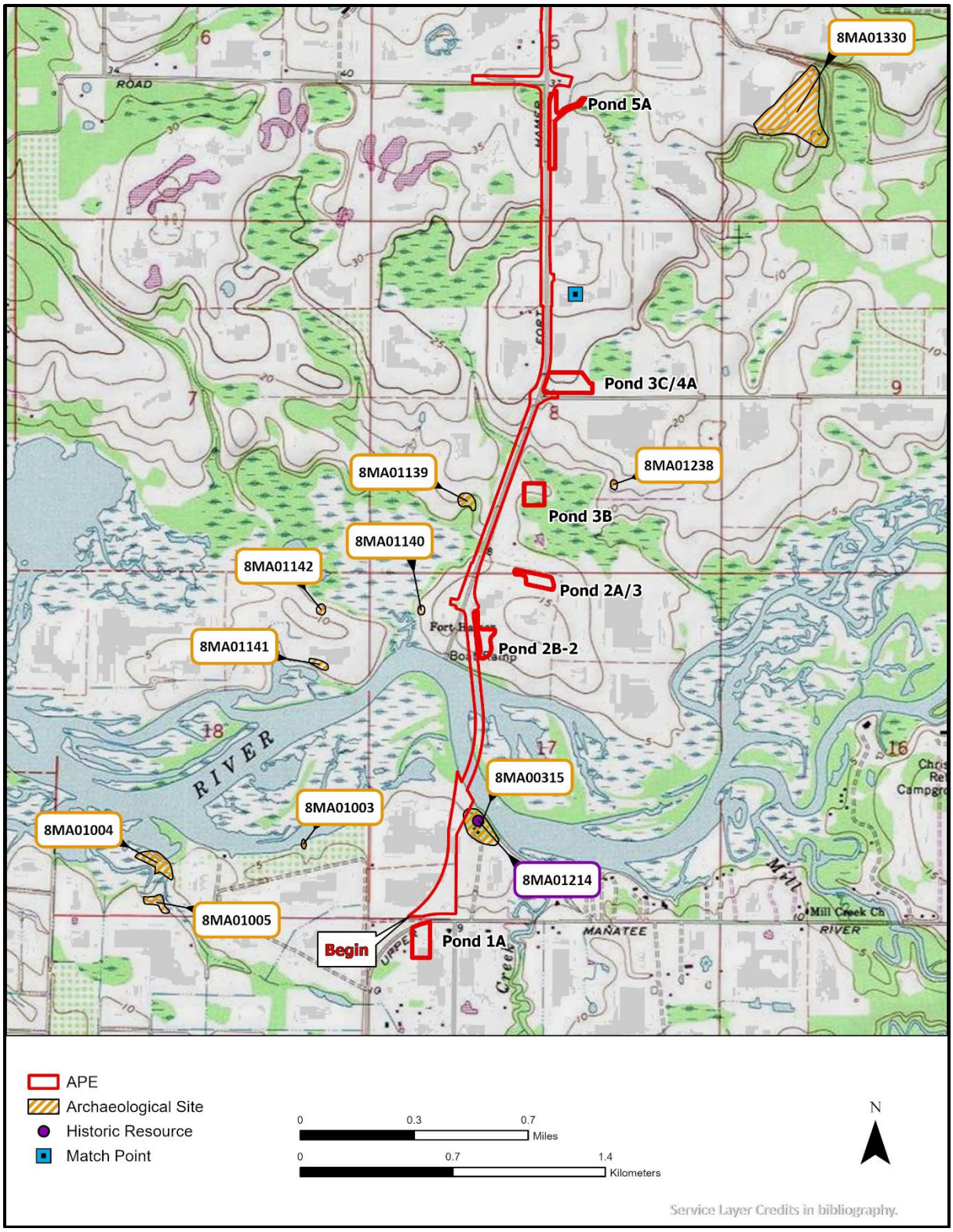

Figure 4.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the of the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

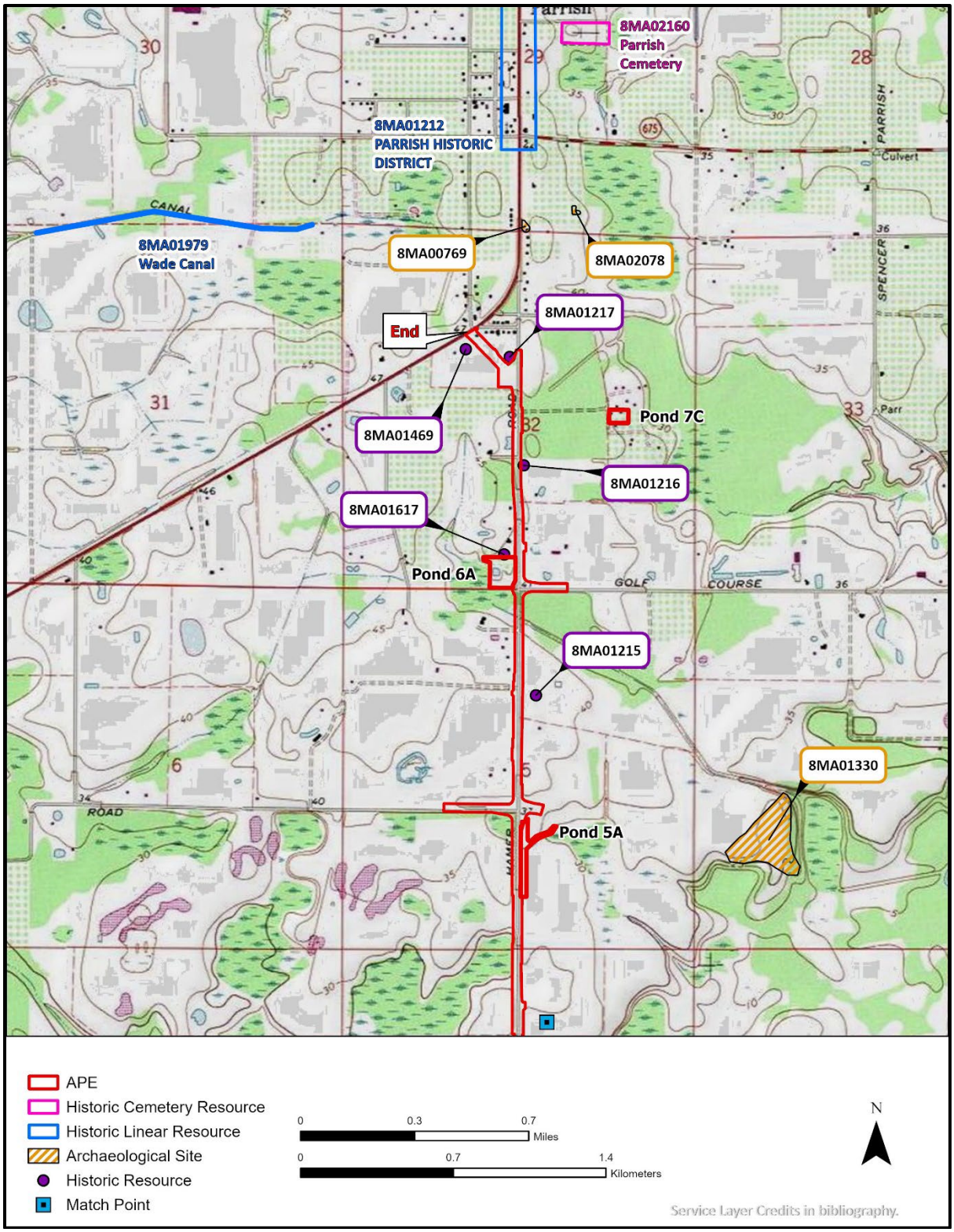

Figure 4.2. Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the of the Fort Hamer Road project corridor and proposed pond sites.

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models and studies (Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Janus Research 1990, 1992, 2004b; Smith et al. 2008; Weisman and Collins 2004) informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the property, as well as their probable environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, pre-Contact populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located on better-drained soils at the upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that this settlement pattern could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tied to water and lithic resources, much more so than is evident during the later periods.

Using these criteria, as well as the ETDM comments (#14536), the archaeological APE was considered to have a low to moderate probability for pre-Contact archaeological sites. However, there are 12 known sites in the area, including two sites in proximity, particularly the NRHP-eligible historic Fort Hamer (8MA00315) Site, which increases the likelihood of historic site discovery. Pre-Contact sites, if found, were expected to be small lithic and/or artifact scatters, like the previously recorded sites within the general area. Historic archaeological sites might be associated with the US and/or Seminole occupation along the river.

4.3 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF database and the NRHP indicated that five previously recorded historic resources (8MA01215, 8MA01216, 8MA01217, 8MA01469, 8MA01617) are located within the APE (**Figures 4.1 and 4.2; Table 4.3**). These include four Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA01215, 8MA01216, 8MA01217, 8MA01469) and one Mixed, Non-Dominant style building (8MA01617), constructed between ca. 1930 and 1951. The resources were most recently surveyed during the *Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I Project, Manatee County, Florida* conducted by Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc. in 2008 (Parks and Younkin 2008; Survey No. 15573). All of the buildings were determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO except for 8MA01617, which has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

Table 4.3. Previously recorded historic resources located within the APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	SHPO Evaluation
8MA01215	4402 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA01216	5432 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA01217	5909 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1951	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA01469	12055 US 301 North	ca. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA01617	5015 Fort Hamer Road / John Lemieux	ca. 1940	Mixed, None Dominant	Not Evaluated

In addition, four previously recorded resources are located within 0.85 miles of the Project Area. These resources include one building (8MA01214), one canal (8MA01979), one historic district (8MA01212), and one cemetery (8MA02160). A ca. 1939 Mediterranean Revival style building (8MA01214) is located immediately adjacent to the APE. The resource was recorded during *A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Upper Manatee River Road from SR 64 to US 301, Manatee County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2001 and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO

(Survey No. 6743). The Wade Canal (8MA01979) is located approximately 0.54 miles northwest of the project area. The canal segment was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Willow Bend, Manatee County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2014 and was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO that same year due to the canal's common design and lack of historic associations (ACI 2014; Survey No. 20867). The Parrish Cemetery (8MA02160) is located approximately 0.86 miles northeast of the project area. The Parrish Cemetery was established in ca. 1876 and has approximately 894 graves with the most recent grave dating to 2019. Burials include White, African American, Hispanic, and other. The cemetery has not been evaluated by the SHPO. The Parrish Historic District (8MA01212) is located approximately half a mile north of the APE. The Parrish Historic District was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 1991. The historic district is considered significant during the period of 1895 to 1929 under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Community Planning & Development and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Parrish Historic District is significant as it is representative of a citrus, farming, and cattle-based agricultural community in Florida. A total of twenty-six contributing resources and fifteen non-contributing resources are located within the Parrish Historic District along US 301 North from Rutland Road to the United States and West Indies Railroad (CSX Railroad) (8MA01381).

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Manatee County Property Appraiser's website data revealed the potential for 12 new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978) within the APE (Hackney 2024). Two culverts, constructed in ca. 1951 and 1973, are located within the Fort Hamer Road APE. These are common examples of post-1945 concrete box and pipe culverts. Per the ordinance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) *Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges* issued in November 2012, these culverts are exempt from individual consideration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Federal Register 2012:68793). As such, the two culverts were not recorded or evaluated as part of this survey. Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the sections where the APE is located (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941).

4.4 Field Methodology

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project APE to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate within property that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to locate any historic properties within the current APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field methods consisted of surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing. Shovel tests were placed at 50 meter (m) offset and 100 to 150 m intervals as well as judgmentally. The north and south portions of the project corridor were avoided due to extensive testing done by previous surveys (refer to **Sub-Section 4.2**). The shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless impeded by impenetrable substrate or

utilities. Some areas were impeded by concrete pavement, which prevented testing. All soil removed was screened through 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of the shovel tests were recorded using the mobile data collection application by Field Maps, with a Samsun S21 cellular device. Field crews were aware that historic artifacts, perhaps displaced due to disturbance of the area, might be present. Following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and setting, all shovel tests were refilled.

During the archaeological survey, ACI often follows a best practices or ideal circumstances pre-plotted testing strategy. ACI employs cellular triangulation and a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receiver for data collection accuracy while using the Field Maps application by ESRI. Research has documented that these systems have an inherent margin of error that is the result of varying distances from cellular towers as well as canopy coverage, but overall data collection falls within 3 to 5 meters of accuracy (Kerski 2013; Yang et al. 2022). When greater accuracy is needed, such as in closer interval testing (<12.5m), smaller testing areas, or other requirements, ACI utilizes a GNSS receiver which can provide up to 7 cm accuracy using location correction protocols. Due to this variation in accuracy field archaeologists also pace to "double-check" distances while conducting the field survey. In addition, archaeologists may shift tests a couple meters from their planned location due to field conditions; significant shifts are noted in the field notes. These factors combined with the scaling of the symbols in the figures needed to show the shovel tests yield results figures that are an accurate representation of the results, but not an exact representation of size/distance/etm.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.5 Inadvertent/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event pre-contact or historic period artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, shell or bone tools, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered or observed during development activities at any time within the project site, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with the staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume

within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan. If human remains are encountered during development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05 FS must be followed, all activities in the vicinity of the discovery must cease and the local Medical Examiner and State Archaeologist should be notified.

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No artifacts were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were utilized. All project-related records, including maps, field notes, photos, and digital data will be housed at ACI in Sarasota (P21078L) unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological Results

Archaeological field survey included ground surface reconnaissance and both systematic and judgmental shovel testing, including the excavation of a total 302 shovel tests (126 during the current survey and 176 during previous surveys), along the project corridor and within the pond areas (**Figures 5.1, 5.2, and Appendix A)**. All 126 new shovel tests were negative. The negative and positive shovel tests are denoted on **Figures 5.1, 5.2, and in Appendix A (**location of information for pond site Alt 3D/4D)**.** Some areas, particularly the north and south ends of the project corridor, were avoided due to previous extensive surveying that sufficiently met testing standards (ACI 20011b, 2006, 2007, 2011; Janus Research 1998a). Shovel tests were placed at 50 m offset and 100 to 150 m intervals as well as judgmentally. All shovel tests were dug to 100 cm unless impeded by impenetrable substrate or utilities. Some areas were impeded by concrete pavement, which prevented testing (see **Section 2.0, Photo 2.12**). Of these 289 shovel tests, 93 fall within the area of the Fort Hamer site (8MA00315). An attempt was made to put a few extra shovel tests in the vicinity of site 8MA00315 but the site itself was inaccessible from the Fort Hamer Road corridor due to a canalized ditch running north to south along the project boundaries as well as a steep slope towards the site (see **Section 2.0, Photos 2.2-2.3**). Thus, no further evidence of site 8MA00315 was recovered.

Stratigraphy varied throughout the corridor and ponds. Stratigraphy was usually disturbed with inconsistent soil color throughout. Tests with potential utilities were terminated before 100 cmbs. Many shovel tests encountered compacted road fill, clay, or a combination of both from 10 to 50 cmbs along the ROW of the project corridor which prevented standard shovel sized test pits (**Photos 5.1-5.5**). Sample stratigraphies throughout the corridor are listed below and pond stratigraphies are detailed in **Table 5.1**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to test all areas of the APE.

- East side, south of Mulholland Road (**Photo 5.1**): compact fill at 10 cmbs which prevented further digging
- West of Williams Elementary School (**Photo 5.2**): 0-50 cmbs gray-brown mottled sand, 50-60 cmbs light gray sand, 60-100 cm wet dark brown sand
- South of Old Tampa Road (**Photo 5.3**): compact sand and fill at 20 cmbs which prevented further digging
- South of Golf Course Road (**Photo 5.4**): 0-10 cmbs gray sand with fill, 10-40 cmbs light brown sandy road fill, 40-50 cmbs dark brown sandy fill, compact fill at 50 cmbs which prevented further digging
- North of Golf Course Road (**Photo 5.5**): compacted road fill at 10 cmbs which prevented further digging

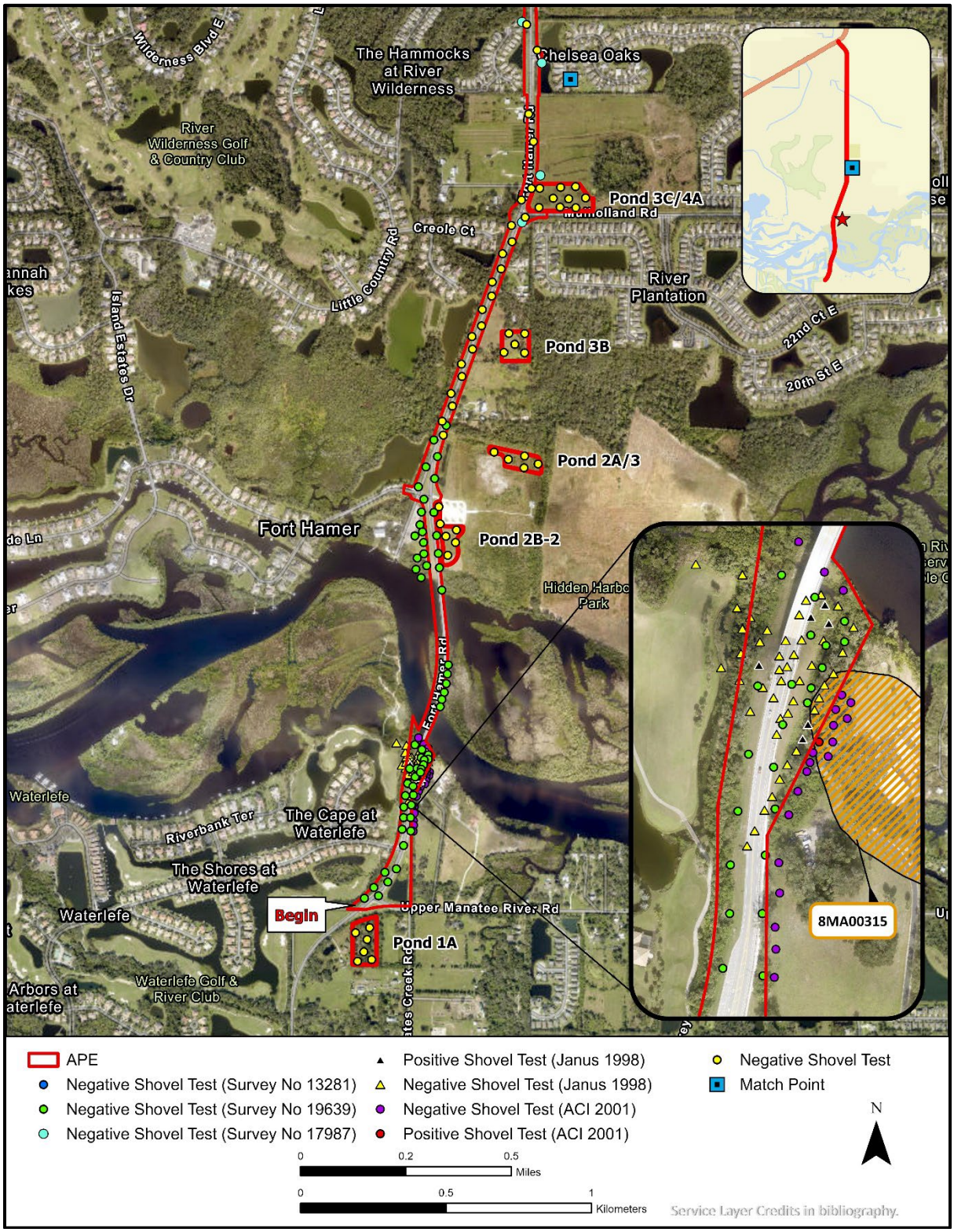

Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests within the APE.

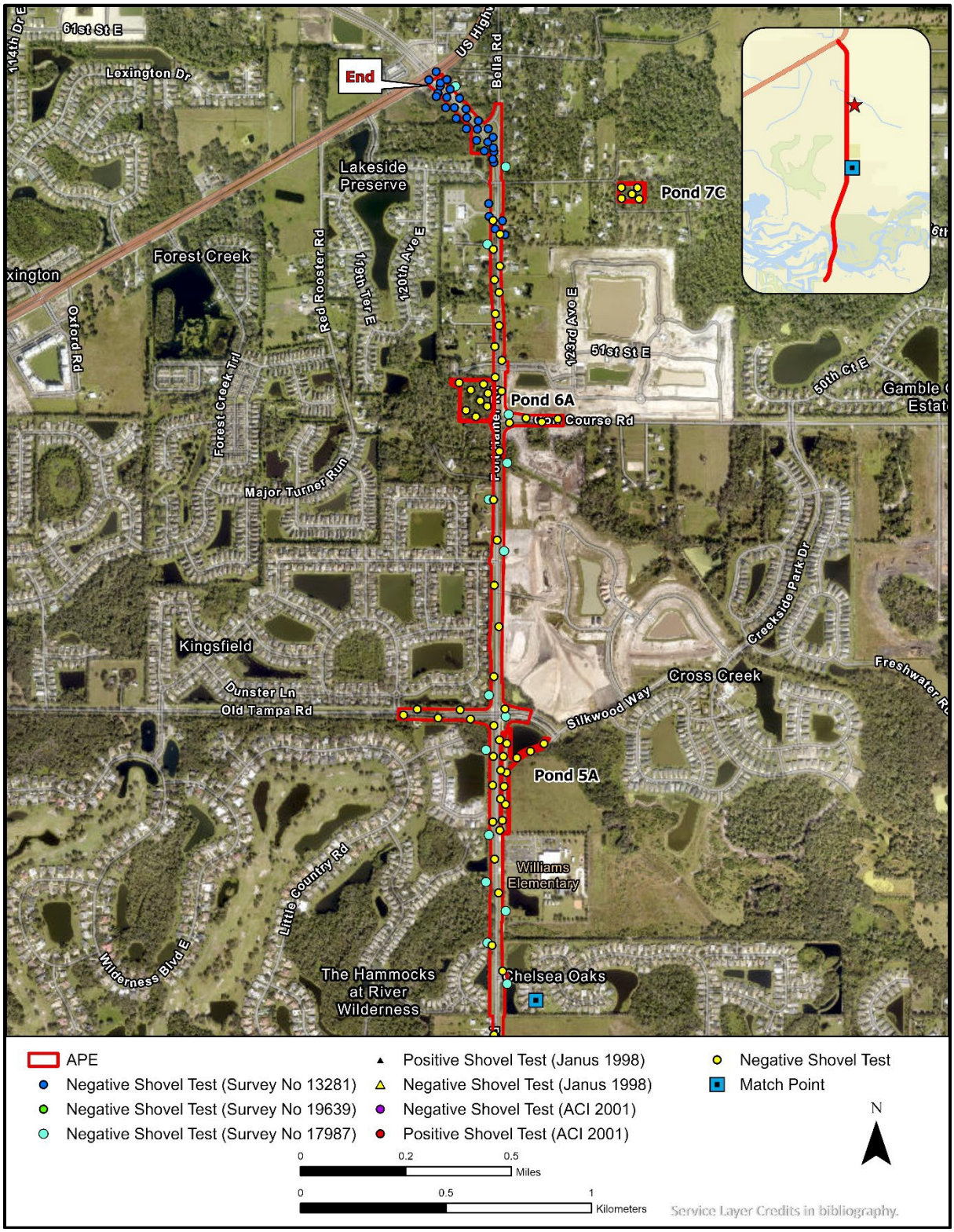

Figure 5.2. Location of the shovel tests within the APE.

Table 5.1. Pond results.

Pond Site	ZAP*	ST #	Stratigraphy
Pond 1A	LPZ	6	0-20 cmbs light gray sand; 20-60 cmbs light brown sand with compact hardpan at bottom (**Photo 5.6**) which prevented further digging
Pond 2B-2	MPZ	6	0-25 cmbs gray sand, 25-60 cmbs very light gray sand, 60-80 cmbs dark brown sand with compact hardpan at bottom (**Photo 5.7**) which prevented further digging
Pond 2A-3	MPZ	5	0-20 cmbs light gray sand; 20-50 cmbs very light gray sand; 50-80 cmbs very dark gray sand, compact hardpan at bottom (**Photo 5.8**) which prevented further digging
Pond 3B	MPZ	5	0-40 cmbs light gray sand; 40-100 cmbs light brown sand (**Photo 5.9**)
Pond 3C/4A	MPZ	9	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-55 cmbs light gray sand with hardpan at 55 cmbs (**Photo 5.10**) which prevented further digging
Pond Alt 3D/4D	LPZ	13	Refer to **Appendix A**
Pond 5A	MPZ	9	0-35 cmbs light brown sand, 35-50 cmbs gray sand, 50-70 cmbs dark gray sand, light brown sand with compact clay at bottom (**Photo 5.11**) which prevented further digging
Pond 6A	MPZ	8	0-40 cmbs gray mottled light brown sand, 40 60 cmbs light gray mottled gray-brown/dark brown sand, compact clay at bottom (**Photo 5.12**) which prevented further digging
Pond 7C	MPZ	5	0-15 cmbs gray-brown sand, 15-30 cmbs gray sand, 30-60 cmbs very light gray; 60-100 mottled orange, black and gray sand (**Photo 5.13**)

Photo 5.1. Stratigraphy from east side of Fort Hamer Road south of Mulholland Road, facing west. Fill prevented further digging.

Photo 5.2. Stratigraphy west of Williams Elementary School, facing north.

Photo 5.3. Stratigraphy south of Old Tampa Road, facing west. Fill prevented further digging.

Photo 5.4. Stratigraphy south of Golf Course Road, facing north. Fill prevented further digging.

Photo 5.5. Stratigraphy north of Golf Course Road, facing east. Compactness of soil and fill prevented further digging.

Photo 5.6. Stratigraphy of Pond 1A, facing north. Hardpan prevented further digging.

Photo 5.7. Stratigraphy of Pond 2B-2, facing north. Hardpan prevented further digging.

Photo 5.8. Stratigraphy of Pond 2A-3, facing north. Hardpan prevented further digging.

Photo 5.9. Stratigraphy of Pond 3B, facing north.

Photo 5.10. Stratigraphy of Pond 3C/4A, facing north, Hardpan prevented further digging.

Photo 5.11. Stratigraphy of Pond 5A, facing north. Compact clay prevented further digging.

Photo 5.12. Stratigraphy of Pond 6A, facing north. Compact clay prevented further digging.

Photo 5.13. Stratigraphy of Pond 7C, facing north.

5.2 Historic/Architectural Results

Background research revealed that five historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8MA01215, 8MA01216, 8MA01217, 8MA01469, 8MA01617). These include four Frame Vernacular style (8MA01215, 8MA01216, 8MA01217, 8MA01469) buildings and one Mixed, None Dominant style (8MA01617) building. All of the buildings were determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO except for one (8MA01617), which has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

The historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 12 historic resources within the APE (**Figures 5.3 and 5.4; Table 5.2**). This includes eight buildings (8MA01216, 8MA01617, 8MA02614 – 8MA02619), constructed between circa (ca.) 1930 and 1976, as well as four linear resources (8MA02610, 8MA02611, 8MA02612, 8MA02613). Of the 12 historic resources, ten were newly identified (8MA02610 – 8MA02619) and two were previously recorded (8MA01216 and 8MA01617). Of the two extant previously recorded historic resources, one (8MA01617) was updated and re-evaluated and one (8MA01216) was not updated because it was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and no changes were observed during the field survey. Furthermore, three previously recorded resources (8MA01215, 8MA01217, 8MA01469) were confirmed as demolished during the field survey.

All 12 historic resources identified within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8MA01216 and 8MA01617, 8MA02610 – 8MA02619). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural style that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with

persons or events. The four linear resources (8MA02610, 8MA02611, 8MA02612, 8MA02613) include two common two-lane roadways, Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) and Old Tampa Road (8MA02611), and two common examples of drainage canals found throughout Florida (8MA02612 and 8MA02613). The linear resources lack specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate them from other similar roads and canals and have been altered over the years. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. A new FMSF form was prepared for the 10 newly identified resources, and an updated FMSF form was prepared for the one previously recorded resource. Of the 12 extant historic resources, one (8MA02614) is located adjacent to Pond 1A and one (8MA01617) is adjacent to Pond 6A.

Below are general descriptions and photographs of the historic resources identified within the APE. FMSF forms were completed for the 10 newly identified historic resources and an updated FMSF was completed for the previously recorded resource and are provided in **Appendix B**. In addition, a letter was prepared for the three demolished buildings and is contained in **Appendix C**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5.2. Newly identified and previously recorded historic resources within the historic APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8MA02614	11108 Upper Manatee River Road	ca. 1976	Ranch	Ineligible
8MA02610	Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1836	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8MA02611	Old Tampa Road	ca. 1846	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8MA01215	4402 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02612	Unnamed Canal	ca. 1973	Linear Resource	Ineligible
*8MA01617	5015 Fort Hamer Road / John Lemieux	ca. 1940	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02615	5204 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02616	5203 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02617	5227 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1961	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02618	5428 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA01216	5432 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02619	5517 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02613	Britt Road Canal	ca. 1951	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8MA01217	5909 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1951	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA01469	12055 US 301 North	ca. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible

*denotes resources updated as part of this survey. The red text indicates a demolished resource, and the green highlight indicates previously recorded resources already evaluated by the SHPO.

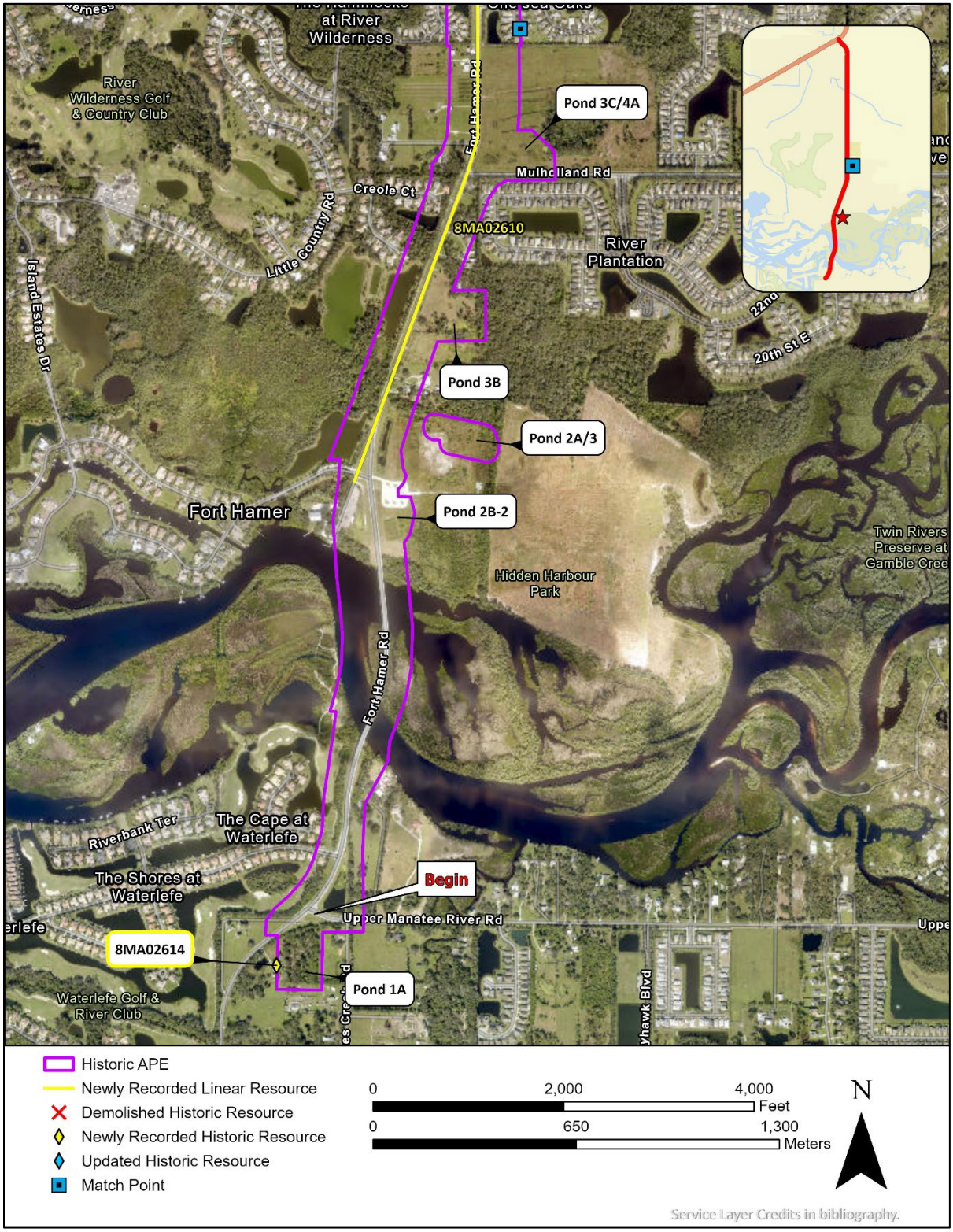

Figure 5.3. Location of historic resources within the APE.

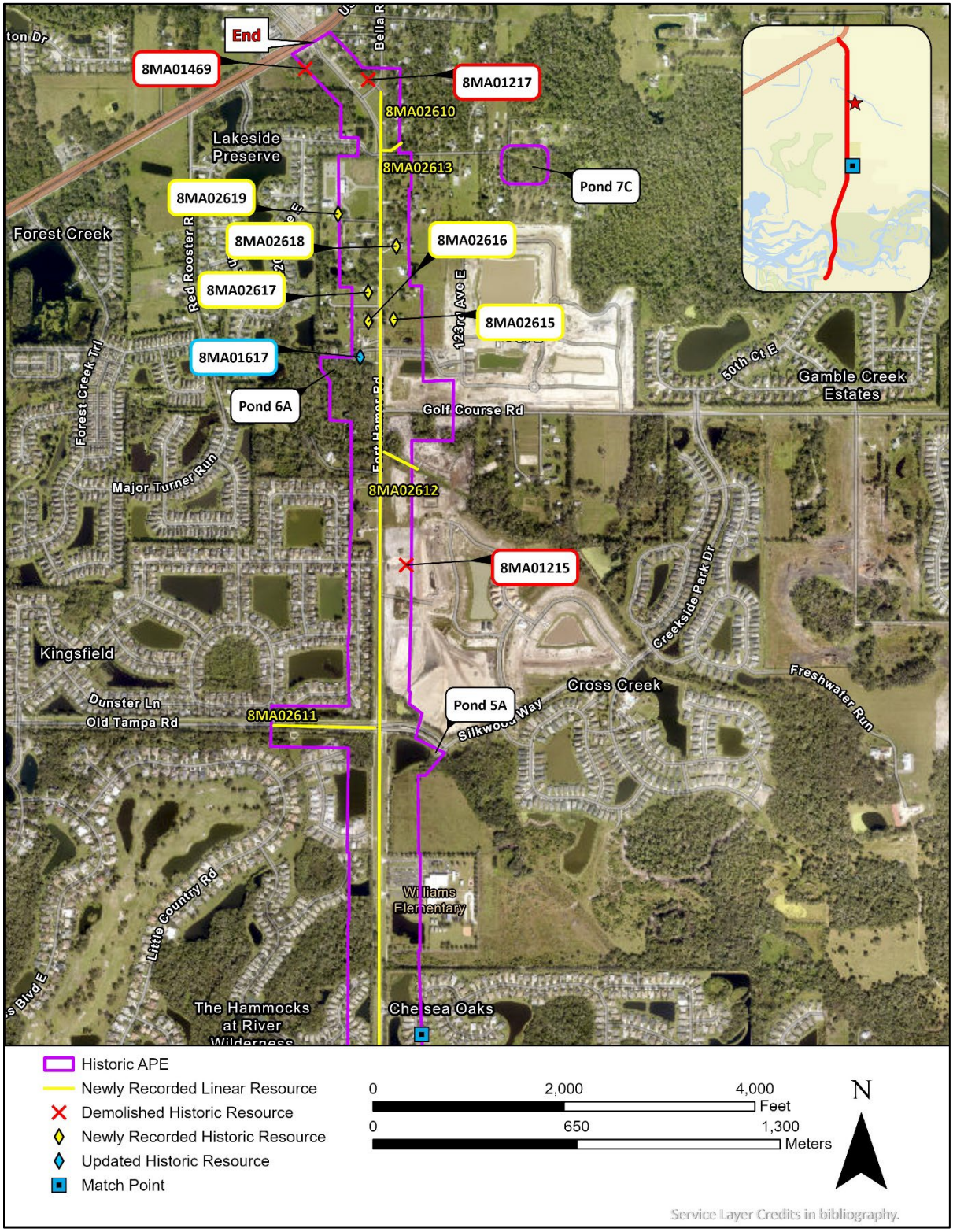

Figure 5.4. Location of historic resources within the APE.

Ineligible Historic Resources

There are 12 ineligible historic resources located within the APE. This total includes eight buildings and four linear resources. The architectural styles represented include five (5) Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA01617, 8MA02615, 8MA02616, 8MA02618, 8MA02619), two (2) Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA01216 and 8MA02617), and one (1) Ranch style building (8MA02614). In general, the historic resources are associated with the residential development of the Parrish area in Manatee County between 1930 – 1976. The buildings are common examples of their respective style that have been altered and the linear resources are of common design and construction that lack unique design features and characteristics. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. The proposed work being conducted within the APE at these locations includes widening of the existing roadway from two lanes to four lanes with curbs, gutters, and sidewalks anticipated along with close-drainage ponds. Four ineligible resources will be impacted by the proposed road widening (8MA02612, 8MA02615, 8MA02617, 8MA02619) and includes ROW acquisition that is proposed along Fort Hamer Road.

Masonry Vernacular Style Buildings

A total of five historic resources (8MA01617, 8MA02615, 8MA02616, 8MA02618, 8MA02619) within the APE are of the Masonry Vernacular style and were constructed between ca. 1940 and 1974 (**Photos 5.14 through 5.18**). Within the APE, these resources are single-family residences. Masonry Vernacular style buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament.

Photo 5.14. 5015 Fort Hamer Road (8MA01617), looking west.

Photo 5.15. 5204 Fort Hamer Road (8MA02615), looking east.

Photo 5.16. 5203 Fort Hamer Road (8MA02616), looking west.

Photo 5.17. 5428 Fort Hamer Road (8MA02618), looking east.

Photo 5.18. 5517 Fort Hamer Road (8MA02619), looking west.

8MA01617: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5015 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1940 and is located immediately adjacent to Pond 6A (**Photo 5.14**). The resource was originally recorded as "Mixed, None Dominant" for the style; however, the FMSF form was updated as Masonry Vernacular to more accurately represent the resource. The one-story irregular plan building rests on a continuous foundation with poured concrete footers and has a masonry structural system clad in stucco. The hip roof is covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is located on the east elevation through a set of double vinyl doors with paneling. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, two-pane vinyl and metal sliding units, some with a semi-circle transom. Distinguishing architectural features include closed eaves with moderate overhang, skylights, and window and door trim. Alterations include replacement roofing material, doors, and windows. Additions include the south elevation, added ca. 2004, and the north elevation attached garage, added ca. 2010. There is a non-historic pool, building, and barn west of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA01617 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

8MA02615: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5204 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1958 (**Photo 5.15**). The one-story irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The hip roof is covered in composition shingles and the ca. 1977 double carport addition has a flat roof sheathed in a built-up membrane. The main entryway is located on the west elevation through a single vinyl door with paneling and a central oval light within an incised porch beneath the principal roof, accessed by two

archways. Visible windows include a mixture of an individual, two-over-two metal single-hung sash unit and paired, two-over-two and four-over-four metal sing-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include closed eaves with moderate overhang, archways, concrete sills, and faux shutters. Alterations include replacement roofing material, doors, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02615 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

8MA02616: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5203 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1970 (**Photo 5.16**). The one-story irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The side gable roof is covered in composition shingles and the shed roof is covered in composition roll. The main entryway is located on the east elevation through a single wood door with paneling within an open porch with three wood supports and wood railing beneath a shed roof. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, eight-over-eight vinyl single-hung sash units, one with a five-light transom; and individual, three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include quoins, closed eaves with moderate overhang, gable vents, and window and door trim. Alterations include replacement roofing material, doors, and windows. There is a non-historic shed west of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02616 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

8MA02618: The Masonry Vernacular style school at 5428 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1974 as a private residence (**Photo 5.17**). The one-story irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The hip roof is covered in 3V crimp sheet metal and the shed roof is covered in corrugated metal. The main entryway is located on the west elevation through double vinyl doors with full-view glass lights within an incised porch with two archways beneath the principal roof. There is an open screened porch on the east elevation beneath a separate shed roof. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include closed eaves with moderate overhang, concrete sills, faux shutters, archways, and window and door trim. Alterations include replacement roofing material, doors, and windows. The east elevation addition was constructed in the 1980s. There is a carport to the north of the building and a pool and barn to the east. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02618 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

8MA02619: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5517 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1965 as a private residence (**Photo 5.18**). The one-story irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system with painted concrete block walls partially clad in artstone and the gable ends are clad in wood siding. There is a concrete block chimney in the center of the roof ridge. The side gable roof is covered in composition shingles and the shed roof is sheathed in a built-up membrane. The main entryway is located on the east elevation through a single door with paneling within an open porch beneath an extended roof. Visible windows include individual, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include closed eaves with moderate overhang, concrete sills, artstone, and gable vents. Alterations include replacement roofing material, doors, and windows and the carport on the east elevation was enclosed ca. 2020. There is a shed west of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural

features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02619 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Frame Vernacular Style Buildings

A total of two historic resources (8MA01216 and 8MA02617) within the APE are of the Frame Vernacular style and were constructed ca. 1930 to 1961, respectively (**Photos 5.19 and 5.20**). The resources represented in this style are single-family residences. Frame Vernacular style buildings are simple structures built with available local materials and boasting little ornamentation (McAlester 2013). They are often built by developers, contractors, master carpenters, or the building's occupants. These buildings are decidedly practical structures.

Photo 5.19. 5432 Fort Hamer Road (8MA01216), looking southeast.

Photo 5.20. 5227 Fort Hamer Road (8MA02617), looking southwest.

8MA01216: The Frame Vernacular style building at 5432 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1930 (**Photo 5.19**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered with vinyl siding. The hip roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual, six-over-six metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and shutters. The resource was not updated during this survey as no changes were observed since the resource was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

8MA02617: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5227 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1961 (**Photo 5.20**). The one-story irregular plan building rests on a pier foundation obscured by latticework and has a wood frame structural system clad in wood and vinyl siding. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles and the shed roof is covered in corrugated metal. The main entryway is located on the north elevation through a single vinyl door with a nine-pane light and concrete stoop. There is an open screened porch on the west elevation beneath a separate shed roof. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, two-over-two metal single-hung sash units and individual, two- and three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include closed eaves with moderate overhang, gable vents, and window trim. Alterations include replacement roofing material. The west elevation porch was constructed ca. 1977. There are two non-historic sheds to the west and one historic shed northwest of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02617 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Ranch Style Buildings

One historic resource (8MA02614) within the APE is of the Ranch style and was constructed in ca. 1976 (**Photo 5.21**). This is a residential building. The style, which gained popularity after World War II, features low-slung elongated buildings with a low-pitched roof and large windows (McAlester and McAlester 2013).

Photo 5.21. 11108 Upper Manatee River Road (8MA02614), looking east.

8MA02614: The Ranch style residence at 11108 Upper Manatee River Road was constructed ca. 1976 and is located immediately adjacent to Pond 1A (**Photo 5.21**). The one-story irregular plan building has a concrete slab foundation with a brick structural system and brick walls and the gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The intersecting gable roof is covered in composition shingles. There is a brick chimney on the north end of the roof ridge. The main entryway is located on the west elevation through a single door within a partial-width open porch with a metal railing beneath an extended roof. An integrated carport is located on the south side of the west elevation beneath a gable roof. Visible windows include a mixture of paired, twelve-light vinyl fixed units and individual, six-over-six metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include closed eaves with moderate overhang, an integrated carport, gable cents, brick sills, and faux shutters. Alterations include the roofing materials. There is an outbuilding south of the building. Overall, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02614 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Linear Resources

Four newly identified linear resources (8MA02610, 8MA02611, 8MA02612, 8MA02613) are located within the APE, including two roads (8MA02610 and 8MA02611) and two drainage canals (8MA02612 and 8MA02613) (**Photos 5.22 through 5.25**).

Photo 5.22. Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610), looking south.

Photo 5.23. Old Tampa Road (8MA02611), looking east.

8MA02610: The segment of Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) within the APE is located in Sections 5, 8, and 17 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East and Section 32 of Township 33 South, Range 19 East (USGS 1944). The segment runs for approximately 2.81 miles north/south from Bella Road to Rive Isle Run. It is a two-lane undivided roadway with seventeen turn lanes throughout (**Photo 5.22**). In the southern portion for around 320-ft, the road splits and a two-way segment continues southeast, and a one-way southbound segment continues south with a grass-covered section of land between the two segments. There is a paved shoulder approximately 4-ft wide on either side of the road. The immediate surroundings were originally undeveloped land and now consist mainly of residential subdivisions. The route was originally a dirt trail which came into use ca. 1836 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1909). The road experience little change until the 1970s when the road north present-day Old Tampa Road was paved (FDOT 1977). The segment south of Old Tampa Road was reconstructed ca. 1990 (The Bradenton Herald 1990). The road remained largely unaltered until the early 2000s when development in the area created the necessity for turn lanes and road widening. In 2014 the road was diverted to the west and the northern 330-ft of the original alignment was reconstructed and now no longer connects to Fort Hamer Road. In 2016 the southern portion of the road was diverted east and the original two-lane road became one-way (Google Earth 2024). The segment of road within the APE is a common roadway found throughout Manatee County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. It has been significantly altered over the years and the alterations are not historic. As such, the segment of 8MA02610 within the APE does not appear individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of Fort Hamer Road throughout Manatee County was beyond the scope of this project. As such, following the guidance of the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* provided by the FDHR, there is insufficient information to evaluate the linear resource as a whole (FDHR 2022).

8MA02611: The segment of Old Tampa Road (8MA02611) within the APE is located in Section 5 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East (USGS 1944). The segment runs for approximately 0.20 miles west from the intersection of Fort Hamer Road and Old Tampa Road. It is a two-lane divided roadway with a grass covered median for 0.10 miles on the western end and comes together as an undivided roadway for an additional 0.10 miles (**Photo 5.23**). There is a paved shoulder approximately 4-ft wide on either side of the road. There is an 11-ft wide crosswalk at the eastern end that is approximately 95-ft long. The immediate surroundings were originally undeveloped land and now consist of residential subdivisions. The route was originally a dirt road constructed circa (ca.) 1846 that connected Turman's Landing on the Manatee River to Tampa (Robinson 1928). It fell out of use as a major roadway after the construction of US 301. Aerials show that the road experienced little change between 1951 and 1994 (FDOT 1977, 1994; USDA 1951, 1957). The roadway on the western side of the segment was widened ca. 1998 from approximately 24-ft to 43-ft due to the construction of a subdivision north of the road. Around 2004 a right turn lane was put in at the intersection of Fort Hamer

Road. By 2008 the road nearest the intersection had been reconstructed and divided, with one eastbound lane on the north side of the median and a westbound lane with a left turn lane, bike lane, and right turn lane south of the median (Google Earth 2024). The segment of road within the APE is a common roadway found throughout Manatee County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. It has been significantly altered over the years and the alterations are not historic. As such, the segment of 8MA02611 within the APE does not appear individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of Old Tampa Road throughout Manatee County was beyond the scope of this project. As such, following the guidance of the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* provided by the FDHR, there is insufficient information to evaluate the linear resource as a whole (FDHR 2022).

Photo 5.24. Unnamed Canal (8MA02612), looking southeast.

Photo 5.25. Britt Road Canal (8MA02613), looking east.

8MA02612: The unnamed canal segment within the APE is located in Section 5 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East (USGS 1944). In its entirety, the canal runs southeast 0.93 miles from Fort Hamer Road to a wetland area. The segment of the canal within the APE runs southeast for roughly 392-ft starting at Fort Hamer Road. It is approximately 16-ft wide, is overgrown with vegetation, and is not navigable (**Photo 5.24**). The canal was dredged ca. 1973 to promote drainage in the area. Overall, the linear resource within the APE is a common example of early twentieth century drainage efforts throughout Florida. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02612 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

8MA02613: The Britt Road Canal segment within the APE is located in Section 32 of Township 33 South, Range 19 East (USGS 1944). In its entirety, the canal runs northeast 0.34 miles from the corner of Fort Hamer Road and Britt Road to a wetland area. The segment of the canal within the APE runs northeast for roughly 360-ft starting at the west end of Britt Road. It is approximately 7-ft wide, has earthen banks around 7-ft high that are overgrown with vegetation, and is not navigable (**Photo 5.25**). The canal was dredged before 1951 to promote drainage of a citrus grove that was formerly located west of Fort Hamer Road. Overall, the linear resource within the APE is a common example of early twentieth century drainage efforts throughout Florida. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02613 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Non-accessible Resources

In addition to the 18 historic resources identified within the APE, the Manatee County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field

survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the ROW. The two buildings located at 12310 Britt Road were constructed in ca. 1973 and 1977. The buildings are located down a private driveway and are blocked by trees (**Figure 5.5**). Based on available information, these resources are probably typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resources are unknown. The two buildings are located within 80-ft adjacent to Pond 7C. The buildings are positioned away from the proposed pond and the rear of the buildings are blocked by dense vegetation. No ROW acquisition is proposed for this property.

Figure 5.5. Inaccessible ca. 1973 and 1977 buildings located at 12310 Britt Road. The yellow boundary depicts the proposed new ROW along Fort Hamer Road. Pond 7C is indicated by the blue rectangle.

5.3 Effects Evaluation

Since the segments of the two newly identified linear resources, Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) and Old Tampa Road (8MA02611), extend beyond the APE, there is insufficient information to evaluate the linear resources as a whole. Following the guidelines from the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* provided by the FDHR, in the absence of a clear NRHP determination for the whole resource, FDOT, District One, has applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36 CFR Part 800.5). The segment of Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) within the APE is a two-lane undivided roadway with turn lanes throughout runs that extends approximately 2.81 miles north-south from Bella Road to Rive Isle Run. The route was originally a dirt trail, but in the 1970s part of the road was paved and in ca. 1990 other portions were reconstructed. When development started in the area in the early 2000s, the road was further altered with road widening to create turn lanes. In 2014, the northern 330-ft of the original

alignment was reconstructed and no longer connects to Fort Hamer Road and in 2016, the southern portion of the road was diverted east and the original two-lane road became one-way. The segment of Old Tampa Road (8MA02611) within the APE is a two-lane roadway that runs for approximately 0.20 miles west from the intersection of Fort Hamer Road and Old Tampa Road. The route was originally a dirt road that fell out of use as a major roadway after the construction of US 301. Part of the roadway was widened ca. 1998 due to the construction of a subdivision north of the road. In 2007, the original road at the intersection of Fort Hamer Road was removed and reconstructed to align with the new subdivision entrance on the east side of Fort Hamer Road. Due to the previous non-historic alterations over the years and road realignments located within the APE, the Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) and Old Tampa Road (8MA02611), no longer retain historic integrity. Therefore, the two newly recorded linear resources located within the project APE do not appear individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. The two newly identified linear resources are located within the footprint of the proposed project; therefore, they would be directly impacted by the project's proposed road widening. However, the proposed project impacts to these two newly recorded linear resources would not change the overall integrity and characteristics of the larger linear resource. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT, District One, that the proposed project will have *no adverse effect* to the overall Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) and Old Tampa Road (8MA02611).

5.4 Conclusions

Based on the background research and results from the archaeological investigations, including excavation of a total 302 shovel tests (126 during the current survey and 176 during previous surveys), no pre-Contact or historical archaeological sites which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were found within the APE. No evidence of site 8MA00315 was found, likely a result of disturbance due to present development activities. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, 12 historic resources were identified within the APE. This includes eight buildings (8MA01216, 8MA01617, 8MA02614 – 8MA02619), and four linear resources (8MA02610, 8MA02611, 8MA02612, 8MA02613). Furthermore, three previously recorded resources (8MA01215, 8MA01217, 8MA01469) were found to be demolished since last recordation. Of the 12 historic resources identified within the APE, all appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Overall, the buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the four linear resources include two common two-lane roadways (8MA02610 and 8MA02611) found throughout Manatee County, without historic paving or markers, and two common examples of drainage canals found throughout Florida (8MA02612 and 8MA02613). In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

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APPENDIX A
Pond Site Memo for Alt 3D/4D

FORT HAMER ROAD EXPANSION
FROM UPPER MANATEE RIVER ROAD TO US 301
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
Manatee County Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Nos.: 6054767 & 6054768
Pond Site Alt 3D/4D

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) completed background research and field survey of one pond site, Alt 3D/4D, that was added after completion of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) report. The pond site is located at 12750 Mulholland Road, east of US 301 and north of Mullholand Road, in Manatee County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The pond site was considered to have a low to moderate archaeological probability.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND BACKGROUND

The pond site is on an elevation of 5-10 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl), is vacant, and surrounded by residential development (**Figure 2**). There is a wetland occupying most of the north portion of the pond site (**Photo 1**) and a large sand pile consisting of fill material, pvc pipes, and rotting vegetation (**Photo 2**) in the center of the property. Bordering the wetland is a mix of shrubs, Brazilian pepper, saw palmetto, oaks, and pines and the remainder of the property contained and various weeds and grasses (**Photo 3**). Soils within the pond site are all poorly drained (**Table 1, Figure 3**).

Figure 1. Soil types within the APE.

Soil Type, % slopes	Drainage	Setting
Delray complex	Very poor	Flats and in sloughs that are moderately broad, low, and grassy
EauGallie-EauGallie Wet, fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Broad areas of flatwoods
Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta association	Very poor	Small to large shallow grassy ponds mainly in the central and eastern parts of the county

The background research revealed that no historic or pre-Contact period archaeological sites are within or adjacent to the pond site. In addition, there are no previously recorded historic resources present within the pond site. No previous cultural resource assessments have been conducted within the pond site. A detailed background is found in the body of the CRAS report.

Photo 1. Looking north at wetland in north portion of pond site.

Photo 2. Looking east at sand pile in center of property.

Photo 3. Looking west at grassy vegetation.

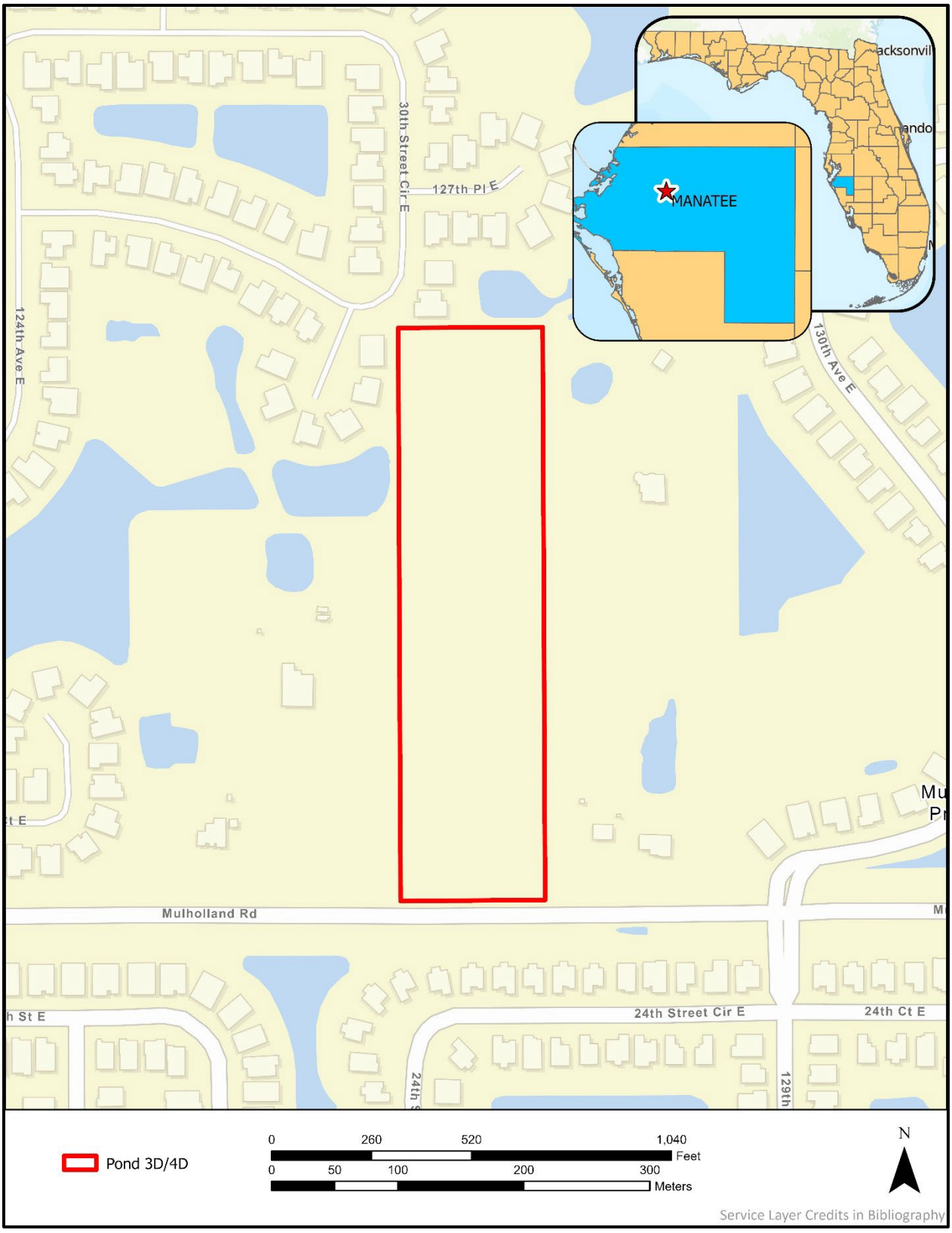

Figure 1. Location of pond site Alt 3D/4D.

Figure 2. Environmental setting of pond site Alt 3D/4D.

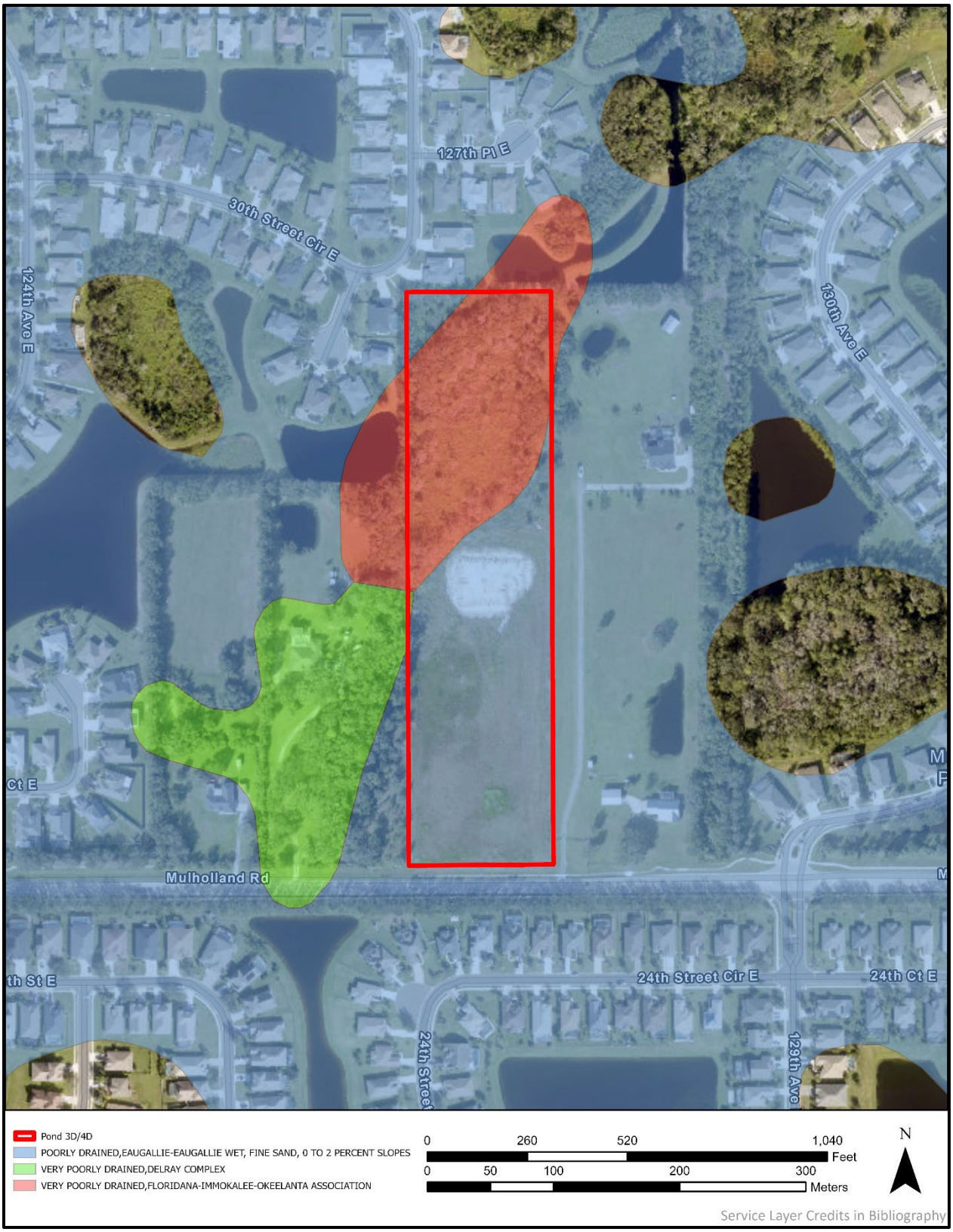

Figure 3. Soil types within pond site Alt 3D/4D.

3.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological field survey included ground surface reconnaissance and both systematic and judgmental shovel testing, including the excavation of a total 13 shovel tests within the pond area. Shovel tests were dug to 100 centimeters (cm) and measured 50 cm in width. Testing was conducted at a 50 meter (m) interval along the elevated area south of the wetland; the remainder of the shovel tests were placed judgmentally (**Figure 4)**. The general stratigraphy of the soil consisted of 0-20 cm of medium grey sand, 20-50 cm of light grey sand, 50-60 cm of dark brown sand, and 60-100 cm of a mottled medium and dark brown sand with water at 80 cm. All were negative.

Historic/architectural field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. As a result of the historic field survey, no historic properties (50 years of age or older) were found within the pond site. This is in keeping with the background research.

Based on the background research and results from the archaeological and historic field investigations, no pre-Contact or historical archaeological sites or historic resources, which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were found within the pond. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

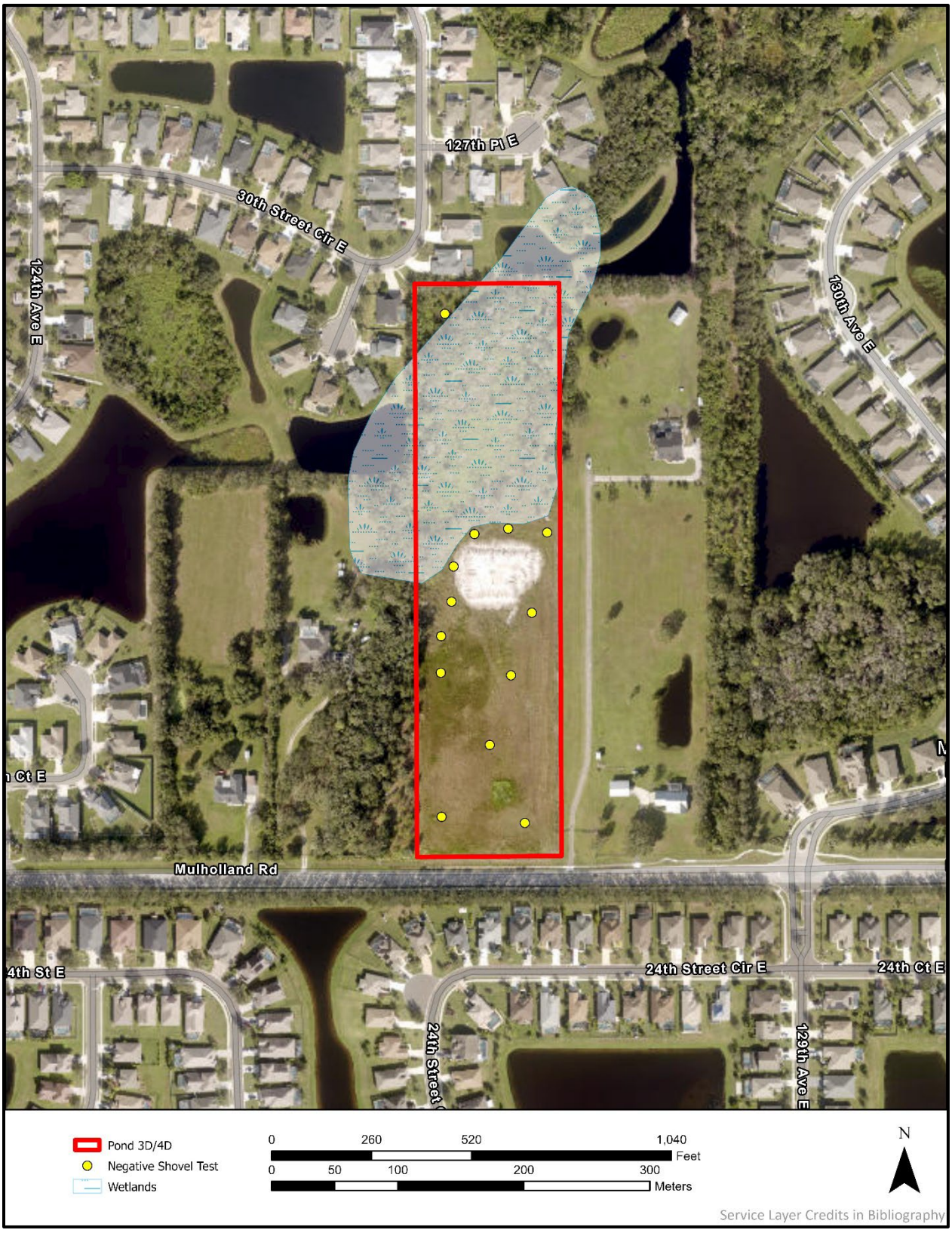

Figure 4. Approximate location of shovel tests.

APPENDIX B
Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA01617
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-2-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5015 Fort Hamer Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5015		Fort Hamer	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Across from Wildcat Boulevard
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 33S — Range 19E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 489710053 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 359210 — Northing 3049167
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1940 — To (year): unk
Current Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use Wedding Venue — From (year): 2014 — To (year): CURR
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature roof, windows, doors
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature N and S ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

AQA Fidu Inc CURR Boris Levin 2009-2021 Marcy Lemieux 2002-2009 Roy A Pope 1999-2002 Roy C Pope 1986-1999 Theodore Hargis unk-1986

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Sliding, vinyl and metal, individual, 2 pane with semi-circle transom;

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, skylights, window and door trim

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Non-historic building, barn, and pool west of building

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA01617

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: double vinyl doors with paneling

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular building was constructed ca. 1940. There is an attached garage on the south elevation that was added ca. 2010. The south elevation was added ca. 2004.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☒building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P1078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

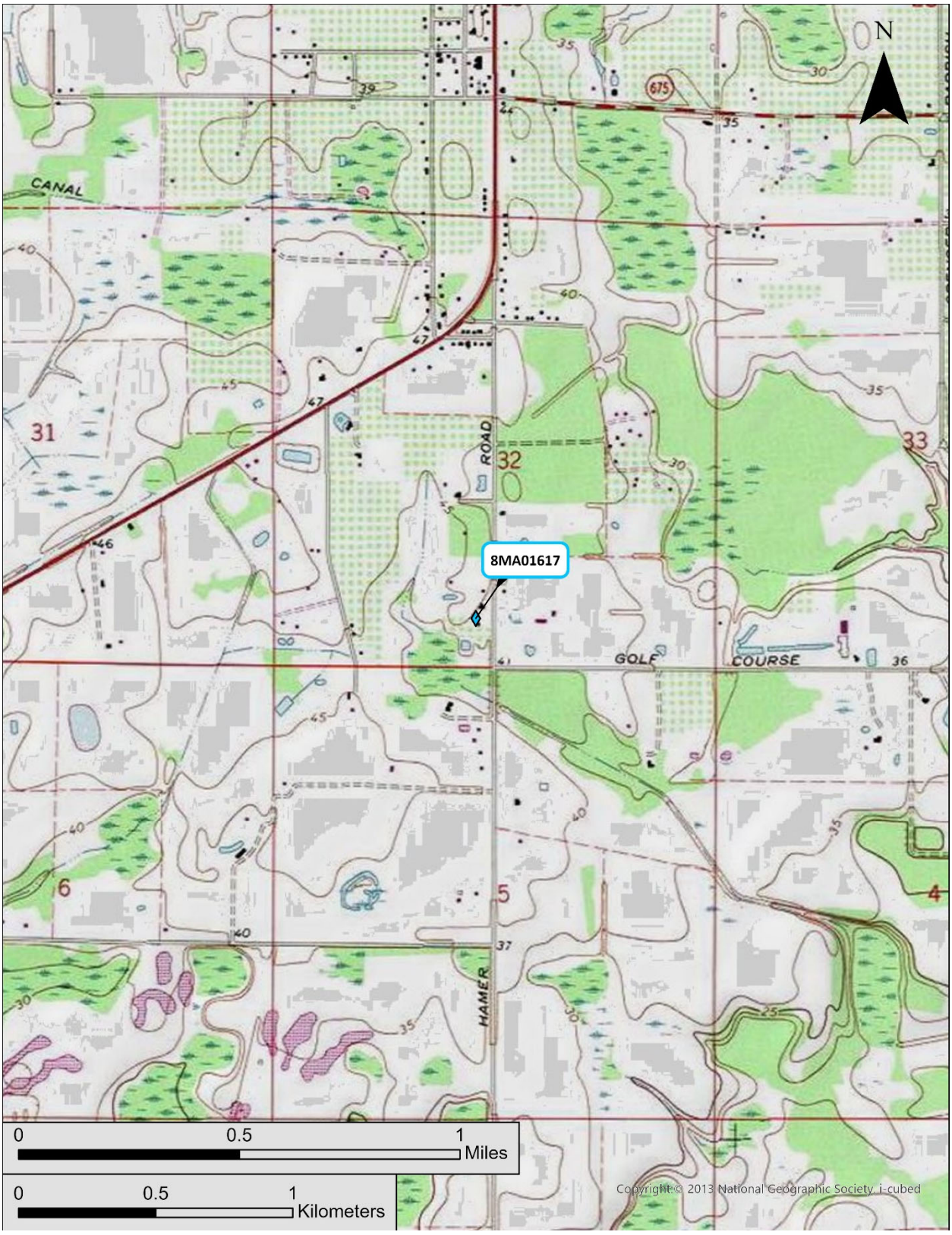
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒Original
☐Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 MA02610
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-3-2024
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Fort Hamer Road **Multiple Listing [DHR only]** _____
Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County **FMSF Survey #** _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☒road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☒county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Manatee
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) **Township** 33S **Range** 19E **Section** 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE **Irregular-name:** _____
2) **Township** 34S **Range** 19E **Section** 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) **Township** 34S **Range** 19E **Section** 8 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) **Township** 34S **Range** 19E **Section** 17 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PARRISH **USGS Date** 1944
2) Name _____ **USGS Date** _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Segment within the APE runs north/south for approximately 2.81 miles from Bella Road to just past Rive Isle Run.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA02610

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1836 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. American 1821-present 3. _____
2. American-19th century 1821-1899 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT APLUS aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The segment of Fort Hamer Road (8MA02610) within the APE is located in Sections 5, 8, and 17 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East and Section 32 of Township 33 South, Range 19 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1944). The segment runs for approximately 2.81 miles north/south from Bella Road to Rive Isle Run. It is a two-lane undivided roadway with seventeen turn lanes throughout. In the southern portion for around 320-ft, the road splits and a two-way segment continues southeast, and a one-way southbound segment continues south with a grass-covered section of land between the two segments. There is a paved shoulder approximately 4-ft wide on either side of the road. The immediate surroundings were originally undeveloped land and now consist mainly of residential subdivisions.

The route was originally a dirt trail which came into use ca. 1836 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1909). The road experience little change until the 1970s when the road north present-day Old Tampa Road was paved (Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT] 1977). The segment south of Old Tampa Road was reconstructed ca. 1990 (The Bradenton Herald 1990). The road remained largely unaltered until the early 2000s when development in the area created the necessity for turn lanes and road widening. In 2014 the road was diverted to the west and the northern 330-ft of the original alignment was reconstructed and now no longer connects to Fort Hamer Road. In 2016 the southern portion of the road was diverted east and the original two-lane road became one-way (Google Earth 2024).

The segment of road within the APE is a common roadway found throughout Manatee County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. It has been significantly altered over the years and the alterations are not historic. As such, the segment of 8MA02610 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of an historic district. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of Fort Hamer Road throughout Manatee County was beyond the scope of this project. As such, following the guidance of the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* provided by the FDHR, there is insufficient information to evaluate the linear resource as a whole (FDHR 2022).

REFERENCES

The Bradenton Herald
1990 "Roads Projects." *The Bradenton Herald*, March 17, 1990. Accessed April 6, 2024. https://www.newspapers.com/image/718945256/?match=1&terms=%22Fort%20Hamer%20Road%22

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
1977 Aerial Photograph. 12-20-1977, PD-2179-11-14. Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS). Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.

Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR)
2022 Historic Linear Resource Guide – Guidance for addressing historic linear resources associated with projects processed under the Programmatic Agreement. FDHR, Tallahassee.

Google Earth
2024 Google Earth Imagery.

Tampa Morning Tribune
1901 "Early Settlement and Development of Wauchula." *Tampa Morning Tribune*, January 10, 1909. Accessed May 6, 2024. https://www.newspapers.com/image/326184845/?match=1&terms=%22Fort%20Hamer%22

CONTINUATION SHEET

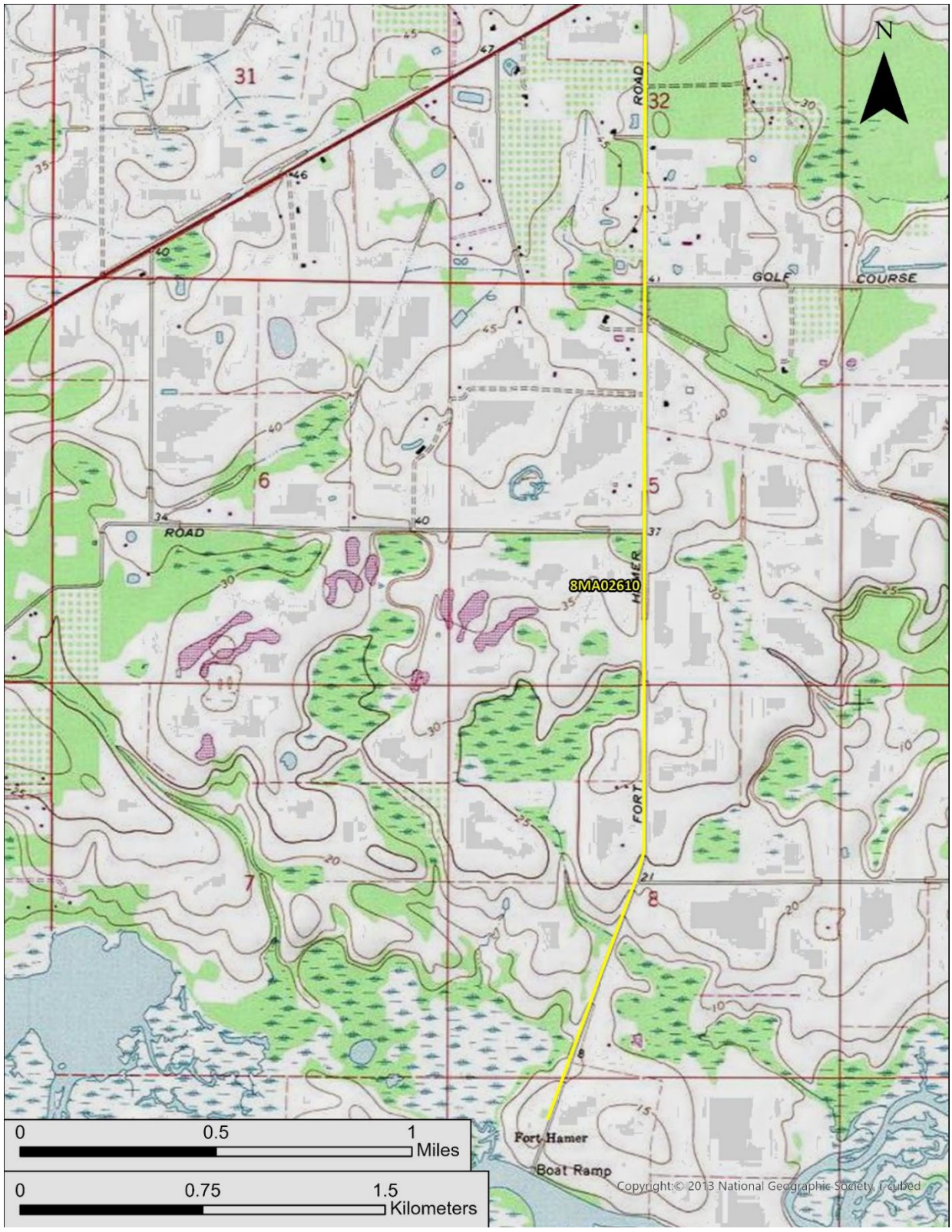
United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1944 Parrish, Fla.

PHOTOGRAPHS


45

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Sections 5, 8, 17 and
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒Original
☐Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 MA02611
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-3-2024
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Old Tampa Road **Multiple Listing [DHR only]** _____
Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County **FMSF Survey #** _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☒road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☒county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Manatee
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) **Township** 34S **Range** 19E **Section** 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE **Irregular-name:** _____
2) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PARRISH **USGS Date** 1944
2) Name _____ **USGS Date** _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Segment within the APE runs approximately .20 miles west of the Fort Hamer Road and Old Tampa Road intersection.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA02611

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1846 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. Statehood & Antebellum 1845-1860 3. _____
2. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT APLUS aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The segment of Old Tampa Road (8MA02611) within the APE is located in Section 5 of Township 34 South, Range 19 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1944). The segment runs for approximately 0.20 miles west from the intersection of Fort Hamer Road and Old Tampa Road. It is a two-lane divided roadway with a grass covered median for 0.10 miles on the western end and comes together as an undivided roadway for an additional 0.10 miles. There is a paved shoulder approximately 4-ft wide on either side of the road. There is an 11-ft wide crosswalk at the eastern end that is approximately 95-ft long. The immediate surroundings were originally undeveloped land and now consist of residential subdivisions.

The route was originally a dirt road constructed circa (ca.) 1846 that connected Turman's Landing on the Manatee River to Tampa (Robinson 1928). It fell out of use as a major roadway after the construction of US 301. Aerials show that the road experienced little change between 1951 and 1994 (Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT] 1977, 1994; United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1951, 1957). The roadway on the western side of the segment was widened ca. 1998 from approximately 24-ft to 43-ft due to the construction of a subdivision north of the road. Around 2004 a right turn lane was put in at the intersection of Fort Hamer Road. By 2008 the road nearest the intersection had been reconstructed and divided, with one eastbound lane on the north side of the median and a westbound lane with a left turn lane, bike lane, and right turn lane south of the median (Google Earth 2024).

The segment of road within the APE is a common roadway found throughout Manatee County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. It has been significantly altered over the years and the alterations are not historic. As such, the segment of 8MA02611 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of an historic district. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of Old Tampa Road throughout Manatee County was beyond the scope of this project. As such, following the guidance of the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* provided by the FDHR, there is insufficient information to evaluate the linear resource as a whole (FDHR 2022).

REFERENCES

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

1994 Aerial Photograph. 02-14-1994, PD-4220-11-12. Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS). Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.

1977 Aerial Photograph. 12-20-1977, PD-2179-11-14. Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS). Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.

Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR)

2022 Historic Linear Resource Guide – Guidance for addressing historic linear resources associated with projects processed under the Programmatic Agreement. FDHR, Tallahassee.

Google Earth

2024 Google Earth Imagery.

Robinson, Ernest Lauren

1928 *History of Hillsborough County, Florida: Narrative and Biographical*. City, County, and Regional Histories E-Book Collection. Accessed May 3, 2024. https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/regional_ebooks/15

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1951 Aerial Photograph. 03-31-1951, CDO-1H-116. PALMM, Gainesville.

1957 Aerial Photograph. 12-13-1957, CDO-2V-107. PALMM, Gainesville.

CONTINUATION SHEET

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1944 Parrish, Fla.

PHOTOGRAPHS


FORT HAMER RD

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 5

☒Original
☐Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 MA02612
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-6-2024
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Unnamed Canal **Multiple Listing [DHR only]** _____
Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County **FMSF Survey #** _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Manatee
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) **Township** 34S **Range** 19E **Section** 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE **Irregular-name:** _____
2) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PARRISH **USGS Date** 1944
2) Name _____ **USGS Date** _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Segment within the APE runs for approximately 392-ft southeast beginning at Fort Hamer Road.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA02612

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1973 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The segment of the canal within the APE runs southeast for roughly 392-ft starting at Fort Hamer Rd. It was dredged within a wetland area, is about 16-ft wide, and is overgrown with vegetation.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT APLUS aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
APLUS aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The linear resource is a common example of early twentieth century drainage efforts throughout Florida and lacks unique design or engineering features. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 5

☒Original
☐Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site # MA02613
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-3-2024
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Britt Road Canal **Multiple Listing [DHR only]** _____
Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County **FMSF Survey #** _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Manatee
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) **Township** 33S **Range** 19E **Section** 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE **Irregular-name:** _____
2) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PARRISH **USGS Date** 1944
2) Name _____ **USGS Date** _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Segment within the APE runs for approximately 360-ft northeast starting at the corner of Fort Hamer Road and Britt Road.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA02613

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1951 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The segment of the canal within the APE runs northeast for roughly 360-ft starting at the west end of Britt Road. It is approximately 7-ft wide, has earthen banks around 7-ft high that are covered in vegetation, and is not navigable.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT APLUS aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
APLUS aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The linear resource is a common example of early twentieth century drainage efforts throughout Florida and lacks unique design or engineering features. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

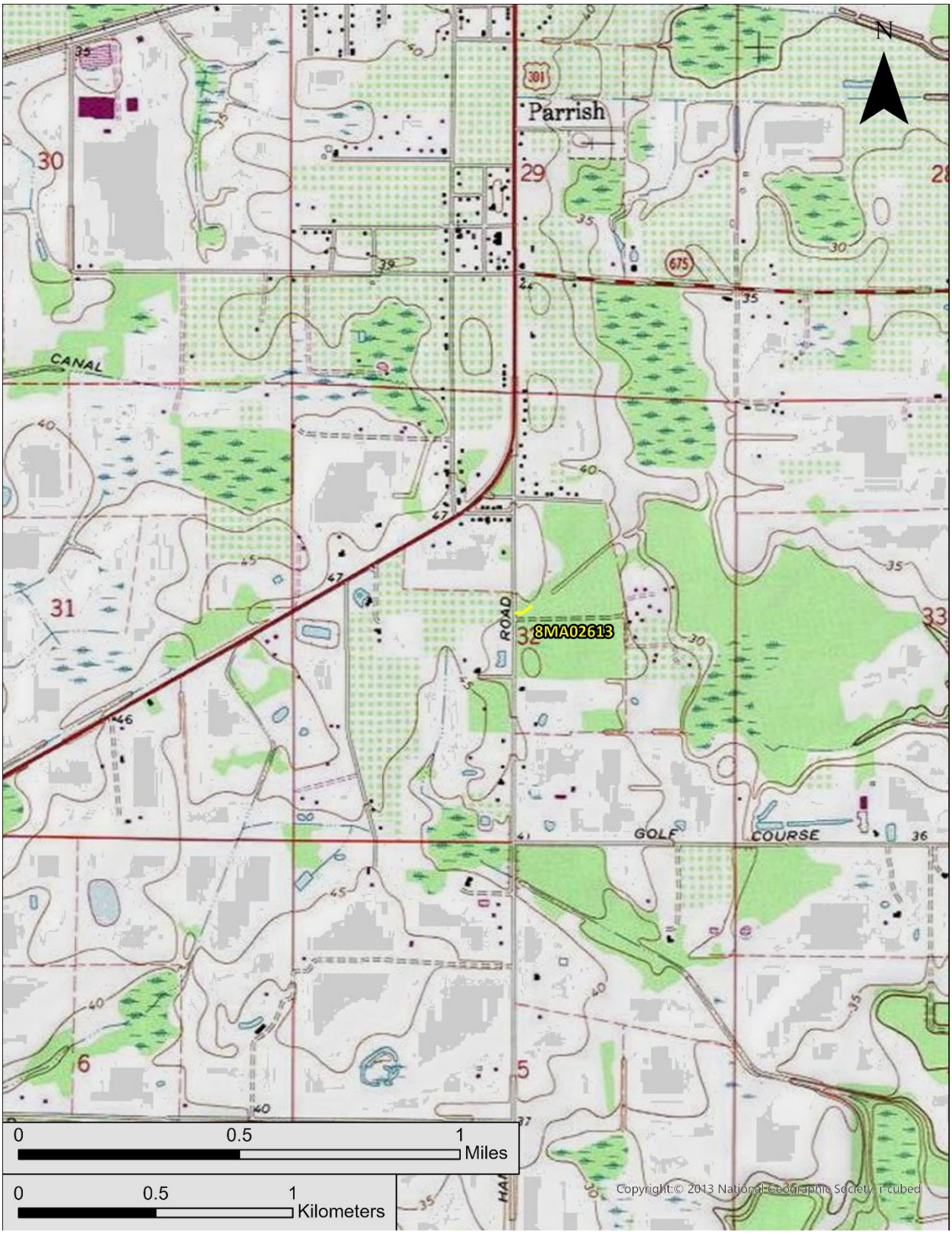
Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA02614
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-1-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 11108 Upper Manatee River Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
11108		Upper Manatee River	Road	

Address: 11108 Upper Manatee River Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Upper Manatee River Rd and Gates Creek Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 34S — Range 19E — Section 20 — ¼ section: ☒NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 547610105 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 358585 — Northing 3044017
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1976 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1976 — To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Roofing materials
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Pamela and Carson Delk (1983-CURR) Richard Bailey (1981-1983) Southwest FL Production Credit Assoc (1981) Dewey Lane (unk-1981)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Vinyl 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, paired, vinyl, 12-light; SHS, individual, metal, 6/6;

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, integrated carport, gable vents, brick sills, faux shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

One outbuilding south of residence

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA02614

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door within partial-width open porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

W/ENTRANCE: partial-width open porch with metal railing beneath extended roof

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The Ranch style building was constructed ca. 1976. There is an integrated carport on the south elevation.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1._____ 3._____ 5._____

2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc

Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

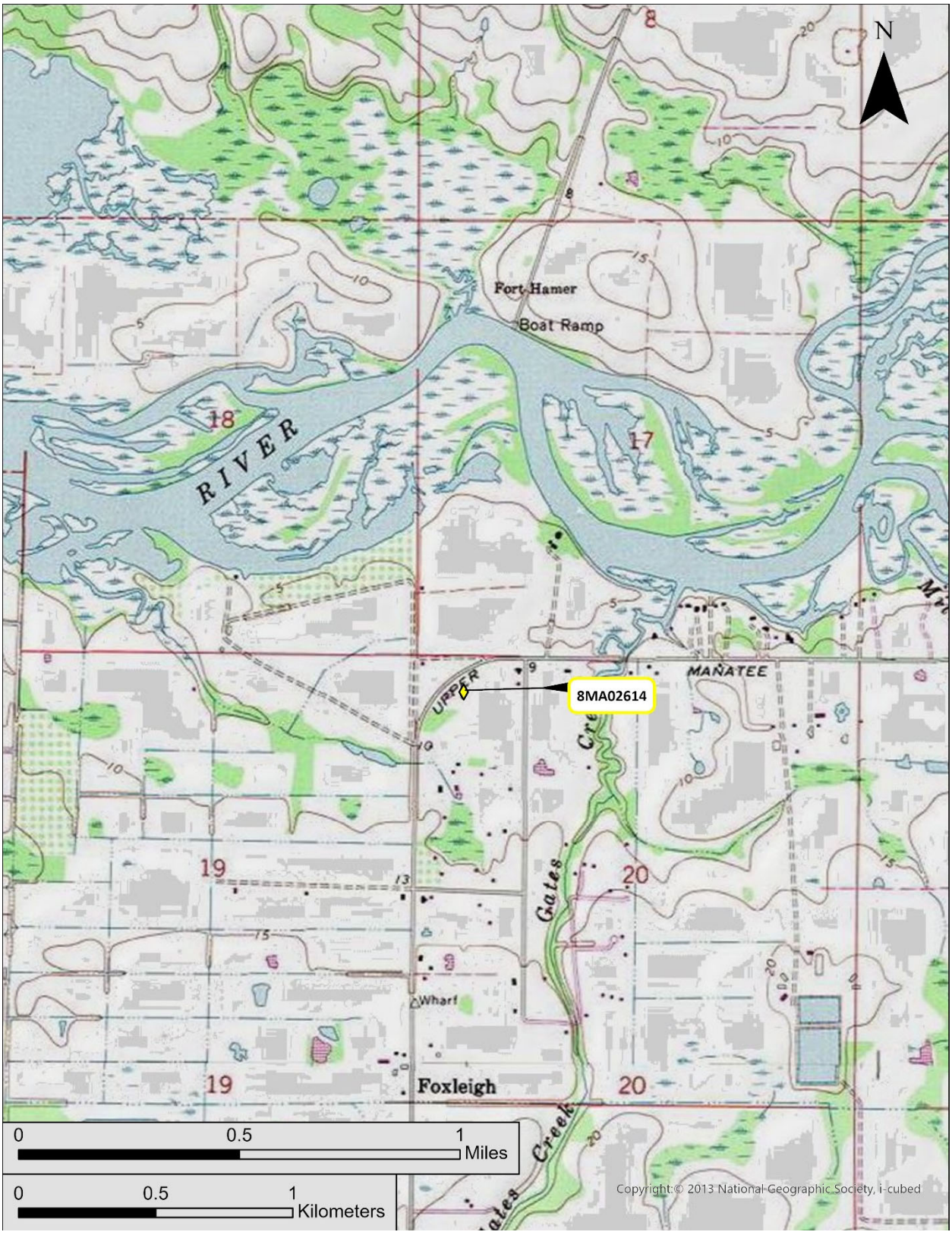
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 20



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA02615
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-1-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5204 Fort Hamer Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	5204		Fort Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Fort Hamer Rd and 123rd Ave East
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 33S — Range 19E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 490800059 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 359318 — Northing 3049286
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1958 — To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing materials, door, windows
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature S ELEV carport
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Ian Oviatt (2022-CURR) M. Oviatt (2020-2022) Judy Vigeant (1995-2020) Norman Vigeant (1958-1995)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, paired, 2/2 and 4/4; SHS, metal, individual, 2/2

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, concrete sills, faux shutters, archways

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA02615

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single vinyl door with paneling and central oval light

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

W/ENTRANCE: incised porch beneath the principal roof accessed by two archways

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The Masonry Vernacular style building was constructed ca. 1958. The carport on the south elevation was added ca. 1977.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☒building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

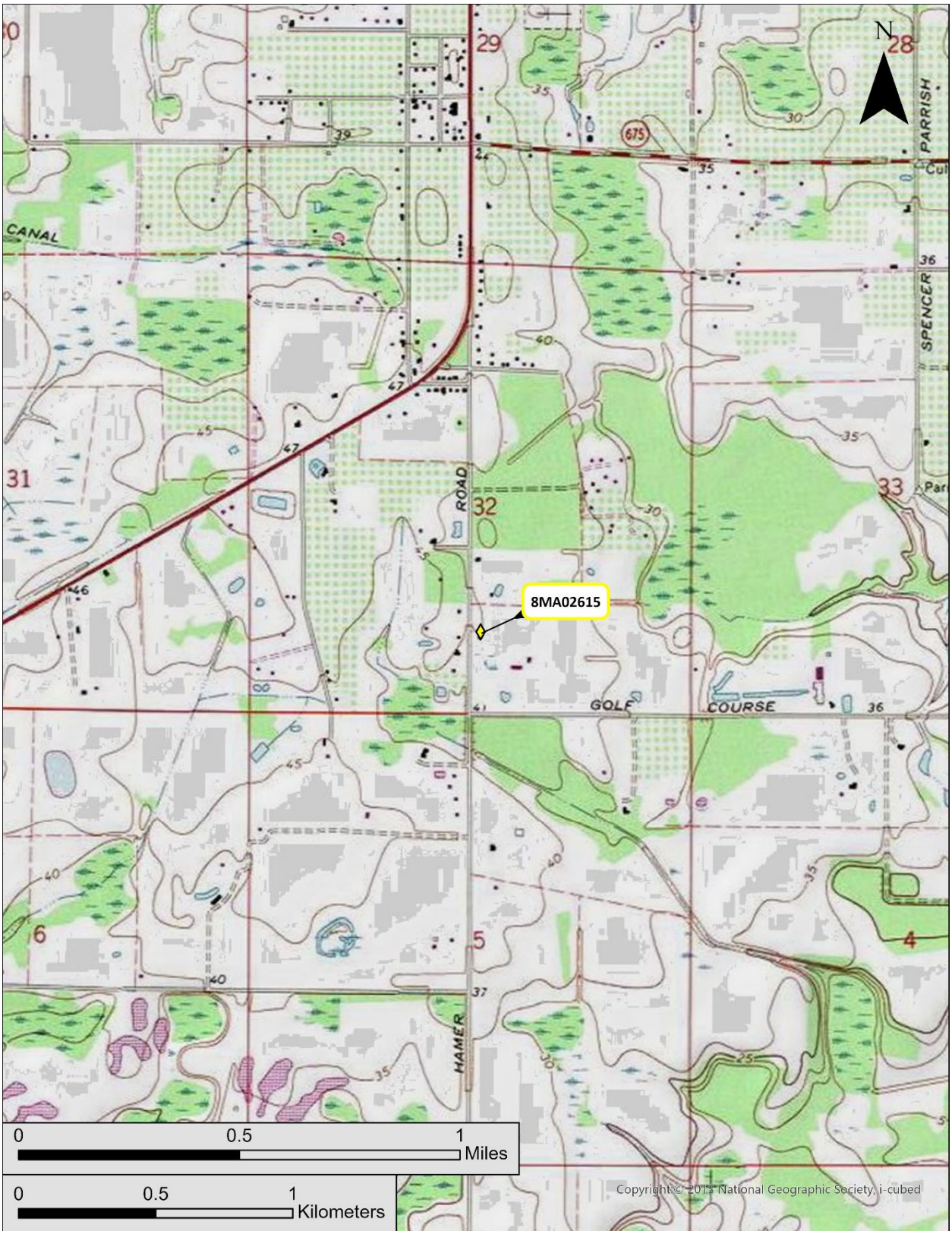
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA02616
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-1-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5203 Fort Hamer Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5203		Fort Hamer	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Fort Hamer Rd and 120th Ave East
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 33S — Range 19E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 489500009 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 359237 — Northing 3049280
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1970 — To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Roofing materials, door, windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Autumn White (2014-CURR) Ronald Woodrum (1997-2014) William Hicks (1994-1997) Willie Matthews (1990-1994) Ella Simmons (unk-1990)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, individual, 8/8; awning, metal, individual, 3-stacked; SHS, vinyl, individual, 8/8 with 5-light transom

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, gable vents, window and door trim, quoins

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Non-historic shed west of building

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA02616

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single wood door with paneling within open porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

E/ENTRANCE: open porch beneath shed roof with three wooden supports and wood railing
W ELEV: enclosed porch beneath shed roof

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The Masonry Vernacular style building was constructed ca. 1970.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☒building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

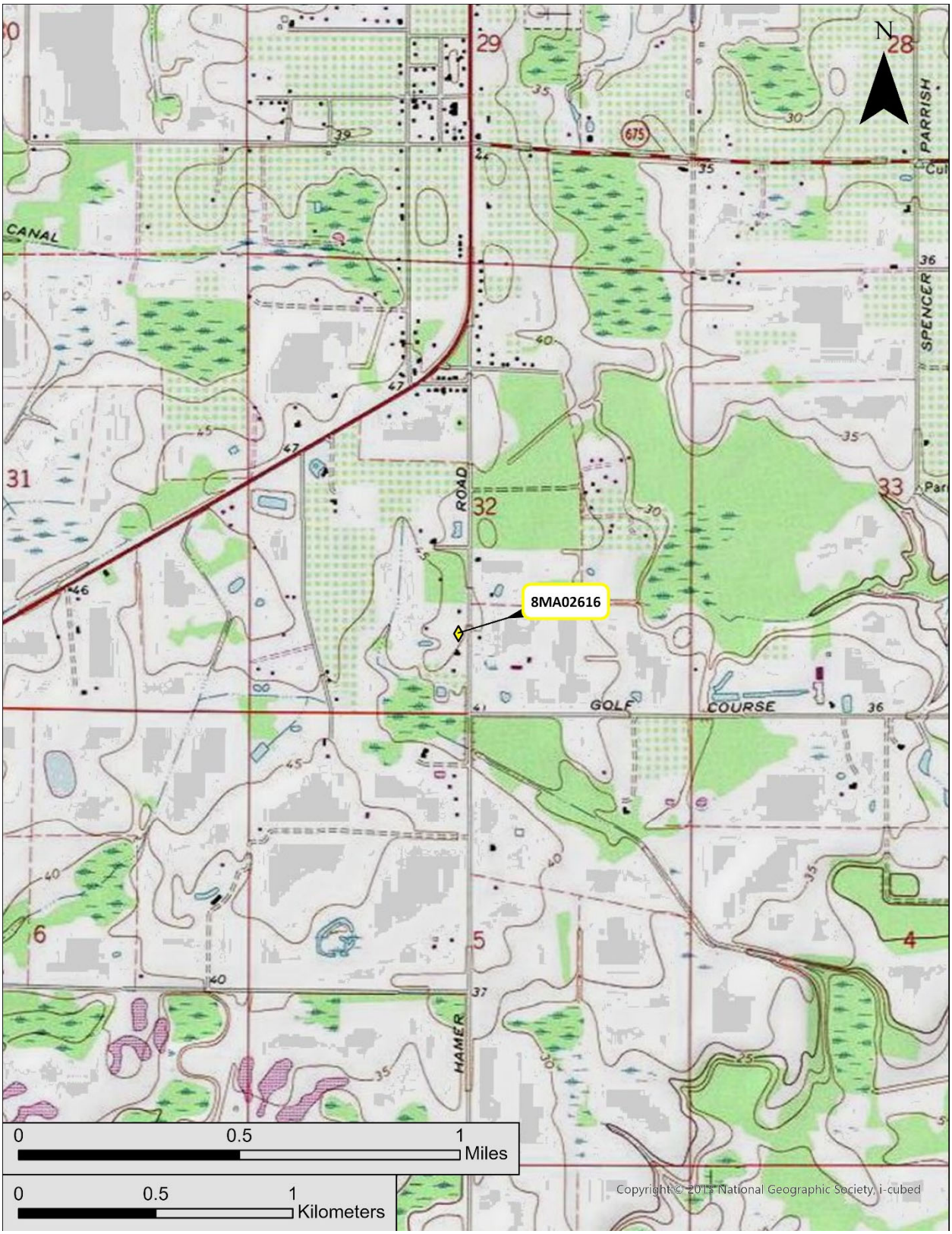
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA02617
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-2-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5227 Fort Hamer Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5227		Fort Hamer	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Fort Hamer Rd and 120th Ave East
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 33S — Range 19E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 489900001 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 359237 — Northing 3049373
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1961 — To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Roofing materials
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature W ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

John Chitty (2011-CURR) John Simmons (unk-2011)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. Vinyl 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Sheet metal:corrugated 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, individual, 2/2; awning, metal, individual, 2- and 3-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, gable vents, window trim

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Shed northwest of building

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA02617

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single vinyl door with nine-pane light and concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

W ELEV: open screen porch beneath separate shed roof

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The Frame Vernacular style building was constructed ca. 1961. The west elevation porch was added ca. 1977.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☒building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1._____ 3._____ 5._____

2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc

Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

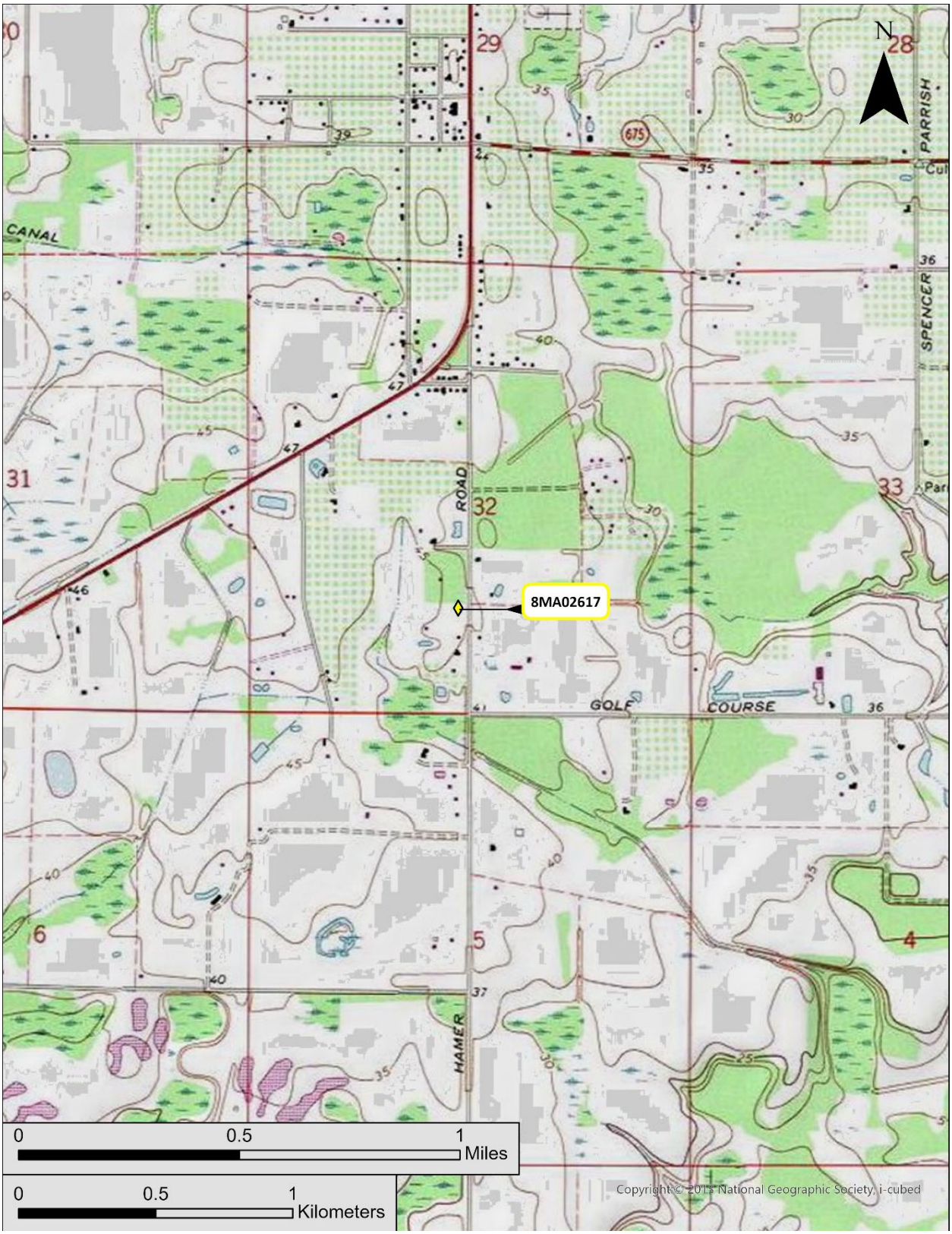
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA02618
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-2-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5428 Fort Hamer Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5428		Fort Hamer	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Fort Hamer Rd and 123rd Ave East
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 33S — Range 19E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 490310067 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 359328 — Northing 3049520
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1974 — To (year): 2020
Current Use School — From (year): 2022 — To (year): CURR
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing materials, doors, windows
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature E ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Hildegard Valdes Mesa (202-CURR) Daniel Whidden (1991-2020) Wilma Whidden (unk-1991)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. Sheet metal:corrugated 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, individual and paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, window and door trim, archways, faux shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Non-historic barn to the east and carport to the north of the building, pool

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA02618

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: double vinyl full-view glass doors within incised porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

W/ENTRANCE: incised porch with two archways beneath principal roof
E ELEV: screened open porch beneath separate shed roof

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The Masonry Vernacular style building was constructed ca. 1974. The east elevation was added in the 1980s.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☒building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

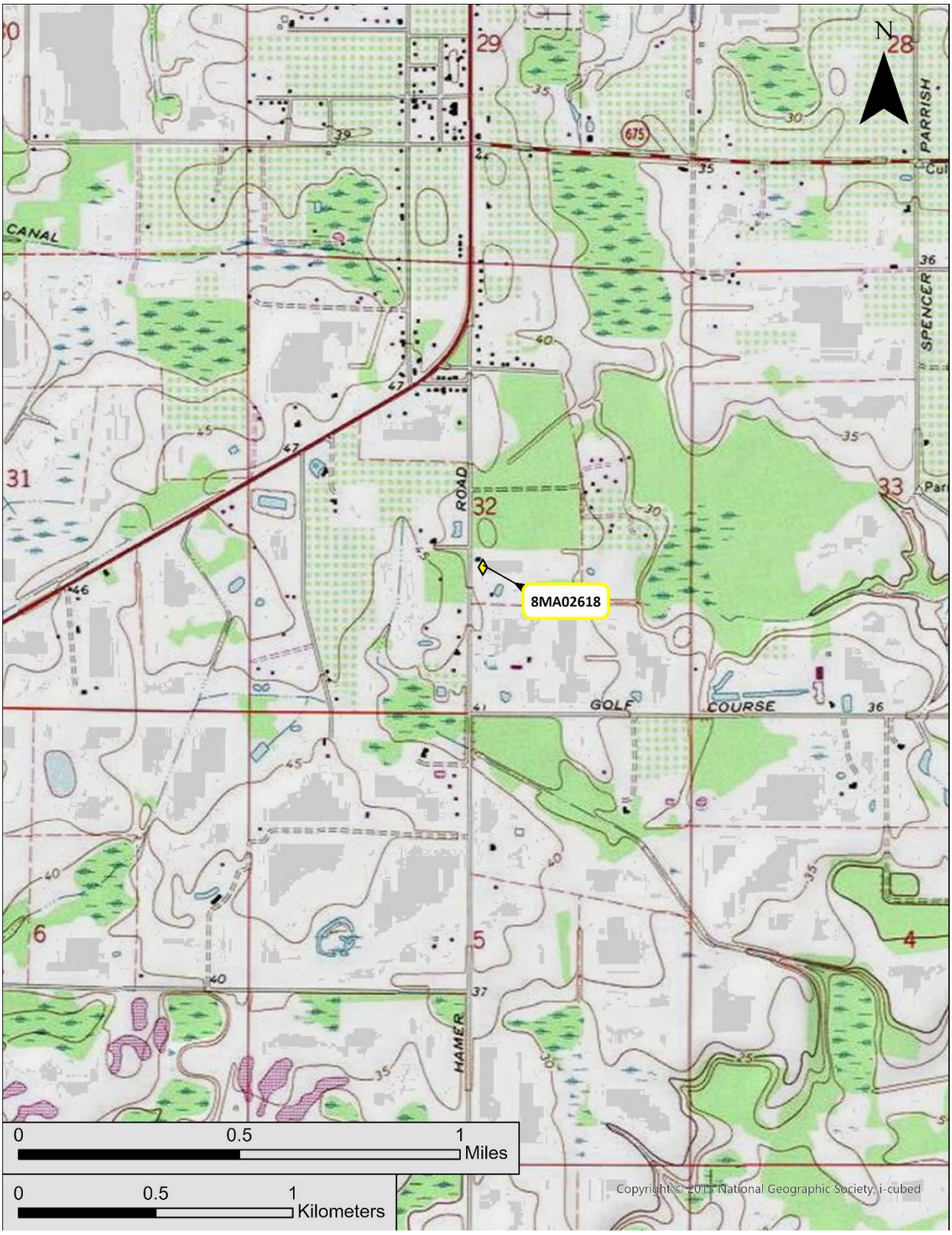
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MA02619
Field Date 4-25-2024
Form Date 5-2-2024
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5517 Fort Hamer Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☒private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5517		Fort Hamer	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name PARRISH — USGS Date 1944 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Manatee
Township 33S — Range 19E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 488800004 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 359143 — Northing 3049624
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): 1965 — To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Roofing materials, doors, windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

North River Church Inc (2015-CURR) Mary Underhill (2014-2015) Vivian Rawls Trust (1985-2014) James and Vivian Rawls (unk-1985)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artbrick, artstone 3. Wood siding
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, individual, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Closed eaves, moderate overhang, concrete sills, gable vents, artstone

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Shed west of building

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA02619

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single door with paneling within open porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

E/ENTRANCE: open porch beneath extended roof

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The Masonry Vernacular style building was constructed ca. 1965. The integrated carport on the west elevation was enclosed ca. 2020.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☒building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)and FDOT Aplus aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
Aplus aerials online at: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1._____ 3._____ 5._____

2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc

Document description Files, photos, research, documen File or accession #'s P21078L

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Paige Litchfield Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

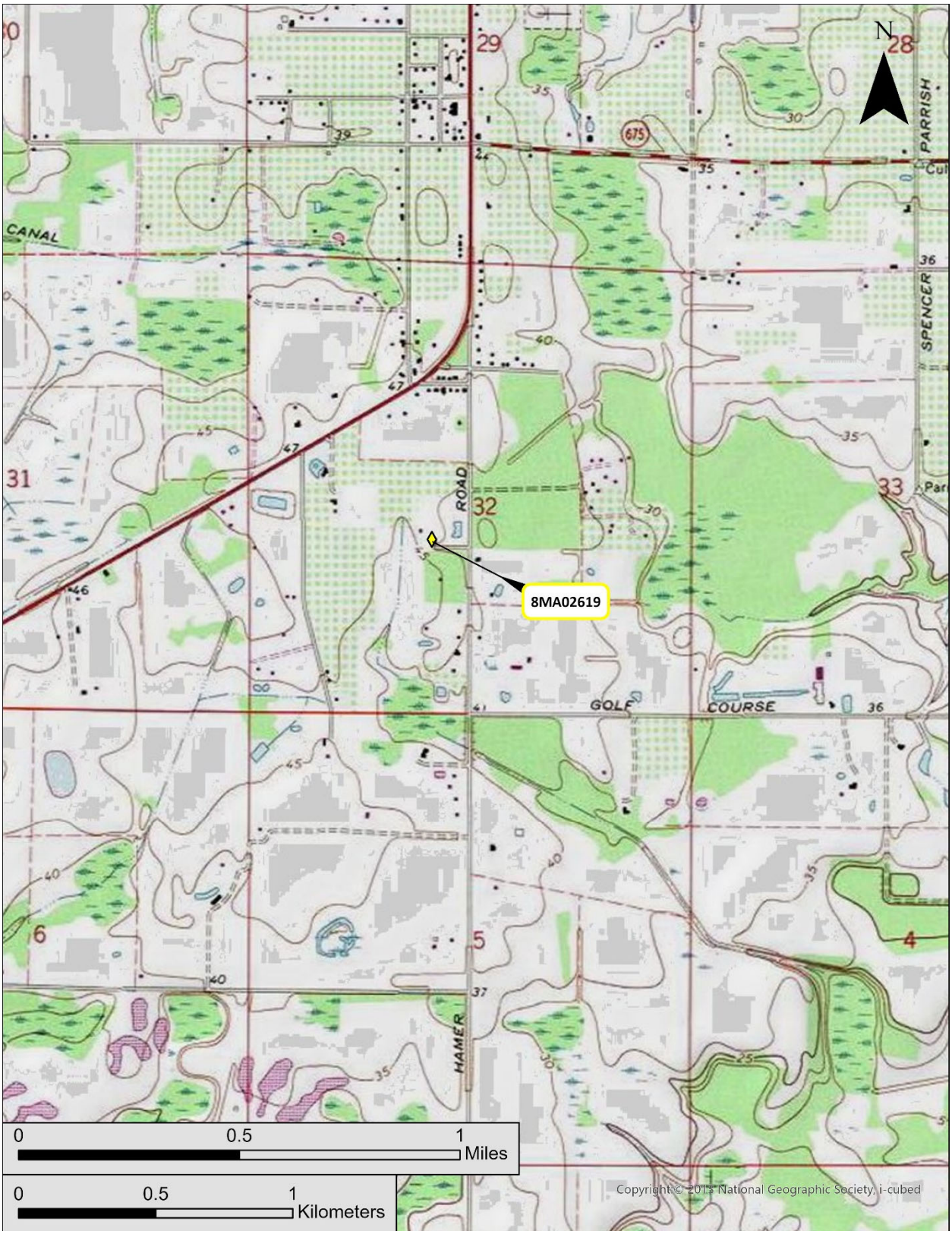
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS

AERIAL MAP

USGS Parrish
Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Section 32



APPENDIX C
Demolished Building Letter

Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

April 30, 2024

Mr. Vincent Birdsong
Supervisor, Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field survey conducted in April 2024 has discovered that the following three historic resources are no longer extant since they were last recorded (**Table 1**). Photographs of the former locations of the resources have been included below (**Photos 1-3**).

Table 1. Previously recorded historic resources that have been demolished.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style
8MA01215	4402 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular
8MA01217	5909 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1951	Frame Vernacular
8MA01469	12055 US 301 North	ca. 1950	Frame Vernacular

Photo 1. 4402 Fort Hamer Road, the former location of 8MA01215, looking east.

Photo 2. 5909 Fort Hamer Road, the former location of 8MA01217, looking west.

Photo 2. 12055 US 301 North, the former location of 8MA01469, looking west.

Sincerely,

Paige Litchfield
Architectural Historian

APPENDIX D
Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS PD&E Fort Hamer Road Expansion from Upper Manatee River Road to US 301, Manatee County

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Fort Hamer Road Expansion from Upper Manatee River Road to US 301, Manatee County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. ACI 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2024 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 91

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

ACI, Sarasota; P21078L

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Lee Hutchinson

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. Fort Hamer Road 3. Upper Manatee River R 5. _____ 7. _____
2. US 301 4. ponds 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Name _____ Organization Kimley-Horn and Associates

Address/Phone/E-mail 201 North Franklin Street, Suite 1400, Tampa, Florida 33602

Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Perrelli **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-28-2024

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒No ☐Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)** _____

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Manatee 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name PARRISH Year 2021
2. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 4-15-2024 End 4-26-2024 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 240.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 10

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters 120 feet **Length:** _____ kilometers 3.83 miles

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Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): ☒archaeological ☒architectural ☒historical/archival ☐underwater
☐damage assessment ☐monitoring report ☐other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Background research, surface reconnaissance, systematic subsurface testing @ 25, 50, 100 m intervals, & judmentally 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4" screen, historic resources reconnaissance

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

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

☐other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

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

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	☐metal detector
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity	☐other remote sensing
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar	☐unknown
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☐ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐LIDAR	

☐other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

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

☒building permits	☒demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☒windshield survey	☐occupant interview	☐tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☐other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 10

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

MA01617

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

MA02610, MA02611, MA02612, MA02613, MA02614, MA02615, MA02616, MA02617, MA02618, MA02619

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☒Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

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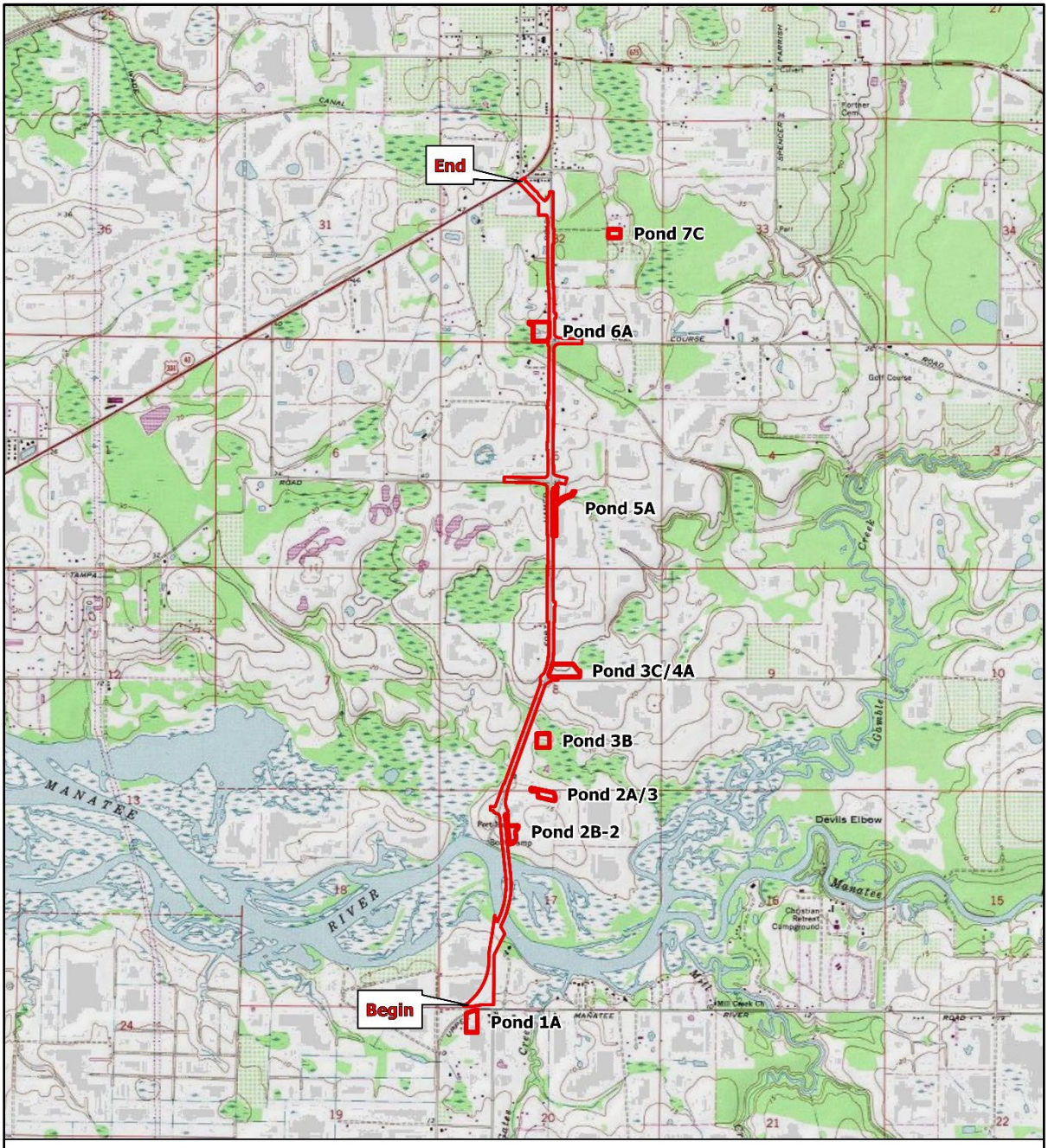

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Township 33 S, Range 19 E, Section 32; Township 34 S, Range 19 E, Sections 5, 8, 17 and 20 USGS Parrish 2013	**Fort Hamer Road and Bridge No. 134123** from Upper Manatee River Road to US 301 Manatee County, Florida CIP Nos.: 6054767 & 6054768