



US 301 (SR 35) PD&E Study

CR 470 E to State Road 44 in Sumter County, FL

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 301 (SR 35)

FDOT Office

District Five

Authors

SEARCH

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The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

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**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF US 301 (SR 35)
FROM CR 470 WEST TO SR 44
SUMTER COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT No.430132-1-22-01
SEARCH PROJECT No.3240-14124**

PREPARED FOR

**HDR, INC. AND THE
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 5**

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the widening of State Road (SR) 35 (US 301) from County Road (CR) 470 West to SR 44 in Sumter County, Florida. The corridor encompasses approximately 7.7 miles (12.39 kilometers), including a potential truck route southeast of the City of Coleman.

The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as the existing and proposed US 301 right-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of adjacent parcels, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the existing or proposed right-of-way for the US 301 mainline and the truck route alternatives. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The architectural history survey included the entire APE.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 682 shovel tests throughout the US 301 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) APE. A total of 74 of these shovel tests were positive for cultural material, resulting in the identification of eight new archaeological sites (8SM00929-8SM00936) and four archaeological occurrences. All four archaeological occurrences and all but one archaeological site (8SM00933) are recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Insufficient information is available to make a recommendation regarding NRHP eligibility for the Shady Brook archaeological site (8SM00933). Considering the horizontal extent, artifact density, and lack of subsurface disturbance in the site, 8SM00933 may represent a significant prehistoric occupation which could be eligible for the NRHP. If 8SM00933 cannot be avoided, additional Phase II excavation is recommended to develop an NRHP evaluation for 8SM00933. No additional archaeological work is recommended for the remainder of the US 301 PD&E APE.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 124 historic resources within the US 301 PD&E APE, which include five previously recorded resources and 119 newly recorded resources. Of these resources, two historic structures (the Coleman City Jail [8SM00376] and 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue [8SM00832]) and the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921), are recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Resources 8SM00376 and 8SM00832 are also recommended as contributors to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). The remaining 121 resources lack the architectural distinction and significant historical association necessary to be considered for individual listing in the NRHP; however, 27 of these resources are recommended eligible as contributors to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). The remaining 94 historic resources within the US 301 PD&E APE lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as contributors to a resource group or district. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for an approximately 8-mile portion of US 301 between County Road (CR) 470 East and State Road (SR) 44 in Sumter County, Florida. Within these limits, US 301 travels through the Cities of Coleman and Wildwood, and also overlaps SR 35. While mostly a north-south route, US 301 travels in an east-west direction through the City of Coleman, where it has the local road name Warm Springs Avenue. The Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) crosses US 301 with an interchange to the south of the northern project limit, and Interstate 75 (I-75) runs parallel to the study corridor on the west of US 301 through Sumter County.

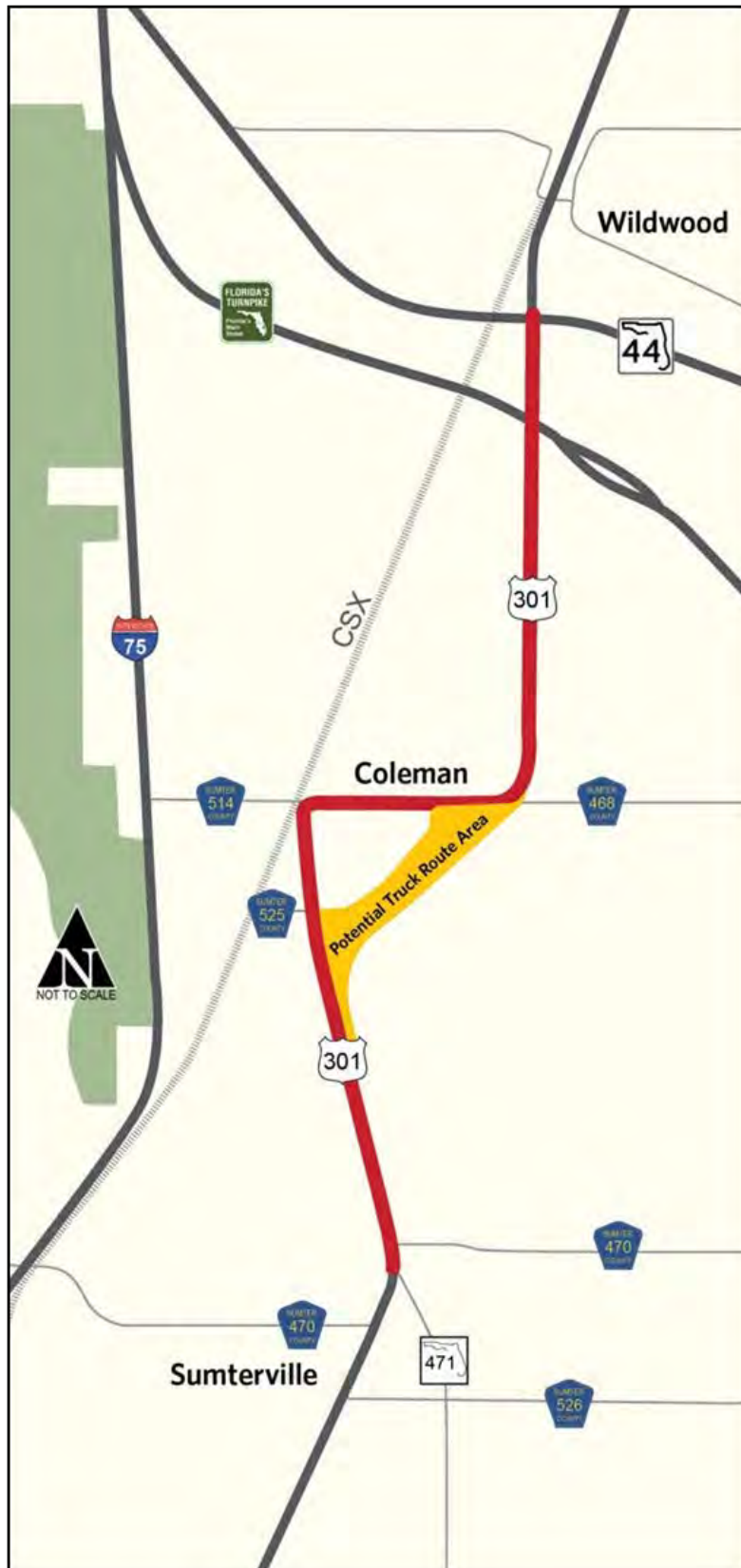
The PD&E study will analyze design alternatives that widen US 301; improve the US 301 interchange at Florida's Turnpike; and consider a new corridor for US 301 south of the City of Coleman. The improvements will seek to provide additional capacity for future traffic growth. US 301 is projected to carry more than 14,000 vehicles per day by 2022 and increase to more than 24,000 per day by 2042. Based on existing 2014 conditions analysis, US 301 carried up to 9,600 vehicles per day on a two-lane segment south of the Turnpike operating with a Level of Service of D.

Within the project limits, US 301 begins as a two-lane, undivided roadway at CR 470 East with turn lanes at some intersections; it then makes a sharp 90° turn through the City of Coleman (Warm Springs Avenue) and then curves to the north at CR 468. It then continues north as an undivided roadway until it reaches the Florida's Turnpike interchange where a median is added. North of the interchange, the roadway is a four-lane, divided, rural typical section facility. It has a short, urban curb and gutter section approaching SR 44.

The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity of SR 35 (US 301) to respond to future travel demands from the intersection of CR 470 East, north through the City of Coleman, to SR 44 in the City of Wildwood. The project will also improve safety and provide multi-modal facilities for pedestrian and bicyclists, and evaluate improvements to the US 301 interchange with the Florida's Turnpike.

This study will evaluate all viable alternatives to widen US 301 on the existing project corridor as well as a potential realignment for US 301 from near CR 525 to CR 468 to minimize potential environmental impacts to the City of Coleman.

FIGURE 1 | Project location map.



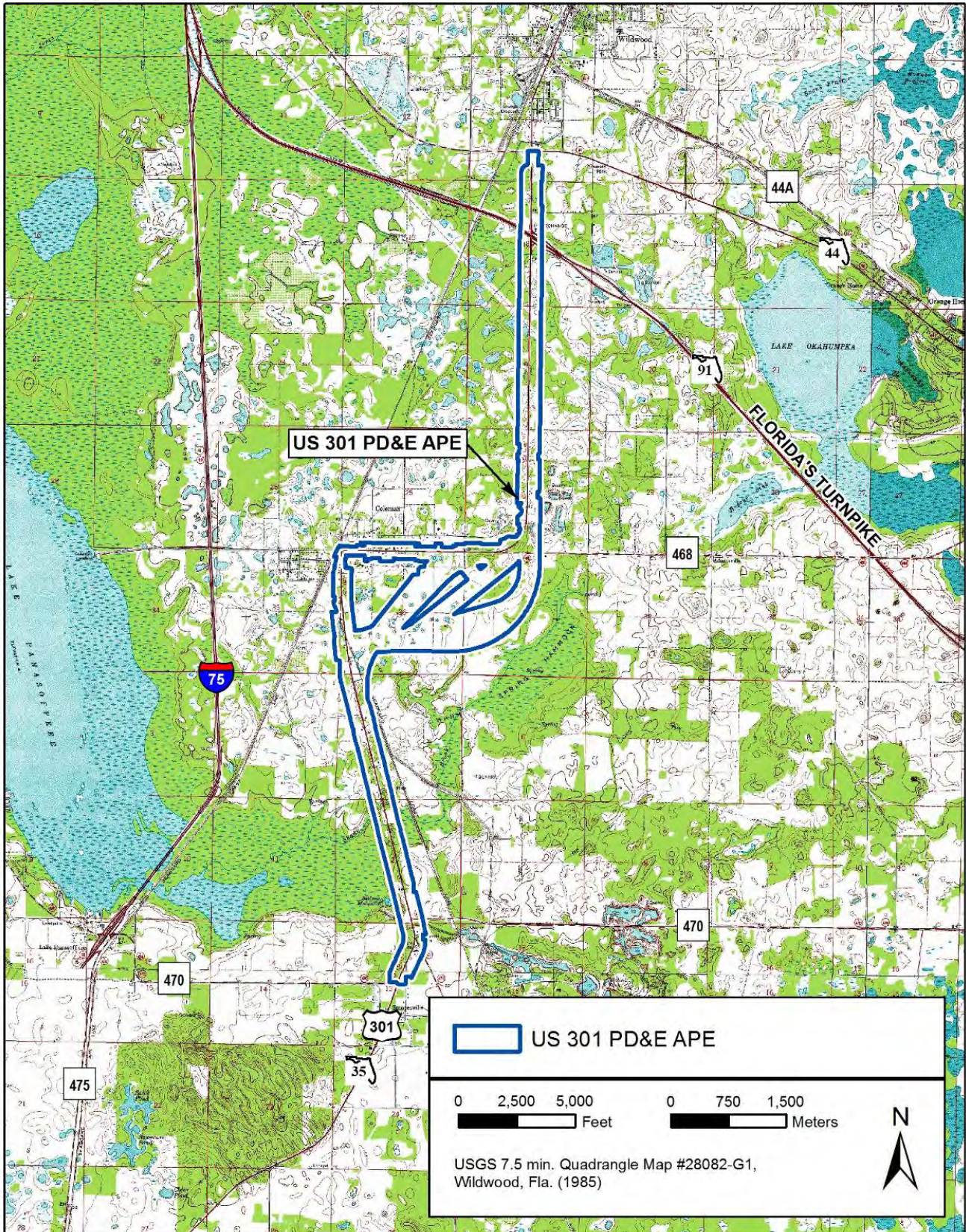
1.2 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed widening of US 301 from CR 470 West to SR 44 in Sumter County, Florida. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The project APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way along US 301 and extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the project, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) of the proposed right-of-way for the mainline along existing US 301, as well as the truck route alternatives (**Figure 2**).

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12 of the FDOT's PD&E Manual (revised September 2016) and Cultural Resource Management Handbook (revised November 2004), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Elizabeth J. Chambless, MS, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for archaeology for the project. Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. The report was written by Mr. Travisano, Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, and Allen Kent, PhD. The architectural fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Travisano and Benjamin Roberts, MHP. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Kyle Coxen, MA, Ruben Garcia, BA, Matt Lyons, BA, Christopher Nordmann, BA, Carla Bocangel, BA, and Evan Welker, BA. Field and report graphics were prepared by Brian Shoemaker, BA, and Abigail Casavant, MA. Ms. Chambless conducted the quality-control review, and Katy Harris, MS, and Rasha Slepov, BS, edited and produced the document.

FIGURE 2 | Location of the US 301 PD&E APE in Sumter County, Florida.



2.0 Project Location and Environment

2.1 Location and Modern Conditions

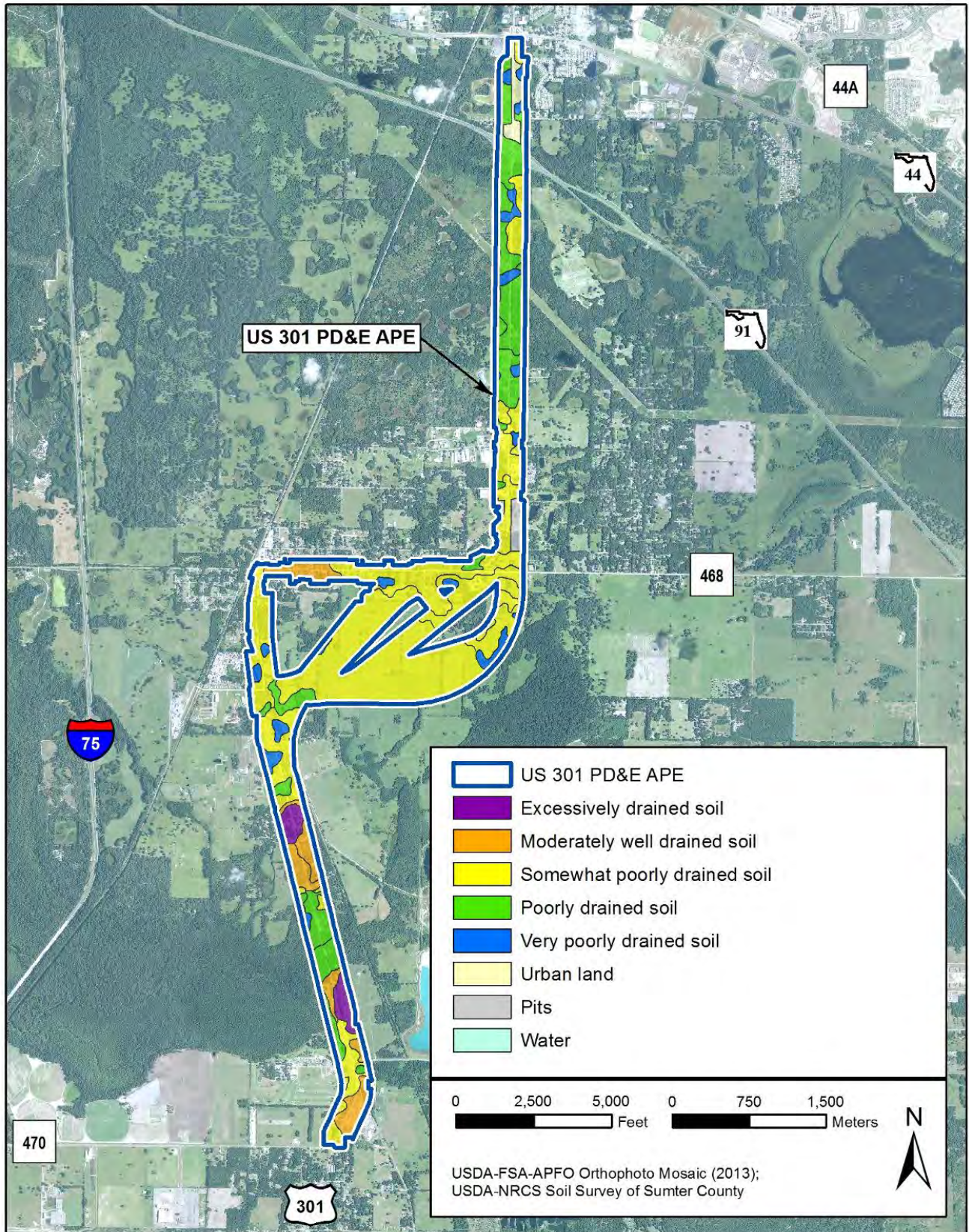
The US 301 PD&E project area includes both sides of the existing US 301 and a possible realignment of the east-west portion that travels through the City of Coleman, Sumter County, Florida. The project area is located in Sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 of Township 19 South, Range 23 East; Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36 of Township 19 South, Range 22 East; and Sections 1, 12, and 13 of Township 20 South, Range 22 East. The project area is situated mostly in a rural area of Sumter County typified by agricultural fields and two-lane roads, but does contain residential development as it passes through the City of Coleman.

The project area is located in the Lake Harris Cross Valley province, which connects the Western Valley to the Central Valley physiographic districts (Brooks 1981). This area is characterized by a series of lakes and swamps associated with Lake Okahumpka, approximately 2.5 miles to the east of the project area. Elevations generally range from 40 to 65 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Some disturbed soils mapped as Urban Land and Pits-Dumps Complex are located within the Cities of Wildwood and Coleman in the northern and central portions of the corridor. The majority of the project area is somewhat poorly and poorly drained with small pockets of excessively drained and moderately drained soils (US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA NRCS] 2014) (**Figure 3**).

2.2 Paleoenvironment

Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years.

FIGURE 3 | Soil drainage within the US 301 PD&E APE, Sumter County, Florida.



3.0 Historic Overview

3.1 Native American Culture History

The following prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods include Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. While each period is briefly discussed below, readers are referred to Milanich (1994) for a more comprehensive treatment of the prehistory of Florida.

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BC)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of the New World argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska, some 12,000 years ago. However, data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupations of the New World, it does not appear that Florida was inhabited by humans prior to about 10,000 years ago. Although limited, radiocarbon dates from Paleoindian sites in western Florida date to between 10,000 and 7500 BC (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar et al. 1988). The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who wandered into an environment quite different than that of the present.

Excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County have altered this view and many archaeologists believe that Paleoindian people lived part of the year in habitation sites that were located near critical resources such as fresh water (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Another Paleoindian quarry and campsite is located near Brooksville (Horvath 2000). The climate during the Paleoindian period was cooler than at present and the land drier, with coastal sea levels and the inland water table much lower than at present (Carbone 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The paucity of potable water sources is thought by some archaeologists to have played a crucial role in the distribution of Paleoindian bands across the landscape. They hypothesize that human groups frequented sinkholes and springs to collect water and exploit the flora and fauna that were also attracted to these locations (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994; Webb et al. 1984). As an added bonus, many of these freshwater sources were located in areas of exposed Tertiary age limestone that had become silicified, providing the Paleoindians with a raw material source (chert) for tool manufacture. Thus, it is thought that permanent freshwater sources (i.e., sinkholes and springs), along with locations of high-quality chert, were primary factors influencing Paleoindian settlement patterns in Florida.

3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

Around 8000 BC, the environment and physiology of Florida underwent some pronounced changes due to climatic amelioration. These changes were interconnected and include a gradual warming trend, a rise in sea levels, a reduction in the width of peninsular Florida, and the spread of oak-dominated forests and hammocks throughout much of Florida (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986). Concomitant with these environmental changes were alterations in native subsistence strategies, which became more diverse due to the emergence of new plant,

animal, and aquatic species. Also occurring at this time was a significant increase in population numbers and density, with native groups developing regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). As conditions became wetter, coastal, riparian, and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly more common. The Archaic period is typically divided into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods by archaeologists.

While Early Archaic Bolen projectile points have been recovered at sites in central Florida, Middle Archaic points, such as Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan, are typically much more common (Smith and Bond 1984:53-55). Numerous Early Archaic kill or camp sites, however, have been found throughout the Central Florida Highlands (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Large sites such as the Early Archaic component at Harney Flats in Hillsborough County may have served as central base settlements. The Middle Archaic was a wetter period with the intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forests. As conditions became wetter, riparian and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly common, particularly along the coast. In the interior, Archaic hunter-gatherers may have remained fairly mobile (Austin 1996).

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). During a span of approximately 1,500 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced; however, decorated variants underwent periods of stylistic popularity. With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand molded and tended to be thick-walled, whereas some of the later vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. This transitional period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture. Horticulture preceded the early fiber-tempered pottery, which appeared simultaneously in three areas of the southeastern United States (Sassaman 1993). People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and northern Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in eastern and central portions of the state.

Orange fiber-tempered ceramics were first described by James Griffin (1945:219) and are considered among the earliest pottery types in North America. The next recognized early fiber-tempered ceramic culture, Norwood, extended from the Gulf coast, to the Orange series on the East coast. These early ceramic periods are characterized by fiber-tempered ceramics with sand temper or inclusions. The fiber-tempered Norwood pottery is usually undecorated or stick impressed. A variety of the later Deptford simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast is also stick impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood ceramic assemblage (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

A third fiber-tempered ceramic variant known as Tick Island Incised was produced at the same time as Orange series ware and occurs in the Upper St. Johns River drainage area. The designs incised onto the exterior of Tick Island ware are curvilinear and incorporate small dashes or punctations. A typical design uses concentric circles and small dashes between the lines of the circle. This type is somewhat localized and is not typically on sites outside of the Upper St. Johns area.

For many years it was assumed that design and motif differences of Late Archaic ceramics were indicative of temporal changes; however, recent research that has associated these different designs with calibrated radiocarbon dates indicates that many of these were contemporaneous (Sassaman 2003).

During the late Transitional period from Archaic to Woodland, more and more sand was added to the clay used to make pottery as a tempering agent. Eventually, this technique replaced the practice of using plant fibers as temper. Early sand- and grit-tempered pottery in north Florida was produced by the Deptford culture. The other dominant pottery type that followed the fiber-tempered tradition is called St. Johns ware, produced primarily in northeast Florida. St. Johns pottery relies on microscopic sponge spicules, or exoskeletons, as temper. Although some sand was added to this pottery, St. Johns ware lacks the fiber, sand, and grit temper that is typical of prehistoric pottery giving it a chalky texture. Deptford and St. Johns were produced at the same time and are often recovered in association with each other.

3.1.3 Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

After 500 BC, regional cultures in Florida are apparent in the archaeological record based on common environmental and cultural traits, particularly pottery styles. Archaeologists have defined nine regional cultures in Florida (Milanich 1994). The US 301 project area is located near the juncture of the East and Central, North Peninsular Gulf Coast, and the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. The latter two have very similar cultural periods. Below is a brief summary of these culture areas.

3.1.3.1 East and Central

St. Johns Culture. The Central Lakes District is not well studied archaeologically, but research to date finds that St. Johns is the dominant ceramic type in the region. Culturally it is currently included within the east and central Florida region, which is dominated by the St. Johns tradition. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery produced between 500 BC and AD 1565, increased population and settlement numbers compared to the Archaic period, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243-274). While St. Johns ceramics are found across the peninsula, the St. Johns River drainage in central and northeastern Florida was the core area of the St. Johns culture. In eastern and central Florida, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the Orange culture. This is evidenced by the carryover of late Orange period designs to early St. Johns period pottery. Within the St. Johns period, there are two major subdivisions (I and II).

In addition to St. Johns wares, sites in the Central Lakes District typically contain Glades and Belle Glade ceramics, which originate in the Lake Okeechobee region. These are more common in the south central portion of this district, whereas purer St. Johns assemblages are found in the northern portion of the region (Sears 1959). Sites in the Central Lakes District are often characterized by freshwater shell and black earth middens located along the banks of inland rivers and lakes (Austin and Hansen 1988; Hardin et al. 1984).

St. Johns I. The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily upon hunting, fishing and wild plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were

typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

At St. Johns Ia sites (AD 100–500), St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery continued to be produced and a red-painted St. Johns variant called Dunns Creek Red was also made. Exotic Hopewellian artifacts also occur in burial mounds. Weeden Island pottery (a primarily Gulf coast ware) has been recovered from late St. Johns Ia sites, apparently acquired as a trade ware. The St. Johns Ib period (AD 500–750) is similar to the Ia period, with the carryover of St. Johns Plain and Incised wares and Dunns Creek Red, but Weeden Island pottery becomes more common. However, the majority of everyday ceramics are plain. As the St. Johns culture progressed, sand mounds continued to be constructed and became larger through time.

St. Johns II. St. Johns II period is further divided into three subperiods (IIa, IIb, and IIc). As populations grew, the number and size of mounds and villages increased. The emergence of check stamping marks the beginning of the St. Johns II period around AD 750 and, along with plain pottery, dominates the assemblages throughout the period. During St. Johns IIa (AD 750–1050), incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. Late Weeden Island pottery continued to be traded into the St. Johns region and is recovered in sand burial mounds.

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (AD 1050–1513). Classic Mississippian traits such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Ceremonial Complex burial paraphernalia in association with perceived elite burials are evident (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986), indicating influence from northwest Florida. Some sand burial mounds were quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading up to their summits (Milanich 1994:269-270). The rise in the number of St. Johns village and mound sites implies greater cultural complexity compared to that of the earlier St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:267-274; Miller 1991). Shell and bone ornaments, worked copper, and other exotic materials and artifacts occur with some frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994). The Old Okahumpka site (8LA00057) is located a few miles from the current project area. Artifacts recovered from this burial mound such as an embossed copper plate fragment, shell beads, and Weeden Island pottery, all indicate a Mississippian occupation.

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263-264). In fact, sixteenth century French and Spanish documents allege that beans, squash, and maize were heavily cultivated by the Timucua of northern Florida (Bennett 1964, 1968, 1975; Lawson 1992), although direct evidence of prehistoric horticulture is lacking for the St. Johns region.

3.1.3.2 North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast

Deptford Culture. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:66) describe the Deptford people as primarily a “coastal dwelling culture” which relied heavily on maritime subsistence strategies. Deptford culture flourished between ca. 500 BC and AD 500. Many Deptford sites include large linear shell middens that contain plain pottery or ceramics with checked patterns stamped on the exterior of the pot (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). These exterior patterns were produced by impressing or stamping the vessel with carved wooden paddles before

firing. These paddled designs have been incorporated into the name of the wares by archaeologists; Deptford Checked-Stamped is an example. The Deptford period is also marked by the gradual change from fiber-tempering to sand and grit-tempering. Besides check-stamping, surface treatments can be plain, cord-wrapped, brushed, punctated, or malleated (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Lithic tools are extremely rare in Deptford sites, with only small triangular points occurring in small numbers.

The Deptford culture is primarily associated with Northwest and North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological cultures in Florida. The Deptford heartland extends from near Savannah, Georgia, south as far as Levy County on the west coast of Florida, and near Jacksonville on the east coast. However, Deptford pottery is found as far south as Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994). Although the majority of Deptford sites are located on the coast, inland sites have been recorded in the interior forests and along rivers. Coastal people apparently were coming inland to procure seasonal resources and a supply of chert. The sites are primarily short-term occupations by small groups probably traveling the inland waterways in search of nuts, berries, and other terrestrial resources (i.e., wood, game, stone to make tools, etc.). These sites are often found along lakes and streams where hickory and oak are present.

Manasota Culture. The Manasota culture (500 BC–AD 700) developed from the preceding Late Archaic/Transitional cultures occupying the central peninsular Gulf coast. Though this culture is poorly known despite the large number of surveys that have been conducted in the region, it is often referred to as Manasota, in recognition of the dominance of plain, sand-tempered pottery, and close proximity to that culture’s primary area of occupation—the Gulf coast from Tampa Bay south into Sarasota County (Hardin and Piper 1984). The subsistence of the Manasota culture was based upon foraging including mollusk gathering. Settlements were semi-permanent and located along the coast with occasional foraging expeditions into the interior to procure food resources or raw materials for tool manufacture (Luer and Almy 1982). The ceramics of the Manasota culture are similar to that of contemporaneous Weeden Island cultures. Utilitarian ceramics are undecorated. The early Manasota period is characterized by flattened globular bowls with inverted rims and beveled lips (Milanich 1994). Straight-sided bowls become more common through time. Late Manasota (ca. AD 700–900) is often referred to as Weeden Island-related (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), because of the apparent adoption of Weeden Island burial customs. The Weeden Island culture emerged in north Florida about AD 200. The true extent of Weeden Island influence on the local south Florida cultures is still being debated.

Weeden Island-Related Cultures. The emergence of Weeden Island cultural attributes in north central Florida and the panhandle of Florida begin at about AD 400. In that area, early Weeden Island is characterized by the appearance of complicated stamped pottery along with the characteristic pottery decorated with incised and punctated lines. In the north peninsular Gulf coast region that includes Hernando and Pasco Counties, limestone-tempered pottery predominates in village assemblages beginning at least as early as AD 500 (Weisman 1986), while the decorated wares described above appear in burial mounds. Coastal shell middens are common as are middens and village sites along the Withlacoochee River and its back swamps. There is some indication that after AD 600 there was a move away from the river and occupation of areas where soils were better suited for agriculture (Weisman 1986:20); however, the region remains poorly known, and little in the way of organized excavation has occurred at sites of this period. Much of the cultural change among local populations that occurred after the Archaic period is thought to have been due to their location between the Woodland cultures to the north and south Florida populations. Their geographic position allowed them to act as

“middle men” as described by Milanich and reap the benefits of being involved in trade between these two groups (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Safety Harbor. The Safety Harbor culture evolved from the Weeden Island-related cultures in the region by about AD 900. In central Florida, the subsistence strategies continued to emphasize coastal estuarine resources and the hunting of small game and gathering of wild plant foods. However, the political and ceremonial aspects of native life became much more complex. In coastal areas around Tampa Bay, large villages developed, each ruled by a chief who combined religion and politics into a powerful formula for elite rule. In turn, a number of ethnically related villages were ruled over by a more powerful chief who achieved his status and position through birth. Thus, Safety Harbor society was highly stratified, unlike earlier prehistoric societies that were essentially egalitarian. To the north of Tampa Bay, Safety Harbor groups were apparently smaller and more dispersed, living in small villages and perhaps practicing a seasonally mobile lifestyle. The large villages with a plaza and pyramidal mound do not seem to have been present in Hernando and Citrus Counties. Smaller burial mounds, such as the Tatham Mound in Citrus County and the Briarwoods site in Pasco County, were used by people living in dispersed villages (Mitchem 1988, 1989).

3.1.4 Contact Period (post-1513)

West Central Florida was visited by numerous European explorers beginning with Panfilo Narvaez who landed in the Tampa Bay region in 1528 and led an expedition northward to the Apalachee Bay. Narvaez died later that same year when his fleet of ships constructed in Florida sank in route to Mexico. Hernando de Soto landed near Tampa Bay in 1539 and proceeded to march inland through Florida in search of gold (**Figure 4**). De Soto traveled through north Florida and into Georgia, eventually dying on the banks of the Mississippi River (Milanich and Hudson 1993).

Following these initial explorers, both Spain and England vied for control of “La Florida.” After the destruction of the mission system by the British in 1702, central and north Florida were essentially abandoned, as the few remaining Indians fled to St. Augustine for safety (Milanich 1995). By 1763, the British had gained control over Florida and demolished most of the Spanish missions. Prior to British rule, aboriginal populations in central and north Florida had been rapidly declining.

Warfare and disease decimated the native Florida populations. Groups of Creek Indians began to move south into an unpopulated central Florida from Georgia and Alabama after being pushed off their ancestral lands by European pressure and inter-Creek warfare. These people settled in Spanish Florida and utilized some of the feral cattle abandoned by the Spanish 50 years before. They later became known as the Seminoles.

FIGURE 4 | Hernando de Soto (Winsor 1886).
Courtesy Print Collections,
Florida State Archive.



3.1.5 Seminoles

Seminole folklore links Seminoles to earlier Florida Native American groups and their hunting grounds (Wickman 1999:197). Wickman (1999:218-219) contends that the group that became known as the Seminoles were in fact “survivors of the earlier tribes” of Florida who were later joined by groups of Creek Indians, their “cultural relatives.”

According to Mahon (1985), the Oconee Creeks of central Georgia, led by Cowkeeper (so named because of his large cattle herd), migrated into the Alachua savanna region south of Gainesville between 1739 and 1750, eventually becoming the nucleus of the Seminole tribe. Two other regions of early Seminole settlement are the Brooksville Ridge in Hernando County and the area around Dunnellon in Marion County (Weisman 1989).

Generally, the Seminoles were divided into bands, and each band lived in a separate autonomous town. The three earliest primary towns in the north-central Florida region are Cuscowilla near modern-day Micanopy in Alachua County; Talahasochte on the east bank of the Suwannee River near the border of Gilchrist and Levy Counties; and a town of unknown name on the west bank of the St. Johns River near Palatka in Putnam County. All three Seminole towns were settled by 1770. The unnamed town near Palatka was adjacent to two trading operations run by British traders, Denys Rolle and James Spaulding (Covington 1993:18). Leery of the English power exerted during the Yamassee War in Georgia, the Seminoles favored the English traders over the Spanish, although they were living in Spanish-claimed territory. The Seminoles traded deer, wild cattle, and furs in exchange for guns, iron tools, cloth, and a variety of ornamental jewelry (Fairbanks 1973). This trade brought prosperity to some Seminole individuals, but for many individuals trade was limited. Traditional pottery manufacture methods were still employed by the Seminole and bows and arrows supplemented their use of flintlock guns.

Around the same time as the Oconee Creek migration, a group of Lower Creeks and their Yamassee slaves from southeastern Georgia were led into north Florida by their leader Secofee. Later, factions of the Upper Creeks from the Alabama Territory also migrated into north Florida as a result of the Creek War of 1813–1814 (Halbert and Ball 1995). This conflict was a civil war between the Upper and Lower Creeks. Andrew Jackson, angry that this battle had spilled over into white territory and taken white lives, formed an alliance between the US Army and the Lower Creek forces and defeated the Upper Creeks, also known as the Red Sticks. The Red Sticks migrated to Florida after their loss, and though they joined the Lower Creek bands already in Florida, because they had little choice, they remained bitter toward the Lower Creeks (Wright 1986).

In 1825, approximately 5,000 to 7,000 Native Americans were estimated to reside in Florida (Wickman 1999). After Florida became an American territory in 1821, the government made an effort to increase the territory’s white population by removing the Seminoles. The result was the Second Seminole War (1835–1842), which severely affected the Seminole population. The military erected forts and established roads throughout much of Florida’s interior. This conflict opened up much of the interior and southern portions of Florida to Euro-American settlement. Some of the earliest roads in Lake County were established to connect a chain of forts across Central Florida. Despite population losses and the shipment of many Seminoles to reservations west of the Mississippi River, the Seminoles persevered.

The third and final Seminole War (1855–1858) consisted of a series of skirmishes fought by Seminoles under Chief Billy Bowlegs (Milanich 1995:234). Because of these events, the series of conflicts is also referred to as Billy Bowleg’s war. During this period, forts were reactivated and war was again declared. By 1858, after a series of sporadic skirmishes, the Third Seminole War ended with the shipment of 123 Seminoles to Oklahoma. However, 100 to 300 Seminoles evaded capture and remained in the Everglades (Fernald and Purdum 1992; Milanich 1995). In 1879, approximately 20 Seminoles were estimated to be living near present-day Miami (Covington 1993:156). The present-day Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes of Florida and the Independent Seminoles of Florida are direct descendants of those who could not be forcibly removed during the Seminole Wars. As a result of forced removal, Seminole Indians also now live in Texas and Oklahoma.

3.2 History of Sumter County

Hernando de Soto (see **Figure 4**) landed near Tampa Bay in 1539 and proceeded to march inland in search of gold. Becoming the first European to visit modern-day Sumter County, de Soto’s route, as reconstructed, headed north from Tampa Bay through Sumter County possibly crossing the Withlacoochee River (Milanich and Hudson 1993:92; Writers Program ca. 1930s:8). De Soto encountered the village of Ocale (approximately 25 miles southwest of present-day Ocala), and then he continued to the west of Gainesville, in the area of the San Felasco Hammock that was inhabited by Potano and Utina bands of Timucua Indians. De Soto traveled quickly through Marion and Alachua Counties and stayed at five successive villages (Milanich 1994). Had it not been for the agricultural success of the Native Americans in the region, de Soto and his men probably would have died of starvation. After benefiting from their corn fields, de Soto continued his trek north into Georgia and then headed west, where he eventually died west of the Mississippi River on May 21, 1542 (Clayton et al. 1993:259-261; Gannon 1996:26-27; Milanich 1995:90,131; Milanich and Hudson 1993).

Though the Spanish established missions throughout north Florida during late sixteenth and into the eighteenth century, there is no evidence that the Spanish established missions in present-day Sumter County, which remained on the periphery of Spanish colonial activity (Milanich 1995:79). After Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, the British divided the territory at the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida (Fabel 1996:134-135). The area of Sumter County was part of East Florida.

3.2.1 The Seminole Wars and Sumter County

The area that is now Sumter County was an area of conflict during the Seminole Wars. Increased hostilities between American settlers and Seminoles led to the First Seminole War in 1817. General Andrew Jackson, known to the Seminoles as “Sharp Knife,” invaded Seminole territory on Spanish-controlled land and destroyed Seminole towns. This military effort led to Florida becoming a US territory in 1821. President James Monroe appointed Jackson as Governor, who organized the Territory of Florida into two counties, Escambia and St. Johns. Sumter was part of St. Johns County. The legislative council for Florida met in Pensacola in 1822, and again in St. Augustine in 1823 (Carter 1956:8-11; Tebeau 1971). The First Seminole War ended with the *Treaty of Moultrie Creek* in 1823, which stipulated that all Indians in Florida move onto a reservation in the middle of the state. Most of the state’s white and African American population resided in the northern half of Florida, leaving much of the central and southern half of the state bereft of homesteaders. By 1830, nine years after becoming a territory, 34,730 people called Florida home (Andriot 1993:96).

White settlement of central Florida began after the United States obtained Florida from Spain in 1821. The *Treaty of Moultrie Creek* established a Seminole Indian reservation that spanned from present-day Marion County in the north to northern portions of Hardee, Highland, and Okeechobee Counties in the south (Mahon 1985:46-50,390-391 [rear map]). As the number of white settlers increased, so did the pressure for the US government to remove the Seminoles entirely from Florida and to open the reservation for white settlement. These tensions eventually culminated in the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). The US Agency of Indian Removal centered its headquarters in what is now known as the Ocala Highlands. Fort King, located near modern-day Ocala, was established in 1827. Reportedly intended as a military buffer between white colonists and the Seminoles, the fort remained in operation until 1829 when the military abandoned it. Three years later, the army reoccupied the fort and prepared to remove the Native Americans to reservations beyond the Mississippi River (Carter 1958:832-833,922; Ott and Chazal 1974:23-25).

The *Payne’s Landing Treaty* of 1832 reversed the *Treaty of Moultrie Creek*. This treaty required the Indians to relinquish all of their Florida holdings within three years and move to reservations on Indian territories in the western United States (Sprague 1964[1848]:72-88,101). A significant faction of Seminoles felt the United States took advantage of them and vowed not to leave their land without an armed struggle. The Seminole leader Osceola carried out the execution of Chief Charley Emathla because Emathla had agreed to move his people to Oklahoma.

When the three years had expired and the *Payne’s Landing Treaty* was to be enforced, a group of 180 Seminole warriors, led by Chiefs Micanopy and Alligator, attacked a column of 108 US Army soldiers led by Major Francis Dade. The attack took place near the Withlacoochee River on December 28, 1835, near present-day Bushnell while Dade and his men were en route from Fort Brooke (present-day Tampa) to Fort King (**Figure 5**). Only three soldiers survived the battle, two of whom died shortly thereafter (Dovell 1952:1:244; Sprague 1964[1848]:89-91; Tebeau 1971). After the battle, the Seminoles celebrated their success in the Wahoo Swamp (Mahon 1985:106-107). The raid was an overwhelming victory for the Seminoles, who sustained minimal casualties. The

battle demonstrated to the US Army that the Seminoles, when organized, represented a considerable military force. In addition, the victory resulted in the capture of more than 100 US Army muskets by the Seminole.

On the same day as Alligator’s attack, Osceola and a band of warriors killed the Indian Agent Wiley Thompson and several of his companions outside of Fort King. Three days later on December 31, 1835, General Duncan Clinch and his volunteers engaged a large Seminole force at the Battle of the Withlacoochee and the Second Seminole War had started (Sprague 1964[1848]:91-93). The Second Seminole War lasted from 1835 to 1842. During this conflict, the Seminole guerilla warfare tactics and Florida’s swampy terrain confused Federal forces. Before it ended, the Second Seminole War had spread into south Florida as far as Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades.

FIGURE 5 | Troops viewing the demise of Major Dade and his command, ca. 1800s. Courtesy Print Collections, Florida State Archives.



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During the war, Seminoles inhabited portions of present-day Sumter County, especially around Wahoo Swamp and the Withlacoochee River (Writers Program ca. 1930s:9). Aware of the Seminole presence, Major General Richard Keith Call, along with Tennessee volunteers, Florida militia, regular army, and Creek Indians engaged the Seminoles in the Battle of Wahoo Swamp on November 21, 1836 (Mahon 1985:183-186). The Wahoo Swamp was home to a large Seminole village consisting of women, children, 200 Seminole maroon men, and 420 Seminole warriors. Lasting only a day, the Seminoles successfully repulsed Call's troops. Despite this defeat, the Army returned to the area and establishing a stronger presence. The US military established Fort Armstrong and Fort McClure (originally named Camp Wendell) in present-day Sumter County (MacKay and Blake 1839). Colonel Robert Armstrong and a brigade of Tennessee Volunteers built Fort Armstrong during the fall or winter of 1836 on the Dade battlefield (Roberts 1988:146). A temporary site, the post served as a rendezvous for troops in the region during the winter of 1836–1837. Additionally, the fort allowed the Army to harass Seminoles in Wahoo Swamp (Mahon 1985:196). The military abandoned the fort in 1837. Situated approximately a mile and a half south of the present-day intersection of SR 35 and 468, the army constructed Camp Wendell in late 1838 or 1839 (Roberts 1988:182). The camp was abandoned shortly thereafter, but Company B, 8th Infantry, reestablished the post in 1842 and renamed it in honor of Lieutenant James McClure, 1st Infantry.

The war raged on until 1842. At the close of the Second Seminole War, the government shipped several hundred Seminoles to the western territories. In total, this war cost the United States an estimated \$40 million and the lives of 1,500 American troops. Casualties to the Seminoles are unknown. Their numbers greatly reduced and their villages and cattle herds decimated, the Seminoles retreated into the Everglades for refuge. At the war's conclusion, the Seminole reservation shifted south where the northern most point encompassed the southeastern half of Hardee County and stretched to the northern end of Whitewater Bay in Everglades National Park (Mahon 1985). The war effectively stopped people from moving into the sparsely settled territory. Between 1830 and 1840, the territory's population increased by only 19,747 to 54,477 (Andriot 1993:96).

After the costly and lengthy Second Seminole War, the federal government passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 to encourage the settlement of Florida. On August 4, 1842, any free head of family or single male over the age of 18 who could bear arms was eligible for 160 acres of free land provided the person would live on the land for five years and farm a minimum of 5 acres. Nearly 200,000 acres of federal land south of present-day Gainesville was offered up to prospective settlers (Covington 1957:106-118). The government passed the act in part to promote settlement of the Florida wilderness, but also to create a civilian buffer to help keep Indians confined to their South Florida reservation. People settled along the Manatee, the Alafia, and the Peace Rivers, and along the shores of Tampa Bay. Settlers were a mix of people from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and North Florida. Others were pioneers who had already moved into the area, including soldiers, who did not own land. Many of the people who took advantage of the act were of limited means, poorly educated, and searching for a better way of life. They staked out claims, built homes, planted crops, let their cattle range, and raised families (Brown 1991:65-67; Covington 1961:41-52). When the act came to an end after nine months, 1,184 permits allowed a total of 189,440 acres of Florida land to be claimed. Approximately 6,000 people moved into the Florida wilderness (House of Representatives 1844:1-55). Coupled with the population's natural increase and migration to the northern portion of the state, Florida's population increased by 60.5 percent to 87,445 in 1850, a growth of 32,968 inhabitants (Andriot 1993:96).

3.2.1.1 Sumter’s Growth

This growth helped spur the creation of Sumter County, Florida’s twenty-ninth county. Named for Brigadier General Thomas Sumter (Figure 6), a native South Carolinian of Revolutionary War fame, the state legislature carved the county out of Mosquito County on January 8, 1853 (Covington 1957:285-287; Morris 1995:229). At inception, 1,500 people called Sumter home, and the county consisted of 880,200 acres including portions of present-day Lake, Polk and Orange Counties (Writers Program ca. 1930s:7, 19). Many early residents had migrated from South Carolina searching for good pastureland and hunting grounds. Adamsville served as the first county seat and was chosen because a relay and telegraph station had previously been established (Writers Program ca. 1930s:19). Shortly thereafter, a two-story split cypress log building was built that functioned as a courthouse, school, and church (Covington 1957:285-287). Early settlements grew up around the road between Fort Brooke and Fort King, cutting through the county in a north south direction (Writers Program ca. 1930s:18). Other homesteaders settled upon Lake Harris and Lake Griffin (both of which are in present-day Lake County). Antebellum communities included Adamsville, Sumterville, and Yalaha.

FIGURE 6 | Brigadier General Thomas Sumter, ca. 1800s.
Courtesy Print Collections, Florida State Archives.



Citrus became an important cash crop for early pioneers during this era. People would travel to the east coast to obtain salt (Writers Program ca. 1930s:9). Their journey led them by New Smyrna and the former Turnbull colony, established during the British occupation of Florida. While the plantation no longer existed, many of the sweet orange trees that were planted by the colonists survived. Sumter residents picked the oranges and planted the seeds when they returned home. The “Parson Brown” orange variety free from acid that plagued early oranges was developed in Sumter County during the late 1850s (Writers Program ca. 1930s:8-9, 19). The Hooks family created a nursery of Parson Brown trees south of Lake Harris in 1868, establishing the state’s first commercial nursery and bringing the orange variety to national prominence. With this success and others, Sumter became the leading citrus county in Florida. By 1880, 13,029 citrus trees grew in Sumter (Covington 1957:343). Between 1928 and 1950, growers planted more than one million Parson Brown trees in commercial nurseries (Covington 1957:345).

David G. Leigh of Sumter County voted, along with most of his fellow representatives, to withdraw from the Union on January 10, 1861 (Covington 1957:140). While no known battles or skirmishes occurred within the present county boundaries, residents participated in the war through contribution of soldiers, cattle, wool, and other supplies in support of the Confederacy (Writers Program ca. 1930s:10-11). The war also had another impact upon the county by stopping the flow of immigrants. Not until the late 1870s would Sumter begin to recover from the war through the development of railroads and immigration of northerners (Dovell 1952:2:610).

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During the 1870s and 1880s, Sumter County underwent several transformations, many related to the railroads. In 1871, the boundaries of Sumter and Polk Counties were changed (Writers Program ca. 1930s:4, 7). A year later, Orange County took a portion of Sumter. Near the end of the decade, the boundaries of Sumter, Orange and Polk Counties were again changed. In 1882, Sumter County was agriculturally based with citrus and vegetables being the primary crops grown. The county boasted of 1,022 mules and horses, 6,112 cattle, and 7,632 hogs. Steamers plied the Withlacoochee and the Tropical Florida Railroad pierced the county, connecting with Wildwood, Ocala, and other parts of the state (MacLeod and Murdock 1994; Robinson 1882:175-176). According to A. A. Robinson (1882:176), Commissioner of Immigration, “Another attractive feature of this county is the character and moral tone of its citizens. Schools and churches dot the county wherever the population is sufficient to maintain them.”

**FIGURE 7 | Sumter County
 (Rand McNally Corp. 1895).**



The final boundary adjustment came in 1887 when the state legislature carved Lake County from the eastern portion of Sumter and the northern portion of Orange counties (Figure 7). This change resulted from the railroad’s arrival. The Tropical Florida Railroad Company entered Sumter County in 1882, and in 1884, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway constructed tracks through the county, bringing in settlers and creating new communities wherever it went (Writers Program ca. 1930s:6, 20). Sumter’s population reflects this tremendous growth. Between 1880 and 1885, the county’s population doubled (Andriot 1993:98) (Table 1). In 1867, the county seat was moved to Leesburg (presently in Lake County). In 1882, with the growth of western Sumter County, voters moved the seat to Sumpterville (Writers Program ca. 1930s:20). Leesburg residents failed to move the capital back, revealing a political shift of power from the west to the east resulting from the railroad boom. Feeling a lack of political representation, citizens in the western half decided to end their relationship with Sumter, forming Lake County in 1887.

Table 1. Sumter County Population.

Date	Population	Date	Population	Date	Population	Date	Population
1860	1,549	1900	6,187	1930	10,644	1960	11,869
1870	2,952	1905	5,549	1935	10,056	1970	14,839
1880	4,686	1910	6,696	1940	11,041	1980	24,272
1885	9,462	1915	7,517	1945	10,417	1990	31,577
1890	5,363	1920	7,851	1950	11,330	2010	93,420
1895	5,308	1925	7,916				

As the county’s population skyrocketed, residents established new towns and breathed life into older ones. Post-Civil War communities included Webster (founded in 1869), Wildwood (established by I. E. Barwick in 1877), Oxford (surveyed by J. T. Perry in 1882), Panasoffkee (created in 1882), Center Hill (established by

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Thomas W. Spicer in 1883), Rutland (founded in 1884), and Bushnell (brought into existence in 1885) (Writers Program ca. 1930s:11-12, 20-21). On the eve of Lake County's genesis, 35 post offices serviced communities throughout Sumter County (Richards 1886: 419). In 1886, of the county's 883,200 acres, 11,463 were either improved or under cultivation. Stock-raising was also a successful industry with 10,738 head of cattle grazing on Sumter pastures. With the creation of Lake County, Sumter County's population dropped to 5,363 in 1890, but achieved steady growth through 1930 when it reached 10,644 (Andriot 1993:98).

Sumter County did not participate in the 1920s land boom to the extent of other counties like Hillsborough, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach. Much of this can be attributed to the impact of freezes upon its citrus industry, limitations created by the cattle barons who did not want their pasture lands transformed into suburbs, and the draw of counties further south (Writers Program ca. 1930s:16). During the 1930s, important crops and industries in Sumter County included green beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, watermelons, cantaloupes, sugar cane, strawberries, pecans, avocados, dairying, poultry raising, cattle, lumber mills, crate and basket factories, naval stores, cement plants, and lime rock mining (Writers Program ca. 1930s:1,15). Residents had access to 115 miles of railroad and 150 miles of hard-surfaced paved roads to transport their produce to market (Florida State Chamber of Commerce and Florida Emergency Relief Administration 1935:270). Two state highways crossed the county, with SR 22 providing access to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf, while SR 23 connected Jacksonville to Tampa and St. Petersburg (Writers Program ca. 1930s:21). Bushnell was located at the crossroads. By 1940, Sumter's population totaled 10,417, and its two largest towns', Wildwood and Coleman, populations totaled 1,346 and 764, respectively (State of Florida 1945:77). Only 676 residents resided in Bushnell, the capital since 1912. With the development of US 301 as an important route into the state, Wildwood, situated along 301, flourished with its population passing the 2,000 mark in 1945 (Covington 1957:265; State of Florida 1945:77). Webster surpassed Coleman, being the only other community besides Wildwood with a population of more than 1,000. Bushnell's population declined to 509.

By the 1990s, 720 farms operated in Sumter County, owning 253,330 acres (approximately 71 percent of the land in the county), with 62,382 acres under cultivation (US Bureau of the Census 1992). Farmers grew or raised tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, cattle, and poultry. Saw mills produced 433,000 board feet of softwood logs, 3,147 cords of softwood for pulp, 98,000 board feet of hardwood logs, and 1,820 cords of hardwood for pulp. Like the rest of the state, retail trade, government, and service sectors constituted the county's largest employers. Wildwood and Bushnell were the county's urban centers with 3,647 and 2,162 residents, respectively (US Bureau of the Census 1994).

4.0 Background Research

4.1 Florida Master Site File Review

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from October 2016 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the US 301 PD&E APE. The FMSF review indicates that 11 previous cultural resource surveys have included surveys within the current project area (**Table 2**). None of these surveys cover the current APE in its entirety, and most surveys focused on narrow corridors crossing the northern end of the project area. The most relevant to the current project is the 2002 survey of SR 35/US 301 conducted by the Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (FMSF Survey No. 9305). Although this survey encompassed only the northernmost end of the present APE, both this survey and the current project focus on the development of the US 301 corridor. As a result of the 2002 survey, one prehistoric archaeological site, 8MR03215, was recorded, as well as 132 historic resources. All but one of these resources (8SM00249) are located outside of the US 301 PD&E APE.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys within the US 301 PD&E APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
2227	Archaeological and Historical Resources Assessment Survey, SR-44 from I-75 to SR-500/US 441	1990	FDOT
5213	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the SR35 Shady Brook Bridge Replacement Project, Sumter County, Florida	1997	Environmental Services, Inc.
9305	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 301 from the Florida Turnpike to US 27 Marion and Sumter Counties, Florida	2002	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
9562	Revised Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Turn Lane Addition to U.S. 301 (SR 35) in Coleman, Florida	2003	Environmental Management Services, Inc.
13697	A Phase I Level Cultural Resources Assessment of the Wildwood Springs D.R.I. Tract, Sumter County, Florida	2006	Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan
13900	Addendum: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 16.5-Acre Caruthers Parcel Addition to the Wildwood Springs D.R.I. Tract, Sumter County, Florida	2007	Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan
14488	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 44 at the CSX Railroad Crossing in Wildwood, City of Wildwood, Sumter County	2007	Janus Research
15227	Technical Memorandum Cultural Resource Overview Screening S-Line Richloam Capacity Improvement Project (MP S781.4 to S785.7) Hernando and Sumter Counties, Florida	2008	SEARCH
18329	Cultural Resource Analysis and Reconnaissance Survey Technical Memorandum Florida Turnpike Widening from SR 50 to I-75 (MP s73 to MP 309) Orange, Lake, and Sumter Counties, Florida	2011	Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Inc.
21431	Sabal Trail Transmission Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (Alachua, Citrus, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lake, Levy, Madison, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Suwannee, Sumter Counties, Florida)	2014	Cardno and SEARCH
21991	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey: Sabal Trail Project Phase I Addendum Report	2015	Sabal Trail Transmission

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The FMSF review also indicates that three historic structures (8SM00249, 8SM00358, and 8SM0376) and two resource groups (8SM00359 and 8SM00578) are located within the APE (**Table 3; Figure 8**). Of these resources, only 8SM00376 (Coleman City Jail) has been recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. This prison was constructed in 1913 in the Masonry Vernacular style. The remaining four resources within the US 301 PD&E APE have all been recommended ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the US 301 PD&E APE.

<i>Historic Structures</i>				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8SM00249	1016 S. Main Street	1952	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8SM00358	105 S. Commercial Street	1948	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8SM00376	100 S. Commercial Street	1913	Ineligible for NRHP	Potentially Eligible for NRHP
<i>Resource Groups</i>				
FMSF No.	Name	Period of Significance		SHPO Evaluation
8SM00359	Bobby’s Historical Village	Boom Times, 1921–1929; Spanish-American War, 1898–1916		Ineligible for NRHP
8SM00578	Seaboard Coast Line Railroad	Nineteenth century American, 1821–1899; Twentieth century American, 1900–present		Ineligible for NRHP

4.2 Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the US 301 PD&E APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. The GLO maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Indian villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO survey maps of Township 19 South, Ranges 22 and 23 East and Township 20 South, Range 22 East were first created in 1849 (GLO 1849a, 1849b, 1849c) (**Figure 9**). The APE appears mostly unsettled, with the exception of a tract belonging to the Caruthers family in the southern end of the APE (GLO 1851a). Review of GLO land patents indicates that this claim was made in 1851, well before any other claims in the APE. A second claim, west of the project area, belonged to Stacy Hill (GLO 1851b). Immediately south of the Caruthers’ property and west of the APE is a large marshland fed by waterways running out of Lake Panasoffkee; one of the waterways crosses through the APE from east to west and forms a small body of water east of the Caruthers’ family parcel. A drawing of a small building labeled “mill” is depicted within the parcel bounds along this waterway.

The historic GLO maps also illustrate several early roads in the vicinity of the APE. Three unnamed roads meet in the southern end of the APE, and a fourth unnamed road is visible running north to south through the center of the APE. A second network of roads is depicted east of the project area, one of which is labeled “Tampa Road.” Pockets of vegetation and swamp are depicted throughout the project area, and small ponds are particularly common near the northern half of the APE (see **Figure 9**).

FIGURE 8 | Previously recorded resources within the US 301 PD&E APE.

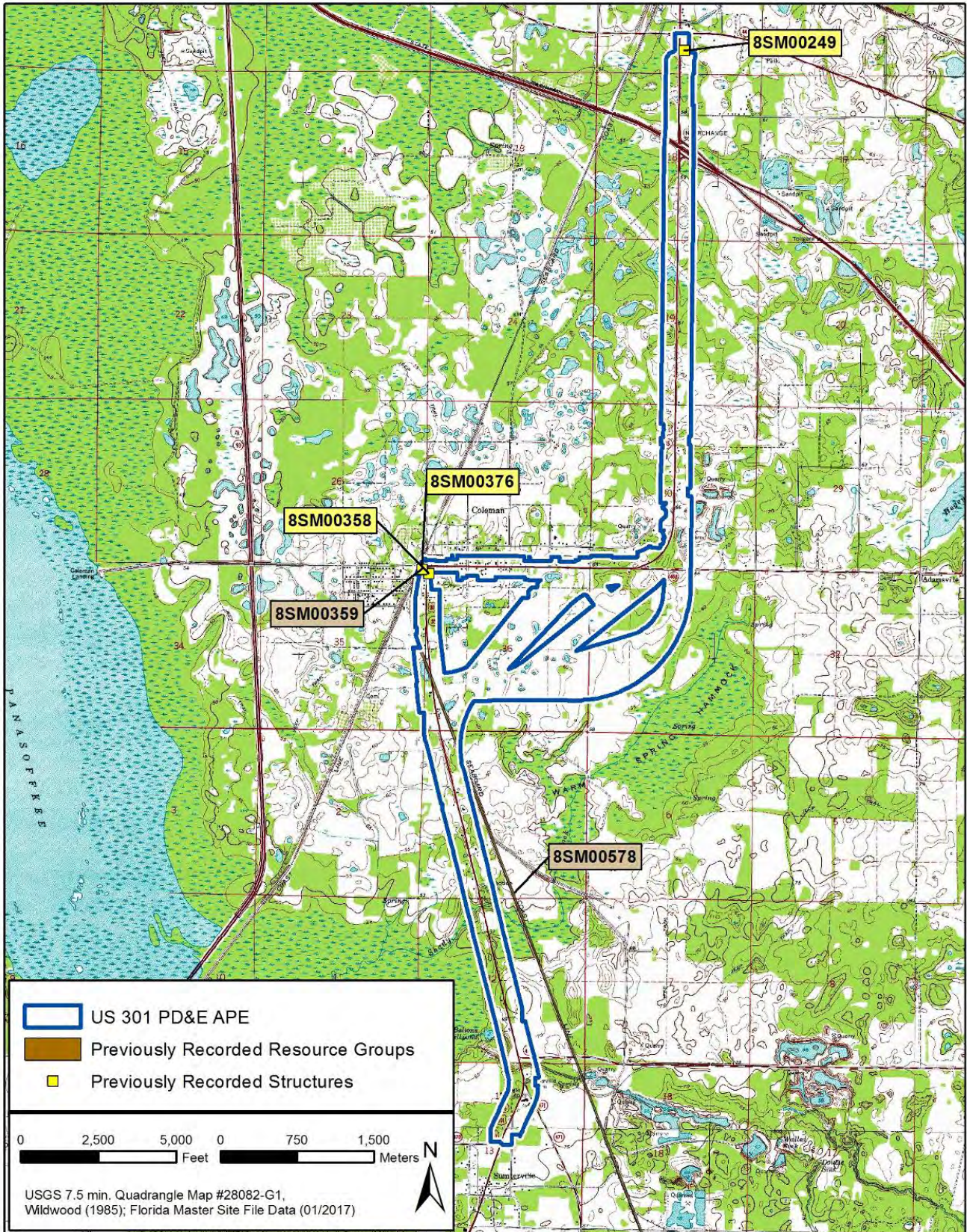
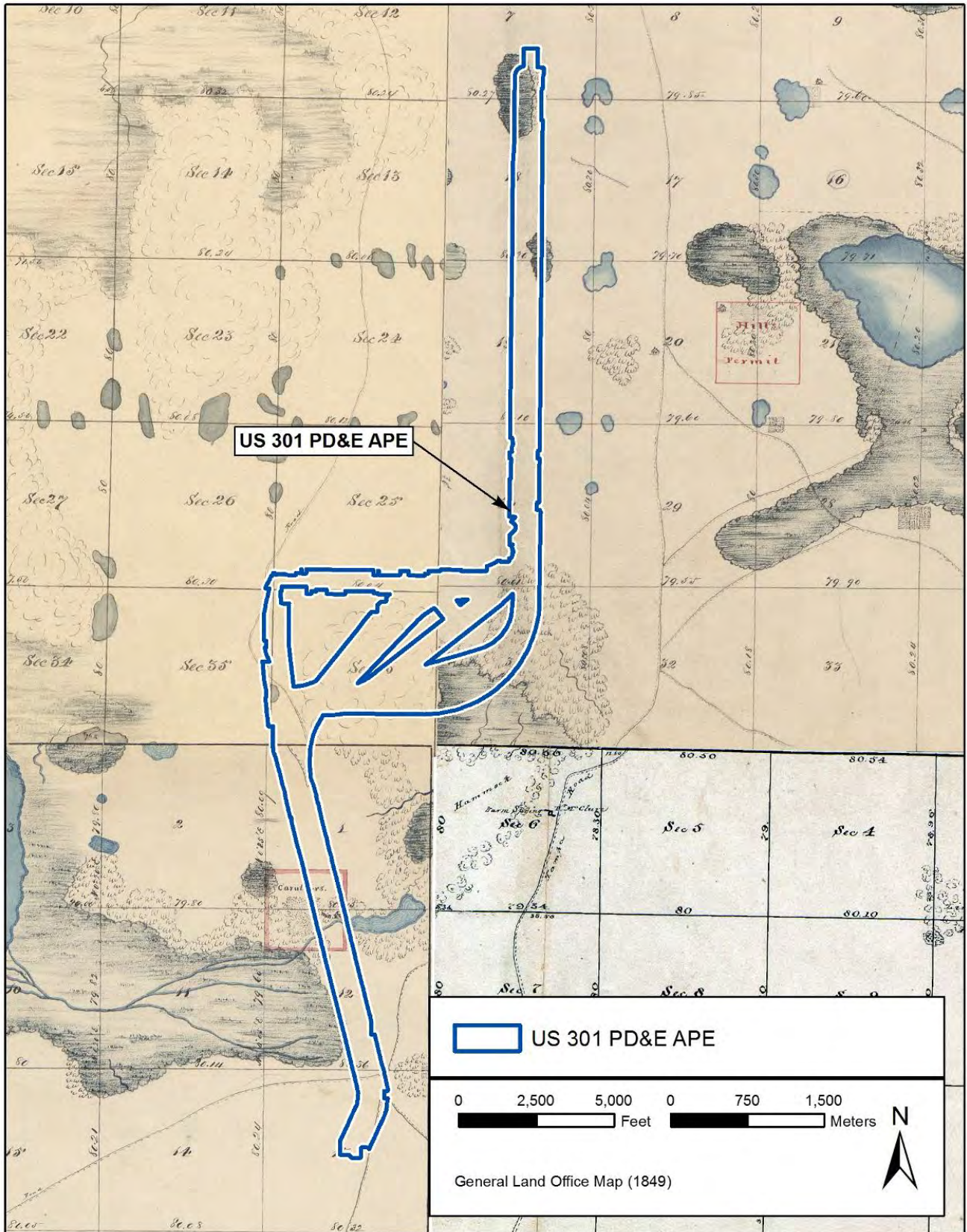


FIGURE 9 | 1849 GLO survey map showing the US 301 PD&E APE outlined in blue.



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Sumter County was first created in 1853 from the southern portion of Marion County. Sumter's borders changed frequently in the second half of the nineteenth century. It gained land from Hillsborough County in 1866, lost territory to Polk (1871) and Orange (1872) Counties, and then gained land back from Polk in 1879, before losing many square miles to the creation of Lake County in 1887. Sumter County's borders were finally set to its current proportions in 1889 (Map of US 2016). The county is named for General Thomas Sumter, a Revolutionary War General from Virginia known for his military service in South Carolina. Like most pioneer settlements in Florida, farming was the major occupation for early settlers in Sumter County. In addition to growing greens, corn, and sugar cane, these early farmers also raised livestock, especially chickens and pigs. The first mill for grinding corn was built by Granville Beville in 1857. A branch of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad reached Sumter County by the 1890s, and transporting agricultural products to market became a much easier process. Hunting, particularly of wild hogs, and fishing were also integral to the economy. Agricultural and hunting pursuits remained a significant part of the rural county well into the twenty-first century. One of the largest boosts to the economy came with the establishment of the Villages, a retirement complex whose development began in the 1970s (Curry 2003; Turner 2008; Valentine 1981).

Topographic maps and aerial photographs were also analyzed to provide more context about the development of the land within and around the project area. A US Geological Survey (USGS) map from 1893 provides a look at the project area well before the establishment of US 301 in central Florida (USGS 1893) (**Figure 10**). Lakes, swamps, and ponds are the predominant natural features. The Panasoffkee River appears to cross through the southern end of the APE, and a second, unnamed waterway crosses the northern end. At least five unimproved roads pass through the APE; the most notable of these roughly correspond to the modern route of US 301 in the central and southern portions of the APE.

Other important transportation routes within the APE include the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, which briefly runs adjacent to the western edge of the APE near the community of Coleman. Three roads, in addition to the rail line, converge within this small settlement, which was founded in 1882 (Sumter County Online 2005). One structure is apparent in this corner of the APE along the railroad line; at least one other structure is illustrated within the project area just south of Coleman.

During the next 50 years, this area of Sumter County underwent significant development, as evidenced by the 1955 USGS map in **Figure 11**. US 301 is depicted for the first time in its modern alignment and is the prominent feature within the APE. To the north, the Florida Turnpike (here labeled as the Sunshine State Parkway) crosses through the APE from northwest to southeast. A transmission corridor or power line also runs through the APE in the same orientation, just south of the Turnpike. Although some of the land within the northern portion of the APE is cleared, swamps and vegetation predominate. Approximately 15 structures are apparent in the northern portion of the project area, mostly scattered along the length of US 301. Also of note is the absence of the small body of water which used to be depicted near the southern end of the APE, where the Caruthers' mill was located.

Near the center of the project area is the City of Coleman, which has grown substantially since 1893 (see **Figure 10**). More than 40 structures near Coleman are located within the APE, with the town extending westward out of the APE. The railroad, now part of the Seaboard Coast Line, still runs through the northwestern corner, bisecting Coleman. A new section of railroad runs northwest to southeast from the City of Coleman and into the

FIGURE 10 | 1893 USGS topographic map showing the US 301 PD&E APE outlined in blue.

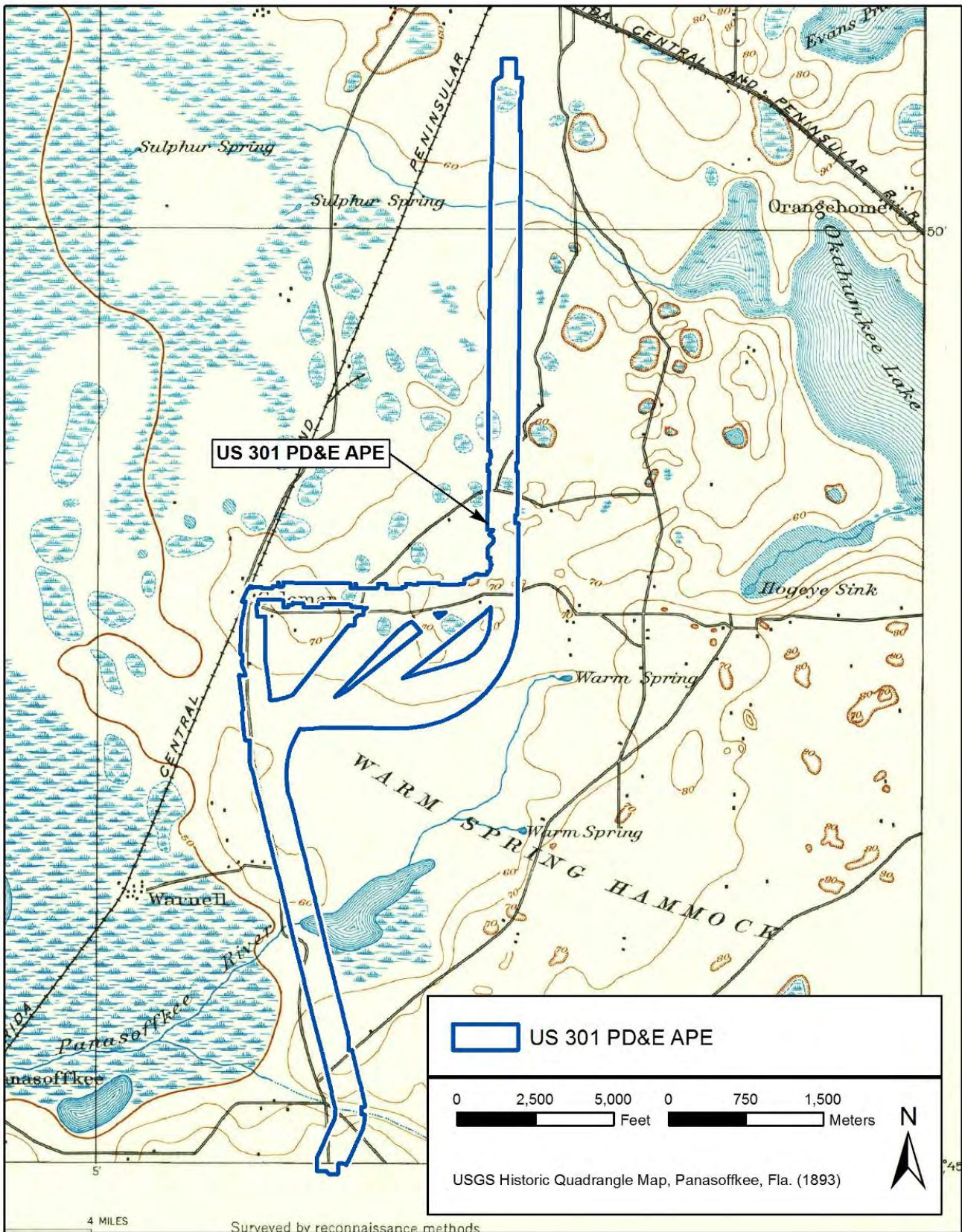
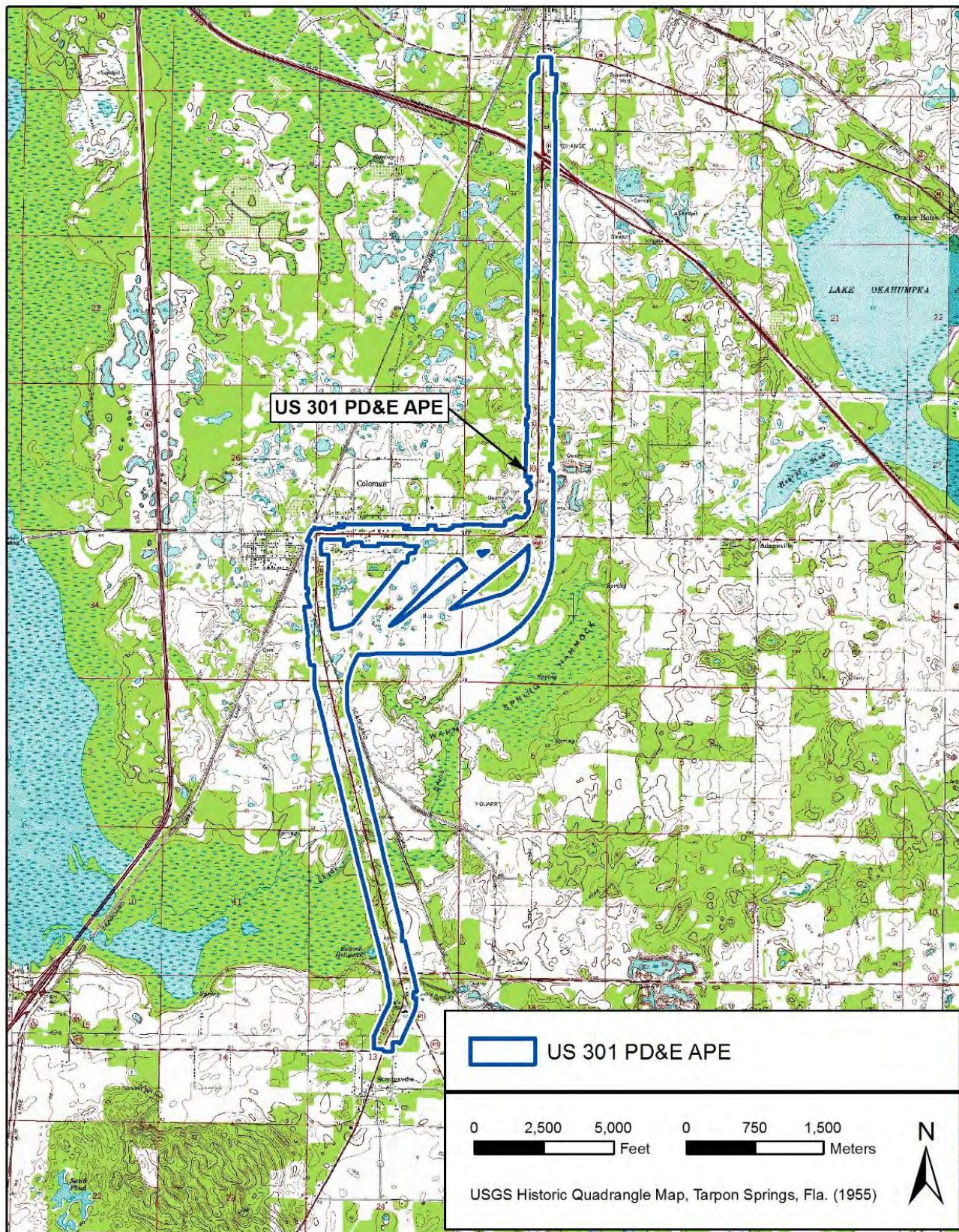


FIGURE 11 | 1955 USGS topographic map showing the US 301 PD&E APE outlined in blue.



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southern portion of the APE. The section of the central portion that does not follow the highway is mostly cleared land. The southern portion of the project area contains about a dozen scattered structures and mostly heavily vegetated land. In the far southern portion, US 301 turns southwest as SR 471 continues southeast and out of the project area.

Aerial photographs taken by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) demonstrate the level of development and natural vegetation within the US 301 PD&E APE and vicinity (USDA 1960) (**Figure 12**). Due to the construction of US 301, much of the project area is cleared, with the exception of the northern end of the APE, which is dominated by ponds and largely undeveloped. Construction around Coleman is extensive, although agricultural fields also cover a large area near the center of the APE. Outside of the APE are substantial tracts of forest or swamp.

A topographic map from 1979 reveals little change within the project area (USGS 1979) (**Figure 13**). No new roads are evident within the APE and the City of Coleman is the most developed area. The stream in the southern end of the APE is labeled for the first time as Shady Brook; however, no other bodies of water are depicted.

FIGURE 12 | 1960 USDA aerial photograph showing the US 301 PD&E APE outlined in orange.

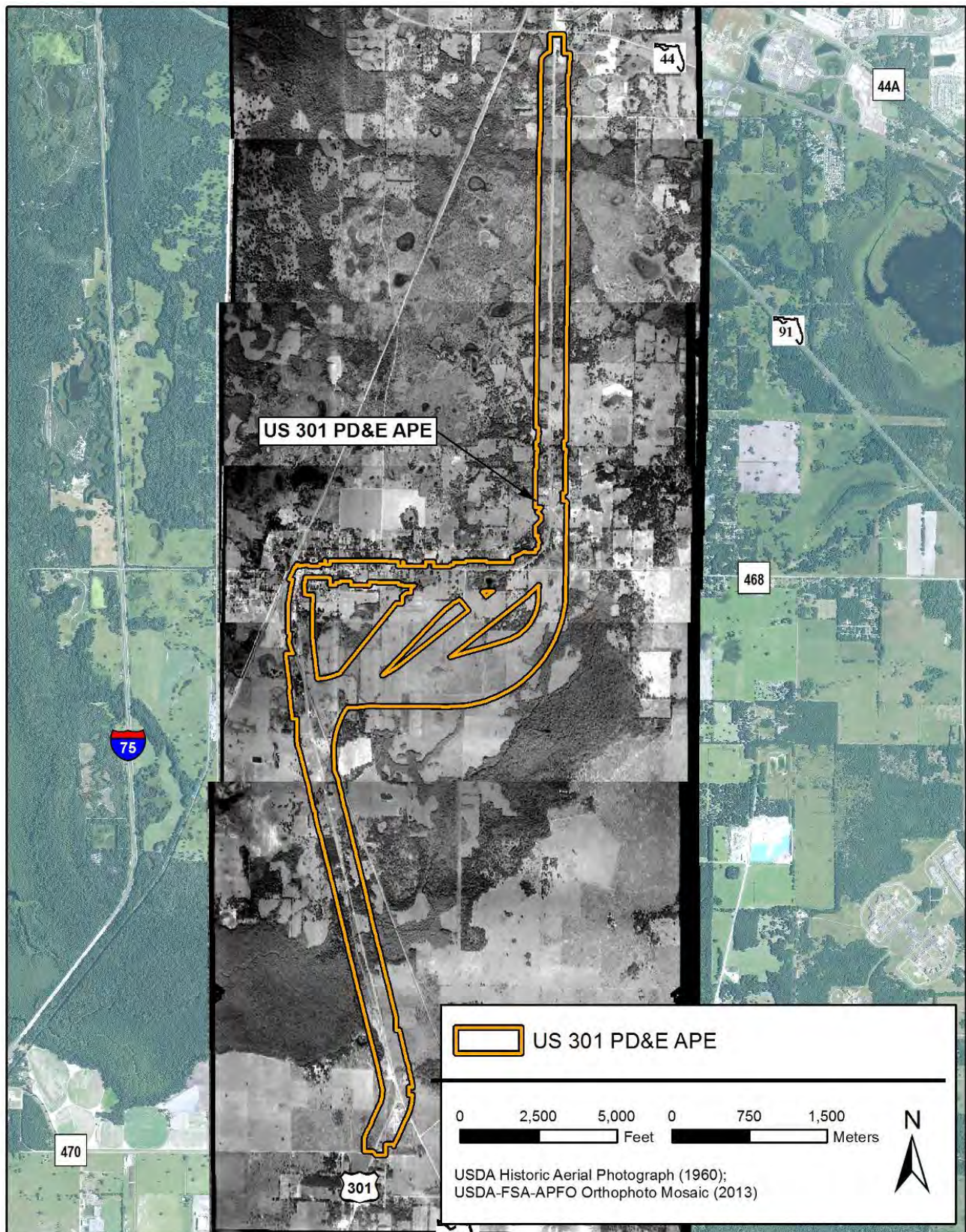
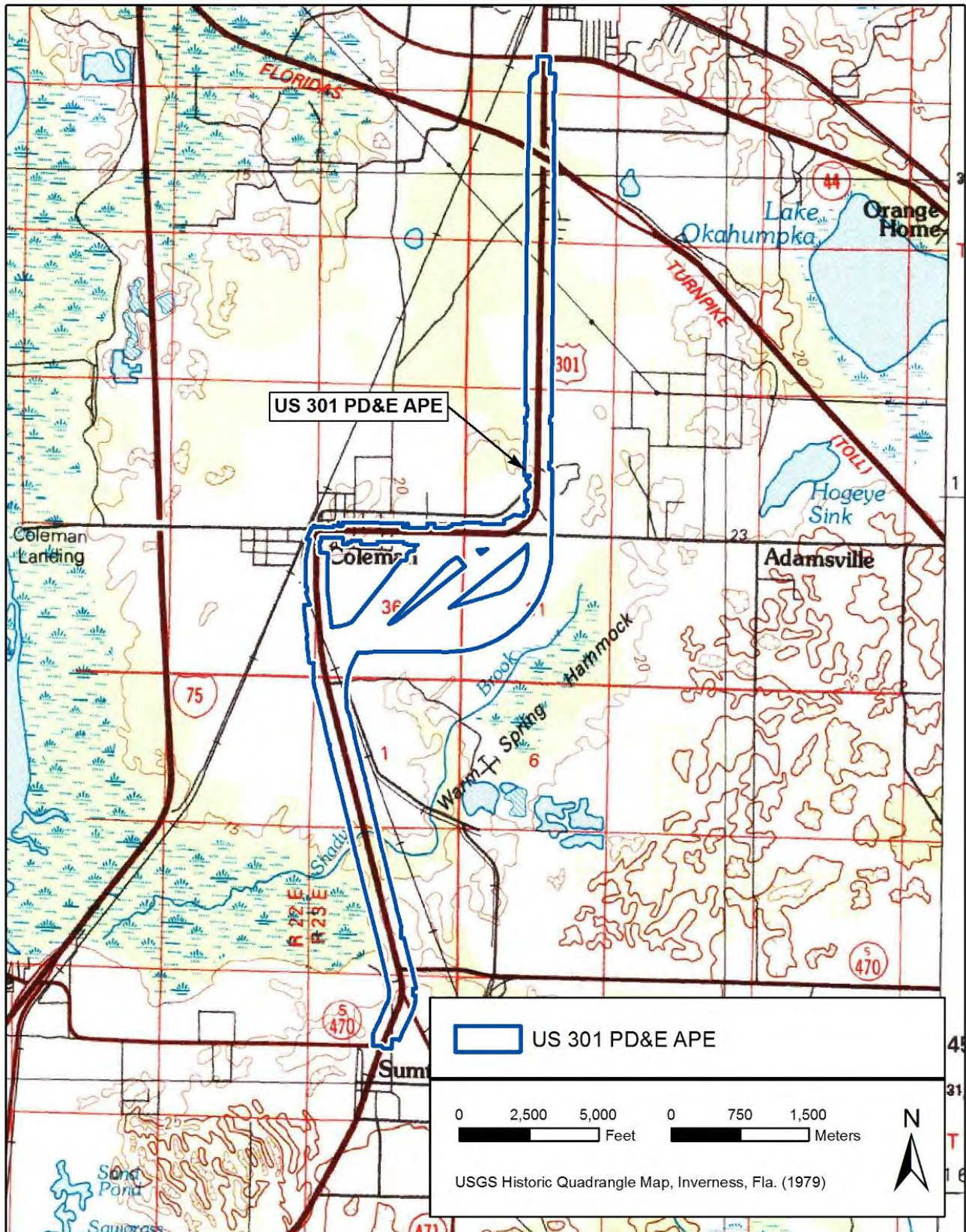


FIGURE 13 | 1979 USGS topographic map showing the US 301 PD&E APE outlined in blue.



5.0 Research Design

5.1 Project Goals

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research, (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals, and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]) and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

5.2 NRHP Criteria

Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historical significance, historical integrity, and historical context.

5.3 Cultural Resource Potential

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, relative elevation, and access to marine resources), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the majority of the US 301 PD&E APE was considered to have moderate or high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Areas with a high probability for having prehistoric archaeological sites tend to be situated on well-drained to somewhat poorly drained soils in close proximity to wetlands, ponds, and creeks. The APE contains several moderately well-drained landforms near Shady Brook in the south central portion of the APE. These portions of the APE are considered to have a moderate potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites. The APE was judged to have moderate to high potential for historic-period archaeological sites and historic structures, based on the presence of historical development in the area.

5.4 Survey Methods

5.4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing within the existing and proposed right-of-way according to the potential for containing buried archaeological sites. In areas of high archaeological potential, shovel tests were excavated at 25-meter intervals. In areas of moderate site potential (i.e., those areas of right-of-way that had undergone subsurface disturbance due to the installation of underground utilities or deep landscaping), shovel tests were excavated at 50-meter intervals. In areas of low archaeological potential, shovel tests were excavated judgmentally within the existing or proposed right-of-way. The entire project corridor was investigated except for areas with buried utilities or untraceable fiber-optic lines. Site boundaries existing within the right-of-way were established with shovel tests excavated at reduced intervals (12.5 meters). Shovel testing continued until two negative tests were excavated or until the boundary of the right-of-way was reached.

Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded with Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks.

5.4.2 Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1972. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were categorized according to their significance for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

5.4.3 Lab Methods

Artifacts were brought to SEARCH's laboratory facility in Newberry, Florida, where they were washed, sorted, analyzed, and classified according to a coding system loosely based on South's method of artifact classification (South 1977). This information was recorded in a Microsoft Access database under the supervision of the Lab Director. All of the artifacts were given code numbers which allow for systematic, comparable data entry. Prehistoric lithic artifacts were analyzed by source material, method of manufacture, and artifact function. Prehistoric ceramics were analyzed by temper, surface decoration, and vessel morphology. Historic artifacts were analyzed by use, material type, and function. Materials were then rebagged and organized by provenience and artifact class. Field Specimen (FS) catalog numbers were assigned in the lab and the FS Log is provided in **Appendix A**.

5.4.4 Curation

SEARCH processed, cataloged, analyzed, and prepared all artifacts for permanent curation in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. Artifacts are stored in acid-free primary containers that are labeled according to site number and provenience, if applicable. Artifacts within the primary containers are stored in zipper-type polyethylene bags. Each bag is labeled with a permanent black marker with the site number, provenience, material or artifact class, and other pertinent information. In addition, site number and provenience data is written with a permanent, waterproof marker on a small strip of acid-free paper or polyethylene film and included on each container. Material from the survey will be curated at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research or as directed by FDOT.

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry, Florida, office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to FDOT, District 5, upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

5.4.5 Certified Local Government Consultation

No Certified Local Government (CLG) exists for this area of Sumter County, and thus, no CLG consultation was required for this project.

5.4.6 Informant Interviews

SEARCH architectural historians Ben Roberts and Mikel Travisano spoke with numerous local informants during the course of the architectural history field survey. On Monday, November 9, 2015, they spoke with Annie (no last name provided), the owner of the residence at 3731 US 301, and she noted that there were originally three buildings on the property and that one had been demolished eight to nine years ago. On Tuesday, November 10, 2015, SEARCH architectural historians spoke with Billy (no last name provided), the owner of various buildings at 2444 US 301, and he said that his father and uncle had operated the barbecue restaurant on the property until it closed, and that the building was originally a gas station. On Wednesday, November 11, 2015, they spoke with Willie (no last name provided), the owner of 6502 E. Warm Springs Avenue. Willie told Mr. Roberts that the building was formerly a “battered women’s shelter.” Sumter County Property Appraiser records did not indicate a date of construction for the Coleman City Hall; however, Mr. Travisano spoke with Akiko Teagle at Coleman City Hall on Wednesday, November 11, 2015, and she informed him that the building was constructed in the 1980s. Sumter County Property Appraiser records did not indicate a date of construction for the Trinity Baptist Church, either; Mr. Travisano contacted the pastor on Monday, November 16, 2015. Pastor Mark Reichard replied in an email that, “Our main church auditorium (the building with the steeple) was built by the church founders in 1974–1975. The back building (large metal building) was built in the 1980s.” On Thursday, December 3, 2015, SEARCH contacted Mr. William Jackson by phone. He is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Sumterville Cemetery, along with four other board members, who serve as the cemetery’s caretakers. According to Mr. Jackson, the cemetery was founded in the 1870s and is currently public property. He also explained that the southern portion of the cemetery is a new addition as of 2007. Mr. Jackson mentioned that there are a few stones north of the main cemetery that may be unmarked or illegible headstones.

5.4.7 Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT, District 5, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 5, Cultural Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

6.0 Results

6.1 Archaeological Resources

The US 301 PD&E APE passes through a varied landscape dominated by the modern route of US 301, which passes through the City of Coleman (**Figure 14**). North and south of this city, the project area is less densely settled, although disturbances related to urban construction are present throughout much of the APE. These subsurface disturbances include, but are not limited to, sidewalks, drainage ditches, buried utilities, and parking lots (**Figure 15**). Wetlands and saturated soil conditions also constrained shovel test locations. Near the center of the project, the truck route alternatives pass to the south of the current route of US 301 through mostly agricultural land (see **Figure 14**).

FIGURE 14 | Overview of the US 301 PD&E APE. Left: Residential development near Coleman, view south. Right: Agricultural fields south of Coleman, view east.



FIGURE 15 | Disturbances within the US 301 PD&E APE. Left: Ditches, culverts, road embankments, utilities, and chain link fences, view north. Standing water in the north end of the project area, view south.



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A total of 682 shovel tests were excavated within the US 301 PD&E APE. Although soil profiles exhibited some variation based on location, localized disturbance, and water content, most shovel tests began with a stratum of grayish brown or yellowish brown fine sand or sandy loam (**Figure 16**). This stratum reached between 15 and 40 cmbs (5.9 to 15.7 inches). In the northern end of the APE, shovel tests typically terminated at Stratum I when soils became too wet. Excavation of at least one shovel test in this area terminated when crews encountered limestone bedrock at 20 cmbs (7.9 inches).

Drainage was generally better in the southern end of the APE. Stratum II typically presented as a thick stratum of pale brown, grayish brown, or yellowish brown fine sand which reached at least 70 cmbs (27.6 inches) (see **Figure 16**). In a few shovel tests, Stratum III was a layer of yellowish brown clay; however, in the majority of shovel tests with a third stratum, this layer consisted of white or pale gray fine sand. Absent of bedrock or saturated soils, shovel tests in the US 301 PD&E APE terminated at 100 cmbs (39.3 inches).

A total of 74 shovel tests excavated within the US 301 PD&E APE were positive for prehistoric or historic cultural material, for a total assemblage of 715 artifacts (**Figures 17-20**; see **Appendix A**). Prehistoric lithic material (n=477) was the most common, representing more than half of the entire artifact assemblage. Comparatively small numbers of prehistoric ceramic fragments (n=15), animal bone (n=49), fire-cracked rock (n=2), and historic material (n=172) were also collected. Eight new archaeological sites (8SM00929-8SM00936) and four archaeological occurrences (AOs) were recorded. These sites and AOs are discussed in greater detail below. Archaeological sites (8SM00929, 8SM00930, 8SM00931, 8SM00932, 8SM00934, 8SM00935, and 8SM00936) are all recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP. The Shady Brook archaeological site (8SM00933) is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D: resources “that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.” This recommendation is based on the presence of extensive intact deposits of prehistoric lithic debitage and tools which have been tentatively dated to the St. Johns Period (500 BC–1513 AD). Additional information regarding this site is discussed below. Additional Phase III work is recommended for the Shady Brook site (8SM00933).

FIGURE 16 | Typical soil stratigraphy in the US 301 PD&E APE. Left: Typical saturated soil stratigraphy in the northern end of the project area. Right: typical soil profile in the southern end of the project area.



FIGURE 17 | Shovel test locations in the US 301 PD&E APE. Map 1 of 4.

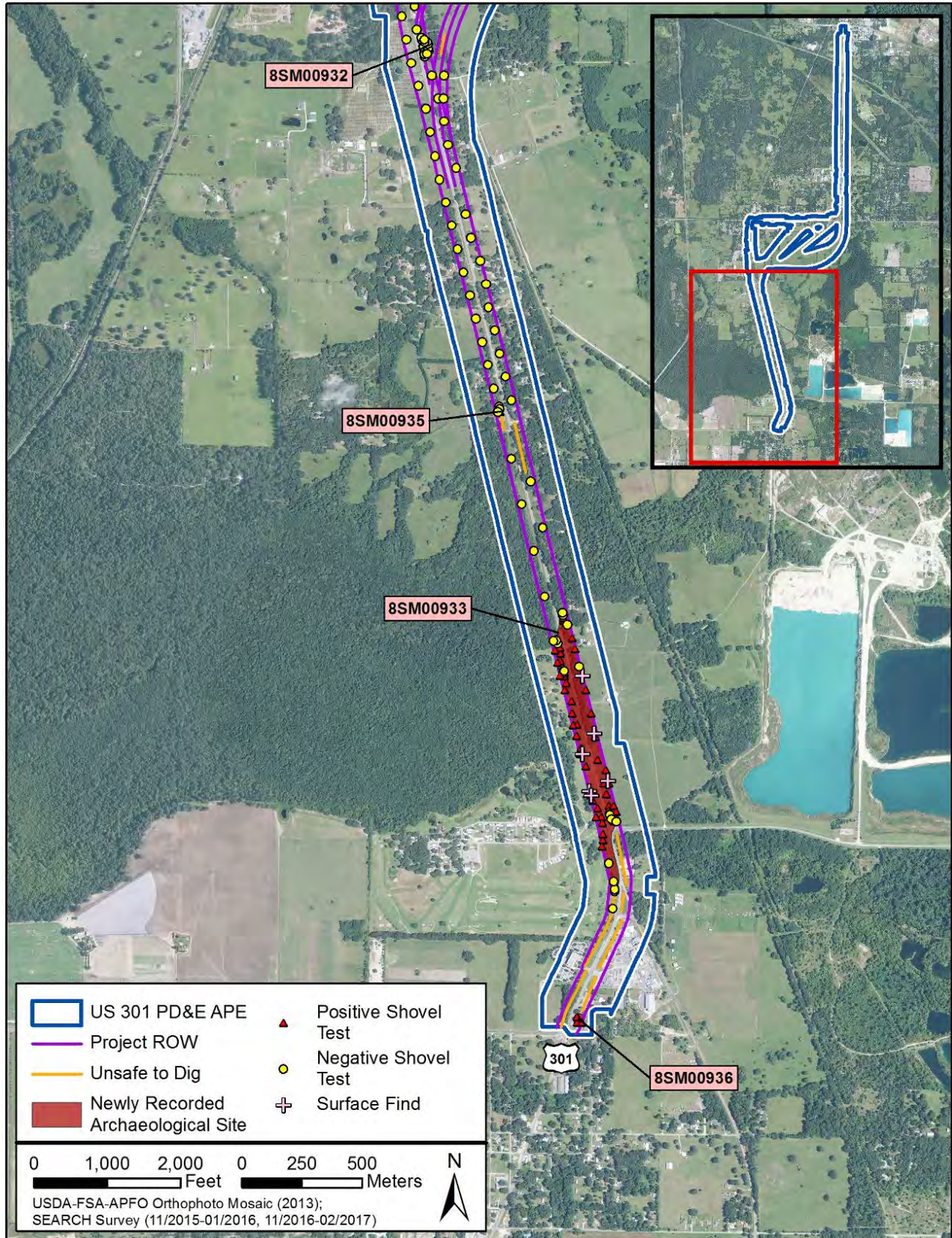


FIGURE 18 | Shovel test locations in the US 301 PD&E APE. Map 2 of 4.

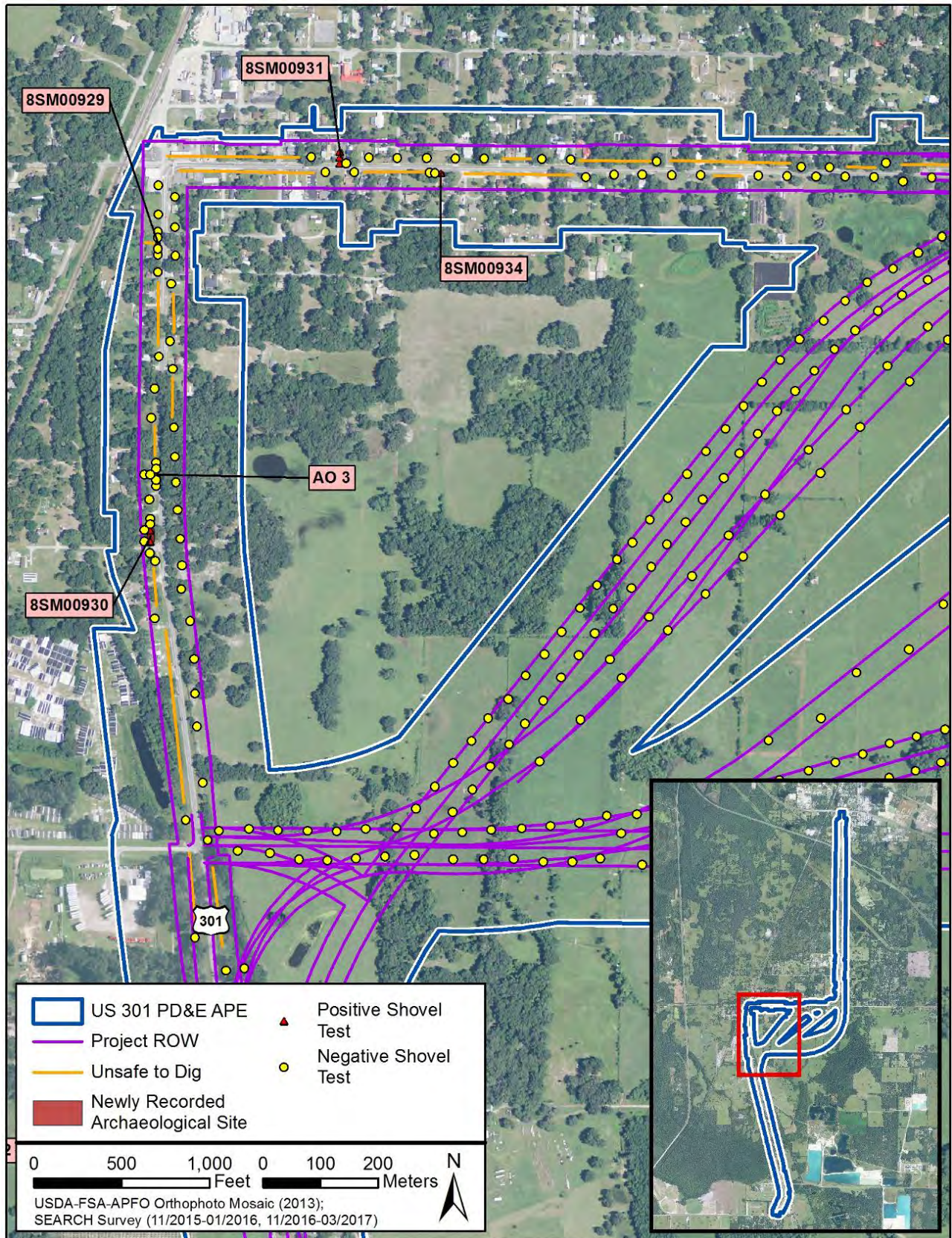


FIGURE 19 | Shovel test locations in the US 301 PD&E APE. Map 3 of 4.

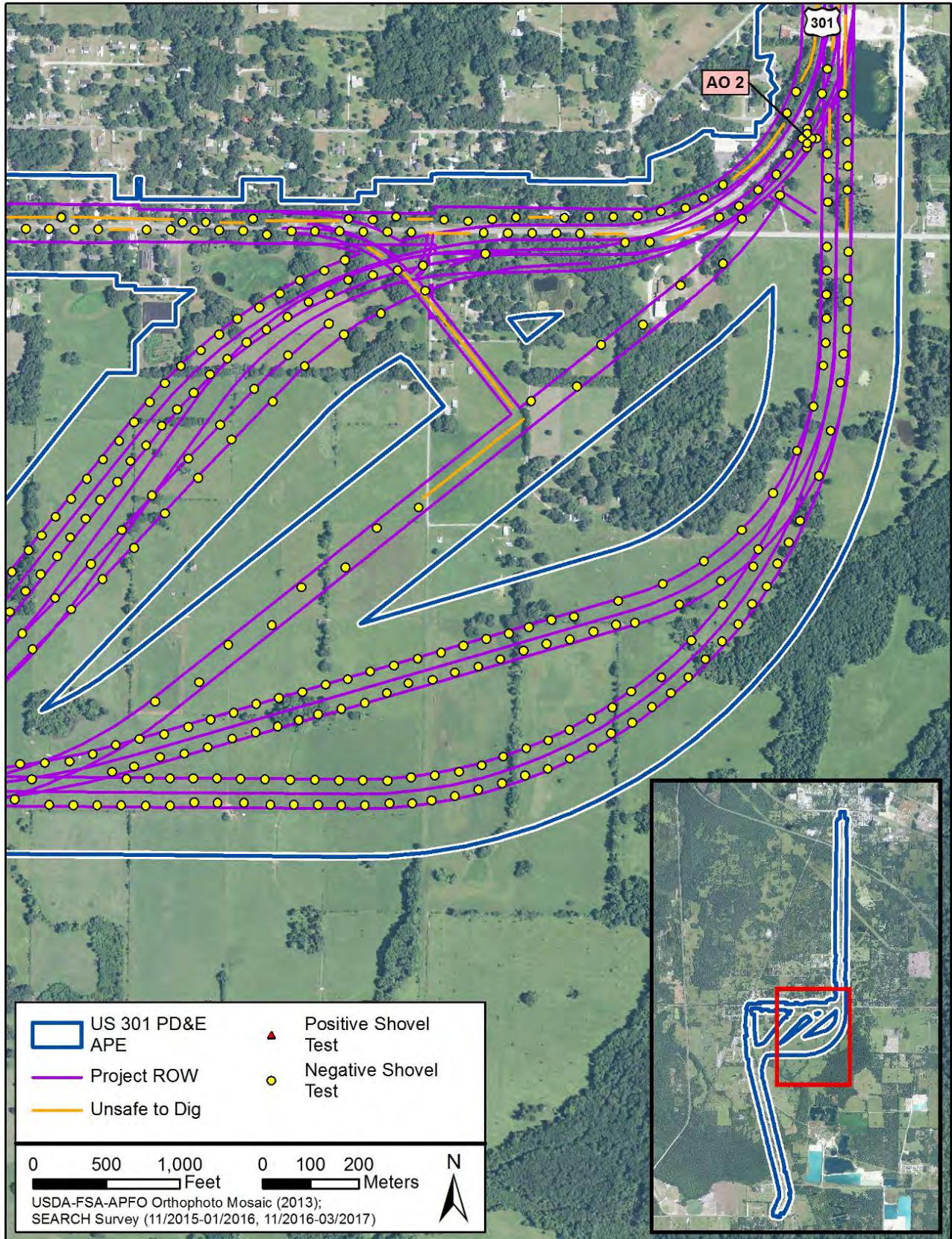
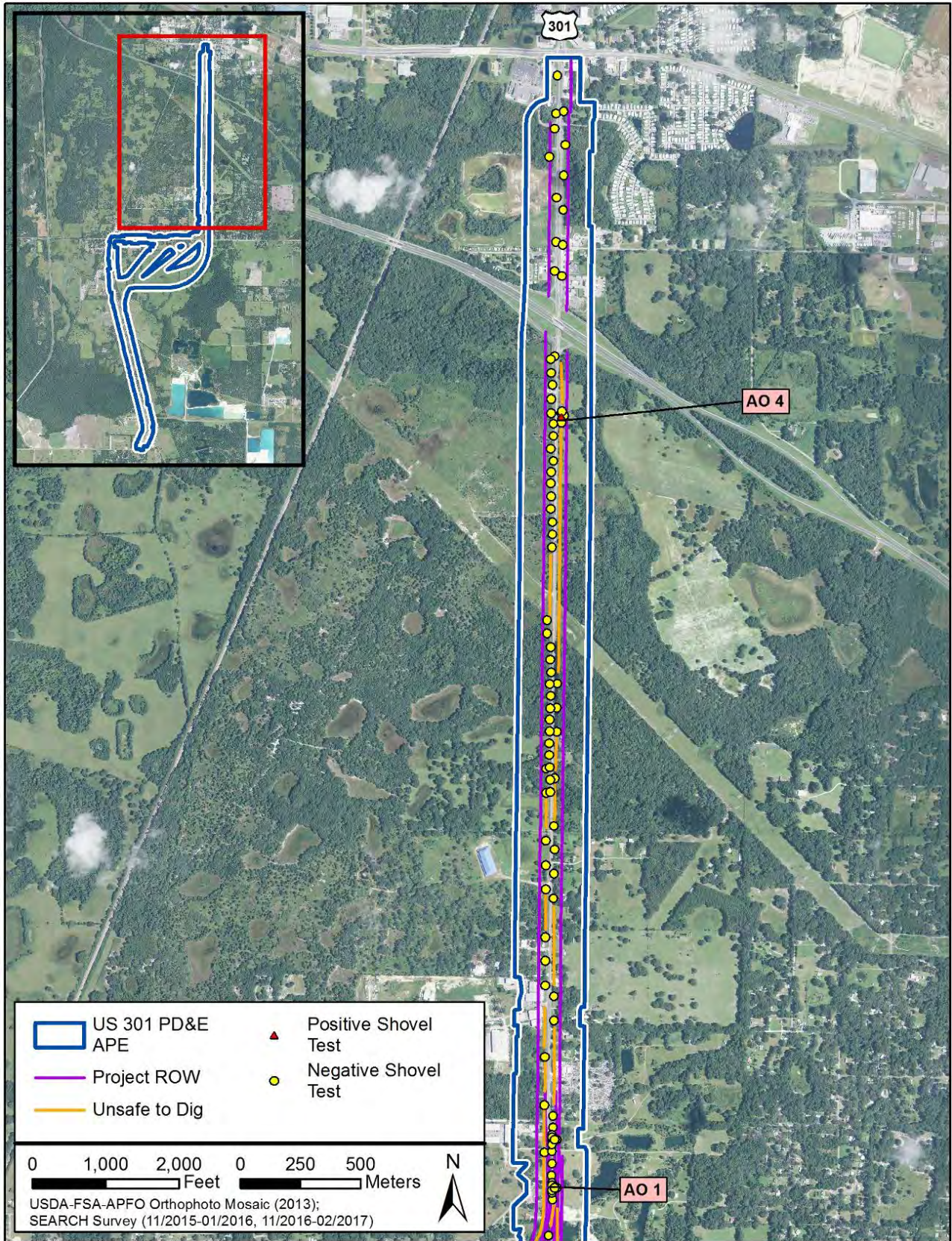


FIGURE 20 | Shovel test locations in the US 301 PD&E APE. Map 4 of 4.



6.1.1 Archaeological Occurrences

A total of four AOs were recorded during survey in the US 301 PD&E APE (**Figure 21**). AO 1 is located in a group of trees along the east side of US 301 near the intersection of CR 521. The find consists of a single fragment of ironstone ceramic, likely from a flatware dish (e.g., plate). AO 2 is a single fragment of a porcelain doll face and was recovered along the east side of US 301 near the edge of a cleared field. AO 3, located immediately north of 8SM00930 (discussed below) on the west side of US 301, consists of two pieces of flat glass, a bent wire nail, and a single rim fragment of ironstone ceramic with an embossed rosette pattern. The only prehistoric archaeological occurrence, AO 4, was recorded in a wooded area east of US 301 and consisted of four pieces of angular shatter and one secondary flake. All lithic artifacts are coastal plain chert.

With the exception of AO 1, which was recovered at 60 cmbs (23.6 inches), all cultural material from archaeological occurrences was recovered from the uppermost Stratum I. Bracketing shovel tests to the north, south, east, and west of these positive shovel tests recorded no other cultural material. These archaeological occurrences represent isolated artifact finds with very little research potential and are not considered eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

6.1.1.1 Bottle Glass Scatter, 8SM00929

Location: Township 19 South, Range 22 East, Section 35

Setting: Roadside, overgrown field

Vegetation: Grass

Soils: Sparr fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Nineteenth to twentieth century domestic scatter

Site Size: 86 square meters (926 square feet)

Deposits: Bottle glass (n=72), flat glass (n=2)

Chronology: Nineteenth to twentieth century

Discussion: Historic archaeological site Bottle Glass Scatter (8SM00929) was newly recorded during survey in the US 301 PD&E APE. The site is located along the west side of US 301 across from the intersection with Clark Avenue within the limits of the City of Coleman (**Figures 22-23**). The site is located immediately north of a private residence which was constructed in 1930 (8SM00874) (Sumter County Property Appraiser's Database 2016). The site was recorded on the basis of 74 glass fragments recovered from a single shovel test.

FIGURE 21 | Location of all archaeological occurrences within the US 301 PD&E APE.

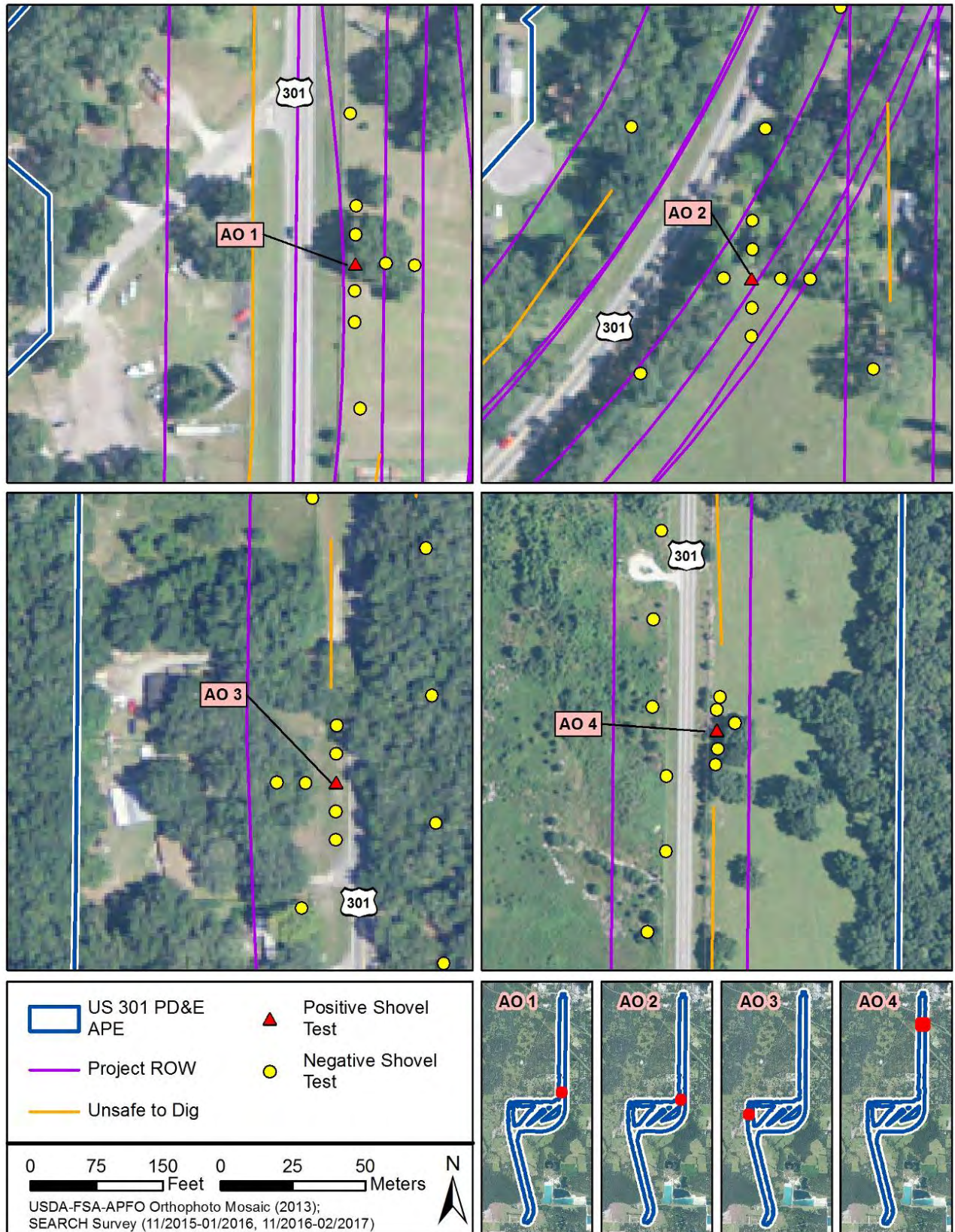


FIGURE 22 | Location of shovel test in the Bottle Glass Scatter (8SM00929) archaeological site.

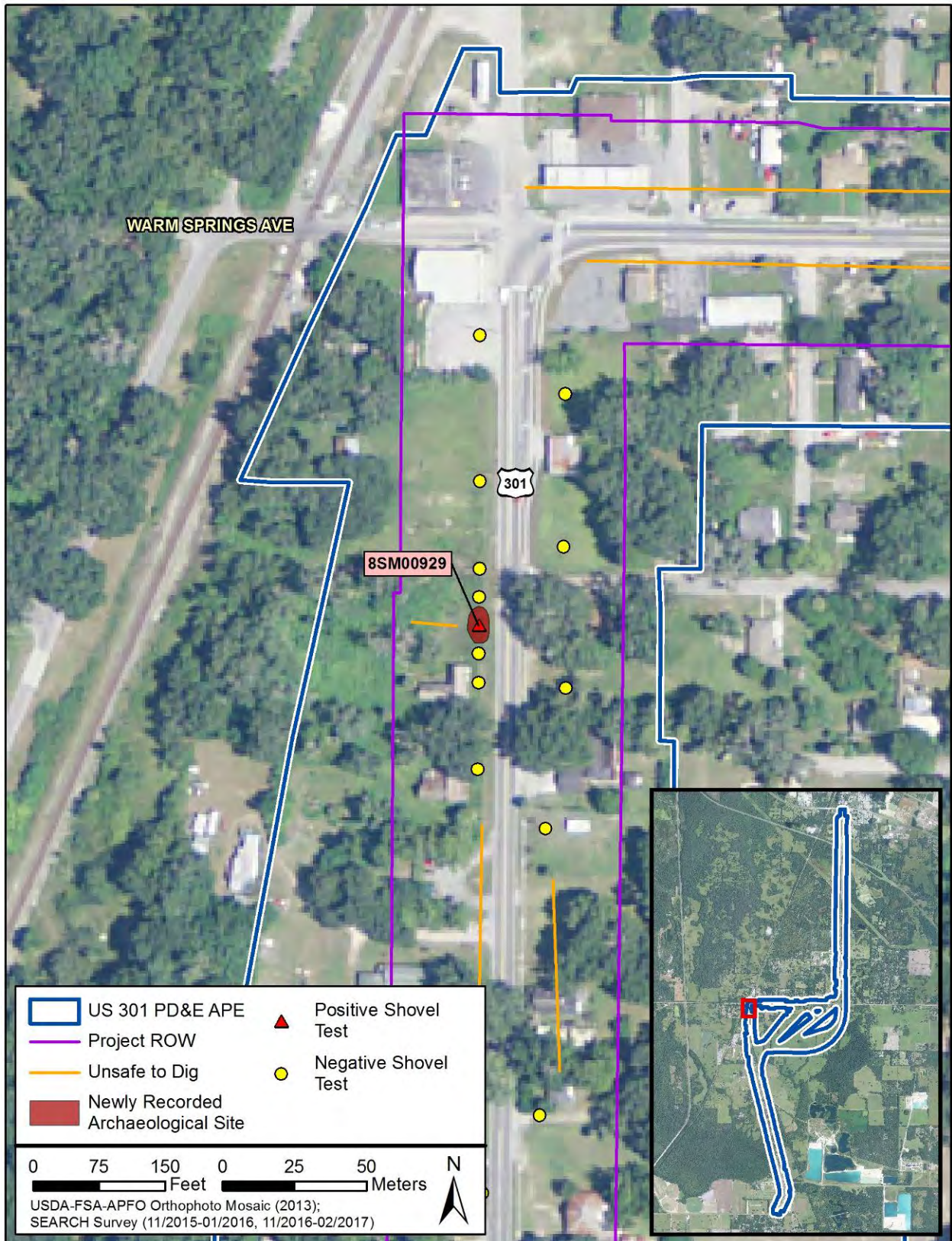


FIGURE 23 | Overview of the Bottle Glass Scatter site (8SM00929), view north.



Soil stratigraphy in 8SM00929 began with an uppermost stratum of grayish brown fine sand which reached a depth of 30 cmbs (11.8 inches) (**Figure 24**). All cultural material in this site was recovered from this uppermost soil layer. Stratum II consisted of yellowish brown loamy sand, which was excavated to 100 cmbs (39.3 inches). Excavation terminated at Stratum II.

Interpretation and Evaluation: All artifacts in 8SM00929 (n=74) were recovered from the upper 30 centimeters of the site. Artifacts were exclusively glass, most likely from bottles or other hollow containers. The majority of glass fragments (n=69) were clear; three fragments were soda green and three more were amber. Most of the artifacts had no diagnostic or distinguishing features. Six rim fragments had a finish similar to a typical “bead” finish, which was in popular use from the early nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century. Bead finishes are commonly found on medicinal bottles, but could also be used for alimentary bottles or as general utility bottles (Lindsey 2016). One fragment showed evidence of a possible “Owen’s scar,” which related to a particular method of machine manufacture which was utilized between 1905 and 1982, although peak production was in the 1910s and 1920s (Lindsey 2016).

FIGURE 24 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00929.



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A review of the Sumter County Property Appraiser’s database indicates that a historic residence dating to ca. 1930 (8SM00874) is located approximately 15 meters (50 feet) south of the site, which falls within the time frame of the artifact assemblage (Sumter County Property Appraiser’s Database 2016) (**Figure 25**). Bracketing shovel tests to the north and south revealed no additional cultural material, although the soil stratigraphy remained similar. Based on the small size of the site and its proximity to the ca. 1930 residence, it is likely the Bottle Glass Scatter site (8SM00929) is a localized dump site utilized by the occupants of the building to the south. Little obvious disturbance within the site stratigraphy (i.e., modern trash and fill) indicates that this site has not been redeposited and is likely intact.

FIGURE 25 | Ca. 1930 residence (8SM00874) located south of 8SM00929, view south.



Nineteenth and twentieth century bottle glass scatters similar to 8SM00929 are commonly found throughout Florida and the rest of the United States. The majority of the assemblage cannot conclusively be assigned to a particular time period or event and will add little to the current understanding of Florida history. For these reasons, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Bottle Glass Scatter site (8SM00929) is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

6.1.1.2 Anderson Road Scatter (8SM00930)

Location: Township 19 South, Range 22 East, Section 35

Setting: Roadside, primarily forested

Vegetation: Grass

Soils: Sparr fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Nineteenth and twentieth century domestic scatter

Site Size: 202 square meters (2,178 square feet)

Deposits: Whiteware (n=1), bottle glass (n=7), historic building materials (n=5), animal bone (n=17), miscellaneous historic material (n=9)

Chronology: Nineteenth and twentieth century historic

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Discussion: The Anderson Road Scatter (8SM00930) is a newly recorded archaeological site identified during survey along US 301. The site is situated along the west side of US 301, approximately 25 meters (82 feet) north of the intersection with Anderson Road in the City of Coleman (**Figure 26**). A review of the Sumter County Property Appraiser’s Database (2016) indicates that a residence immediately north of the site was constructed ca. 1920 (8SM00883). A total of 39 artifacts were collected from two shovel tests within site 8SM00930 (**Figure 27**).

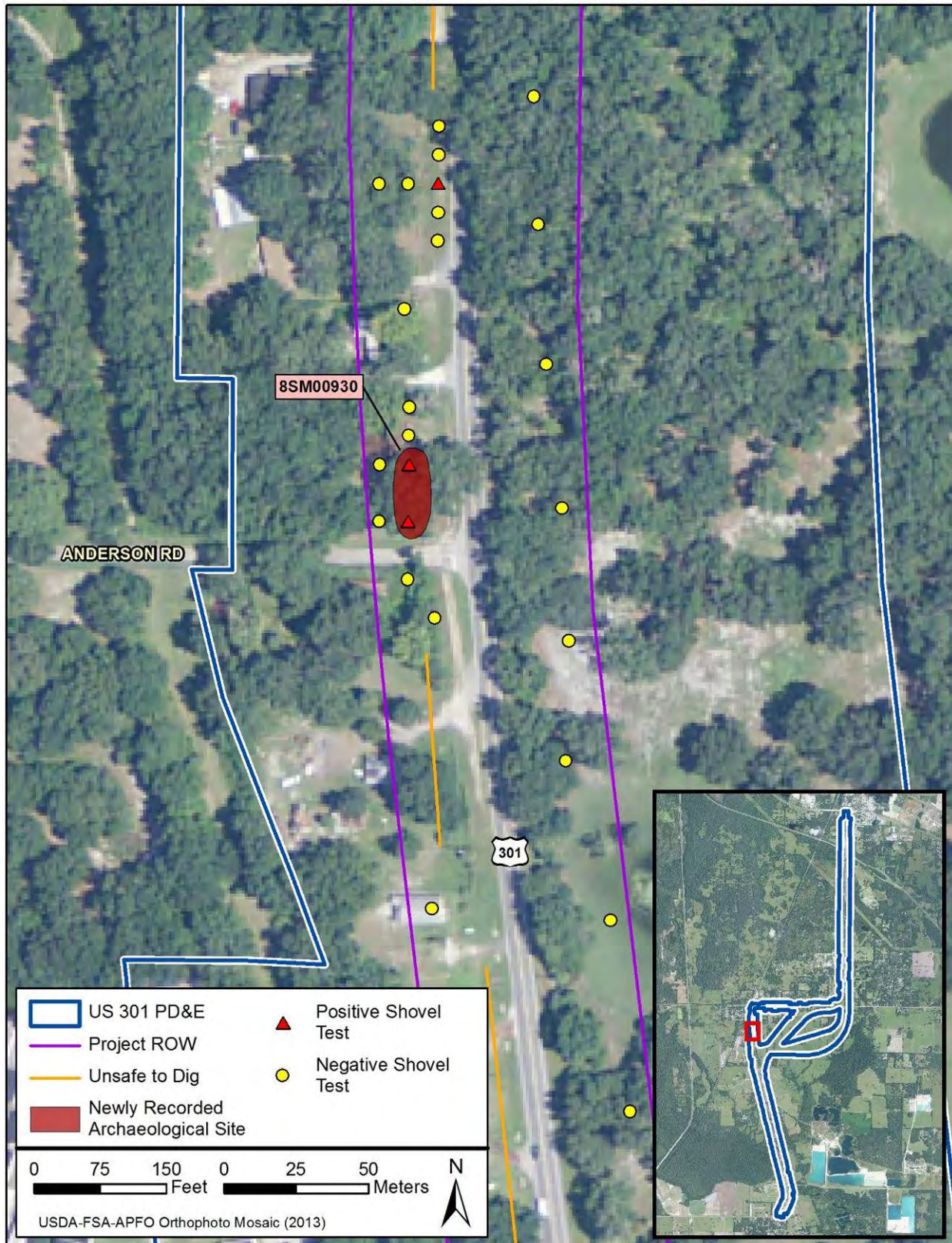
FIGURE 26 | Overview of the Anderson Road Scatter site (8SM00930), view northeast.



Stratum I in the Anderson Road Scatter consisted of grayish brown fine sand to approximately 40 cmbs (15.7 inches) (**Figure 28**). The only artifact recorded from Shovel Test (ST) 726, a fragment of clear, machine-made bottle glass, was recovered from this stratum. Stratum II consisted of light gray or pale brown sand to a depth of approximately 80 to 100 cmbs (31.5 inches to 39.3 inches). The majority of artifacts (n=38) were recorded in Stratum II of ST 501. In ST 726, a third stratum of pale yellowish brown sand was recorded below 80 cmbs (31.5 inches). Excavation terminated in both shovel tests at 100 cmbs (39.3 inches).

The most common artifact collected in the Anderson Road Scatter was animal bone (n=17). A single piece of Box or Pond turtle bone was identified, while the remaining 16 fragments were too burned to identify the species, although they are likely from a large mammal. A single fragment of historic ceramic was collected, as well as glass (n=11), brick (n=3), architectural ceramic (n=1), and unidentified metal (n=5).

FIGURE 27 | Location of shovel tests within the Anderson Road Scatter (8SM00930) archaeological site.



Interpretation and Evaluation: The majority of artifacts from 8SM00930 were recovered from Stratum II, at least 40 cmbs (15.7 inches). This soil layer appears relatively undisturbed, with no mottling or intrusive materials, such as modern refuse. Of the 39 artifacts collected from this site, almost half (n=17) are fragments of animal bone. With the exception of a single Box or Pond turtle bone, all of the bone fragments have been burned and likely come from a large mammal. Burned bone suggests that this animal may have been cooked and consumed, rather than dying and decomposing *in situ*.

The remaining artifact assemblage is composed of domestic and architectural debris, including whiteware (post-1850), machine-made bottle glass, window glass, and brick. Small fragments of unidentifiable glass, metal, and architectural ceramic were also collected. This assemblage is typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential sites. Households commonly disposed of waste near the back or perimeter of their property, which often resulted in a jumble of domestic (i.e., broken ceramic, bottle glass, and animal bone) and architectural refuse (i.e., brick, window glass, and mortar), similar to that found in the Anderson Road Scatter.

A review of the Sumter County Property Appraiser’s Database (2016) revealed that the nearest historic structure to site 8SM00930 is a ca. 1920 structure (8SM00883) located immediately north of the site (**Figure 29**). Additional shovel tests excavated to the north, south, and west of the positive shovel tests were negative for cultural material. No additional shovel tests to the east could be excavated due to the presence of US 301. Based on these bounding techniques and review of property files, 8SM00930 was determined to be a small, localized dump site likely associated with the ca. 1920 structure to the north.

Nineteenth and twentieth century domestic and architectural scatters similar to 8SM00930 are commonly found throughout Florida and the rest of the United States. The majority of the assemblage cannot conclusively be assigned to a particular time period or event and will add little to the current understanding of Florida history. For these reasons, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Anderson Road Scatter site (8SM00930) is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

FIGURE 28 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00930.



FIGURE 29 | Ca. 1920 historic residence (8SM00883) located north of 8SM00930, view north.



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6.1.1.3 Martin Street Scatter (8SM00931)

Location: Township 19 South, Range 22 East, Section 25

Setting: Roadside, in an active yard space

Vegetation: Maintained grass lawn

Soils: Tavares fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Early twentieth century domestic and architectural scatter

Site Size: 55 square meters (594 square feet)

Deposits: Bottle glass (n=5), slag (n=1), unidentified metal (n=1), 1940s wheat penny (n=1)

Chronology: Early twentieth century historic

Discussion: Historic archaeological site 8SM00931 (Martin Street Scatter) was newly recorded during archaeological survey along US 301 in the City of Coleman. The site is situated on the north side of US 301 and is bounded to the west by Martin Street. A parking lot bounds the site to the north, while a historic residence (8SM00860) is located to the east (**Figure 30**). The site was recorded on the basis of three positive shovel tests, which contained a total of eight artifacts (**Figure 31**).

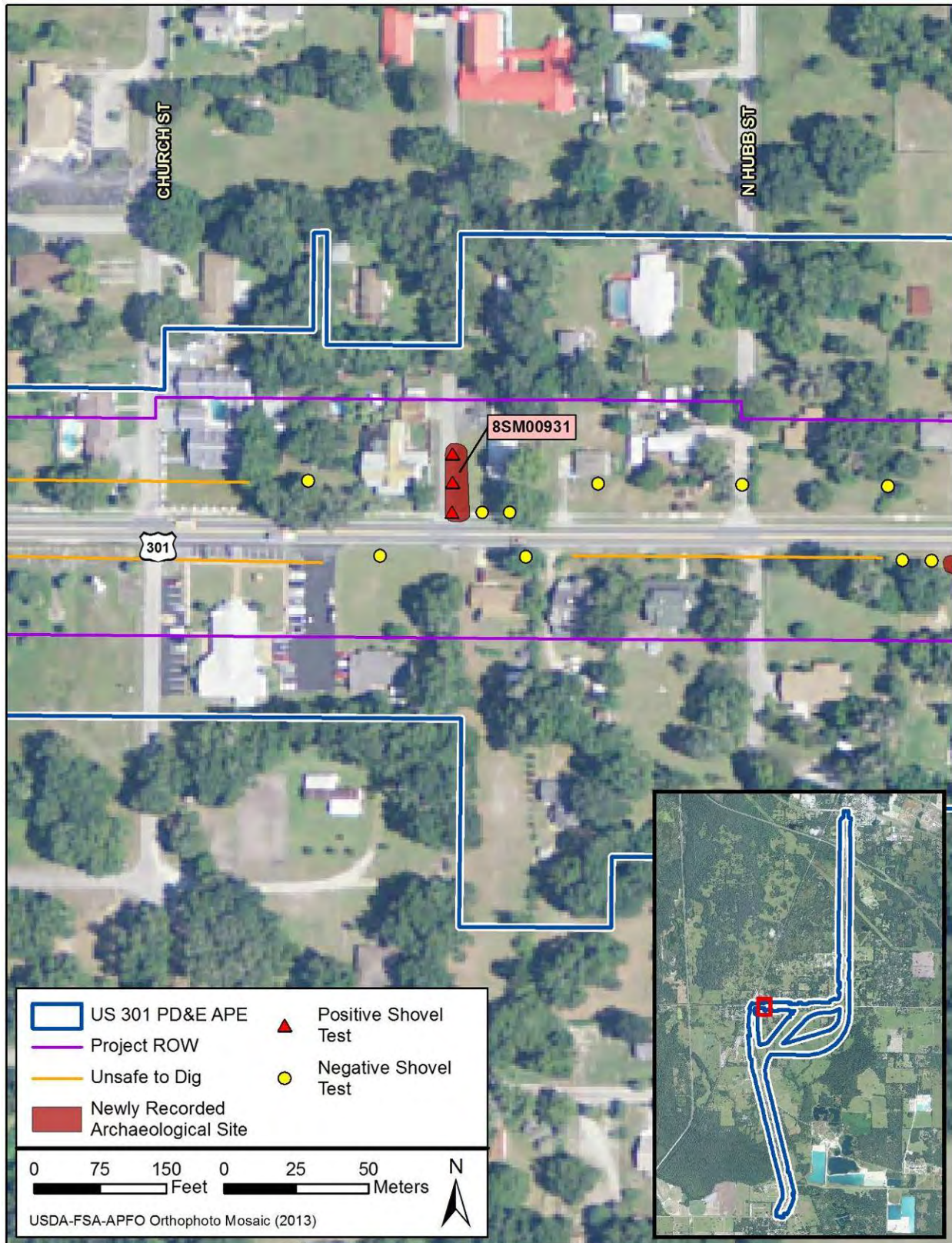
A typical shovel test in 8SM00931 began with an uppermost stratum of grayish brown sand which reached to a depth of 25 cmbs (9.8 inches) (**Figure 32**). All cultural material recorded in the Martin Street Scatter (8SM00931) was recovered from this stratum. Stratum II consisted of pale yellowish brown fine sand, which continued to at least 100 cmbs (39.3 inches). Excavation stopped at this level.

Of the eight artifacts collected during excavation, five were clear or amber bottle glass. One piece of slag, an unidentified piece of metal, and one US wheat penny were also recovered. Wire nails and window glass were noted, but not collected. This site was defined based on the presence of three positive shovel tests running along the east side of Martin Road. Additional testing of the site could not be conducted due to the constraints of existing roadways, drive ways, and existing structures. Additional portions of the site may exist to the east, outside of the Martin Street right-of-way.

FIGURE 30 | Overview of the Martin Street Scatter site (8SM00931), view east. Note Resource 8SM00830 in the background.



FIGURE 31 | Location of shovel tests in the Martin Street Scatter (8SM00931) archaeological site.



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Interpretation and Evaluation: The artifact assemblage for site 8SM00931 consists primarily of artifacts, which cannot be securely dated to a particular historic period. Clear and amber bottle glass (n=5) is ubiquitous throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Slag (n=1) and metal fragments (n=1) are equally impossible to assign to a particular date. A single US wheat penny was collected from ST 746. Although the last digit of the date was unclear, the coin appears to date to the 1940s.

The Martin Street Scatter site is located approximately 12 meters (39 feet) west of an existing historic structure (8SM00860) and across the street from a second historic residence (8SM00861). Review of the Sumter County Property Appraiser's Database (2016) indicates that the house to the east was constructed in 1905, while the house across the street was built in 1895. Both of these houses are plausible points of origin for the Martin Street Scatter artifacts, although the presence of the paved road to the west of the site makes the eastern house more likely. Casual deposition from pedestrian or vehicle traffic along Martin Street is another possibility.

The Martin Street Scatter (8SM00931) assemblage was recovered from undisturbed soils with little evidence of mottling or modern refuse, indicating an intact archaeological site which has been minimally impacted by continued use of Martin Street. The site is likely related to a historic homestead located to the east. However, low-density, historic-period artifact scatters are extremely common throughout Florida and do not add to the current understanding of Florida history. For this reason, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Martin Street Scatter (8SM00931), as expressed within the US 301 project right-of-way, is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended within the Martin Street Scatter (8SM00931) boundaries.

FIGURE 32 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00931.



6.1.1.4 US 301 Lithic Scatter (8SM00932)

Location: Township 19 South, Range 22 East, Section 36

Setting: Roadside, partially forested and partially unpaved driveway

Vegetation: Grass, brush, and trees

Soils: Basinger fine sand and Adamsville fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: unknown prehistoric

Site Size: 0.12 hectares (0.3 acres)

Deposits: Prehistoric lithic flakes (n=12), animal bone (n=2), shell (n=3)

Chronology: prehistoric and lithics

Discussion: The US 301 Lithic Scatter site (8SM00932) is a prehistoric archaeological site located along the east side of US 301, approximately 350 meters (0.22 miles) south of the intersection with CR 525. The nearest source of water is an unnamed pond situated approximately 95 meters (310 feet) east of the site. The majority of the site is located in a forested area; however, the southern end crosses into a cleared area in current use as an unpaved driveway (**Figure 33**). A total of seven shovel tests were excavated within 8SM00932, of which six were positive for cultural material (**Figure 34**).

Stratum I, in a typical shovel test in 8SM00932, consisted of brownish gray or grayish brown sand which ranged in depth from 10 to 60 cmbs (3.9 to 23.6 inches) (**Figure 35**). Stratum II exhibited brown, gray, or grayish brown fine sand which varied from 60 to 120 cmbs (23.6 to 47.2 inches). Four shovel tests terminated in this stratum. The remaining three shovel tests contained a third soil layer of fine white sand, which reached at least 100 cmbs (39.3 inches).

A total of 17 artifacts were collected, split between Strata II and III. The majority of artifacts were prehistoric lithic fragments (n=12). All but one of these was a tertiary flake; the remaining flake was categorized as a secondary flake. All debitage was composed of coastal plain chert. Two fragments of animal bone were also collected, as well as three bivalve shell fragments.

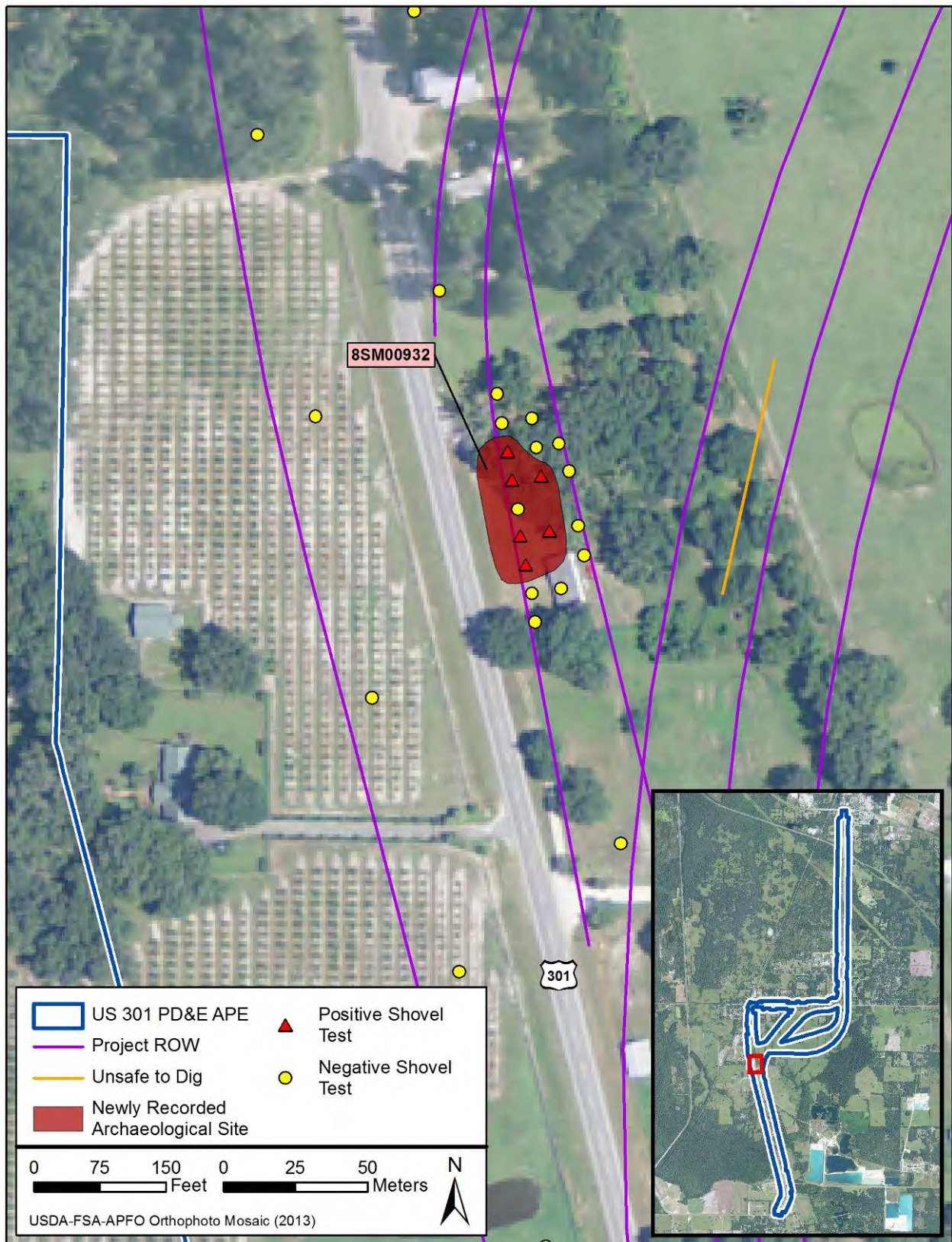
Interpretation and Evaluation: Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts (i.e., lithic tools and prehistoric ceramic fragments) at the US 301 Lithic Scatter site (8SM00392), this site could not be assigned to a particular prehistoric period. Tertiary (n=11) and secondary flakes (n=1), like those collected during excavation, are common throughout the prehistoric record. Low density scatters, like 8SM00392, provide little information regarding the function of a site or the lives of the people who used it.

Two fragments of animal bone and three bivalve shell fragments were found in the same strata as the lithic debitage and are likely related. However, no cut or burn marks were identified on any of the faunal remains, which would indicate food consumption and preparation. Additionally, the bones and shell were too small and fragmented to indicate the species.

FIGURE 33 | Overview of the US 301 Lithic Scatter site (8SM00932), view east.



FIGURE 34 | Location of shovel tests in the US 301 Lithic Scatter (8SM00932) archaeological site.



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Little subsurface disturbance was noted during excavation of 8SM00392. Some mottling was present in the upper stratum, but all artifacts were collected below this layer and are unlikely to have been redeposited from another location. The boundaries of the site were established through the use of bracketing shovel tests to the east, west, north, and south of positive shovel tests within the US 301 right-of-way. The site appears to be entirely located within the project APE and does not extend beyond the current right-of-way. Given the low artifact density, the small number of artifacts, lack of archaeological features, and the small size of the site, 8SM00392 has been interpreted as a short-term prehistoric campsite.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the US 301 Lithic Scatter (8SM00932) is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Although the site appears to be undisturbed, small lithic scatters are extremely common in Florida. Coupled with the lack of diagnostic artifacts and archaeological features, 8SM00932 has limited research potential and is unlikely to contribute to the current understanding of Florida prehistory. The boundaries of the site have been established by negative shovel tests, and it is unlikely that untested portions of the site exist outside of the current right-of-way. No further archaeological survey is recommended for 8SM00932.

FIGURE 35 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00932.



6.1.1.5 Shady Brook (8SM00933)

Location: Township 20 South, Range 22 East, Sections 12 and 13

Setting: Both sides of US 301, cleared fields and golf course, scattered trees

Vegetation: Grass, trees, brush

Soils: Millhopper sand, Candler sand, Sumterville fine sand, Oldsmar fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic site; possible village

Site Size: 9.26 hectares (22.9 acres)

Deposits: Prehistoric ceramic (St. Johns) (n=15), lithic tools (n=5), animal bone (n=2), shell (n=25), cores and cortex (n=8), lithic flakes (n=434), lightning glass (n=1), unmodified stone (n=1), glass (n=8), lithic shatter (n=11)

Chronology: St. Johns, prehistoric

Discussion: Archaeological site 8SM00933 (Shady Brook) is an extensive prehistoric archaeological site located along a 0.73-mile (1.17-kilometer) section of US 301, beginning near the intersection with SR 471 and continuing northwards. This area of the US 301 PD&E APE is predominantly cleared and in use as a golf course and

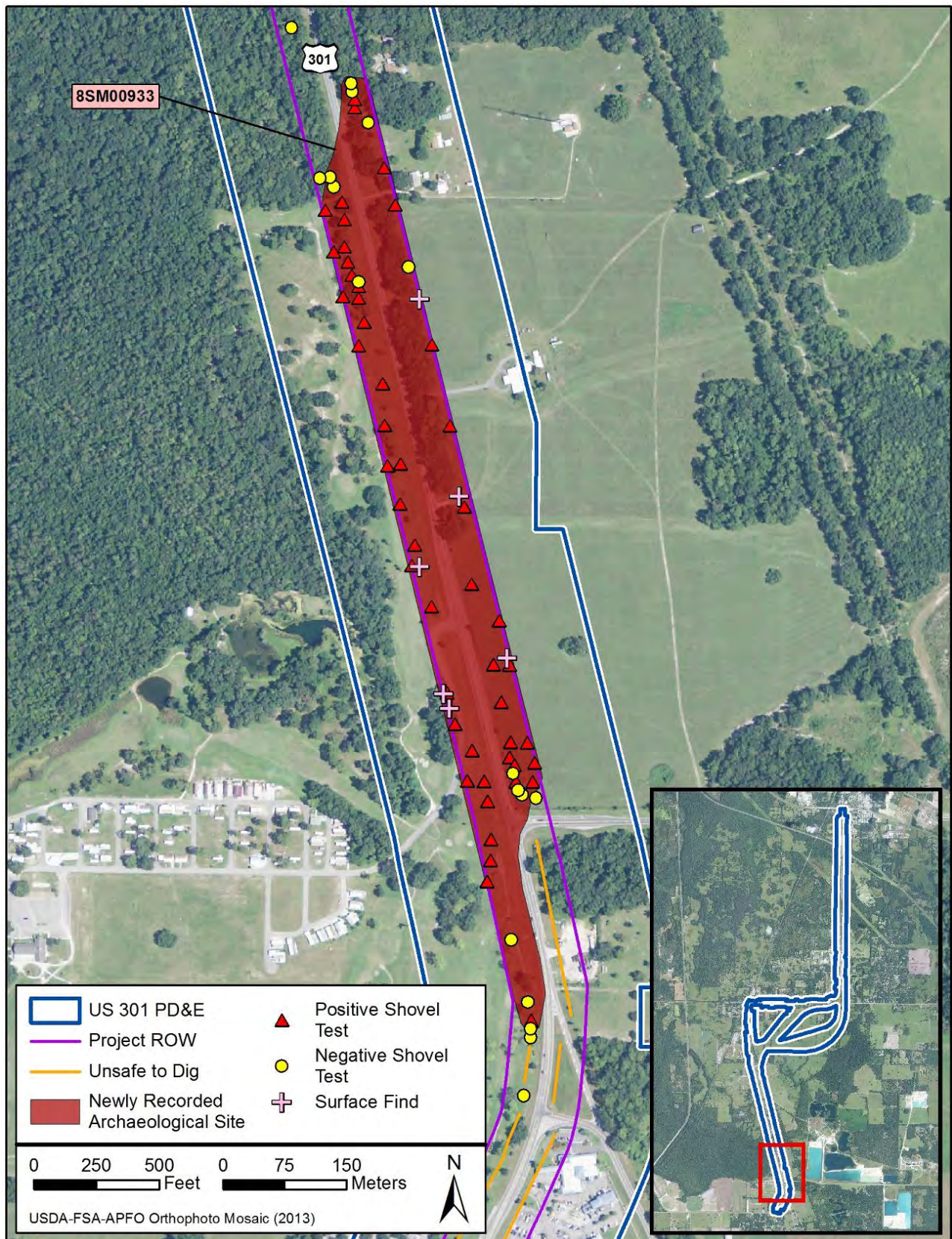
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agricultural field. Vegetation is mostly limited to grass and scattered trees, with the exception of the northern half of the site along the west side of US 301, which is lined with trees and small shrubs (**Figure 36**). The site is situated approximately 250 feet east of Beltons Millpond and the eastern end of wetlands associated with Lake Panasoffkee (**Figure 37**). Disturbances within the site are primarily limited to the US 301 right-of-way and include grassy ditches and culverts; fencing and minor landscaping related to the golf course was also noted. A total of 64 shovel tests were excavated within the boundaries of 8SM00933, of which 47 were positive for cultural material (see **Figure 37**). Pedestrian survey identified an additional six surface find locations.

FIGURE 36 | Overview of the Shady Brook (8SM00933) archaeological site, view north.



FIGURE 37 | Location of shovel tests within the Shady Brook site (8SM00933).



A typical shovel test in 8SM00933 began with a stratum of grayish brown loamy sand, which extended approximately 30 cmbs (11.8 inches) (**Figure 38**). Stratum II presented as a thick, pale yellowish brown layer of fine or loamy sand. The depth of this stratum ranged from 50 cmbs (19.7 inches) to 120 cmbs (47.2 inches). Eleven shovel tests exhibited a third stratum of white sand, which reached up to 150 cmbs (59.1 inches). Anomalies included a stratum of red clay or dark brown spodic soils. Shovel tests typically reached a depth of at least 100 cmbs (39.3 inches) unless excavation was halted by limestone or hard packed clay.

Excavation within 8SM00933 resulted in the collection of 510 artifacts. The most common artifact type recovered was prehistoric lithics, which represented approximately 90 percent (n=458) of the assemblage. Although the majority of lithic artifacts consisted of secondary and tertiary flakes, five lithic tools including two biface fragments, two utilized flakes and one projectile point/knife fragment were also collected (**Figure 39**).

Smaller numbers of animal bone and shell (n=27), prehistoric ceramic (n=15), miscellaneous stone (n=1), and miscellaneous glass (n=9) complete the 8SM00933 assemblage. Diagnostic artifacts for this site are limited to three St John’s Period (500 BC–AD 1565) ceramic fragments (see **Figure 39**), one of which exhibited possible evidence of Pasco-type temper (i.e., limestone fragments). No features were identified during the Phase I testing.

Interpretation and Evaluation: The Shady Brook (8SM00933) archaeological site is located at the extreme eastern end of wetlands associated with Lake Panasoffkee and approximately 250 feet east of the Belton Millpond. Review of the FMSF database (updated January 2017) indicates that the shores of Lake Panasoffkee were in active use throughout Florida prehistory; at the northern end of the lake, at least two substantial archaeological sites (West Pasture [8SM00128] and Venture Ranch [8SM00117]) have been determined potentially eligible for the NRHP. No similar NRHP-eligible site has been identified at the southern end of the lake, although dozens of small prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatters have been recorded at the edges of the lake and its associated wetlands. Shady Brook (8SM00933) shares several similarities with these other sites, including the proximity to Lake Panasoffkee and the prevalence of prehistoric artifacts, such as lithics or ceramics. Unusual for most sites along this particular body of water, the Shady Brook (8SM00933) archaeological site is extensive, encompassing more than 90,000 square meters (22.9 acres) and likely extending beyond the boundaries of the current APE.

FIGURE 38 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00933.



FIGURE 39 | Sample of prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Shady Brook site.



Positive shovel tests typically contained two strata, with at least 11 shovel tests excavated deeply enough to encounter a third stratum. The upper soil stratum (Stratum I) is commonly comprised of A Horizon soils and is the result of more recent deposition. This stratum is frequently disturbed by road maintenance, plowing, or landscaping activities, and artifacts recovered from the top of this stratum have often been redeposited from other locations. Approximately 10.5 percent of the Shady Brook artifact assemblage was recovered from this stratum (Table 4).

Table 4. Strata Description within the Shady Brook (8SM00933) Archaeological Site.

Strata	% of Artifacts	Average Depth	Strata Description
I	10.5%	27 cm	Grayish brown loamy sand
II	86.9%	89 cm	Light yellowish brown fine sand
III	2.6%	109 cm	White fine sand

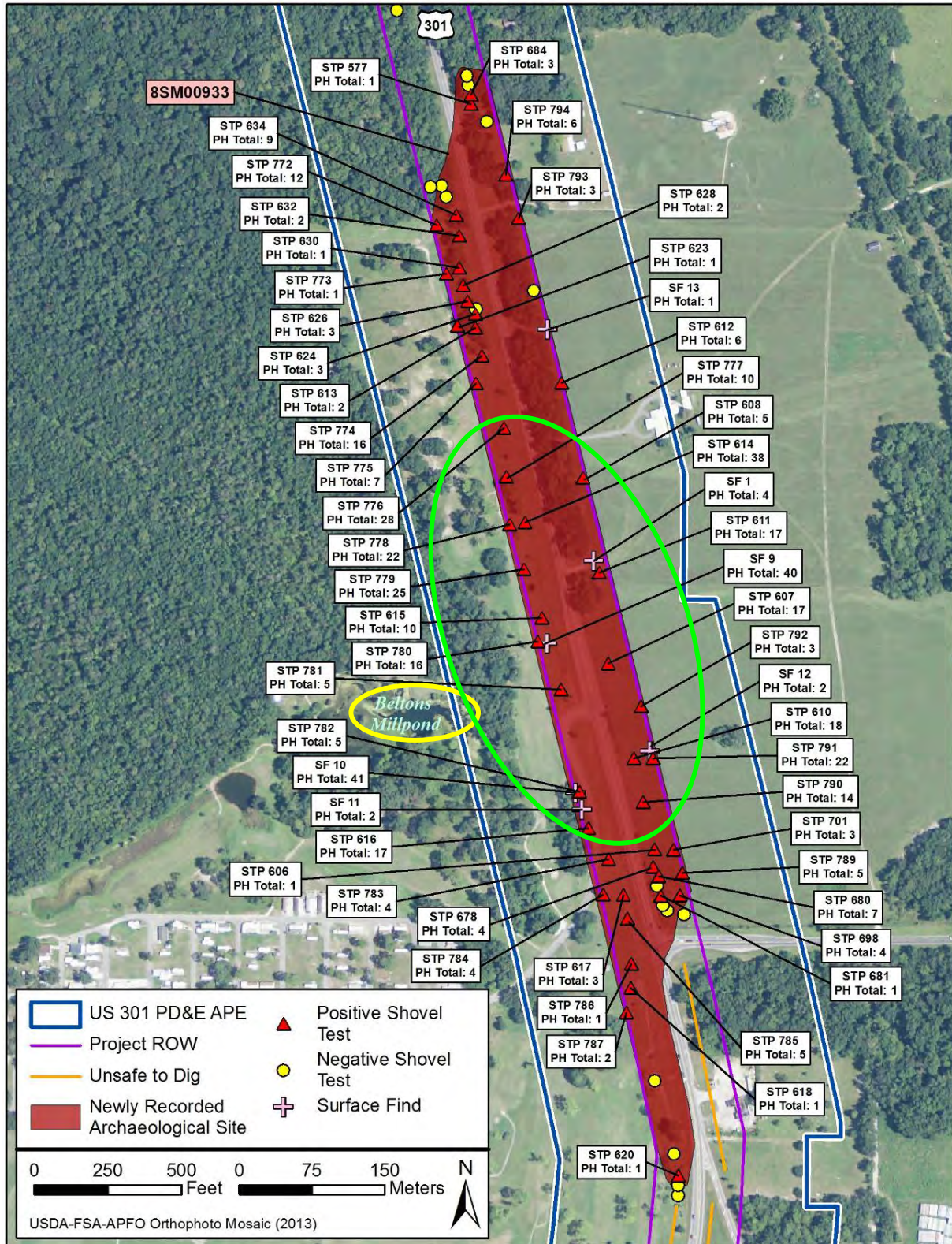
Below Stratum I, shovel tests revealed minimal disturbance to the natural soil stratigraphy. The majority of artifacts (86.9 percent) were collected from Stratum II, a thick layer of light yellowish brown sand which appeared in every positive shovel test across the site. Based on the number of artifacts within this stratum, this soil layer likely corresponds to the prehistoric ground surface. The third and final stratum encountered in the Shady Brook archaeological site was a stratum of fine white sand. Less than 3 percent of the artifacts from 8SM00933 were recovered from this stratum; the presence of these artifacts within an otherwise sterile soil layer is likely the result of percolation and natural soil movement, rather than cultural deposition.

Horizontally, the greatest density of artifacts was noted near the middle of the site, north and east of Beltons Millpond and the eastern end of Lake Panasoffkee wetlands (Figure 40). Surface find locations were also more common and contained more prehistoric material in the vicinity of the wetland (see Figure 40). No features (e.g., hearths) were noted in shovel tests in this area; however, features are not always readily apparent during shovel testing and are more easily identified during excavation of larger units.

Diagnostic materials recovered from the Shady Brook (8SM00933) site are limited to fragments of St. John’s Period ceramics, which date from approximately 500 BC to AD 1513; the site has been tentatively assigned to this period, although additional excavation may reveal further diagnostic material. Given the overall density of artifacts, as well as the presence of ceramics, it is likely that the site was occupied for an extended period of time or utilized repeatedly, possibly for seasonal camps. The range of lithic artifacts, including debitage from all phases of production, cores, and finished tools, points to tool manufacture and maintenance activities, while the presence of marine shells and a silicified coral biface fragment indicates some level of interaction with coastal areas, possibly through trade or seasonal migration.

The Shady Brook site (8SM00933) likely contains important information regarding the local St. Johns occupation (500 BC–AD 1513). Only three other archaeological sites (8SM00186, 8SM00432, and 8SM00433) recorded at the southern end of Lake Panasoffkee contain evidence of a St. Johns occupation; of these, only the Lake Panasoffkee South site (8SM00186) has been subjected to intensive archaeological study, and the most recent visit to the site indicates that large portions of the site have been substantially impacted by road construction and maintenance (Janus Research 2006, FMSF Survey No. 12820; SEARCH 1999, FMSF Survey No. 13842). Lake Panasoffkee was an important hub of prehistoric activity, as evidenced by the density of prehistoric

FIGURE 40 | Artifact count per shovel test in the Shady Brook (8SM00933) archaeological site. Area of greatest artifact density is circled in green; Beltons Millpond is circled in yellow.



archaeological sites and the length of time represented by these sites, ranging from the Paleoindian (10,000–8500 BC) to the historic Seminole Period (1716–present). Given the evidence for millennia of prehistoric occupation in this area and the comparative lack of intact archaeological sites that have been subjected to extensive research, the identification of intact, prehistoric cultural deposits is significant.

The majority of artifacts at the Shady Brook site (8SM00933) were recovered throughout Stratum II, at depths of more than 100 cmbs (39.3 inches). The high density of artifacts in deeply buried contexts is indicative of prolonged and/or intensive occupation and suggests a high degree of preservation. Additionally, the variety of cultural remains suggests a wide range of activities. Considering these factors, the site has significant potential to contain cultural features and other intact deposits capable of producing data pertaining to local and regional prehistoric culture. These data would significantly contribute to our understanding of a number of issues, including, but not limited to, cultural chronology, intrasite use, subsistence patterns, paleo-environmental conditions, regional settlement patterns, pan-regional trade, and other cultural interactions.

With the exception of a few small areas within the site, soils within the Shady Brook (8SM00933) archaeological site appear to be intact. Despite the lack of features identified during Phase I testing, the density of artifacts, particularly in relation to the Panasoffkee wetland, indicates a potential for features and additional diagnostic items which may yield significant information regarding the prehistory of inland Florida. In consideration of this evaluation, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Shady Brook site (8SM00933) is eligible for the NRHP. As the proposed US 301 improvements will impact portions of 8SM00933, Phase III data recovery is recommended to document the affected areas before they are destroyed by construction.

6.1.1.6 Warm Springs Avenue Scatter (8SM00934)

Location: Township 19 South, Range 22 East, Section 36

Setting: Roadside, residential yard

Vegetation: Grass

Soils: Tavares fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Nineteenth and twentieth century historic scatter

Site Size: 86 square meters (926 square feet)

Deposits: Unidentified metal (n=19), bottle glass (n=5), unidentified concretion (n=2)

Chronology: Nineteenth and twentieth century, history

Discussion: The Warm Springs Avenue Scatter (8SM00934) is a historic archaeological site located along the south side of US 301 within the City of Coleman (**Figures 41 and 42**). The site is stated approximately 70 meters (230 feet) east of the intersection with South Hubbs Street. A single positive shovel test was excavated within

the site; a private residence with a yard delineated by a rock wall to the south prevented further excavation (see **Figure 41**). No delineation was possible to the north or east due to paved roadways; two shovel tests excavated west of the site produced no cultural material.

Soil stratigraphy within the Warm Springs Avenue Scatter began with a stratum of dark gray fine sand, which extended to a depth of approximately 35 cmbs (13.8 inches). All cultural material (n=26) came from Stratum I. Underlying this was a layer of fine gray sand, which reached to at least 100 cmbs (39.3 inches), where the shovel test was terminated. A total of 26 artifacts, mostly corroded metal (n=19), was recovered from 8SM00934. The field crew also collected one piece of clear embossed glass, four very thin fragments of clear glass, and two concretions of unidentified material.

FIGURE 41 | Overview of the Warm Springs Avenue Scatter (8SM00934) site, view south toward 8SM00853.

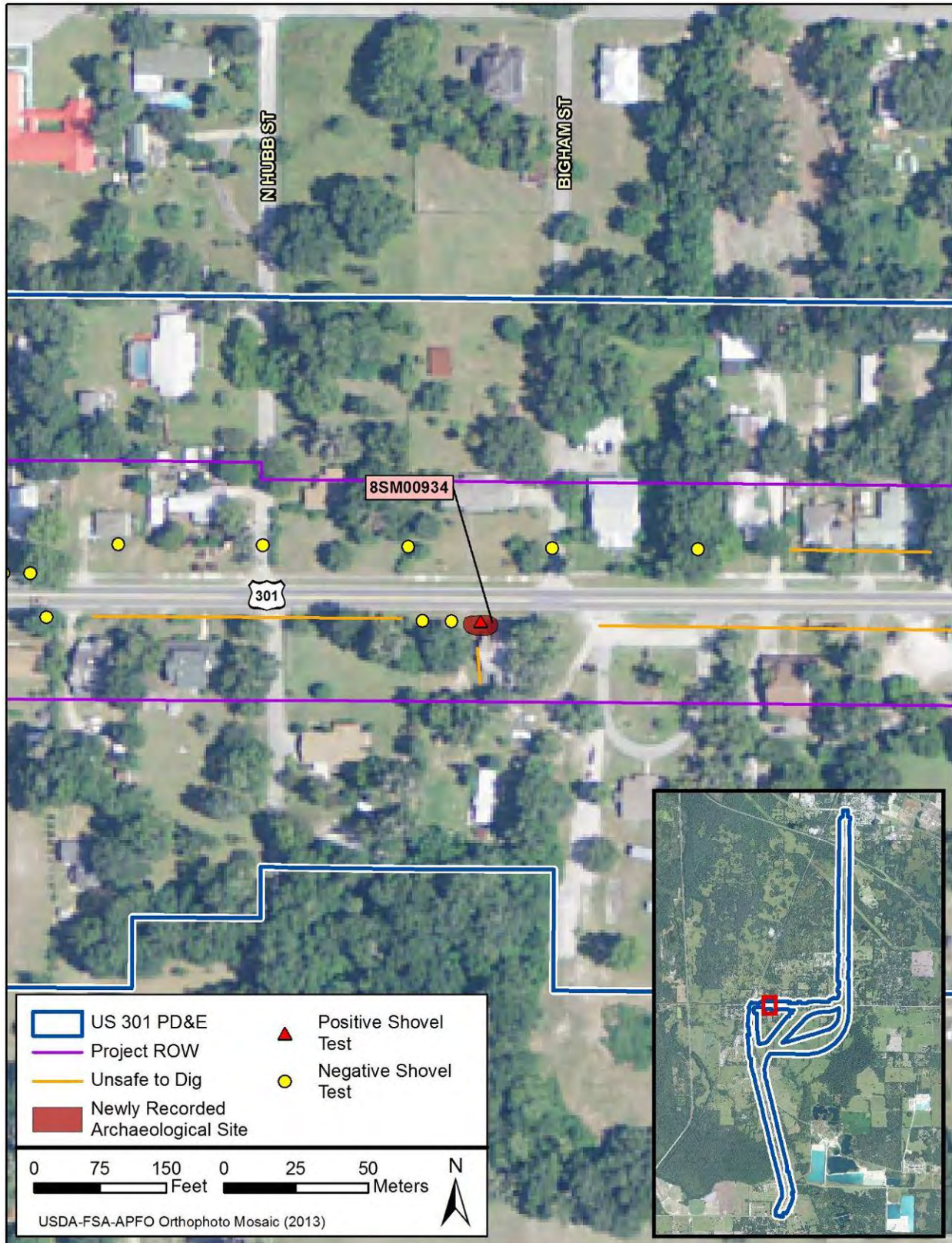


Interpretation and Evaluation: Few diagnostic artifacts were collected from the Warm Springs Avenue Scatter (8SM00934); most of the artifact assemblage consists of unidentifiable metal fragments and concretions. Of the remaining collection, the four fragments of thin glass also have no distinguishing figures. The date for the site can only be approximately determined by the presence of a single fragment of embossed clear glass. Machine-made, embossed glass became common after 1910, although embossing can be found much earlier on mouth-blown bottles (Lindsey 2016).

The Warm Springs Avenue Scatter site (8SM00934) is situated approximately 6 meters (19.7 feet) north of a ca. 1930 residence (8SM00853) and less than 5 meters (16.4 feet) from the southern edge of US 301 (see **Figure 41**). Either the road or residence may be the source of the Warm Springs Avenue scatter assemblage; it is also quite likely that the site is a mixture of material from both. Given the lack of mottling in the soil stratigraphy, it appears that this site is intact and has not been disturbed by road maintenance or any other subsurface activity. Physical constraints (e.g., pavement and private residences) prevented field crews from establishing definite boundaries to the east and south for 8SM00934, and it is possible that the site may extend beyond the current boundaries.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the Warm Springs Avenue Scatter site (8SM00934), as expressed within the US 301 project right-of-way, is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Although the site appears to be undisturbed, the majority of the artifact assemblage cannot be dated and is likely the result of casual deposition from traffic along Warm Springs Avenue or the ca. 1930 residence to the south. Such historic scatters are common throughout Florida and the rest of the United States, and 8SM00934 is unlikely to contribute to the current understanding of Florida history. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended for archaeological site 8SM00934.

FIGURE 42 | Shovel test locations in the Warm Springs Avenue Scatter (8SM00934) archaeological site.



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6.1.1.7 US 301 Historic Scatter (8SM00935)

Location: Township 20 South, Range 22 East, Section 1

Setting: Roadside, primarily forested

Vegetation: Grass, trees, brush

Soils: Millhopper sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Twentieth century domestic scatter

Site Size: 86 square meters (927 square feet)

Deposits: Brick (n=7), glass fragments (n=6), metal (n=2), lithic debitage (n=1), fire-cracked rock (n=2)

Chronology: Twentieth century historic; prehistoric

Discussion: The US 301 Historic Scatter site (8SM00935) is located along the west side of US 301, approximately 22 meters (72 feet) from the edge of the road in an undeveloped, forested area between two private residences (**Figures 43 and 44**). The nearest intersection is with NE 13th Avenue, approximately 445 meters (0.28 miles) to the north. This site was identified on the basis of a single positive shovel test; additional shovel tests to the north east were negative for cultural material. Due to the presence of disturbed soils to the east and a private residence to the south, additional shovel testing could not be conducted.

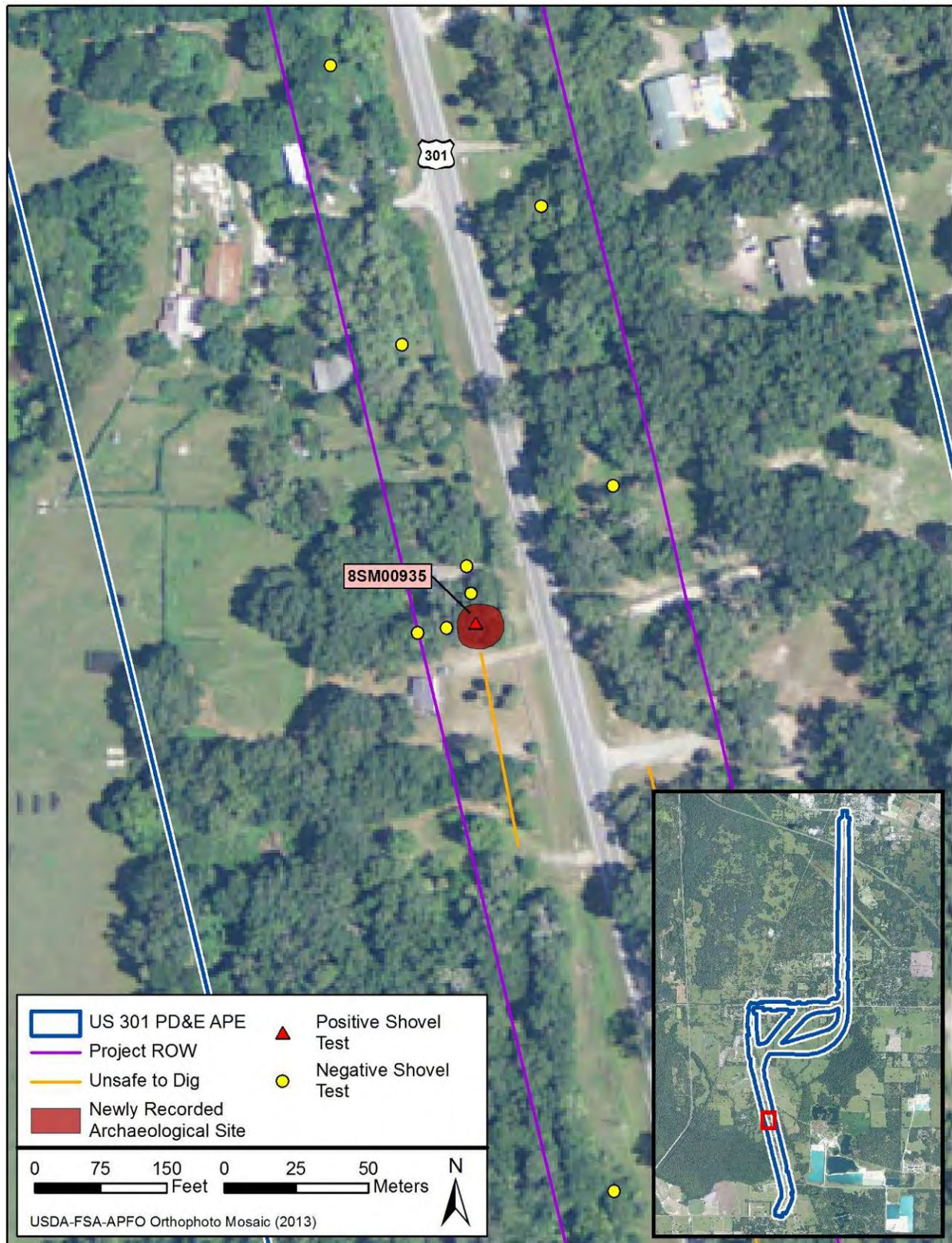
Stratum I in 8SM00935 was composed of pale gray sand to a depth of 30 cmbs (11.8 inches) (**Figure 45**).

All cultural material in this site was recovered from this stratum. Shovel tests terminated in Stratum II, which consisted of pale yellow medium sand, which reached a depth of at least 100 cmbs (39.3 inches). Roots were present throughout the shovel test, indicating that the soils in this area have not been disturbed for several years.

FIGURE 43 | Overview of the US 301 Historic Scatter site (8SM00935), view west.



FIGURE 44 | Location of shovel tests in the US 301 Historic Scatter (8SM00935) archaeological site.



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A total of 18 artifacts were collected, of which brick (n=7) was the most common. Glass fragments (n=6), unidentified metal (n=2), fire-cracked limestone rock (n=2), and one piece of coastal plain chert shatter (n=1) were also recovered. The fire-cracked rock and chert shatter has been categorized as prehistoric cultural material. All artifacts were collected from Stratum I.

Interpretation and Evaluation: Glass was the only dateable artifact recovered from the US 301 Historic Scatter (8SM00935). Glass artifacts included a single fragment of milk glass and two basal fragments of a clear glass bottle manufactured by the Owens' Illinois Company. Milk glass is a glass with an opaque white color, which was mostly commonly used from ca. 1870 to the mid-twentieth century, typically for cosmetics, ointments, or creams (Lindsey 2016). Embossing on the Owens' Illinois fragments indicate that this particular bottle was manufactured in the Chicago Heights plant in 1936.

Review of the Sumter County Property Appraiser's Database (2016) indicates that the two structures nearest the US 301 Historic Scatter were constructed in 1953 (to the north) and 1997 (to the south).

Based on the earlier construction date, the northern house is the more likely origin of the 8SM00935 artifact assemblage of these two standing structures (Figure 46). However, the 1936 manufacture date of the Owens' Illinois bottle predates the construction of this house and, while it is not impossible that an old bottle was used by the occupants of this house and discarded, this 1930s bottle could also be explained if an older house was located in the vicinity of the project.

Historic USGS maps from 1893 show a road with a few structures running along its north side near the location of 8SM00935 (USGS 1893). This road appears to connect US 301 to the community of Warnell, which seems to be a stop along the railroad (see Figure 10). This road and the community of Warnell no longer exist, and it is unclear if any of the structures along the north side of the road still stand. Although these structures would have been located outside of the current project area, it is possible that the artifact assemblage from 8SM00935 may have originated there.

The presence of prehistoric material (two fire-cracked rocks and one piece of chert shatter) on a historic site is unsurprising in Sumter County, given the high level of prehistoric activity in this area. Typically, prehistoric

FIGURE 45 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00935.



FIGURE 46 | Ca. 1955 residence located north of 8SM00935, view north.



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artifacts are recovered from strata located below those containing historic material; the mixture of these artifacts may indicate some subsurface disturbance, possibly due to agricultural activities such as plowing. The existence of trees and roots in the vicinity of the site suggests this disturbance would have happened several years ago, before the current trees and roots were in place.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the US 301 Historic Scatter site (8SM00935) is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The mixture of historic and prehistoric material within the same stratum may be the result of previous subsurface disturbance, and bounding shovel tests to the north and west of the site indicate that 8SM00935 is a localized deposit. Additionally, scatters of historic and prehistoric material are common through Sumter County and Florida, and 8SM00935 adds little to the current understanding of the prehistory or history of Florida. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended for the US 301 Historic Scatter (8SM00935).

6.1.1.8 Sunoco Scatter (8SM00936)

Location: Township 20 South, Range 22 East, Section 13

Setting: Roadside, commercial lawn space

Vegetation: Grass

Soils: Sparr fine sand

Methods: Shovel testing at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals

Site Type: Nineteenth and twentieth century historic scatter

Site Size: 497 square meters (0.12 acres)

Deposits: Glass (n=9), metal (n=2), lithic debitage (n=1)

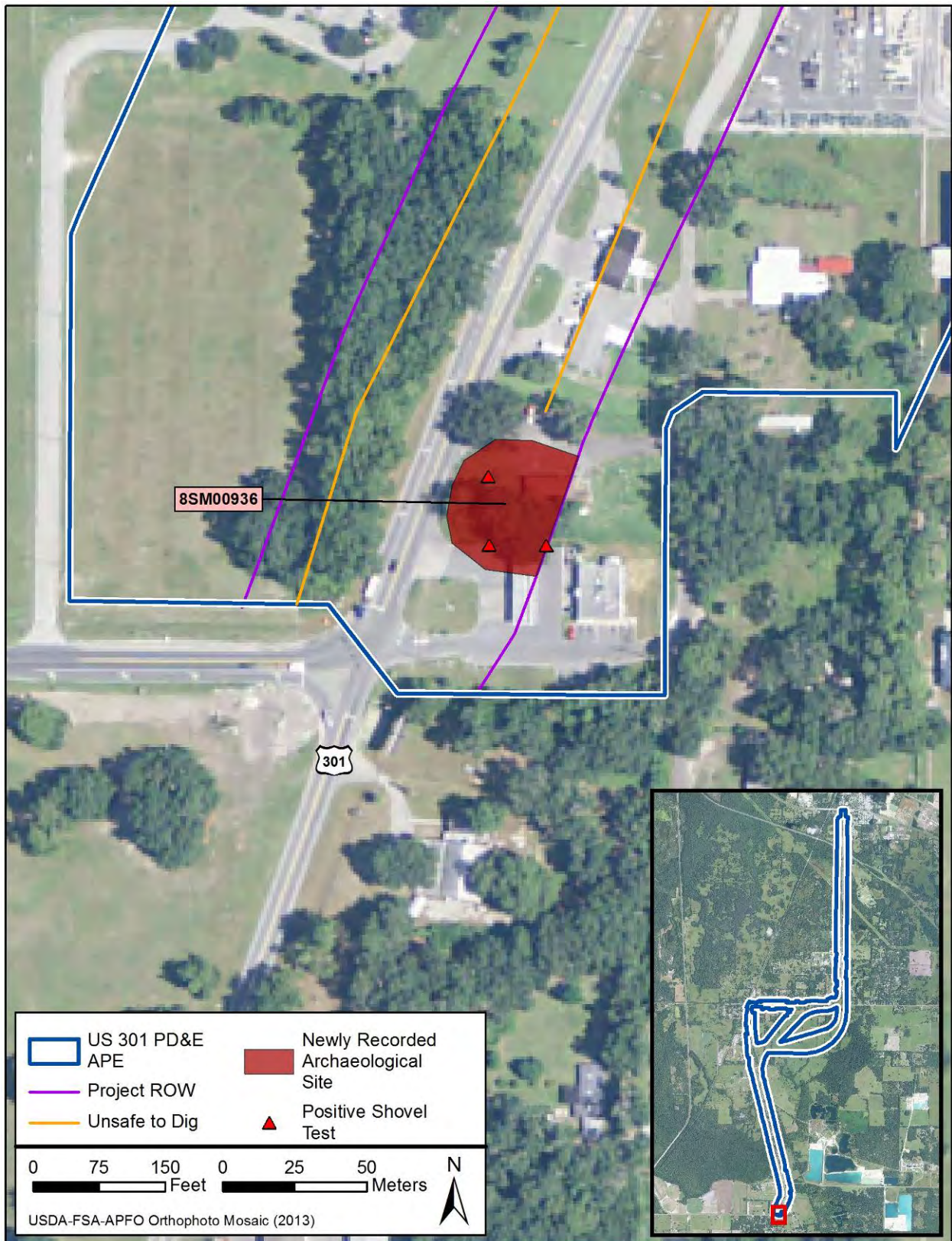
Chronology: Nineteenth and twentieth century historic; prehistoric

Discussion: The Sunoco Scatter (8SM00936) is a historic archaeological site located along the east side of US 301, approximately 50 meters (160 feet) north of the intersection with CR 470. A Sunoco gas station is located to the southeast, and a post office and associated parking lot are situated to the northeast (**Figure 47**). The site is bounded to the north, south, and west by paved parking lots or roadways, while the eastern edge is constrained by the post office. The site was identified on the basis of three positive shovel tests (**Figure 48**).

FIGURE 47 | Overview of the Sunoco Scatter site (8SM00936), view north.



FIGURE 48 | Location of shovel tests within the Sunoco Scatter (8SM00936) archaeological site.



Stratum I in the Sunoco Scatter site typically began with a layer of mottled grayish brown fine sand to approximately 50 cmbs (19.7 inches) (**Figure 49**). In ST 648, Stratum I became lighter colored with depth. Stratum II varied between all three shovel tests, appearing as undisturbed yellowish brown very fine sand in ST 647 and pale brown sand in ST 648; in ST 597, soil stratigraphy was disturbed throughout, with Stratum II described as mottled brownish gray fine sand. Excavation of all shovel tests stopped at 100 cmbs (39.3 inches).

A total of 12 artifacts, 11 historic and one prehistoric, were recovered from 8SM00936. Most of these artifacts were collected in Stratum I, although all the artifacts from disturbed ST 597 were collected in Stratum II. Bottle glass (n=6) was the most common, followed by unidentified metal (n=2), unidentified glass and flat glass (n=2), a milk glass jar closure, and one primary chert flake.

Interpretation and Evaluation: The artifact assemblage from 8SM00936 primarily consists of artifacts which cannot be conclusively assigned to a particular time period. Clear, light blue, and olive green bottle glass was in common use throughout the historic period, and lithic flakes are similarly non-diagnostic for prehistoric periods. Flat glass was typically used in windows and is rarely useful for determining the date of a site. The only artifact recovered from 8SM00936 that can be assigned to a particular time period is the fragment of a milk glass canning seal recovered from Stratum II of ST 648. Milk glass (i.e., opaque white glass) was used for a variety of vessels, most commonly for cosmetic and toiletry jars, although they were also used for ink, bitters, medicine, liquor, and food (Lindsey 2016). Vessels of this color were commonly used from the 1870s until the mid-twentieth century, suggesting that the Sunoco Scatter site likely dates from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

As described above, the soils of the Sunoco Scatter site (8SM00936) appear to have been heavily disturbed and do not exhibit a uniform stratigraphy, as would be expected at an intact archaeological site. This disturbance is likely related to the construction of the nearby buildings, parking lot, and roads, as well as subsequent maintenance and landscaping. Historic maps (e.g., Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1936) show at least three structures in the vicinity of 8SM00936, although it is unclear what type of structures (e.g., residential and commercial) these may have been. Given the absence of historic buildings in the vicinity of 8SM00936, it is likely that these have been replaced by the modern gas station and post office.

Given the level of soil disturbance, the small number of artifacts, and the lack of dateable historic material, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Sunoco Scatter site (8SM00936) is recommended ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

FIGURE 49 | Typical soil profile in 8SM00936.



6.2 Architectural Resources

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of 124 historic resources within the US 301 PD&E APE, including five previously recorded historic resources and 119 newly recorded resources (**Figures 50-57; Table 5**). The previously recorded resources include one historic railroad, one historic resource group, and three historic structures, including the NRHP-eligible Coleman City Jail (8SM00376). The 119 newly recorded resources include one cemetery, one park, one proposed historic district, one resource group, and 115 historic structures. Descriptions of Bobby's Historical Village (8SM00359); the Seaboard Air Line Railway (8SM00578); Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794); G. B. Tompkins Park (8SM00795); Taqueral Dairy (8SM00796); the Coleman City Jail (8SM00376); 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue (8SM00832); and the proposed Coleman Historic District (8SM00921) are discussed below, as the presentation of their attributes in a table was not sufficient. The remaining resources are described and evaluated in **Appendix B**. FMSF forms were completed for the resources in Sumter County and are provided in **Appendix C**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

The 124 historic resources were evaluated to determine their significance and potential for listing in the NRHP (see **Table 5**). The Coleman City Jail (8SM00376) was previously determined NRHP-eligible by the SHPO, and, based on the results of this study, continues to remain eligible. The Coleman Historic District (8SM00921) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Agriculture and Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue (8SM00832) is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture. Sites 8SM00376 and 8SM00832 are also recommended as contributors to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). In addition, 27 resources within the APE lack the architectural distinction and significant historical association necessary to be considered for individual listing in the NRHP, but are recommended eligible as contributors to the proposed Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). The remaining 94 historic resources within the US 301 PD&E APE lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible (see **Table 5**).

FIGURE 50 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

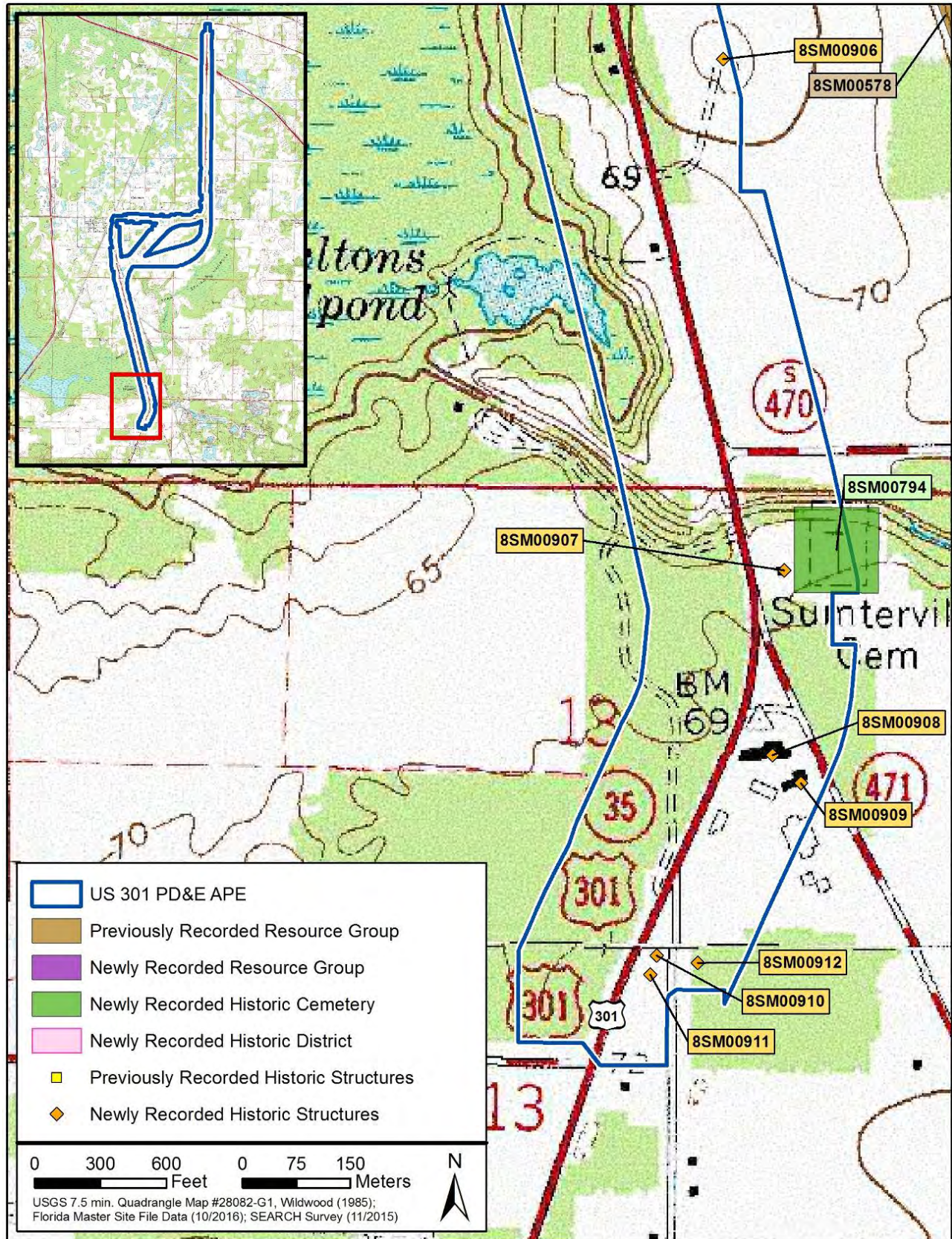


FIGURE 51 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

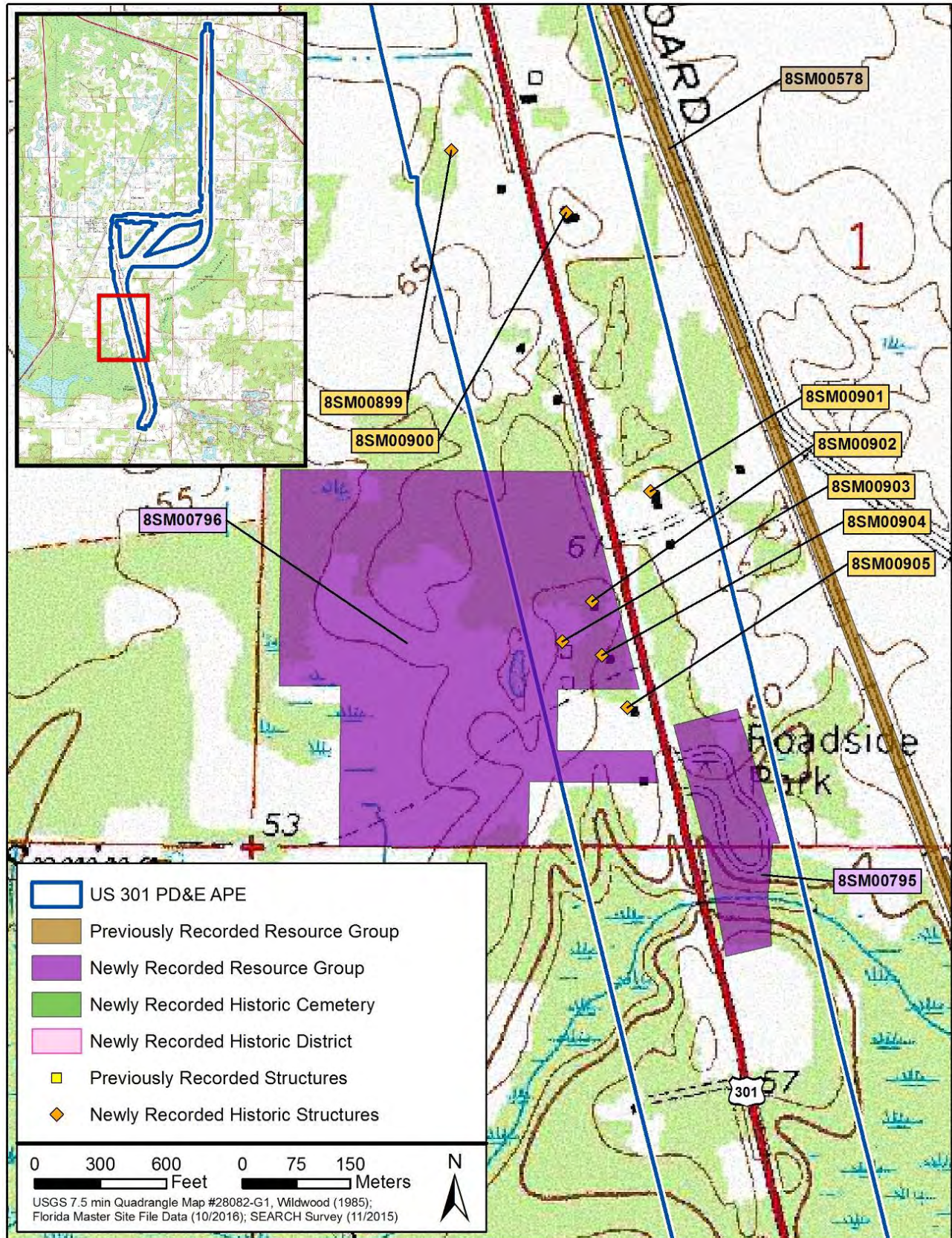


FIGURE 52 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

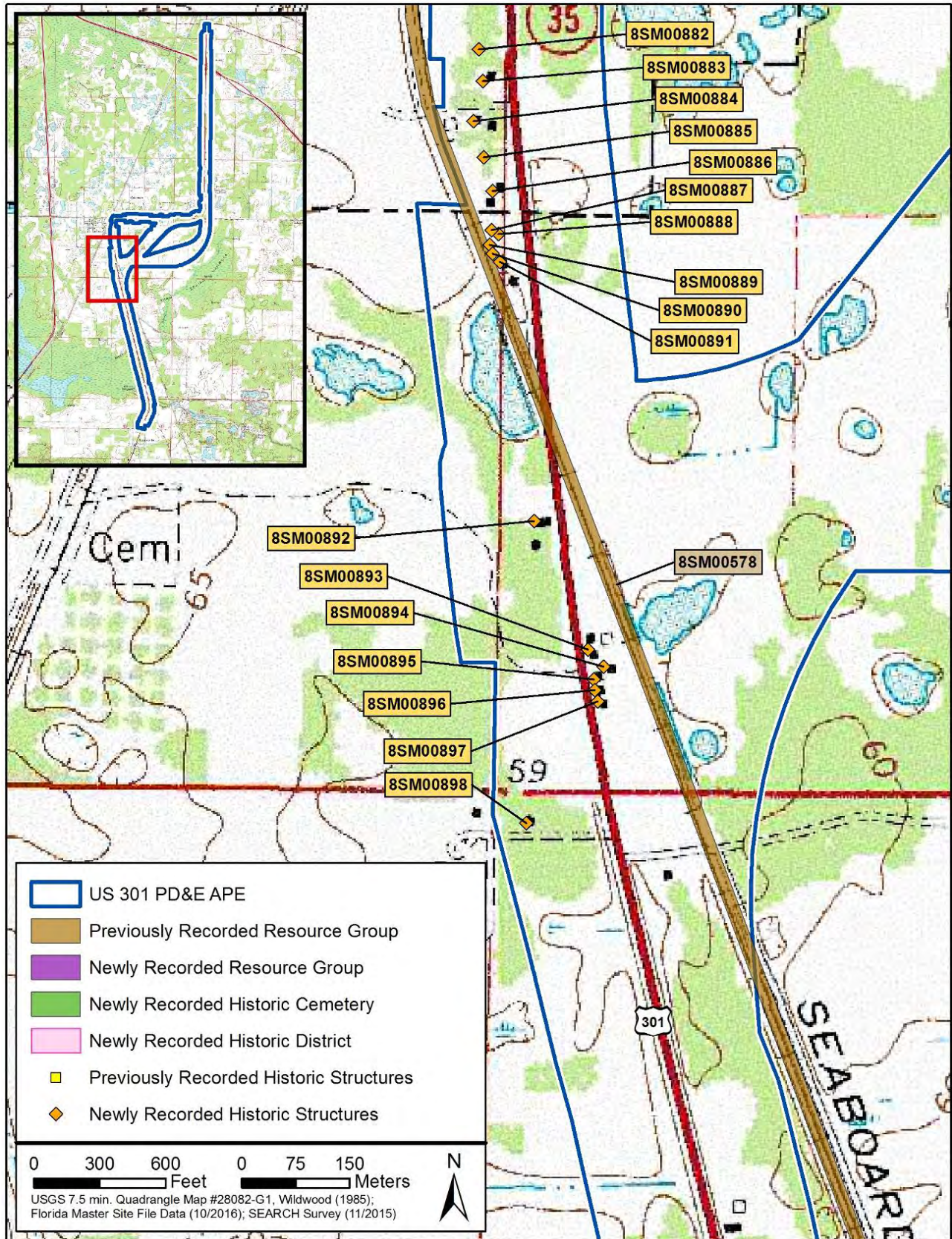


FIGURE 53 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

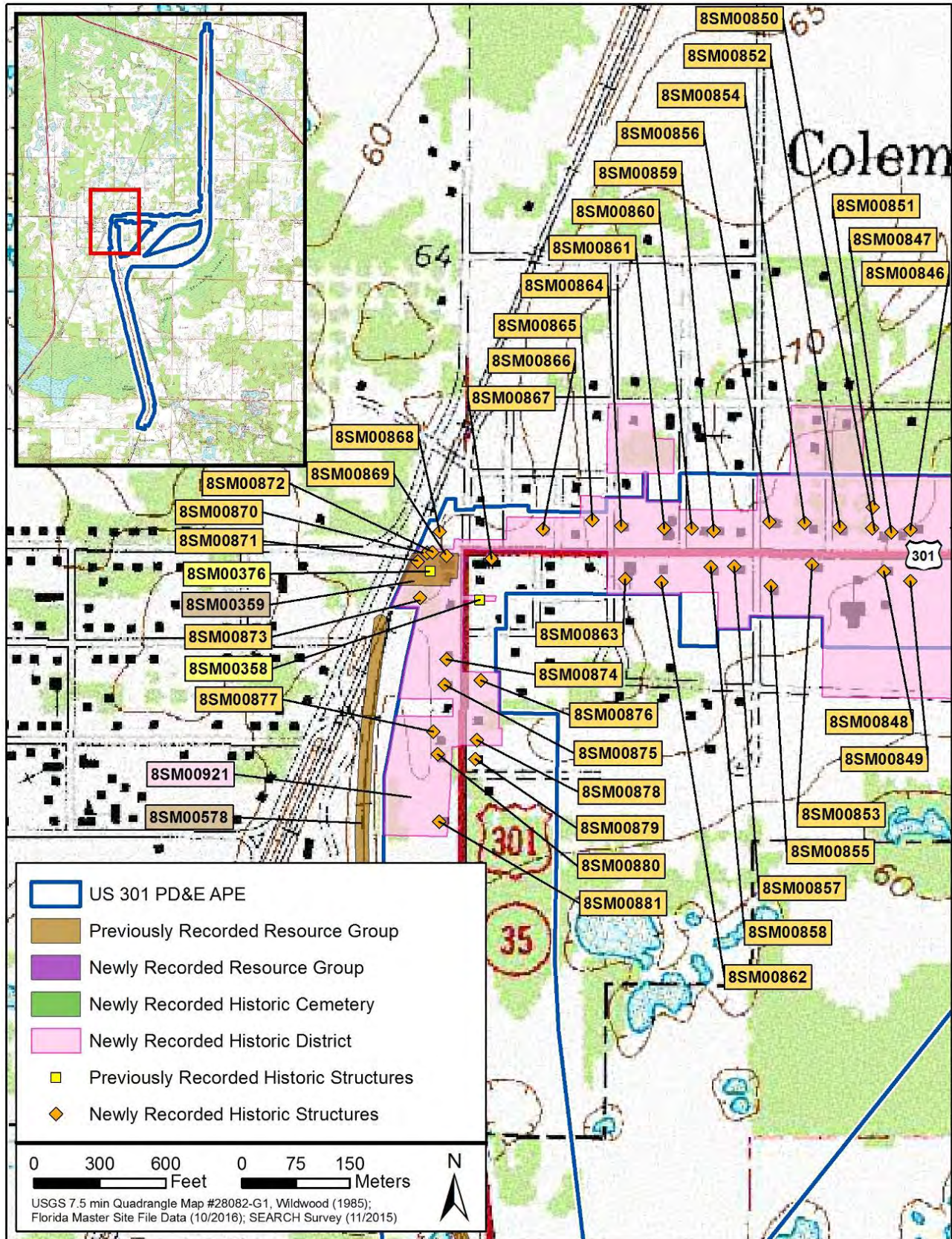


FIGURE 54 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

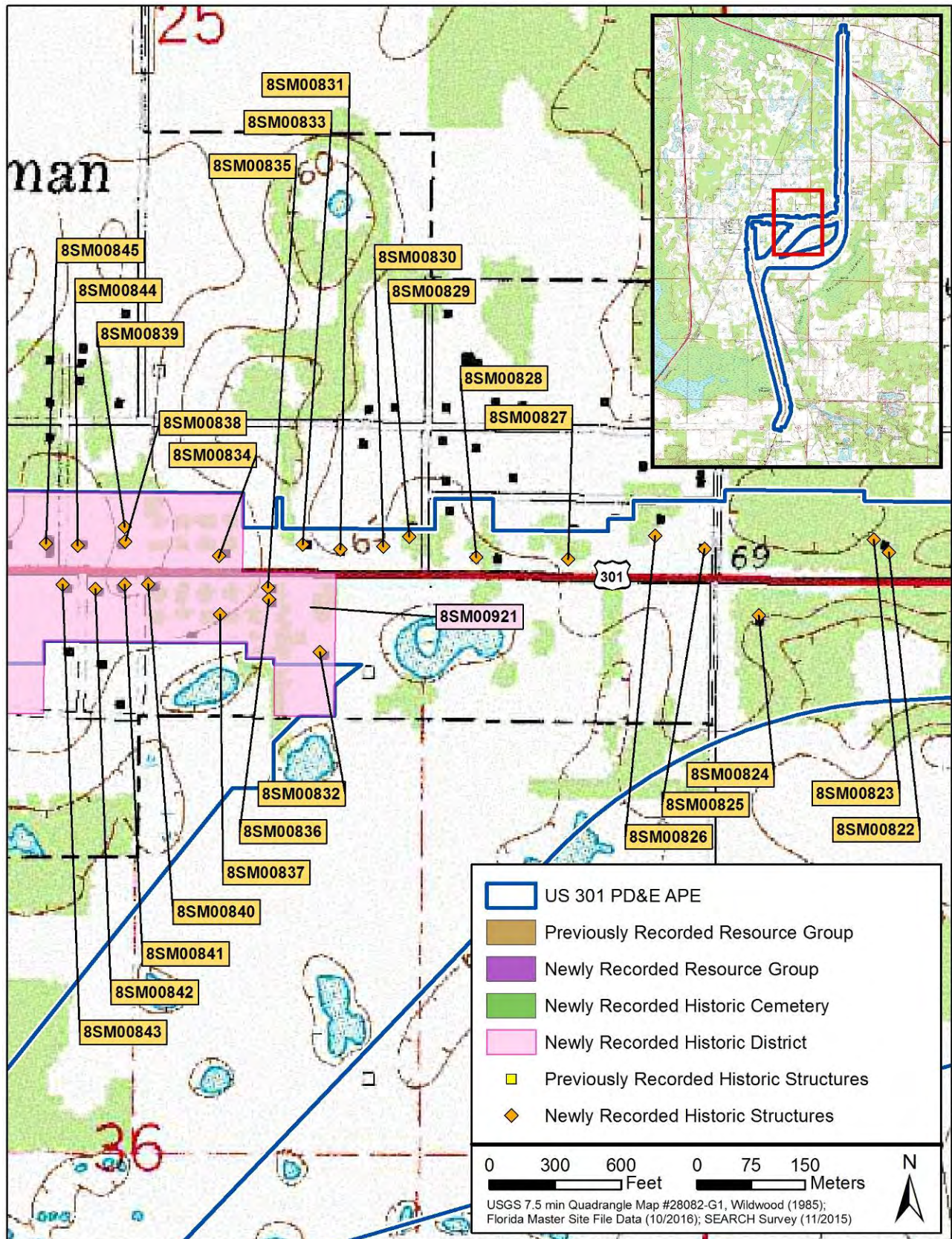


FIGURE 55 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

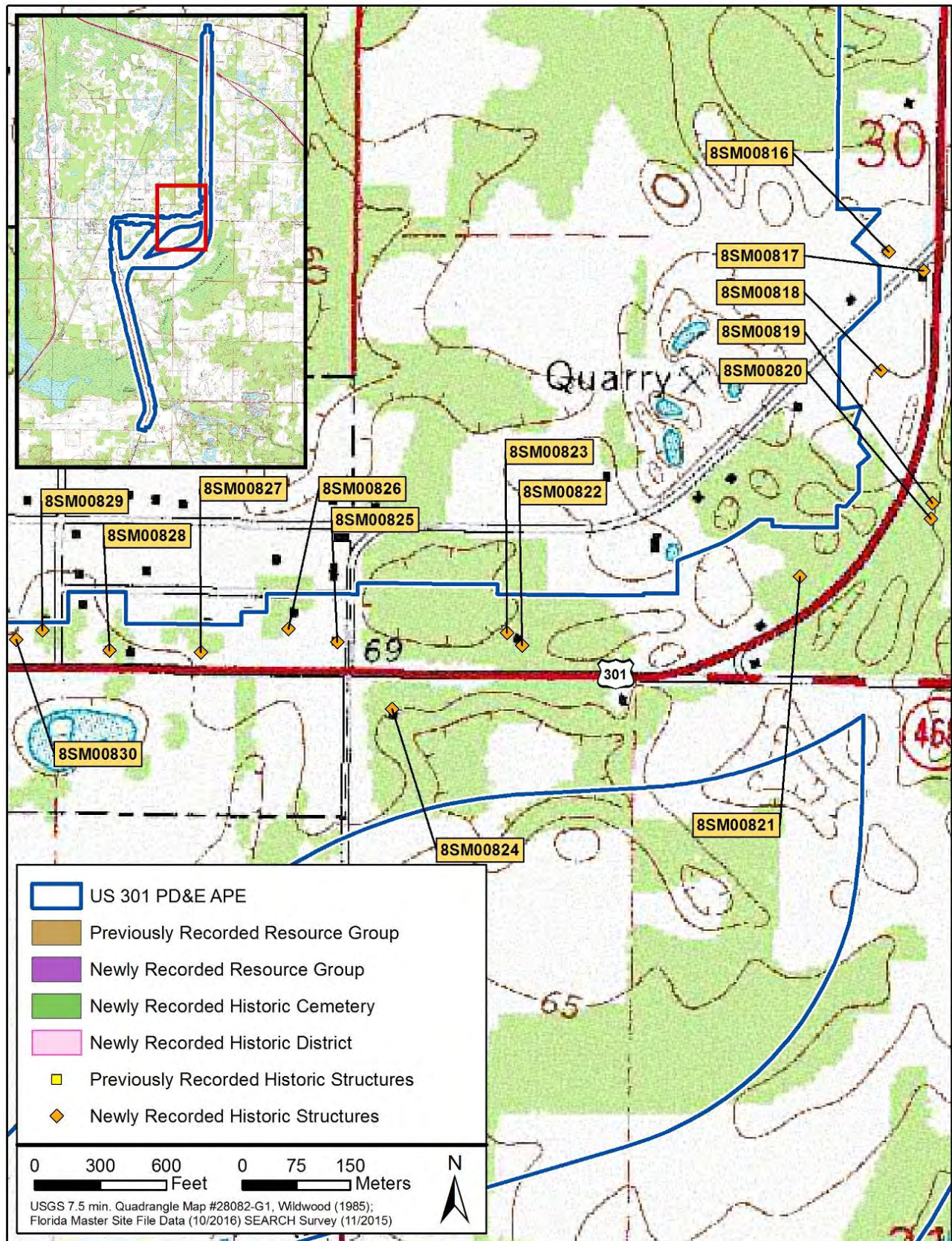


FIGURE 56 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.

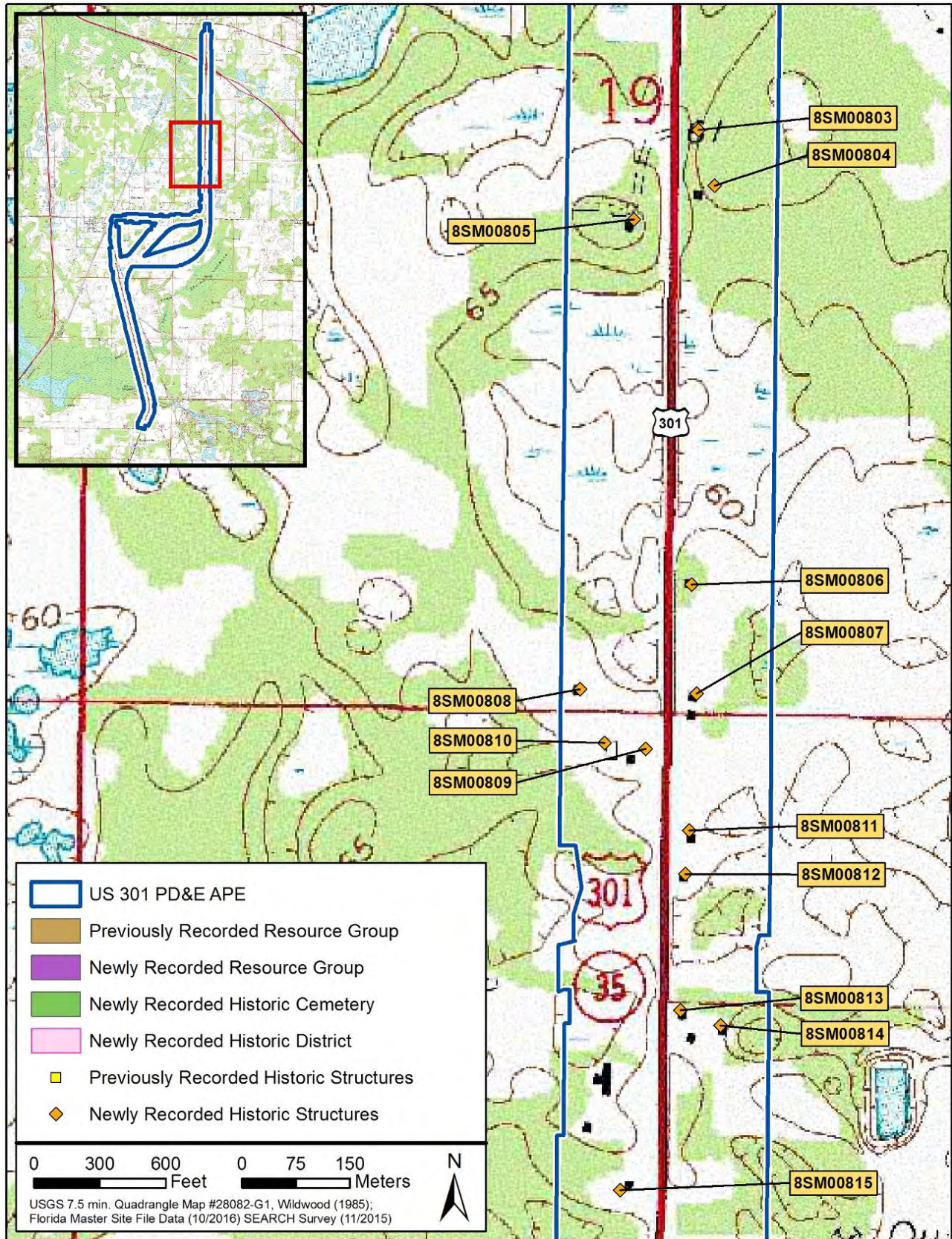
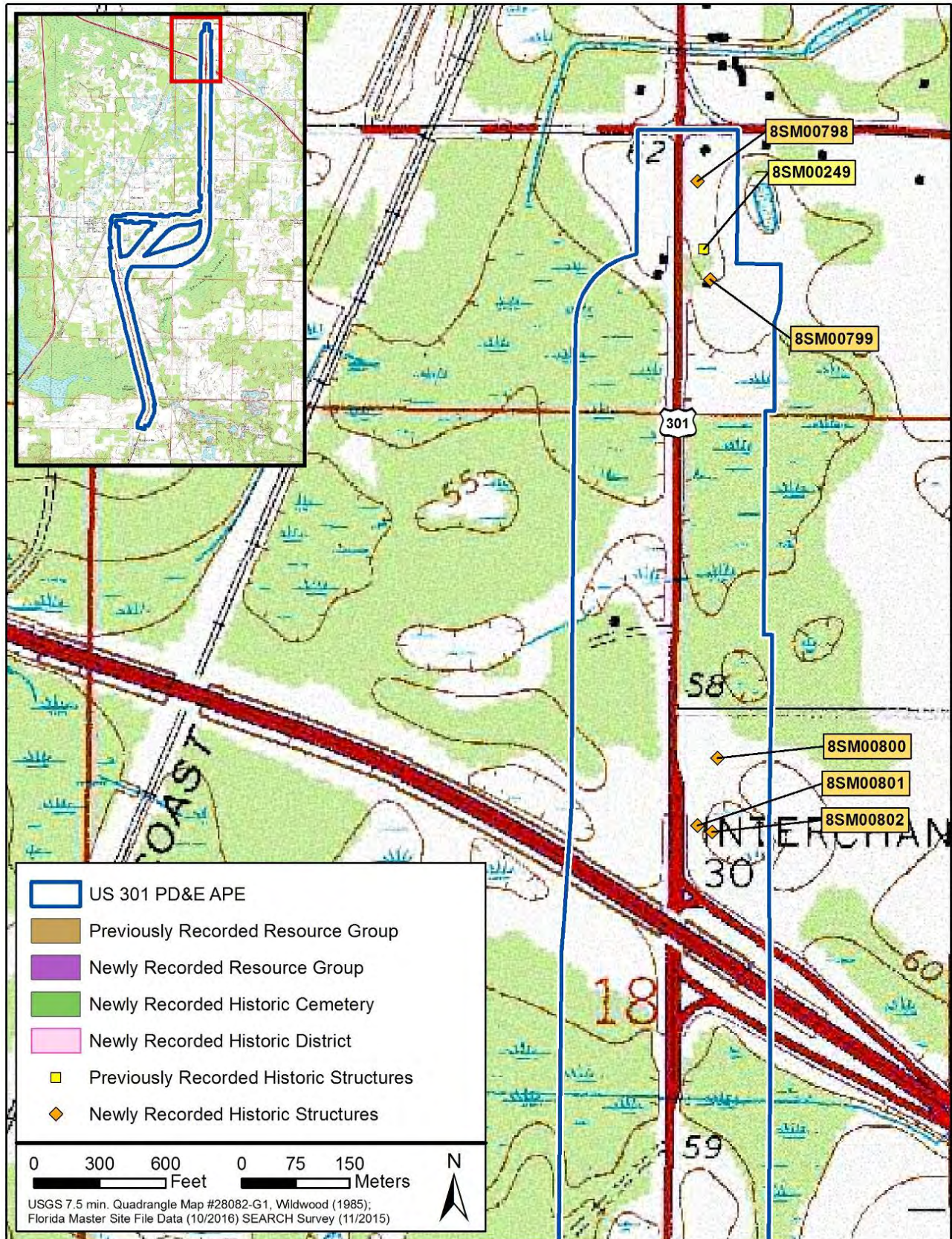


FIGURE 57 | Historic resources located within the US 301 PD&E APE.



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Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the US 301 PD&E APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8SM00249	1016 S. Main Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1962	Not Eligible
8SM00358	105 S. Commercial Street	Commercial	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8SM00359	Bobby's Historical Village	No Style	ca. 1849-1923	Not Eligible
8SM00376	Coleman City Jail	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1913	Eligible for NRHP; Eligible as contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00578	Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL)	No Style	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
8SM00794	Sumterville Cemetery	No Style	ca. 1860s	Not Eligible
8SM00795	G.B. Tompkins Park	No Style	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
8SM00796	Taqueral Dairy	No Style	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8SM00798	1010 S. Main Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
8SM00799	1020 S. Main Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not Eligible
8SM00800	1212 S. Main Street	Commercial	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
8SM00801	1230 S. Main Street – Gas Station	Commercial	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
8SM00802	1230 S. Main Street - Store	Commercial	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
8SM00803	4484/4487 US 301 – Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
8SM00804	4484/4487 US 301 – Building 2	Ranch	ca. 1971	Not Eligible
8SM00805	4424 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
8SM00806	4087 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
8SM00807	4051 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
8SM00808	4024 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Not Eligible
8SM00809	3970 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1964	Not Eligible
8SM00810	3970 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1964	Not Eligible
8SM00811	3899 US 301	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1957	Not Eligible
8SM00812	3865 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8SM00813	3731 US 301 – Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
8SM00814	3731 US 301 – Building 2	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1957	Not Eligible
8SM00815	3594 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1964	Not Eligible
8SM00816	3476 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
8SM00817	3475 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
8SM00818	3260 US 301	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1964	Not Eligible

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Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the US 301 PD&E APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8SM00819	3153 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8SM00820	3139 US 301	Ranch	ca. 1956	Not Eligible
8SM00821	3086 US 301	Ranch	ca. 1969	Not Eligible
8SM00822	11720 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1947	Not Eligible
8SM00823	11686 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
8SM00824	2969 CR 523	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
8SM00825	10402 N. Stokes Street	Ranch	ca. 1965	Not Eligible
8SM00826	10004 Florida Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00827	9301 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
8SM00828	8401 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00829	7802 Mizell Street	Ranch	ca. 1965	Not Eligible
8SM00830	7601 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00831	7201 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
8SM00832	7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Queen Anne	ca. 1850	Eligible for NRHP; Eligible as contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00833	6801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch (Compact)	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
8SM00834	6001 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1905	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00835	6502 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 1	Queen Anne	ca. 1910	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00836	6502 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1920	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00837	6102 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1966	Not Eligible*
8SM00838	5301 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1920	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00839	5301 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Barn	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00840	5402 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00841	5202 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00842	4902 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00843	4602 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1955	Not Eligible*
8SM00844	4801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1916	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00845	4401 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00846	4101 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1956	Not Eligible*
8SM00847	3901 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1928	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00848	3802 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 1	Craftsman	ca. 1924	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00849	3802 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 2	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not Eligible*
8SM00850	3701 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1915	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00851	3701-B E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1915	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921

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Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the US 301 PD&E APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8SM00852	3501 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Craftsman	ca. 1905	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00853	3102 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00854	3101 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1966	Not Eligible*
8SM00855	2802 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1965	Not Eligible*
8SM00856	2801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Ranch (Contemporary)	ca. 1958	Not Eligible*
8SM00857	2502 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Craftsman	ca. 1925	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00858	2302 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00859	2301 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1953	Not Eligible*
8SM00860	2101 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Folk Victorian	ca.1905	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00861	1801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00862	1902 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not Eligible*
8SM00863	1502 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1955	Not Eligible*
8SM00864	1501 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1969	Not Eligible*
8SM00865	1202 Church Street	Ranch	ca. 1967	Not Eligible*
8SM00866	701 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not Eligible*
8SM00867	302 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Commercial	ca. 1959	Not Eligible*
8SM00868	100 N. Commercial Street	Commercial	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
8SM00869	100 S. Commercial Street – General Store	Commercial	ca. 1923	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00870	100 S. Commercial Street – Train Station	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1895	Not Eligible*
8SM00871	100 S. Commercial Street – Trading Post	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1849	Not Eligible*
8SM00872	100 S. Commercial Street – Schoolhouse	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1869	Not Eligible*
8SM00873	104 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1956	Not Eligible*
8SM00874	110 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00875	112 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00876	113 S. Commercial Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible*
8SM00877	116 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1888	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00878	117 S. Commercial Street	Bungalow	ca. 1920	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00879	119 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1956	Not Eligible
8SM00880	120 S. Commercial Street	Craftsman	ca. 1910	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00881	126 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921
8SM00882	138 S. Commercial Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00883	142 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
8SM00884	144 S. Commercial Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
8SM00885	150 S. Commercial Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
8SM00886	152 S. Commercial Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8SM00887	2444 US 301 – Building 1	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not Eligible

Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the US 301 PD&E APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8SM00888	2444 US 301 – Building 2	Commercial	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
8SM00889	2444 US 301 – Building 3	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
8SM00890	2444 US 301 – Building 4	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
8SM00891	2444 US 301 – Building 5	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
8SM00892	2232 US 301	Craftsman	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
8SM00893	2119 US 301	Commercial	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
8SM00894	2103 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
8SM00895	2099 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
8SM00896	2083 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8SM00897	2073 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8SM00898	1988 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
8SM00899	1588 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8SM00900	1527 US 301	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not Eligible
8SM00901	1291 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1961	Not Eligible
8SM00902	1196 US 301 – Office	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8SM00903	1196 US 301 - Barn	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8SM00904	1196 US 301 - Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not Eligible
8SM00905	1174 US 301	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
8SM00906	355 US 301	Ranch (Contemporary)	ca. 1964	Not Eligible
8SM00907	89 SR 471	Commercial	ca. 1962	Not Eligible
8SM00908	330 US 301 – Office	Commercial	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
8SM00909	330 US 301 – Warehouse	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1969	Not Eligible
8SM00910	411 US 301 – Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00911	411 US 301 – Building 2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00912	409 CR 522	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
8SM00921	Coleman Historic District	No Style	ca. 1850-1950	Eligible

Yellow shading indicates resources recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Non-contributing resources to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921).*

6.2.1 Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The US 301 PD&E APE contains a variety of architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. **Table 6** lists the major architectural styles that are present within the APE along with the number of resources of that style and their percentage of the total survey results.

Table 6. Major Architectural Styles within the US 301 PD&E APE.

6.2.1.1 Frame Vernacular

Thirty-eight buildings within the US 301 PD&E APE can be categorized as Frame Vernacular (**Figure 58**). Although classified as a building style, the term “Frame Vernacular” most often refers to a building constructed by a self-taught builder, utilizing local materials. Frame Vernacular structures usually are not associated with any predominant stylistic details or any one particular period of construction. Frame Vernacular residences are of basic wood-frame construction with some type of wood siding. Most are one to two stories high, rectangular in plan, often with a gable or hip roof, and generally set about one to two feet above ground on brick or concrete-block pier foundations. Windows are typically wood double-hung sash with traditional one-over-one, two-over-two, or four-over-four panes, although some may have popular Craftsman-style four-vertical-over-one or two-vertical-over-one panes. Many of these residences have been reclad with asbestos shingle, metal, or vinyl siding. Windows are typically replaced with metal awning or single-hung sash.

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Frame Vernacular	38	30.65%
Masonry Vernacular	36	29.03%
Ranch	14	11.29%
Commercial	11	8.87%
Craftsman	8	6.45%
Folk Victorian	3	2.42%
Industrial Vernacular	2	1.61%
Queen Anne	2	1.61%
Mobile Home	2	1.61%
Minimal Traditional	1	0.81%
Bungalow	1	0.81%
No Style	6	4.84%

6.2.1.2 Masonry Vernacular

Thirty-six buildings in the US 301 PD&E APE can be classified as Masonry Vernacular. Masonry Vernacular style generally refers to a type of building most often constructed by lay, or self-taught, builders. Masonry Vernacular buildings typically have no predominant stylistic details and are not associated with any particular period of construction (**Figure 59**). Masonry Vernacular buildings are generally constructed of brick or concrete block and have a continuous or slab foundation. Many times these buildings incorporate elements from various

FIGURE 58 | Resource 8SM00874 is an example of a Frame Vernacular style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing northeast.



FIGURE 59 | Resource 8SM00376 is an example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing southeast.



architectural styles including, but not limited to, Neoclassical Revival, Georgian Revival, and Mediterranean Revival.

6.2.1.3 Ranch

Fourteen buildings within the APE can be categorized as Ranch style (**Figure 60**). The style originated in California during the mid-1930s. By the early 1950s, its popularity had spread throughout the United States, eventually becoming the dominant domestic building style across the country during the 1960s (McAlester and McAlester 1996). Even today, the Ranch style remains popular in many areas, as builders continue to construct new homes in this style. Ranch-style buildings feature a long, rambling façade and often include a built-in garage at one end. The style is rooted in the Spanish Colonial forms of the American Southwest and heavily influenced by the modernism of the Craftsman and Prairie styles during the early twentieth century. Most Ranch-style houses have asymmetrical one-story shapes and low-pitched roofs. The most common roof form is the hip roof, followed by the cross-gabled and side-gabled versions. Wall cladding typically involves brick or wood. Porch supports are usually wood or decorative iron. Fenestration often includes metal horizontally sliding windows or large picture windows (McAlester and McAlester 1996).

FIGURE 60 | Resource 8SM00843 is an example of a Ranch style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing southwest.



6.2.1.4 Commercial

Eleven buildings within the APE can be categorized as Commercial style (**Figure 61**). The Commercial style originated in Chicago during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and rapidly spread throughout the nation's major cities. The influx of northern architects into Jacksonville and other urban centers in Florida after the turn of the century was one of the factors in the spread of the Commercial style throughout the state. The Chicago School consisted of a group of innovative architects and engineers who utilized new technology and materials that transformed the urban landscape of cities around the world. Prior to the early 1880s, buildings relied on masonry bearing walls, which could not be built

FIGURE 61 | Resource 8SM00801 is an example of a Commercial style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing north.



massive enough to support multiple upper stories. William Le Baron Jenney designed the first complete iron and steel skeleton building in 1883. Compared to previous buildings, skyscrapers designed in the Chicago School style were usually more than six stories. Ornamentation was limited and the use of the skeleton allowed for large expanses of windows and other non-supportive materials. Chicago architect Louis Sullivan is best known for his design of the tall commercial building. His three-part treatment followed the design of the classical column: a base consisting of the lower two stories, a main shaft emphasized vertically by piers between windows, and an elaborated cornice. This building type usually featured a central projection. The most notable examples of the Chicago School's Commercial style were largely built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although methods and materials spread quickly through the nation, many of the finest buildings of this type were built during the first decade of the twentieth century (Poppeliers et al. 1983:72-73). The Commercial style continued to prevail in downtown Miami, Jacksonville, and Tampa until the 1920s. During the so-called boom, the Commercial style was embellished with Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Classical revival elements. In Miami, the Huntington Building was erected in 1925 and exhibited 13 stories and rooftop knight figures. One of the last skyscrapers built in Jacksonville before the Depression was the five-story Florida Baptist Convention Building constructed in 1924–1925 (Windsberg 1995:37).

Commercial buildings are also a type of building typically found in central and neighborhood commercial districts. Eleven forms of commercial buildings have been identified based upon the ways in which a façade is composed in those buildings built prior to the 1950s. These 11 types of commercial buildings are grouped into two categories. Six types (i.e., two-part commercial block, stacked vertical block, two-part vertical block, three-part vertical block, enframed block, and central block with wings) are identified by the organization of the façade into distinct sections or zones. Materials, elements, decorative details, and stylistic expression are secondary characteristics to the basic compositional arrangement. The second category includes four types (i.e., the enframed window wall, temple front, vault, and arcaded block) that have no basic zone divisions. Instead, the buildings are organized by the arrangement of a few major features such as columns, large openings, and enframing wall surfaces. The final type (i.e., one-part commercial block) has neither basic zone divisions nor a distinguishing set of major elements. It is a fragment, consisting of the lower section of a two-part commercial block.

The two-part commercial block is the most common type of organization for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings in the country. Buildings two to four stories are generally found in this type with the building divided horizontally into two distinct zones. The division reflects differences in interior use with the single-story street level zone dominated by public spaces such as retail stores, banking, insurance office, or hotel lobby. The upper zone consisting of the second, third, and/or fourth floors has less public spaces such as offices, hotel rooms, or meeting hall. The two-part commercial block has its roots in Roman antiquity, but emerged in the United States as distinct type during the mid-1800s and remained in use through the 1950s.

6.2.1.5 Craftsman

There are eight resources in the US 301 PD&E APE that are representative of the Craftsman style (**Figure 62**). The Craftsman style was a popular style for small houses during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The style originated in southern California, inspired by the architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene (McAlester and McAlester 1996). They drew upon the English Arts and Crafts Movement, Oriental

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wooden architecture, and Swiss roof forms to design homes. The style quickly spread throughout the United States through pattern books and popular magazines. Many times, vernacular forms of the style were adapted to local materials, craftsmanship, and tastes. One and one-and-a-half-story vernacular examples are often called bungalows or the Bungalowoid style. Identifying features include low-pitched gable roofs, with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and casement windows. Full-or-partial width front porches with roofs supported by battered square columns are also a dominant feature. The side-gabled roof subtype is one-and-a-half-stories high with centered shed or gable dormers. Many times, the front and back porches are contained under the main roof (McAlester and McAlester 1996).

FIGURE 62 | Resource 8SM00857 is an example of a Craftsman style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing southwest.



6.2.1.6 Folk Victorian

There are three resources within the US 301 PD&E APE that are representative of the Folk Victorian style. This style (Figure 63) became popular in the 1870s and lasted through the first decade of the twentieth century. The style is recognized by Victorian decorative detailing such as spindlework and sawn decoration on simple folk houses. Queen Anne, Italianate, or Gothic Revival-inspired details are usually found on the porch and cornice. Centered gables are commonly added to side-gabled and pyramidal rooflines. Most Folk Victorian houses have some Queen Anne spindlework detailing, but, unlike the Queen Anne style, have symmetrical façades and lack textured and varied wall surfaces. The Folk Victorian style became popular with the creation of the railroad system. The railroad provided easy access to pre-cut Victorian detailing to local craftsmen who applied the elements to vernacular materials and forms. Consequently, many of these structures were found in railroad boomtowns of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (McAlester and McAlester 1996).

FIGURE 63 | Resource 8SM00845 is an example of a Folk Victorian style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing north.



6.2.1.7 Industrial Vernacular

There are two resources in the US 301 PD&E APE that have elements of the Industrial Vernacular style (**Figure 64**). Both steel and wood framing members were used in construction. Wood, brick, and steel exterior fabrics sheath the buildings with steel becoming more prevalent during the twentieth century. There are usually no predominant stylistic details. Albert Kahn was a well-known designer of industrial building for the automobile and other industries and helped to perfect the factory as a single-story, large span structure (Gelernter 1999:252). Kahn’s factories and many of the industrial buildings that followed were “frank expressions of the components of which they were made” (Handlin 2004:208). Industrial Vernacular buildings are typically found in Florida’s citrus, phosphate, and railroad industries.

FIGURE 64 | Resource 8SM00818 is an example of an Industrial Vernacular style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing



6.2.1.8 Queen Anne

Two resources within the US 301 PD&E APE embody the Queen Anne style (**Figure 65**). The style first appeared in the United States in 1874 and quickly spread throughout the country through pattern books, architectural magazines, and the newly created railroad system that provided easy access to pre-cut detailing for local craftsmen. The style, imported from England during the mid-nineteenth century, was an eclectic style based on historic models of decorative medieval forms. The Queen Anne style became popular in residential architecture during the 1880s and lasted through the first decades of the twentieth century. It was named and promoted by nineteenth century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw (McAlester and McAlester 1996). The identifying features of the style are asymmetrical massing, complex irregular roof forms with steep gables made of slate, tin, wood, or copper, and liberal use of machine-turned wood ornamentation (spindlework). Other features include patterned shingles, turrets, angled roof brackets, different combinations and applications of exterior building materials, cutaway bay windows, and partial or full-width front porches that are generally one story high and wrap around to one or both side walls (McAlester and McAlester 1996).

FIGURE 65 | Resource 8SM00832 is an example of a Queen Anne style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing southwest.



6.2.1.9 Mobile Home

Two resources in the US 301 PD&E APE can be categorized as mobile homes (**Figure 66**). Prior to World War II, the majority of trailers were utilized in a mobile fashion. Symbols of motion, such as lightning or waves, were popular in trailer design. Streamlined, vehicle-like bodies dominated the market. Doors usually featured a porthole or a rounded square window. Often silver with a rounded front and back, the trailers were short in length (just more than 25 feet long) and usually no more than 8 feet wide (Wallis 1991).

The shift toward the use of trailers for permanent housing occurred during the 1950s (Wallis 1989:34–35). At this time, manufacturers began offering several upgrades, including picture windows and eventually bay windows. Trailer manufacturers experimented with foldout porches, awnings, and other details for convenience on site. Trailer length and width tended to increase. In 1954, at the Florida Mobile Home Exposition in Sarasota, Elmer Frey introduced a trailer 10 feet wide and up to 50 feet long. It was built on a wood frame rather than a chassis (Wallis 1991). As trailers increased in length, a distinction grew between the mobile home and the house trailer. Over time, interiors of house trailers were made more house-like while the exteriors continued to appear vehicular. Nonetheless, Wallis notes in “House Trailers: Innovation and Accommodation in Vernacular Housing” that “the more sculptural shaping of the sides of the trailer for streamlining had given way to a boxier appearance better suited to the utilization of interior space” (Wallis 1989:40).

Common types of trailer homes include the single-shed development, featuring an enclosed or open self-supported structure attached along the entry side of the mobile home, and the double-shed development, consisting of the original trailer flanked on both sides by sheds (Wallis 1989:41).

6.2.1.10 Minimal Traditional

There is one resource in the US 301 PD&E APE that has elements of the Minimal Traditional style (**Figure 67**). Minimal Traditional style residences emerged throughout the United States in the mid-1930s and continued through the 1940s as a result of the economic depression and massive post-World War II construction boom. Minimal Traditional homes

FIGURE 66 | Resource 8SM00891 is an example of a mobile home found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing northwest.



FIGURE 67 | Resource 8SM00811 is an example of a Minimal Traditional style building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing east.



reflect the form of traditional Eclectic houses from the earlier twentieth century, but lack their decorative detailing. Roof pitches are now lower and eaves and rakes are closer. Most are one-story and relatively small in size. Minimal stylistic detailing generally borrows from the Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival styles and is concentrated around the entrance door and front facing gable. The Tudor inspiration is shown in the dominant front gable of the primary elevation, which commonly features a prominent chimney (McAlester and McAlester 1996).

6.2.1.11 Bungalow

There is one resource in the US 301 PD&E APE that has elements of the Bungalow style (**Figure 68**). The Bungalow was a popular building style during the first half of the twentieth century. The affordability, small size, and low maintenance of the typical bungalow made it a logical choice for the working class (Foster 2004:340). There is an emphasis on the whole building to use common, preferably local, materials in an artistic manner. One of the most noticeable features of the bungalow is the deep front porch, generally ranging from one-quarter width to full-width and often extending out from the side of the house to form a porte-cochere. These porches and porte-cocheres are most often supported by tapered (battered) square columns and/or piers constructed of wood, brick, concrete, rock, or a combination of these materials. Many houses are actually wood

FIGURE 68 | Resource 8SM00878 is an example of a Bungalow building found within the US 301 PD&E APE. Photograph facing northeast.



frame structures that incorporate materials and design elements characteristic of the bungalow form. Included among these are full-width entry porches supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers; low-pitched, gabled roof with wide eave overhangs, false beams (purlins), knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and dormers. Large, double hung sash wood windows often having a multi-pane sash above a single pane sash. Many houses display the front-facing gable, often with an attached gable-roofed front porch. Other variations include cross-gabled roofs, side-gabled roofs, or hipped roof. Other details include wood and glass entrance doors and wood knee braces. Most are one-story, although, some have an airplane or camelback, terms used to refer to a recessed upper-story that provides additional bedrooms or a sleeping porch. Many of the structures retain their original novelty siding; however, like the frame vernacular, some will have been clad with asbestos shingles, metal siding, or vinyl siding. Interior layouts of the Bungalow generally consisted of a living room and dining room separated by a half-wall, French door, or built-in cabinetry; a kitchen; one bathroom; and two to three small bedrooms (Gottfried and Jennings 2009:187-193). Additional porches, either screened or glazed, may be located on the side or rear of the house to provide additional living space or cooler sleeping rooms during hot summer nights. The large front porch also served as an extension of the living room, often with French doors, glazed entrance doors, and large windows opening onto the porch. Regional variations in size and style can be found especially between the East, South, Midwest, and West (i.e., Southern California). Southern bungalows

tend to be more akin to a Frame Vernacular with the typical square columns that are indicative of the more unique Western bungalow style. Eastern bungalows tend to have gabled roofs and the aforementioned square columns. Midwestern or “Chicago” bungalows are one-and-a-half-stories and constructed of brick for the purpose of fireproofing the area. The largest windows on these bungalows are seen on the front façade. Hipped roofs with dormers are also common.

6.2.1.12 No Style

This term is generally applied to objects, districts, cemeteries, railroads, parks, or previously recorded resources that have been demolished. There are six resources in the US 301 PD&E APE can be categorized as having no style, and they are discussed in further detail below.

6.3 NRHP Evaluations

6.3.1 Linear Resource

6.3.1.1 Historic Railroad Context

A segment of one previously recorded historic linear resource, the Seaboard Coast Line (SCL) Railroad (8SM00578) is located within the US 301 PD&E APE. In order to facilitate the current NRHP evaluation of this resource group, a historic context for the relationship between historic railroad function, period of construction, and historic integrity is presented here.

Florida’s Historic Railroad Resources, the NRHP Multiple Property Nomination Form (Johnston and Mattick 2001), was used as a guide to evaluate Resource 8SM00578. The nomination establishes the historical contexts for Florida’s railroad resources to aid in the evaluation of their eligibility to the NRHP, as well as provides associated property types. According to Florida’s Historic Railroad Resources (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F-67), railroads eligible for listing in the NRHP must have served a historic railroad function, been constructed during one of Florida’s historic railroad periods, be associated with important local historic events, and/or be exceptional examples of a type of architecture or engineering. Railroads must also retain their original appearance to a high degree.

The rail roadbed must contain certain aspects of railroad construction. According to the NRHP Multiple Property Nomination form, a rail roadbed is an F.3 property type, which is categorized as a variety of historic structures including rail roadbeds. The rail roadbed consists of ballast, cross ties, rails, and tie plates. It is reasonable to assume that by wearing away over time, the original wood ties and steel rails will be replaced with in-kind materials. Railroads are dynamic and changing, being parts of an engineering system that must be improved over time, including the replacement of rails and cross ties. Such upgrades and maintenance typically do not adversely affect the integrity of a railroad. Types of changes that could substantially affect the integrity of a linear resource such as a railroad include the following:

- (1) Rerouting of the railroad corridor;
- (2) Disruption of the railroad such as dead-ending or removal of roadbed;

- (3) Substantial widening or substantial loss of width;
- (4) Concentrated number of roadways or other crossovers that prohibit travel;
- (5) Severing of railway from other transportation resources such as other railroads, stations, depots, stations, rail yards, or shipyards that results in change of historic function; and
- (6) Removal of historic ancillary structures original to the railroad’s design and purpose such as roundhouses, water tanks, turntables, or siding. The loss of one feature may not be enough to substantially damage integrity, but the removal of many such features may collectively inhibit the resource’s ability to convey its significance.

6.3.1.2 8SM00578, the Seaboard Coastline (SCL) Railroad

The portion of the SCL Railroad (8SM00578) within the US 301 PD&E APE is located in Sections 35 and 36 of Township 19 South, Range 22 East and Section 01 of Township 20 South, Range 22 East as shown on the 1985 *Wildwood, Fla.* USGS topographic map (see **Figures 50-53**). The former rail line, constructed ca. 1890, ran approximately 13 miles between Wildwood and Leesburg (Turner 2008:117). Within the project APE, the line ran southeast to northwest, crossing US 301 before joining the Seaboard Air Line (8SM00463) just west of the APE. The portion of railroad within the APE is visible as a slightly raised berm (**Figure 69**). The rails have been removed and grass has overgrown the ties and ballast.

FIGURE 69 | The remains of resource 8SM00578, photo facing northwest.



The SCL Railroad was established on July 1, 1967, with the merger of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL) and the Seaboard Air Line Railway (SAL). The ACL was organized in 1889 in Baltimore and in 1902 merged with the Plant System, thus becoming one of the largest railroads in the southeast. By the 1920s, the ACL was one of the big three railroads in Florida, which also included the SAL and the Florida East Coast Railway. Together, these three railroads controlled more than 80 percent of the railways in the state. The 1920s

was a boom time for both passenger and freight, and the ACL was no exception, operating nine Pullman lines between New York and Jacksonville and transporting vast amount of cargo (Turner 2008:188, 196). The 1930s was a difficult time for the ACL, but the company reduced costs by cutting unnecessary services and postponing expensive projects. During the 1940s, the ACL prospered because of World War II and the vast amounts of cargo shipments, including, phosphate, citrus, sugar, and gasoline (Turner 2008:207, 212). In the 1950s and 1960s, the ACL started a slow decline, eventually merging with the SAL. The SAL was organized in 1889 in Maryland. The SAL grew rapidly and by 1910 had constructed a marine facility in Tampa and acquired the Plant City, Arcadia and Gulf; the Tallahassee, Perry and Southeastern; and the Atlantic, Suwannee River and Gulf

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Railroads (Turner 2008:149, 151). In the 1920s, the Florida Western and Northern Division of the SAL constructed a 200-mile extension from the mainline in Coleman, which intersects with the current APE. This section of track extends south to Winter Haven and continues to West Palm Beach and Hialeah. The line opened in 1926 and, at that time, the SAL was the only railroad offering service to both coasts of the state (Johnston and Mattick 2001:E-35). In the 1920s, the SAL was one of the largest railroads in Florida, operating 1,713 miles of track in 1926 through acquisitions and mergers with other railroads. The creation of the SCL in 1967 created one of the largest railroads in the nation with 9,600 route miles. The railroad prospered that decade due in large part to the continued hauling of phosphate to the Port of Tampa (Turner 2008:222). In November 1980, the SCL merged with the Chessie System forming the CSX Corporation.

6.3.1.2.1 Assessment

Resource 8SM00578 is considered significant under Criterion A because it connected Wildwood and Leesburg and was constructed during one of Florida's historic railroad periods, the Disston Era Expansion and Consolidation (1881–1903). The railroad is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because it lacks architectural or engineering distinction, and it has lost most of its historic integrity. Finally, the railroad is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information about cultural and ethnic groups.

Of the six items listed for historic integrity per the Multiple Property Submission cover nomination "Florida's Historic Railroad Resources," the SCL Railroad (8SM00578) only meets the first condition within the APE, as some of the original corridor remains. The SCL Railroad does not retain sufficient historic integrity as outlined in items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 within the APE as follows: (2) the SCL Railroad Railway has been disrupted and most of the rails and roadbed removed; (3) much of the integrity of width has been lost within the APE; (4) roads and the removal of at-grade crossings prohibit travel; (5) within the APE, the SCL Railroad is not an active railroad and does not connect to any functioning tracks; and (6) the segment of the SCL Railroad within the APE no longer has any function or purpose relating to railway use and does not connect to any railroad building or structure.

Although some segments of Resource 8SM00578 have been previously recorded as eligible within Sumter County, the portion within the APE no longer retains its historic appearance or integrity nor does it function in its historic role as a railroad. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the portion of the SCL Railroad (8SM00578) within the APE is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.2 Historic District

6.3.2.1 8SM00921, Coleman Historic District

The proposed Coleman Historic District (8SM00921) is a newly recorded historic district that intersects the central section of the APE within the incorporated City of Coleman. The proposed district is located in portions of Sections 25, 26, and 35 of Township 19 South, Range 22 East as shown on the 1990 *Wildwood, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figures 53 and 54**). Resource 8SM00921 is 60.36 acres, has an irregular shape, and is bounded by the south side of Central Avenue to the north, the south side of the property line at 126 S. Commercial Street to the south, the east side of the property line at 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue to the east,

and the west side of the property line at 110 S. Commercial Street to the west. The Coleman City Jail (8SM00376) and 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue (8SM00832) are recommended individually eligible and as contributors to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). There are 27 additional contributing resources within the US 301 project APE (see **Table 5**). The boundaries of the proposed district extend to include buildings beyond the present APE. While these buildings were not surveyed as part of the current effort, they are in close proximity to the APE and are representative of residential architecture that is similar in style and period of significance to the buildings within the APE. There are two historic railroad resources in the vicinity of 8SM00921. The first is SCL Railroad (8SM00578), which is abandoned within the APE, and the second is SAL Railway (8SM00463), which is outside the APE.

The City of Coleman is named after Dr. B. F. Coleman, who is listed in the 1886–1887 *Florida Gazette*. In the 1880s, settlers arrived in Coleman to be closer to farming and other agricultural activities around Warm Springs Hammock. Growing citrus was a primary source of income for many residents. Farmers also raised cotton, cattle, sheep, and hogs (Valentine 1981:54). With the arrival of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company Railroad in the 1880s (Pettengill 1998:50), the City of Coleman began to grow slowly. Coleman has never been a large city, and between 1886 and 1925, the population grew from 40 to only 600 residents (Richards 1886:114-115; R. L. Polk & Company 1925:160). By the 1920s, Coleman was a small city that subsisted on farming and the small commercial district that developed. The Warm Springs Hotel was built by D. W. Swicord in 1910 (**Figure 70**), and by the 1920s, Coleman was known as the “Cabbage Capital” of the world (Valentine 1981:54) with many buyers and sellers of cabbage and other agricultural products staying at the hotel in Coleman. The City of Coleman retains many of its rural “small-town” characteristics. **Figure 71** presents views of the proposed Coleman Historic District (8SM00921).

FIGURE 70. | The Warm Springs Hotel in Coleman, n.d. The building is not extant. Source: Looking Back Sumter County: A Photographic Essay, 1981.



The introduction of the railroad to Coleman did not lead to a great increase in population nor did it lead to a significant commercial district. Rather, it contributed to the farming ventures of the residents and their ability to export products to a vast marketplace. Coleman has cultivated a sense of place focused on the farming community and is evocative of a rural Florida farming community. What the railroad did likely bring to Coleman were architectural style and pattern books that influenced local architectural forms, which led to larger and more elaborate residential building types. Throughout its history, the characteristics of Coleman have leaned towards a rural residential farming community rather than a thriving commercial, industrial, or governmental center. These aspects are represented in the Coleman Historic District.

FIGURE 71 | Representative views of the proposed Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). Facing northwest along E. Warm Springs Avenue (top left); Resource 8SM00845, facing north (top right); Resource 8SM00861, facing north (middle left); Resource 8SM00858, facing southwest (middle right); two early twentieth century buildings along Central Avenue that are outside the APE but within the boundaries of the proposed Coleman Historic District (bottom left); Resource 8SM00502, the Reichard-Caruthers House, which is outside the APE, but within the boundaries of the proposed Coleman Historic District (bottom right).



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To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic district must possess significance under one or more of the four main Criteria for Evaluation (Criteria A, B, C, and D). SEARCH recommends that the Coleman Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution in the areas of agriculture and commerce. Local agricultural products grown by farmers were distributed locally and nationally by way of the railroad. When sold, these products provided income to local residents to invest in their farms and also to expand and renovate their houses based upon the latest trends. The district is also significant at the local level under Criterion C, because the buildings maintain their distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that is representative of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture, including many fine examples of Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Queen Anne Styles. Resource 8SM00921 is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Finally, Resource 8SM00921 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

In addition to significance, the district must also possess a certain amount of historic integrity, defined as the ability of a district to convey its significance through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. Consequently, most of the resources contributing to the district have retained a high level of integrity, whether individually eligible or as contributing resources. None of the resources contributing to the Coleman Historic District have been moved, thus they retain their original location within Coleman. Their location is helpful in understanding the development of the farming community in relation to the railroad, which is just west of Resource 8SM00921. The design of the contributing residential resources is intact and representative of their architectural styles and uses. Furthermore, the layout of the streets and sidewalks are typical of a small, rural Florida city. There has been some demolition of commercial and residential buildings, but this has not compromised the spatial relationships of the residential area. Overall, the visual rhythm between the buildings remains with generous lawns, mature trees, and gardens. The setting is intact and has not been subject to excessive commercial infill and signage. The district has retained its small-town aesthetic and residential character. Described in 1981, the streets were said to have a “picturesque look of permanency as well as security” helped in part by the abundance of live oaks (Valentine 1981:54). This aesthetic remains and contributes in conveying the original rural residential setting. The contributing resources have had limited alterations to their material compositions. There have been minor alterations of materials in some instances, such as the addition of corrugated sheet metal roofing and metal grating over the windows on Resource 8SM00376, but this does not adversely affect the integrity of the resources or district. Additionally, the limited number of material alterations have allowed for integrity of workmanship. The contributing buildings are of styles that have unique areas of workmanship, from the spindlework seen on the Queen Anne style to the coursing and construction of Masonry Vernacular. The retention of original design, materials, workmanship, and setting have all allowed the Coleman Historic District to convey a nineteenth century “historic sense” related to its farming origins. Returning to the Valentine quote above, Coleman is described as conveying permanency and security in a picturesque manner. These are feelings associated with home and hearth in rural American design. Moreover, the City of Coleman has remained substantially unchanged since the 1920s through 1940s, the heyday of its development and significance. In this regard, the proposed Coleman Historic District is representative of the growth of the City of Coleman. While Coleman has not retained its commercial core, the proposed Coleman Historic District’s significance under Criteria A and C can be seen in the district’s architecture and association with a significant farming community in Florida. Since Resource 8SM00921 retains its integrity

of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, SEARCH recommends the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921) as NRHP-eligible. The period of significance for 8SM00921 is defined as 1850 to 1950.

6.3.3 Historic Resource Groups

6.3.3.1 8SM00359, Bobby's Historical Village

The previously recorded Bobby's Historical Village building complex (8SM00359) is located within the US 301 PD&E APE at 100 S. Commercial Street in Section 35 of Township 19 South, Range 23 East, as shown on the *Wildwood, Fla.* 1990 USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 53**). The resource group consists of five historic buildings (8SM00376, 8SM00869, 8SM00870, 8SM00871, and 8SM00872) and one non-historic building, all sharing the same parcel (**Figure 72**). Three of the historic buildings were relocated to this property from other locations by the owner ca. 1998 and include a post office, schoolhouse, and train station. The general store was constructed in 1923, and the Coleman City Jail was constructed in 1913, and both remain in their original location. The buildings do not appear to be arranged in any particular pattern relative to each other; they are irregularly positioned and oriented within the grounds.

The buildings are of a variety of styles, including three Frame Vernacular buildings (8SM00870, 8SM00871, and 8SM00872), one Masonry Vernacular building (8SM00376), and one Commercial building (8SM00869). The compound is located within a wooded area comprising a variety of trees. A wooden fence surrounds the property, and the complex is accessed through the General Store (8SM00869). Overall, all the buildings remain relatively intact, with a minimal amount of non-historic materials or alterations to their original forms and plans; however, three of the historic buildings have been relocated here from their original historic setting, impacting their historic integrity. Of the historic resources set within this complex, the Coleman City Jail (8SM00376) is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. The jail is discussed in further detail in the Historic Structures section of this report.

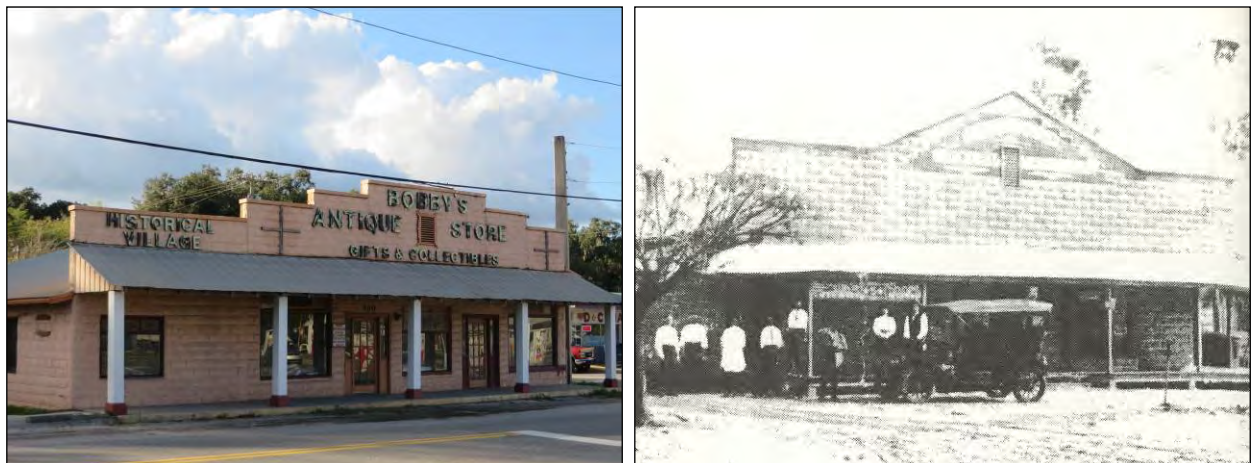
The General Store (8SM00869) is a one-story, Commercial building that was built in 1923. The building is rectangular in plan, and its notable features include textured concrete blocks and a large stepped parapet on the east façade (**Figure 73**). The building has seen numerous alterations, including a new shed porch to replace the original one at the east façade and replacement of the roofing, windows, and doors. Large wood letters reading "Bobby's Antique Store" and "Historical Village" are set on the parapet, which has been altered. The General Store (8SM00869) is also recommended eligible as a contributing resource to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921).

The Train Station (8SM00870) was originally constructed in 1895. The building is a one-and-a-half-story Frame Vernacular building with a gable roof and cypress wood siding. The building was originally located one block north of the current site, but was moved 3 miles away to Adamsville in 1978, then moved to the historic building complex in 1998. The Trading Post (8SM00871) is a one-story "Cracker style" Frame Vernacular building built ca. 1849 that features a side-gable roof and board-and-batten wood siding. The building was originally located in Sopchoppy, Florida. Lastly, the Schoolhouse (8SM00872) is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building with a gable roofed porch on the north façade, built in 1869. The building features board-and-batten

FIGURE 72 | Representative views of Bobby’s Historical Village. Resource 8SM00359, facing north (top left); Resource 8SM00359, facing northwest (top right); Resource 8SM00359, facing north (bottom left); Resource 8SM00376, facing northwest (bottom right).



FIGURE 73 | Contemporary and historic view of the General Store (8SM00869). Facing northwest towards Resource 8SM00869 ca. 2015 (left); facing west towards Resource 8SM00869, n.d. (right). Source: Looking Back Sumter County: A Photographic Essay, 1981.



siding and the original school bell is attached to the entry porch. The schoolhouse was originally located in Adamsville to the west, but was relocated to the current location (Janus Research 2003). For detailed descriptions of the four ineligible resources, see **Appendix B**.

Bobby's Historical Village was established as a local museum and tourist attraction by the current owner, ca. 1998. Of the resources within, only the Coleman City Jail is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Exploration/Settlement in relation to the development of Coleman, and Criterion C for architectural distinction as a unique example of vernacular architecture. With the exception of the General Store (8SM00869, recommended eligible as contributing to above the Coleman Historic District [8SM00921]), the remaining resources lack historic importance, represent a common architecture style, or have lost their historic integrity as a result of relocation to the site.

Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource Group 8SM00359 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. While these buildings have historic value, they are from different time periods and geographic locations, and, as a group, do not possess a shared history. Furthermore, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion C due to its loss of historic integrity by alterations and relocations. Finally, the resource group is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8SM00359 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.3.2 8SM00796, Taqueral Dairy

The newly recorded Taqueral Dairy building complex (8SM00796) is located within the US 301 PD&E APE at 1196 US 301 in Section 01 of Township 19 South, Range 22 East, as shown on the *Wildwood, Fla.* 1990 USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 51**). Developed ca. 1948, the resource group consists of three historic buildings (8SM00902, 8SM00903, and 8SM00904) that share the same parcel (**Figure 74**). The buildings do not appear to be arranged in any particular pattern relative to each other; they are irregularly positioned and oriented within the dairy's grounds. The buildings are all Frame Vernacular structures that serve utilitarian purposes. The compound is located within a wooded area comprising a variety of trees, and a single unpaved road travels through the parcel. Overall, all the buildings remain relatively intact, with a minimal amount of non-historic materials or alterations to their original forms and plans.

The facility has served as a dairy complex since the first buildings' construction in 1948. A wooden sign with "Taqueral Dairy" is located at the entry to the complex on the eastern side of the parcel facing US 301. The main office/residence (8SM00902) is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building built in 1948. The building has a gable roof clad with 5-V crimp metal and features exposed rafter tails and wood clapboard siding.

The barn that shelters the dairy cattle is located northwest of the office. The barn (8SM00903) was built in 1948 and is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building with a gable roof clad with 5-V crimp sheet metal roofing. The building has no windows, but has openings along the east façade with wooden awnings. A second residence (8SM00904) is located to the north of the office. The residence is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building that features a cross-gable roof covered with composition shingles and features louvered

FIGURE 74 | Representative views of the Taqueral Dairy. Resource 8SM00902, facing northwest (top left); Dairy sign, facing west (top right); Resource 8SM00903, facing west (bottom left); Resource 8SM00904, facing northwest (bottom right).



vents in the gables. For detailed descriptions of the three contributing resources to the Taqueral Dairy resource group, see **Appendix B**.

Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource Group 8SM00796 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the resource group is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource Group 8SM00796 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3.4 Historic Cemetery

6.3.4.1 8SM00794, Sumterville Cemetery

The Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794) is a newly recorded historic cemetery in Sumter County in Township 20 South, Range 22 East, Section 13, as shown on the 1990 *Wildwood, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 50**). The Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794) is a community or public cemetery and did not develop in association with the establishment of a church or other community organization. The cemetery is approximately 6 acres in size. SEARCH contacted Mr. William Jackson by phone (William Jackson, personal communication 2015). He is a member of the board of trustees for the Sumterville Cemetery, along with four other board members who serve as the cemetery's caretakers. According to Mr. Jackson, the cemetery was established in the 1870s; however, headstones, such as the one in **Figure 75**, indicate an earlier date, therefore the cemetery probably existed prior to formal establishment. He stated that there are a few stones north of the main cemetery and outside the current boundaries that may be unmarked burials. The cemetery spans two parcels and is divided by an unnamed east/west dirt road. Mr. Jackson noted that the southern parcel was added to the cemetery in 2007. The cemetery is bounded by a privately-owned parcel to the north, a state-owned (FDOT) parcel to the south, an unnamed dirt road to the east, and a privately-owned parcel and the intersection of US 301 and SR 471 to the west. There is no formal gate or entrance, only a sign south of the unnamed dirt road, which reads "SUMTERVILLE CEMETERY." The property is unfenced to the north and south, and a fence line separates the cemetery from the dirt road to the east and from the parcel to the west. There are post markers around the cemetery that delineate the parcel boundaries.

The Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794) does not appear to have a distinct design, and landscaping is minimal with shrubs and trees, including live oaks, loblolly pines, and a southern magnolia. The cemetery is active and is currently in use, with approximately 462 interments that date from the mid-1800s to the present (see **Figure 75**). The graves are primarily organized in rows oriented in an east-west fashion, typical of traditional Christian burial, with marble or granite headstones, ledger stones, and aboveground box tombs marking the locations of the graves. There are approximately 16 rows of burials and approximately 20 to 30 burials per row. Many of the burials are grouped by family. Most of the markers are in good condition; however, some headstones are broken, damaged, or missing completely and are marked with a stone. Most of the markers are legible; however, some of the early markers have become illegible due to weathering and inherent failures in the stone material. The historic portion of the cemetery and the oldest graves are in the northern and western sections of the cemetery. The cemetery is well maintained in some sections and overgrown in others. A mausoleum is located in the northwest section of the cemetery. The rectangular masonry structure is approximately 10-feet-by-20-feet and oriented east-west with the wall of crypts or niches at the east façade. The mausoleum has rough-faced, coursed masonry walls and a flat concrete roof covered with Spanish tile. An extension of the flat roof supported by two, concrete screen block piers shelters the façade. The mausoleum contains 18 marble faced niches, 11 are inscribed with names. Based on the inscribed dates it is likely that the mausoleum was constructed around 1960.

FIGURE 75 | Representative views of the Sumterville Cemetery. Three graves in the overgrown north section (top left); a row of graves from the Connell family (top right); the east façade of the mausoleum (middle left); the Sumterville Cemetery sign (middle right); the tomb of John T. Hensley, who was Sumter County’s first casualty of the Vietnam War (bottom left); the headstone of Joseph Edward Johnson from 1867 (bottom right)..



To be eligible for the NRHP, a cemetery or burial place must be shown to be significant under one or more of the four main Criteria for Evaluation (Criteria A, B, C, and D). Additionally, cemeteries and graves must meet certain special conditions, including Criteria Consideration D: “A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events” (Potter and Boland 1992:14). The Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794) is a newly recorded resource and, based on the available information and field research, does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP. The Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794) is not considered significant under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period or theme. Furthermore, the cemetery is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of funerary monuments and their associated artworks, buildings, and landscapes associated with burial places that are good representatives of their stylistic type or period and methods of construction or fabrication. Finally, the cemetery is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information about cultural and ethnic groups. Since the cemetery is not eligible under any of the four criteria, and it does not derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Sumterville Cemetery (8SM00794) does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

6.3.5 Historic Park

6.3.5.1 8SM00795, G. B. Tompkins Park

G. B. Tompkins Park (8SM00795), alternately known as Shady Brook Park, is a newly recorded historic park in Sumter County at 1015 US 301 within the US 301 PD&E APE in Township 20 South, Range 22 East, Sections 12 and 13, as shown on the 1990 *Wildwood, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 51**). G. B. Tompkins Park (8SM00795) is a roadside or wayside park for the use of vehicles traveling on US 301 and covers approximately 7.3 acres (**Figure 76**). The park is bounded by privately-owned parcels to the north, south, and east, and US 301 to the west. The Shady Brook stream bisects the park, separating the southern section from the rest of the park.

The G. B. Tompkins Park was constructed on land donated to Sumter County by Granville Beville Tompkins (**Figure 77**). Granville Beville Tompkins was born on November 2, 1894, to Godfrey Tompkins and Susan May Tompkins, nee Beville. His grandparents, Granville Beville and Patience Caroline Beville, nee Mobley, were early settlers of Sumter County after arriving there from Valdosta, Georgia, in 1853 (Sumter County Online 1956). Granville Beville Tompkins was raised in Sumter County and attended local public schools and Georgia Norman College. During World War I, he served in the US Army. He married Ruth Moore on August 6, 1922 (Find a Grave 2016). He taught and worked in the Sumter County public schools for many years as a teacher, principal, and Sumter County School Superintendent (Valentine 1981:55). Granville Beville Tompkins died on November 2, 1973, and is buried at the Adamsville Cemetery in Sumter County (Find a Grave 2016).

FIGURE 76 | Representative views of the G. B. Tompkins Park. The roadway as it heads south through the park (top left); view south of the park road and landscape (top right); view northeast of the fenced area of the park (bottom left); view west of one of the park picnic areas (bottom right).

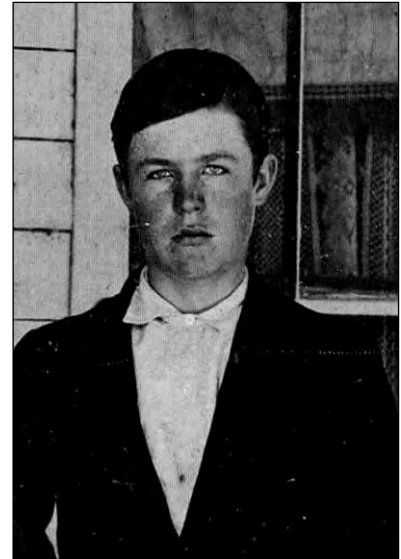


The park has a basic design, which includes a loop road with two entrances that begin/end at northbound US 301. The park roads are a combination of gravel and asphalt covered roadways. Starting from the south entrance, the park road generally goes south towards Shady Brook. The road is elevated above the surrounding landscape in this section of the park (see **Figure 76**). The road then curves around to the east and then to the north and runs roughly parallel to itself. In this section of the loop there are precast concrete picnic shelters, tables, and benches on concrete pads. The open shelters have butterfly roofs resting on Y-piers that are anchored to the concrete pads. The design of the shelters, tables, and benches are typical and can be found at rest areas throughout Florida. Each shelter covers two picnic tables. Some shelters have a metal grill off to one side. The shelters, tables, and benches are painted with a turquoise blue and brown scheme. The road heads north, mostly at grade with the surrounding landscape towards a fenced area of the park (see **Figure 76**). The road then turns west and connects to US 301 at the north entrance. A few picnic shelters and tables are sited around the north section of the park. The park landscaping is minimal with shrubs and trees including live oaks, loblolly pines, and southern magnolias (see **Figure 76**). The park was designated as G. B. Tompkins Park in 1967 by the Legislature of Florida (Historic Marker). In November 2007, the operations and ownership of the park

was transferred from Sumter County to the City of Coleman (Ruth Busby, personal communication, December 2015).

Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8SM00795 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. The ancestors of the park’s namesake are significant as members of a community that helped to settle Sumter County; however, there is no direct connection between these early settlers of the County and the 7.3-acre park, as the parkland could have been acquired at a later date by Granville Beville Tompkins. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. The buildings and landscaping within the park are typical of park design found in Florida. Finally, the park is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8SM00795 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FIGURE 77 | Granville Beville Tompkins, the park’s namesake.



6.3.6 Historic Structures

6.3.6.1 8SM00376, Coleman City Jail

Resource 8SM00376 is a previously recorded building located at 100 S. Commercial Street in Section 35 of Township 19 South, Range 23 East, as shown on the 1990 *Wildwood, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 53**). The ca. 1913 jail is situated at the northwest corner of an irregular-shaped parcel located on the west side of Commercial Street. Resource 8SM00376 is a one-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular jail building set on a continuous stone foundation (**Figure 78**). The side gabled roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal and provides a slight eave overhang. The exterior fabric consists of uncoursed stone masonry. The east and west façades contain a centered window with steel bars, while the south façade holds two evenly spaced windows. Non-historic metal mesh has been added to the windows. Wood letters reading “1913” are located above the western window on its lintel. The main entry is set on the north façade and consists of a set of vertical wood plank double doors. The lintel above the door

FIGURE 78 | Resource 8SM00376, facing northwest.



features wood letters that read “Jail 1913.” The western façade is enclosed by a wooden fence. The building is located within the Bobby’s Historical Village (8SM00359).

6.3.6.1.1 Assessment

Resource 8SM00376 was determined eligible for NRHP listing by the Florida SHPO in 2003. Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8SM00376 continues to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Exploration/Settlement and Criterion C for architectural distinction as a unique example of vernacular architecture. The exterior retains a high degree of integrity with the original massing and material details intact. The only visible alterations to the exterior of the building are the addition of corrugated sheet metal to the roof and the addition of metal grating to the windows. The building retains its integrity of location, design, materials, feeling, and workmanship. In addition, Resource 8SM00376 retains its integrity of location and association within the City of Coleman, though there has been some development around the building. Its period of significance is the period of its construction, ca. 1913, until the end of the Florida Land Boom (ca. 1925), and its boundaries are the footprint of the building. The building serves as an excellent example of popular architectural trends during the early development of Coleman. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

6.3.6.2 8SM00832, 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue

Resource 8SM00832 is a newly recorded building located at 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue in Section 36 of Township 19 South, Range 22 East, as shown on the 1990 *Wildwood, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 54**). The ca. 1850 building is situated on a rectangular-shaped parcel located on the south side of Warm Springs Avenue. Resource 8SM00832 is a two-story, L-shaped Queen Anne style residence (**Figure 79**). The building’s foundation is obscured by landscaping. The cross gabled roof is clad with 5-V crimp sheet metal roofing and features exposed rafters. There are centered, rectangular, wooden louvered vents in the gables on the north and south façades. The residence has an interior brick chimney that intersects the roof ridge on the east side of the house. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding with wooden trim and a two-story wooden porch. The visible windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include paired two-over-two double hung windows and newer one-over-one single hung wood sash windows. The windows feature non-operational wood shutters with rectangular cutouts. The main entry is set within the deep porch on the north façade. The entrance features a paneled wood door flanked by full-height sidelights, with a 5-light transom window above. A wood screen door is attached to the main entry. A two-story, hip-roofed porch with a second-story balcony is located at the north and south façades and features decorative brackets, delicate spindlework porch supports, and

FIGURE 79 | Resource 8SM00832, facing southwest.



gingerbread railings. The porch at the north façade is accessed by wood steps with a wood post and metal handrail. The only noticeable addition is located at the south façade of the building. A non-historic, two-bay garage outbuilding is located to the southwest of the main building, and a second outbuilding is visible to the south of the garage. A non-historic mobile home is also visible to the southeast of the main building.

6.3.6.2.1 Assessment

The period of significance for Resource 8SM00832 is from 1880–1920, which coincides with the construction of a majority of Queen Anne residences in the United States. The actual date of construction is ca. 1850; however, it is not uncommon for a house in a rural location to begin as a simple farmhouse and incorporate additions and alterations over time that redefine its original architectural style. Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8SM00832 is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural distinction as a fine example of Queen Anne style architecture. 8SM00832 possesses high artistic value, including gingerbread trim, decorative brackets, and fine, two-story porches (**Figure 80**). Furthermore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8SM00832 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

FIGURE 80 | Historic photograph of Resource 8SM00832, facing south, n.d. Note that the house remains essentially unaltered. Source: Looking Back Sumter County: A Photographic Essay, 1981.



Resource 8SM00832 retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location of the house has not changed since it was constructed in the nineteenth century. The house retains its Queen Anne design, the massing, form, and architectural details. The setting of Resource 8SM00832 remains substantially as it was during its period of significance (1880–1920). The house is still surrounded by fields and farmland, set back from the road and not surrounded by other buildings. Resource 8SM00832 maintains original materials including wood, masonry, and metal or they have been replaced in-kind. The Queen Anne detailing exhibits fine workmanship including woodworking and carpentry as expressed in the decorative brackets, delicate spindlework porch supports, and gingerbread railings. The feeling of Resource 8SM00832 is representative of a nineteenth or early twentieth century farm in Florida, and the rural character remains. The building serves as an excellent example of popular architectural trends during the antebellum period in Florida and is one of the few remaining buildings from that time period in the Coleman area. The recommended boundaries include the building’s footprint. Since Resource 8SM00832 retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, SEARCH recommends the building individually NRHP-eligible and as a contributing resource to the proposed Coleman Historic District (8SM00921).

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of improvements to SR 35/US 301 from CR 470 West to SR 44 in Sumter County, Florida. The corridor encompasses approximately 7.7 miles (12.39 kilometers). The project Area APE was defined as the existing and proposed US 301 right-of-way on both sides of the bridge and was extended to the back or side property lines of adjacent parcels, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The architectural history survey included the entire APE.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 682 shovel tests throughout the US 301 PD&E APE. A total of 74 of these shovel tests were positive for cultural material, resulting in the identification of eight new archaeological sites (8SM00929-8SM00936) and four archaeological occurrences. All but one archaeological site (8SM00933) and all four archaeological occurrences are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The Shady Brook archaeological site (8SM00933) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Considering the horizontal extent, artifact density, and lack of subsurface disturbance in the site, 8SM00933 may represent a significant prehistoric occupation and has the potential to provide important information regarding prehistoric occupation around Lake Panasoffkee during the St. Johns Period (750 BC–1500 AD). As the proposed improvements to US 301 will destroy portions of this site, additional Phase III data recovery is recommended to mitigate the effects of the proposed construction. No additional archaeological work is recommended within the US 301 PD&E APE outside the boundaries of 8SM00933.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 124 historic resources within the US 301 PD&E APE, which include five previously recorded resources and 119 newly recorded resources. Of these resources, the Coleman City Jail (8SM00376), Coleman Historic District (8SM00921), and 7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue (8SM00832) are recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Resources 8SM00376 and 8SM00832 are also recommended as contributors to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). The remaining 121 resources lack the architectural distinction and significant historical association necessary to be considered for individual listing in the NRHP; however, 27 of these resources are recommended eligible as contributors to the Coleman Historic District (8SM00921). The remaining 94 historic resources within the US 301 PD&E APE lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as contributors to a resource group or district. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

FIELD SPECIMEN (FS) LOG

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00929	7.01	491		I	0-30	Bottle finish, clear; looks like a bead finish; probably same vessel as 7.02	1	1.20	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.02	491		I	0-30	Bottle finish, clear; looks like a bead finish, pieces mend; probably same vessel as 7.01	2	1.53	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.03	491		I	0-30	Bottle glass, clear; neck, looks like an applied bead finish, pieces mend; likely same vessel as 7.01, 7.02	2	3.82	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.04	491		I	0-30	Bottle glass, clear	30	45.22	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.05	491		I	0-30	Bottle base, clear	1	7.49	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.06	491		I	0-30	Bottle glass, Embossed, clear; some sort of script embossed on one piece, "ke" on another, trademark circle on the third--looks like Coca-Cola bottle logos	3	2.92	12/07/2015	EW, CN	1915-
8SM00929	7.07	491		I	0-30	Bottle base, Owen's scar, clear	1	2.62	12/07/2015	EW, CN	1905-1982
8SM00929	7.08	491		I	0-30	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", clear	14	5.88	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.09	491		I	0-30	Very thin curved glass, globe or bottle, clear	11	4.12	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.10	491		I	0-30	Bottle glass, Panel, clear	1	1.46	12/07/2015	EW, CN	1867-
8SM00929	7.11	491		I	0-30	Flat glass; clear	2	1.62	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.12	491		I	0-30	Window glass	0	0.00	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.13	491		I	0-30	Bottle glass, soda green	1	4.43	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.14	491		I	0-30	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", soda green	2	1.12	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00929	7.15	491		I	0-30	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", amber	3	0.49	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00930	9.01	501		II	40-100	Whiteware, unknown, body	1	8.10	12/07/2015	CB, MB	1820-
8SM00930	9.02	501		II	40-100	Bottle glass, clear	3	9.58	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.03	501		II	40-100	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", clear	3	0.83	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.04	501		II	40-100	Bottle glass, aqua	1	1.51	12/07/2015	CB, MB	1800-1930
8SM00930	9.05	501		II	40-100	Bottle glass, Embossed, aqua; "8" embossed on one piece; "B" on the other	2	12.83	12/07/2015	CB, MB	1840-1930
8SM00930	9.06	501		II	40-100	Window glass	1	1.72	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.07	501		II	40-100	Window glass	1	0.67	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.08	501		II	40-100	UID iron/steel; small ferrous frag, circular with a lip	1	2.19	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.09	501		II	40-100	Miscellaneous Metal >1/2"; flat ferrous frags, possibly fragments of 9.08	4	1.24	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.10	501		II	40-100	Charcoal	0	0.41	12/07/2015	CB, MB	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00930	9.11	501		II	40-100	Animal bone, Large Mammal; burned	16	22.71	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.12	501		II	40-100	Animal bone, Box/Pond Turtle	1	1.37	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.13	501		II	40-100	Brick, Unidentified; burned	3	3.49	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	9.14	501		II	40-100	UID Architectural Ceramic; looks like a small tube of brick-like material but is very hard and lightweight	1	3.14	12/07/2015	CB, MB	
8SM00930	99.01	726	2	II	10-15	Bottle finish, machine made, clear; applied/printed gradation marks on side; possible pharmaceutical-type bottle	1	8.52	1/19/2016	CB, EW	1905-
8SM00931	5.01	442	2	I	10-20	Bottle glass, clear	1	2.03	12/04/2015	CB, EW	
8SM00931	5.02	442	2	I	10-20	Bottle glass, amber	1	2.77	12/04/2015	CB, EW	
8SM00931	5.03	442	2	I	10-20	UID iron/steel	1	0.98	12/04/2015	CB, EW	
8SM00931	5.04	442	2	I	10-20	UID material; burned glass and UID material	1	2.77	12/04/2015	CB, EW	
8SM00931	100.01	745	1-2	I	0-25	Bottle glass, Applied color label, clear; Pepsi-Cola logo	1	5.44	1/21/2016	CB, EW	1935-
8SM00931	100.02	745	1-2	I	0-25	Bottle finish, machine made, clear	1	6.94	1/21/2016	CB, EW	1905-
8SM00931	101.01	746	1-3	I	0-25	Bottle glass, amber	1	10.20	1/21/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00931	101.02	746	1-3	I	0-25	US penny, coin; wheat penny; 1940s, date unclear	1	2.98	1/21/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	10.01	537		II	80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.61	12/08/2015	EW, MB	
8SM00932	93.01	709	3-6	II	20-60	Animal bone	1	1.73	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	94.01	709	7-12	III	60-120	Animal bone	1	0.69	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	94.02	709	7-12	III	60-120	Shell, bivalvia	3	0.03	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	94.03	709	7-12	III	60-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.21	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	94.04	709	7-12	III	60-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.20	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	94.05	709	7-12	III	60-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	2.45	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	95.01	710	7-10	II	60-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.56	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	95.02	710	7-10	II	60-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	1.43	1/18/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00932	96.01	712	7-10	II	60-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.84	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	96.02	712	7-10	II	60-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.09	1/18/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	97.01	719	5-7	II	40-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.31	1/19/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	98.01	721	5-8	II	45-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.12	1/19/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00932	98.02	721	5-8	II	45-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.33	1/19/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	12.01	577		III	70-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.94	12/09/2015	EW, CN, MB	
8SM00933	14.01	606		I	0-10	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	4.47	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	15.01	607		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.40	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.02	607		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.55	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.03	607		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.48	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.04	607		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	5	7.35	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.05	607		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	4.51	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.06	607		II	30-90	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	1.05	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.07	607		II	30-90	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	1.16	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.08	607		II	30-90	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 26-50% cortex	1	4.57	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	15.09	607		II	30-90	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert; mending fragments of a hollow chert imperfection	2	0.08	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	16.01	608		I	5	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	2.19	12/10/2015	EW, MB	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	17.01	608		II	25-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.23	12/10/2015	EW, MB	
8SM00933	17.02	608		II	25-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex; small bit of patination on one flake	3	0.23	12/10/2015	EW, MB	
8SM00933	18.01	610		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.20	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	18.02	610		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.33	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	18.03	610		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.18	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	18.04	610		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	3	1.79	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	18.05	610		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	3.40	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	18.06	610		I	0-30	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	1.32	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	19.01	610		II	30-90	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 76-99% cortex	1	1.65	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	19.02	610		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.54	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	19.03	610		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.15	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	19.04	610		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.39	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	19.05	610		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.07	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	19.06	610		II	30-90	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	0.40	12/10/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	20.01	611		I	0-30	Shell, UID; possible chert inclusion	1	0.17	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	20.02	611		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.26	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	20.03	611		I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.64	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.01	611		II	30-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	4.38	12/10/2015	CN, MB	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	21.02	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	1.91	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.03	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	3.14	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.04	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.84	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.05	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.46	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.06	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.31	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.07	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.30	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.08	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.39	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.09	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.15	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	21.10	611		II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.53	12/10/2015	CN, MB	
8SM00933	22.01	SF-1			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.24	12/10/2015	EW	
8SM00933	22.02	SF-1			0	Shell, uid; possible chert inclusion	2	0.85	12/10/2015	EW	
8SM00933	22.03	SF-1			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.59	12/10/2015	EW	
8SM00933	22.04	SF-1			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.63	12/10/2015	EW	
8SM00933	22.05	SF-1			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	1.45	12/10/2015	EW	
8SM00933	23.01	612		II	30-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	4	0.94	12/10/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00933	23.02	612		II	30-90	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.14	12/10/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00933	23.03	612		II	30-90	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	2.72	12/10/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00933	24.01	613		I	20	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.04	12/11/2015	CN, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	25.01	613		II	50	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	3.52	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	26.01	614		II	25-100	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 76-99% cortex	1	3.44	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.02	614		II	25-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 1-25% cortex	3	8.52	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.03	614		II	25-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	4	1.96	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.04	614		II	25-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.67	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.05	614		II	25-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.45	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.06	614		II	25-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.17	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.07	614		II	25-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.14	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.08	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	10.80	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.09	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	6.88	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.10	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	3.06	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.11	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	8	8.58	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.12	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.74	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.13	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.64	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.14	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	5	1.31	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.15	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.30	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.16	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.57	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	26.17	614		II	25-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.62	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	26.18	614		II	25-100	Shell, UID; possible chert inclusion	4	0.65	12/11/2015	MB, EW, CN	
8SM00933	27.01	615		I	0-10	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.36	12/11/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00933	28.01	615		II	10-30	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", clear	2	0.84	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.02	615		II	10-30	UID material; melted glass	1	1.36	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.03	615		II	10-30	Shell, UID; possible chert inclusion	15	4.11	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.04	615		II	10-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.08	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.05	615		II	10-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.15	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.06	615		II	10-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.37	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.07	615		II	10-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.07	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.08	615		II	10-30	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	4	4.16	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	28.09	615		II	10-30	UID material; burned glass and UID material	2	1.22	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	29.01	616		I	0-20	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.39	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	29.02	616		I	0-20	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.25	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	29.03	616		I	0-20	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.13	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	29.04	616		I	0-20	Shell, UID; possible chert inclusion	1	0.34	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.01	616		III	30-100	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 76-99% cortex	1	1.01	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.02	616		III	30-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 51-75% cortex	1	1.10	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.03	616		III	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	0.79	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.04	616		III	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.35	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	30.05	616		III	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.30	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.06	616		III	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.07	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.07	616		III	30-100	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	2	6.34	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.08	616		III	30-100	Aboriginal ceramic, check stamped, body; sand temper; one piece exhibits coil breaks	2	13.17	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.09	616		III	30-100	St Johns Plain, body; sponge spiculate temper	1	4.69	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	30.10	616		III	30-100	UID aboriginal ceramic, less than 1/2 inch, body; sponge spiculate temper; sherds mend	2	0.50	12/11/2015	MB, CN, EW	
8SM00933	31.01	617		II	30-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.44	12/11/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00933	31.02	617		II	30-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.20	12/11/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00933	32.01	618		II	40	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.22	12/11/2015	MB, CN	
8SM00933	33.01	620		II	20	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.65	12/11/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00933	34.01	623	10	VI	90-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	5.52	12/28/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	35.01	624	6-7	II	50-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.29	12/28/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	35.02	624	6-7	II	50-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.74	12/28/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	37.01	626	5-7	II	40-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.06	12/28/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	37.02	626	5-7	II	40-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.86	12/28/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	39.01	628	8	II	70-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.36	12/28/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	39.02	628	8	II	70-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex; includes a lot of "faux" cortex (rough interior inclusions)	1	3.60	12/28/2015	CB, CN	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	41.01	630	5	II	50	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.13	12/28/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	48.01	632	3-5	II	20-50	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.50	12/29/2015	CN, CB	
8SM00933	48.02	632	3-5	II	20-50	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.28	12/29/2015	CN, CB	
8SM00933	49.01	634	3-14	II	30-135	PPK fragment, coastal plain chert; thin bodied, no tip or stem but sizable edge portion	1	1.87	12/29/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	49.02	634	3-14	II	30-135	Flake, Utilized, coastal plain chert; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	7.32	12/29/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	49.03	634	3-14	II	30-135	Core, exhausted, coastal plain chert, heat treated; about 2" long, 1" wide	1	26.87	12/29/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	49.04	634	3-14	II	30-135	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex; mend	2	1.31	12/29/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	49.05	634	3-14	II	30-135	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.37	12/29/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	49.06	634	3-14	II	30-135	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/8"; 0% cortex	1	0.03	12/29/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	77.01	680	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.17	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	77.02	680	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	4	2.39	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	77.03	680	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 100% cortex	1	4.06	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	78.01	681	6	II	50-60	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.73	12/30/2015	CN, CB	
8SM00933	79.01	684	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.15	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	79.02	684	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.94	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	82.01	678	1-7	I-II	0-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.27	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	82.02	678	1-7	I-II	0-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.26	12/30/2015	MM, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	82.03	678	1-7	I-II	0-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	3.47	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	82.04	678	1-7	I-II	0-70	Lightening glass (fulgurite)	1	1.51	12/30/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	90.01	698	4-11	II	30-110	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 100% cortex	1	0.13	12/31/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	90.02	698	4-11	II	30-110	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	1.33	12/31/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	90.03	698	4-11	II	30-110	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	2.89	12/31/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	90.04	698	4-11	II	30-110	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 76-99% cortex	1	9.29	12/31/2015	MM, EW	
8SM00933	91.01	701	5-7	II	40-70	Biface fragment, coastal plain chert, heat treated	1	0.48	12/31/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	91.02	701	5-7	II	40-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.25	12/31/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	91.03	701	5-7	II	40-70	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.11	12/31/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00933	105.01	774	1-2	I	0-15	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.38	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	106.01	774	3-10	II	20-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/8"; 0% cortex	1	0.04	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	106.02	774	3-10	II	20-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	4	0.78	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	106.03	774	3-10	II	20-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	3	2.89	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	106.04	774	3-10	II	20-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	5	3.94	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	106.05	774	3-10	II	20-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	2.92	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	106.06	774	3-10	II	20-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	5.18	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	107.01	775	2-10	II	10-100	Unmodified stone, sandstone	1	3.89	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	107.02	775	2-10	II	10-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	3.46	1/23/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	107.03	775	2-10	II	10-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.74	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	107.04	775	2-10	II	10-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	2	6.01	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	107.05	775	2-10	II	10-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	4.50	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.01	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	10	1.36	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.02	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	6	0.60	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.03	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.06	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.04	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	6	5.37	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.05	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	2.19	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.06	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	2	9.14	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	108.07	776	3-11	II	20-110	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 76-99% cortex	1	1.03	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	109.01	777	3-12	II	20-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.46	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	109.02	777	3-12	II	20-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.53	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	109.03	777	3-12	II	20-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	3	2.42	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	109.04	777	3-12	II	20-120	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	3	4.04	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.01	778	4-8	II	30-80	Animal bone	1	4.60	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.02	778	4-8	II	30-80	Shell, Marine Gastropod (Conchs, Whelks)	1	1.52	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.03	778	4-8	II	30-80	UID material; burned, glass and UID material	2	49.29	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.04	778	4-8	II	30-80	Cortex fragment, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 100% cortex	1	0.23	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.05	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	6	0.76	1/23/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	110.06	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.43	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.07	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.01	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.08	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	4	3.16	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.09	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	2.07	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.10	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	2.77	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.11	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.85	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.12	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	2.73	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.13	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.60	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	110.14	778	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 51-75% cortex	1	6.11	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	111.01	779	1	I	0-10	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	5.46	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.01	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.50	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.02	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	4	0.97	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.03	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.33	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.04	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	6	4.54	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.05	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	7.15	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.06	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/8"; 0% cortex	1	0.03	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.07	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/8"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.06	1/23/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	112.08	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.39	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.09	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 100% cortex	2	0.70	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.10	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 100% cortex	1	3.02	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.11	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 51-75% cortex	1	25.62	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	112.12	779	6-15	III	55-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >2"; 0% cortex; with a couple of possible retouch flake scars; no use-wear	1	51.98	1/23/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.01	780	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.26	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.02	780	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	6	1.32	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.03	780	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.97	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.04	780	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	4	2.95	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.05	780	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	2.37	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.06	780	3-9	II	20-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	13.66	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.07	780	3-9	II	20-90	UID material; burned glass and UID material	1	4.59	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.08	780	3-9	II	20-90	Animal bone	1	0.11	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	113.09	780	3-9	II	20-90	Shell, bivalvia	1	0.16	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.01	SF-9			0	Debitage, secondary, silicified coral; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.88	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.02	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, silicified coral, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.10	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.03	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, silicified coral; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.12	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.04	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, silicified coral, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.31	1/24/2016	CB, EW	

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8SM00933	114.05	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.32	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.06	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	4	0.93	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.07	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	15	7.54	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.08	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	5	3.44	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.09	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	1.70	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.10	SF-9			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	2	9.18	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.11	SF-9			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.49	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.12	SF-9			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.38	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.13	SF-9			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	1.03	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.14	SF-9			0	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 76-99% cortex	1	6.47	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	114.15	SF-9			0	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 100% cortex	2	2.19	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	115.01	781	3-5	II	20-50	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.15	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	115.02	781	3-5	II	20-50	Debitage, tertiary, silicified coral, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.44	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	115.03	781	3-5	II	20-50	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.79	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	116.01	781	6-10	II	50-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	2.97	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	116.02	781	6-10	II	50-100	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	4.37	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	117.01	782	4-10	II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.16	1/24/2016	CB, EW	

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8SM00933	117.02	782	4-10	II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.30	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	117.03	782	4-10	II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	3	2.50	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.01	SF-10			0	Debitage, tertiary, silicified coral, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.65	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.02	SF-10			0	Biface fragment, silicified coral; likely PPK stem	1	1.91	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.03	SF-10			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.27	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.04	SF-10			0	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 51-75% cortex	1	8.35	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.05	SF-10			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	5	10.44	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.06	SF-10			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	7	4.09	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.07	SF-10			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	4	7.29	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.08	SF-10			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	3	3.20	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.09	SF-10			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	2.88	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.10	SF-10			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 1-25% cortex	2	12.44	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.11	SF-10			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 1-25% cortex	2	19.77	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.12	SF-10			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	4	24.82	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.13	SF-10			0	Pasco Plain, straight rim, tapered lip; Fuller's Earth temper; two rim sherds, mend with body sherd; interior appears burnished	3	8.86	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.14	SF-10			0	Sandy St Johns Plain, body; sponge spiculate and sand temper	1	2.66	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	118.15	SF-10			0	Aboriginal ceramic, check stamped, body; sand, medium (1/4—1/2 mm) temper; all mend	5	20.61	1/24/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	119.01	SF-11			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.60	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	119.02	SF-11			0	Core, other, coastal plain chert	1	236.33	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	120.01	783	1-2	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.23	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	120.02	783	1-2	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.33	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	121.01	783	4-10	II	30-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex; mend	2	1.13	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	122.01	784	3-8	II	25-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	4.52	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	122.02	784	3-8	II	25-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	2.37	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	122.03	784	3-8	II	25-80	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 76-99% cortex	1	3.31	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	122.04	784	3-8	II	25-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 0% cortex	1	13.46	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	123.01	785	5-10	II	40-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.71	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	123.02	785	5-10	II	40-100	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex; fragment of internal geode/chert imperfection	1	1.86	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	123.03	785	5-10	II	40-100	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 76-99% cortex	1	13.41	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	123.04	785	5-10	II	40-100	Core, other, coastal plain chert, thermally indeterminate	1	12.28	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	124.01	786	1	I	0-10	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.93	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	125.01	787	2-6	I	10-60	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	2	1.88	1/24/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	126.01	789	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	2.73	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	126.02	789	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.50	1/25/2016	CB, EW	

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8SM00933	127.01	789	5-9	II	40-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.95	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	127.02	789	5-9	II	40-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.63	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	128.01	790	1-4	I	0-35	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	3	0.25	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	128.02	790	1-4	I	0-35	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.76	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	129.01	790	4-9	II	40-90	Aboriginal ceramic, plain, body; sand, medium (1/4—1/2 mm) temper	1	1.78	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	129.02	790	4-9	II	40-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	6	1.22	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	129.03	790	4-9	II	40-90	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.55	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	129.04	790	4-9	II	40-90	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1"; 1-25% cortex	1	2.03	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	130.01	791	1-3	I	0-30	Cortex fragment, coastal plain chert, thermally indeterminate; >1/2"; 100% cortex	1	1.17	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	130.02	791	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.40	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	130.03	791	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.39	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	130.04	791	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.64	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	131.01	791	4-10	II	30-95	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.24	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	131.02	791	4-10	II	30-95	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.14	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	131.03	791	4-10	II	30-95	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.64	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	131.04	791	4-10	II	30-95	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.67	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	131.05	791	4-10	II	30-95	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	13.26	1/25/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmb)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	132.01	791	10-15	III	95-150	Flake, Utilized, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex; some use-wear on one edge	1	4.20	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.02	791	10-15	III	95-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.70	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.03	791	10-15	III	95-150	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	2	1.25	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.04	791	10-15	III	95-150	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.15	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.05	791	10-15	III	95-150	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 1-25% cortex	1	0.26	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.06	791	10-15	III	95-150	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 26-50% cortex	1	0.94	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.07	791	10-15	III	95-150	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	1.51	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.08	791	10-15	III	95-150	Cortex fragment, coastal plain chert; >1"; 100% cortex	1	13.95	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	132.09	791	10-15	III	95-150	Cortex fragment, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 100% cortex	1	0.09	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	133.01	SF-12			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.75	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	133.02	SF-12			0	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 1-25% cortex	1	1.02	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	134.01	792	4-6	II	35-55	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.21	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	134.02	792	4-6	II	35-55	Cortex fragment, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 100% cortex	1	0.06	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	135.01	793	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.06	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	135.02	793	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.95	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	135.03	793	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	3.92	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	136.01	SF-13			0	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex; possible blade production flake or core fragment - long, parallel scars on dorsal side	1	4.03	1/25/2016	CB, EW	

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00933	137.01	794	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	1	0.11	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	137.02	794	1-3	I	0-30	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.82	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	138.01	794	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	1.13	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	138.02	794	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/4"; 0% cortex	2	0.38	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00933	138.03	794	4-8	II	30-80	Debitage, tertiary, coastal plain chert; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.30	1/25/2016	CB, EW	
8SM00934	6.01	458		I	0-35	Bottle glass, Embossed letters on panel bottle, clear; "UN" embossed	1	1.36	12/04/2015	EW, BM	1840-1910
8SM00934	6.02	458		I	0-35	Very thin curved glass, globe or bottle, clear	4	0.78	12/04/2015	EW, BM	
8SM00934	6.03	458		I	0-35	UID metal object; ferrous	1	30.79	12/04/2015	EW, BM	
8SM00934	6.04	458		I	0-35	UID iron/steel	18	10.88	12/04/2015	EW, BM	
8SM00934	6.05	458		I	0-35	UID concretion; possibly associated with 6.04 or 6.03	2	0.74	12/04/2015	EW, BM	
8SM00935	11.01	569		I	0-30	Bottle glass, clear	1	3.56	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00935	11.02	569		I	0-30	Bottle base, Owen's scar, clear; pieces mend; "OWENS", "13: (Diamond IO mm) 6" embossed: Chicago Heights, IL bottling plant, 1936	2	20.14	12/09/2015	CN, EW	1905-1982
8SM00935	11.03	569		I	0-30	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", clear	1	0.21	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00935	11.04	569		I	0-30	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", milk glass	1	0.44	12/09/2015	CN, EW	1870-1950
8SM00935	11.05	569		I	0-30	UID glass, melted, clear	1	1.39	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00935	11.06	569		I	0-30	Miscellaneous Metal >1/2"	2	0.19	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00935	11.07	569		I	0-30	Brick, Red	7	104.88	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00935	11.08	569		I	0-30	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	0.63	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00935	11.09	569		I	0-30	Limestone nodule, possibly tested	2	352.10	12/09/2015	CN, EW	
8SM00936	13.01	597		II	50	Bottle glass, clear; iridized, molded	1	2.19	12/10/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00936	13.02	597		II	50	Miscellaneous Metal >1/2"	2	0.71	12/10/2015	EW, CN	
8SM00936	57.01	647	3-5	I	20-50	Bottle glass, clear	1	13.84	12/29/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00936	57.02	647	3-5	I	20-50	Miscellaneous Glass >1/2", light blue	1	0.26	12/29/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00936	57.03	647	3-5	I	20-50	Bottle glass, olive green/amber	2	1.74	12/29/2015	CB, CN	-1900
8SM00936	57.04	647	3-5	I	20-50	Jar closure, canning seal, milk glass, milk glass	1	2.04	12/29/2015	CB, CN	1870-1950

Site Number	Catalog #	ST#	Level	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec	Date Range
8SM00936	57.05	647	3-5	I	20-50	Debitage, primary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 51-75% cortex	1	5.89	12/29/2015	CB, CN	
8SM00936	63.01	648	3	II	20-30	Bottle glass, clear	2	8.17	12/29/2015	EW, MM	
8SM00936	63.02	648	3	II	20-30	Flat glass, clear	1	0.64	12/29/2015	EW, MM	
AO1	2.01	358		II	60	Ironstone, flatware, base	1	2.98	12/02/2015	EW, BM	1813-1930
AO2	4.01	400	1	I	0-10	Doll part, porcelain; lower half of a face; cherubic	1	2.78	12/03/2015	EW, BM	
AO3	8.01	499		I	0-70	Flat glass	2	1.55	12/07/2015	EW, CN	
AO3	8.02	499		I	0-70	Ironstone, molded/embossed, unknown, rim; rosette pattern embossed on edge	1	2.80	12/07/2015	EW, CN	1840-1930
AO3	8.03	499		I	0-70	Nail, wire; bent	1	15.67	12/07/2015	EW, CN	1865-
AO4	1.01	51		I	0-30	Debitage, secondary, coastal plain chert; >1"; 0% cortex	1	5.89	11/18/2015	RG, KC	
AO4	1.02	51		I	0-30	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	4.90	11/18/2015	RG, KC	
AO4	1.03	51		I	0-30	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	2.07	11/18/2015	RG, KC	
AO4	1.04	51		I	0-30	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	1.79	11/18/2015	RG, KC	
AO4	1.05	51		I	0-30	Shatter, Angular, coastal plain chert	1	0.92	11/18/2015	RG, KC	

APPENDIX B.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8SM00249	Update	1016 S. Main Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S07	Private Residence	Restaurant	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1962	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features wood drop siding and vents at the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block. The building features fixed-sash commercial windows and horizontal sliding windows. The main entrance is located on the west façade. The single leaf door has a vision window that has been covered with paint. A kitchen entrance is located on the south façade.	Extensive alterations include additions to the east and west façade, new windows, and doors. Removal of original windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00358	Update	105 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S36	Gas Station	Vacant	Commercial	ca. 1948	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial style building set on continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a flat, built-up roof. The exterior fabric is concrete block and stucco-covered concrete block. The building features casement, fixed, and 2/2 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is a glass and metal storefront door located on the west façade. An open sided, lean-to addition is attached to the east façade. Three of the windows are covered, and the canopy on the west façade has been removed.	New front door, windows covered, and west façade canopy removed.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00359	Update	Bobby's Historical Village (100 S. Commercial Street)	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S35	Historical Village Museum	Vacant	No Style	ca. 1849–1923	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction. All buildings except for jail were relocated to the site.
8SM00376	Update	Coleman City Jail (100 S. Commercial Street)	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S35	Jail	Vacant	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1913	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Eligible: Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Criterion A for exploration and settlement and Criterion C as an excellent example of early twentieth-century Masonry Vernacular architecture using local materials.
8SM00578	Update	Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL)	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35, 36; T20S/R23E/S01	Railroad	Demolished	No Style	ca. 1967	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Not Eligible	Lacks historic integrity and character-defining features of a railroad.
8SM00794	Original	Sumterville Cemetery	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S13	Cemetery	Cemetery	No Style	c. 1860s	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00795	Original	G. B. Tompkins Park	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S12, 13	Park	Park	No Style	ca. 1967	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8SM00796	Original	Taqueral Dairy	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Dairy	Dairy	No Style	ca. 1948	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00798	Original	1010 S. Main Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S07	Warehouse	Store	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a built-up shed roof with wide eave overhangs. The exterior fabric is concrete block with rusticated block on the west façade and rusticated block panels on the north façade. There were no visible windows on the building. The main entrance is located on the west façade and features a single wood panel door attached to a paneled wood entrance.	Main entrance.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00799	Original	1020 S. Main Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S07	Commercial	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building set on concrete pier foundation. The building has a neo-mansard roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric is T1-11 plywood siding accentuated with wood window and door surrounds. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal awning, horizontal sliding, and 1/1 SHS windows. The main entrance is a wood panel door, which is sheltered by an elevated, shed-roofed front porch with horizontal wood railings. The shed roof is supported by three wood posts resting on a wood deck. The porch is accessed via wood steps. A wood ramp with an attached railing leads to a secondary entrance on the south façade. The east side of the parcel is blocked by a wood fence.	New roofing material, windows, doors, front porch, access ramp, and wood fence.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00800	Original	1212 S. Main Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S18	Gas Station	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1968	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial style building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a cross gable asphalt shingle roof with half-round vents and vertical wood siding at the gables. The exterior fabric is brick veneer and painted concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include five groups of divided light storefront windows that extend across the west façade. The main entrance is a glass and metal storefront door, which is sheltered by a multi-colored metal shed roof extending from the west façade. The roof is supported by 20 posts. Flat and shed roof sections extend from the east façade. There is a concrete block addition on the rear façade with a wood deck and a second story, wood framed addition extending from the rear. The parcel contains one non-historic building.	Second story addition and additions to the east façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00801	Original	1230 S. Main Street – Gas Station	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S18	Gas Station	Gas Station	Commercial	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial style building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a cross gable asphalt shingle roof with three gables on the west façade and boxed rafters at the side gables. The exterior fabric is stucco covered concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include fixed and storefront metal windows. The main entrance is a glass and metal storefront door on the west façade. The building is partially sheltered by a non-historic canopy.	New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00802	Original	1230 S. Main Street – Store	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S18	Store	Store	Commercial	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial style building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal and large display signs. A shed roof porch extends from the south façade and is clad with 5-V crimp metal. The exterior fabric is T1-11 plywood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include fixed metal windows. The main entrance is a glass and metal storefront door on the south façade.	New roofing and exterior signage.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8SM00803	Original	4484/4487 US 301 – Building 1	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S19	Private Residence	Vacant	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	One-story, rectangular, three-part plan, Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a side gabled roof covered with corrugated sheet metal and features louvered vents and eave overhangs with exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal frame jalousie and 2/2 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is located on the west façade and features a solid panel metal door. The building appears to be vacant as of the time of this survey and shares the parcel with 8SM00804.	New doors and windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00804	Original	4484/4487 US 301 – Building 2	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S19	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1971	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and features louvered vents and eave overhangs. The exterior fabric is concrete block and T1-11 plywood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and groupings of 1/1 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is located on the west façade and is sheltered by a shed roof extending from the main roof. A wood deck and open-sided porch extend from the west façade. A hyphen connects the main block to the garage. The two-bay garage has a front gabled roof, one window on the north façade, and single bay. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00803. A storage shed is located to the south.	New roofing material and new windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00805	Original	4424 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S19	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a combination of intersecting and drop gable roofs covered with standing seam metal roofing featuring louvered vents and eave overhangs. The exterior fabric is stucco covered concrete block with brick accents. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 SHS metal windows and divided-light picture windows. The main entrance was not visible from the right-of-way. A chimney is partially visible on the south façade. A picket fence encloses a patio at the northeast corner of the residence. The property is surrounded by a wood ranch rail fence. Access to the property is through a metal double-leaf gate attached to masonry piers.	New roofing material and new windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00806	Original	4087 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S19	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete block pier foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with batten seam metal and features vents at the gables. The exterior fabric is asbestos shingle siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/1 DHS wood windows and a group of windows in a three-light setting. The main entrance is located on the west façade and is sheltered by a lower pitched section of the gable roof. There are two wood panel doors with attached screen doors. An open sided porch is incised into the southwest corner of the residence.	New windows and roof.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00807	Original	4051 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S19	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous brick foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal and features exposed rafters and louvered vents at the gable. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and metal awning windows. The main entrance is located on the west façade. A drop gable, partially enclosed porch is located at the west façade. A covered work area is located directly north of the porch. A brick chimney engages the north façade. A shed roof carport is attached to the northwest corner. A non-historic mobile home is also located on the parcel.	New windows and doors; carport addition.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00808	Original	4024 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S19	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal awning windows. Views of the residence from the right-of-way were obscured by dense growth of trees and shrubs.	No significant alterations.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00809	Original	3970 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1964	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a low-slope, side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are arranged with two, paired, fixed windows on the east façade and paired, fixed windows on the north and south façades. An extension of the gable roof supported by six wood posts shelters the main entrance on the east façade. The front porch has a concrete slab floor. The property is surrounded by a chain-link gate and fence. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00810.	New roof, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00810	Original	3970 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Barn	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1964	Two-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular barn set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination gable/shed roof covered with corrugated sheet metal and featuring exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is vertical wood planking. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6-light casements, horizontal sliding, and 1/1 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is a large opening on the south façade. The property is surrounded by a chain-link gate and fence. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00809.	New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00811	Original	3899 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1957	One-story, rectangular-plan Minimal Traditional style residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with composition shingles and features louvered vents at the gables. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1, 2/2, and 4/4 SHS metal windows and one fixed picture window. Two of the windows are sheltered by metal awnings. The main entrance is located on the west façade and features a two panel door with an arched vision window. The front door is approached on concrete/concrete block steps.	New roof, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00812	Original	3865 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered clad with corrugated sheet metal and features louvered vents and T1-11 and drop wood siding at the gables. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows and 8-light casement windows. All the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. A gable roof covers an enclosed, screened porch main entrance at the west façade.	New roof, windows, and doors. Addition on south façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
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8SM00813	Original	3731 US 301 – Building 1	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1935	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features faux log siding at the gables and second-story. The exterior fabric is stucco covered masonry, corrugated metal and faux log siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 and 8/8 SHS metal windows and gable dormer windows at the north/south façade. The SHS windows on the ground floor feature arched transoms. There is one oval-cut glass window centered in the gable above the front porch. A full-width, open porch spans across the west façade and shelters the main entrance. The porch is supported by six heavy timber posts. The double leaf, six panel front doors are centered on the façade. The doors have semi-circular, cut glass window, and are surrounded by cut glass sidelights and a transom window. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00814.	New roof, windows, doors, and siding.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00814	Original	3731 US 301 – Building 2	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1957	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The residence has a low-pitch, asphalt shingle, side gable roof and features exposed rafters and louvered vents at the gables. The exterior fabric is asbestos shingle siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 SHS metal windows and one fixed window. The main entrance is sheltered by an extension of the gable roof and supported by four wood posts. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00813.	New windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00815	Original	3594 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1964	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS metal windows. The main entry located on the west façade features a wood door with an inset jalousie window. Views of the residence from the right-of-way were obscured by dense growth of trees and shrubs.	No significant alterations.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00816	Original	3476 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features clapboard siding and louvered vents at the gables. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and metal awning windows. A small drop gable roof shelters the front door and is supported by decorative metal posts. The front door features an oval cut glass window.	New door and shed roof addition attached to the south façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00817	Original	3475 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Office	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is stucco covered masonry. The windows are arranged in pairs on the north, east, and west façades and feature 1/1 SHS metal windows with a diamond pattern and false opening louvered shutters. A wood awning shelters the wood panel front door. A concrete parking lot and metal carport are located directly north of the building.	New roofing and concrete parking lot and metal carport.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00818	Original	3260 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Barn	Auto Shop	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1964	One-story, rectangular-plan Industrial Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete slab foundation. The building has low slope, front gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The exterior fabric is corrugated sheet metal. A one-bay, horizontal opening door is located on the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6-light casements and 2/2 SHS metal windows.	No significant alterations.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00819	Original	3153 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include jalousie and 6/6 SHS metal windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. An extension of the gable roof shelters the main entrance and is supported by steel poles. The front door is a two panel door with a 9-light window.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00820	Original	3139 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1956	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is board and batten and asbestos shingle siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows and a picture window flanked by jalousie windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters and metal awnings. A shed roof porch shelters the glass and wood front door. A tapered brick chimney engages the north façade. The residence has an attached one-bay garage on the south façade with a vertical opening door.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00821	Original	3086 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1969	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is board and batten siding and stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 6/6 SHS metal windows. A gable roof porch supported by fluted columns shelters the front entrance on the east façade. A paneled wood and attached screen door front entrance leads into the residence. The front entrance is approached on wood steps with wood hand railings and turned wood balusters. Enclosed screened porches are located at the southwest and northwest corners of the residence.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00822	Original	11720 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1947	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The exterior fabric is drop wood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. The wood panel front door is located on the west façade. An open sided porch is located on the south façade. Two metal carports are located directly in front of the residence.	New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00823	Original	11686 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S30	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1953	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination shed/front gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The exterior fabric is asbestos shingle siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. A metal shed roof porch extends from the south façade and shelters the front entrance. The wood panel front door is covered by an attached screen door.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00824	Original	2969 CR 523	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R23E/S31	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1952	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with composition shingles and features open gables with louvered vents. The exterior fabric is stucco over masonry. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. Some of the windows feature false opening, wood-picket shutters. The main entrance was not visible from the right-of-way. The parcel is surrounded by a split-rail fence.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00825	Original	10402 N. Stokes Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1965	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is brick and vinyl siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and grouped 1/1 SHS metal windows. An elevated open porch supported by wood posts shelters the paneled wood front door. Wood hand railings and balusters span between the posts. A single-bay garage is located at the southeast corner of the residence. A circular metal chimney is located at the north side of the building. Porch addition to rear of building.	New roofing, windows, and doors. Rear porch addition.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00826	Original	10004 Florida Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal and features wood siding at the gable ends. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal awning windows. An enclosed screen porch covered with a 5-V crimp metal shed roof shelters the main entrance. A metal carport is located directly north of the residence. The remains of a concrete block building are located on the south side of the building.	New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00827	Original	9301 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	One-story, L-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features exposed rafters at the eaves. The exterior fabric is drop wood siding with exposed brick pier accents. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows and metal awning windows. An elevated enclosed screen porch spans across the south façade and shelters the front entrance. An enclosed porch addition is attached to the east side of the screen porch. A concrete block chimney engages the west façade. The parcel is surrounded by wood post and wire mesh fence. A wood and metal roof outbuilding is located north of the residence.	New roofing, windows, and doors; enclosed front porch; addition to east façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00828	Original	8401 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1963	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete block pier foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal. The exterior fabric is vinyl siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 8/8 SHS metal windows. The front door is sheltered by an extension of the gable roof and supported by wood posts and fabricated metal supports. The front door is approached across an elevated concrete block porch with wood hand railings. The parcel is partially surrounded by a ranch rail fence.	New roofing, windows, and doors. Enclosed and screened addition attached to the east façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00829	Original	7802 Mizell Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1965	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination intersecting/drop gable roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and grouped 1/1 and 6/6 SHS metal windows and one fixed picture window. The windows have false opening louvered shutters. A porch with wood balusters and railings is located on the south façade and is sheltered by an extension of the gable roof. The paneled wood front door is located at the west end of the porch. A single-bay garage is located at the east end of the south façade. A metal chimney is located on the north slope of the roof.	New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00830	Original	7601 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal. The exterior fabric is stucco covered masonry. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. The front door is sheltered by extension of the gable roof and supported by two stucco covered columns. The front door is approached across an elevated, open-sided masonry porch. A two-bay garage is attached to the east façade.	New roof, windows, doors, and stucco walls.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00831	Original	7201 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	One-story, rectangular-plan, Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete slab foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features louvered vents and vertical wood planks at the gable ends. The exterior fabric is brick veneer and stucco covered concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal jalousie windows and metal horizontal-sliding windows. An enclosed screen porch covered with a flat roof extends from the south façade and shelters the main entrance. The flat roof partially extends over the driveway and creates a carport. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00832	Original	7102 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Queen Anne	ca. 1850	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Eligible; Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Criterion C as an excellent example of nineteenth century Queen Anne architecture.
8SM00833	Original	6801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch (Compact)	ca. 1951	One-story, rectangular-plan Compact Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a hip-on-gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal. The exterior fabric is asbestos shingle siding with a scalloped edge. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include paired and single 1/1 DHS wood windows covered by 1/1 metal storm windows. The windows on the south and east façade feature false opening louvered shutters. A metal awning wraps around the southwest corner of the building and covers one window. An elevated wood porch with wood railings and balusters is located on the south façade and is sheltered by a flat roof. The porch is approached on two wood steps flanked with wood hand railings and balusters. A two-bay carport is attached to the west façade.	New roofing and storm windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00834	Original	6001 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1905	One-and-a-half-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal. The windows or vents at the gable ends are covered with wood planks. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and paired 1/1 DHS wood windows. The wood panel front door features a divided light vision window and is sheltered by a wrap-around, hip roof, and concrete block front porch. The porch roof is supported by seven concrete block columns. Concrete screen and solid concrete blocks span between the columns. The concrete block front porch is an addition to the original building.	Front porch addition. New roofing.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.

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8SM00835	Original	6502 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 1	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Queen Anne	ca. 1910	Two-story, rectangular-plan Queen Anne style residence set on a brick pier foundation. The building has a combination intersecting/drop gable roof covered with standing seam metal roofing. The north gable features decorative vergeboards and the east gable features wood louvered vents. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and paired 1/1 and 6/6 SHS metal windows. An elevated, wood, open sided porch wraps around the north façade and partially around the east and west façades. The porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported with chamfered wood columns. Wood lattice board panels and railings spans between the columns on the north and west façades. The wood panel front door has a 9-light vision window and is flanked by two 12-light wood windows. A concrete access ramp with a metal railing on the outboard side runs the length of the building at the east façade. An enclosed, gable roof screen porch extends from the south façade. An exterior brick chimney engages the west façade. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00836.	New roofing, windows, doors, and concrete access ramp.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00836	Original	6502 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 2	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1920	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a front gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features louvered vents and exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is concrete block and wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS and wood awning windows. An enclosed, screen porch covered with a hip roof is located on the second story and shelters the wood panel front door. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00835.	New doors.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00837	Original	6102 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1966	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination intersecting/drop gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and grouped 1/1 SHS metal windows and one fixed picture window. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. A gable roof porch with two fabricated metal supports shelters the front door. The paneled wood front door is located at the east end of the porch. A single-bay brick and concrete screen block carport is located at the west end of the residence.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00838	Original	5301 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Residence	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1920	One-story, rectangular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a brick pier foundation covered with wood lattice skirting. The building has a combination intersecting/drop gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features knee braces and slotted wood vents at the front gable. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include single and paired 3/1 DHS wood windows and 1/1 and 3/1 metal windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. An elevated front porch is covered by the gable roof and supported with brick piers surmounted by wood box columns. The porch shelters the wood front door with a cut glass window. To the east of the front porch is a fully enclosed porch with five louvered vents at the base of the interior wall. A brick chimney engages the west façade and pierces the roof at the eaves. A non-historic building is located directly behind the residence. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00839.	New roofing, windows, doors, and enclosed porch.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.

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8SM00839	Original	5301 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Barn	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Barn	Barn	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	One-and-a-half-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular barn set on a concrete block foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal and features exposed rafters at the eaves. The exterior fabric is vertical wood planks. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include fixed wood windows. A one-bay, horizontal opening door is located at the east façade. A paneled wood personnel door is located at the south façade. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00838.	New windows.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	
8SM00840	Original	5402 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence with Victorian elements. The residence is set on a brick pier foundation covered with wood lattice skirting set between the piers. The building has a combination drop/intersecting gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal. The gables features vergeboards with decorative horizontal bracing and exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. An elevated, open sided wood front porch is sheltered with a shed roof that extends from the north façade. The roof is supported by four spindle work columns with wood balusters and hand railings spanning between. The front door is bracketed by sidelight windows. Two projecting bays flank the front porch and are capped with roof dormers. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows, a divided light wood window and wood, transom-style windows above the 1/1 windows on projecting bays. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge.	Addition to west façade.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	
8SM00841	Original	5202 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	One-story, T-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features louvered/lattice vents and wood drop siding at the gables. The exterior fabric is concrete block and stucco covered concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8 SHS metal windows and wood awning windows. Some of the windows have false opening plank and louvered shutters and wood awnings. The main entry is a wood door on the north façade with a 4-light semi-circular window inset.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	
8SM00842	Original	4902 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination gable/shed roof covered with batten seam sheet metal. The exterior fabric is faux wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows. The front door was not visible from the right-of way.	New roof.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	

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8SM00843	Original	4602 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1955	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a combination intersecting/drop gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features open gables with boxed eaves. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows, picture windows, one horizontal sliding window, and wood casement windows. Some of the windows feature metal awnings. The front door is located at the north façade and is sheltered by a gable roof with wood bracket supports. An open porch extends from the south façade. A one-bay garage addition is located on the west side of the residence and attached to the main block via a hyphen. An interior masonry chimney pierces the roof at the ridge.	New roofing, windows, and doors. Attached garage addition.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00844	Original	4801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1916	One-and-a-half-story, irregular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on combination brick pier/continuous stone foundation with brick ventilators. The building has a combination hip/gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features a rectangular vent at south and east gables and a semi-circular vent at the south gable. A shed roof section extends from the north side of the residence. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding, brick veneer, and stucco covered masonry. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood and 1/1 SHS metal windows. The windows on the south and west façade feature retractable, metal clamshell awnings. An open, elevated hip roof covered porch addition is set into the south façade. The porch shelters the front door, which has a large elliptical window and an attached wood screen door. A detached, gable roof, two-bay garage is associated with the residence.	New roof, windows, doors, brick, and stucco siding. Hip roof porch addition.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00845	Original	4401 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1900	Two-story, irregular-plan Folk Victorian style residence set on a masonry foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with 5-V crimp metal and features rectangular, paired wood louvered vents on the south, east and west gables. The exterior fabric is wood clapboard siding and random width wood shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 4/4 SHS metal windows and one horizontal sliding metal window. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. An elevated, open sided hip roof porch spans the south façade. Four spindlework columns with decorative brackets and a wood hand railing are located on the outboard side of the porch. The porch shelters the front door, which has a vision window and an attached screen door. The front door has two sidelights and a transom window. An enclosed shed roof porch addition is located at the east façade. A wood frame, screen porch addition is located at the north façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge.	New roofing, windows, doors, and porch additions at the north and east façade.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00846	Original	4101 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1956	One-story, L-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a combination side gable/flat roof covered with a batten seam sheet metal. The exterior fabric is stucco covered concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include jalousie metal frame windows, metal awning windows, 2/2 SHS metal windows, and casement windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. The front door is located at the south façade and is sheltered by a gable roof with fabricated metal supports. The wood panel front door has an attached metal screen door. A carport is located at the west side of the residence and is sheltered by the gable roof and supported by concrete block piers with concrete screen block panels.	New roofing, windows, and doors; addition to rear façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00847	Original	3901 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1928	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a combination hip/gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The gable roof shelters a porch on the south façade. The porch has three arched openings with inlaid tile in a chevron pattern. Three square masonry piers and a knee wall support the porch roof. The wood panel front door has two windows and a pair of sidelight windows. The windows of the residence are not arranged in any particular pattern but include 1/1 and 8/8 SHS wood windows.	New roofing, windows, doors, and siding.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00848	Original	3802 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 1	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1924	Two-story, rectangular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a continuous masonry foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles that features wood knee braces, slotted wood vents, and wide open eaves. The exterior fabric is wood clapboard and drop siding. A large shed dormer is located on the north slope of the roof and has two, paired 1/1 DHS wood windows. An extension of the gable roof on the north façade shelters one enclosed porch, one open sided porch, and a porte-cochere. The enclosed, elevated porch has wood drop siding at the base and metal screens within a wood framework. The elevated, open porch has one battered wood column and three brick piers surmounted with battered wood columns. The porte-cochere is located at the northwest corner of the residence and has two brick piers with battered wood columns. A wood door is located on the second story of the west façade. The external stairway leading to the door has been removed. The building has three brick chimneys. One external chimney engages the east façade and two interior chimneys pierce the roof at the north slope. A shed roof, porch addition extends from the east façade. A sign on the front lawn indicates that the residence was formally the “Sun-Down Guests.” There is one non-historic concrete block building and one historic building on the same parcel. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00849.	New roofing, windows, and doors. Porch addition.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00849	Original	3802 E. Warm Springs Avenue – Building 2	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete pier foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is vinyl siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. The metal front door has one rectangular window. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00848.	New roofing, windows, and siding.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00850	Original	3701 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1915	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a brick pier foundation. The building has a combination hip/gable roof covered with batten seam sheet metal and features exposed rafters and a louvered vent at the south gable. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 6/6 SHS metal windows. The front door is located at the south façade and is approached on concrete steps. The metal and glass front door is covered with security bars. A non-historic, open sided, gable roof work area is located directly behind the building. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00851.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.

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8SM00851	Original	3701-B E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1915	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete foundation. The building has a combination side gable roof covered with batten seam sheet metal and features boxed rafters. The exterior fabric is stucco and board and batten siding and vertical wood siding at the south gable. The windows were not visible from the right-of-way. The front door is located within a screen porch located on the south façade. The building shares the parcel with 8SM00850.	New roofing.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00852	Original	3501 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1905	One-and-a-half-story, rectangular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a brick pier foundation with rubble infill between the piers. The building has a combination open gable/shed roof covered with batten seam sheet metal and features wood knee braces and wide eaves. Wood vents with paired louvers are located at the east and west gables. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. A centered gable dormer is located on the south façade. The dormer has one wood louvered vent bracketed by two wood knee braces. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 DHS wood windows, jalousie metal frame windows, and metal awning windows. A shed roof covers the elevated front porch. Four brick piers surmounted with wood box columns support the porch roof. The porch is enclosed with a wood framework with metal screen panels. The centered entry is approach on concrete steps flanked by a low masonry wall and squat piers. A hip roof, enclosed porch runs the length of the north façade and partially wraps around the west façade. The porch has jalousie metal frame windows and is covered with drop siding. A brick chimney engages the west façade and an interior brick chimney pierces the south roof slope. A low stone wall surrounds the parcel. A non-historic detached garage is located at the north side of the property.	Rear porch addition and detached garage.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00853	Original	3102 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Two-story, rectangular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a masonry pier foundation covered with lattice board skirting. The building has a side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal and features triangular louvered vents. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. A shed dormer with exposed rafters is located at the north slope of the roof and has one, divided light wood window covered with a decorative metal security grille. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 3/1 DHS wood windows and metal awning windows. All are covered with decorative metal security grilles. A hip roof clad with pressed tin tiles shelters the elevated porch, which spans across the north façade and partially wraps around the east façade. A random rubble wall with concrete caps is located on the outboard side of the porch and creates the porch railing. The stone wall forms into piers surmounted by battered wood columns with diagonal wood braces that connect to the eaves. The centered entry is approach on concrete steps flanked by a low masonry wall and piers. The main entrance is a wood door with a hinged decorative metal security grille. The door is flanked by two paneled sidelights, each panel has two windows and three, inset "double-squares." An exterior wood staircase leads to a second-story wood door with a jalousie window. Shed roof additions are attached to the east and south façades.	Additions to the east and south façades.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.

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8SM00854	Original	3101 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1966	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous brick foundation. The building has a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The 1/1 SHS metal frame windows are grouped in pairs along the south façade and feature false opening louvered shutters. A hip roof shelters the front door and porch and is supported by three fluted masonry columns. The front door is offset to the west side of the porch and is covered by an attached metal screen door. A one-bay garage is located at the east façade. An interior brick chimney intersects the north slope of the roof.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00855	Original	2802 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1965	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous brick foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with composition shingles and features louvered vents and horizontal siding at the gables. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows and horizontal sliding metal windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. The front door is located on the west façade and is a panel door with an attached metal screen door. An incised, one-bay garage is located at the west façade. The north wall of the garage is brick with a concrete block screen panel. The south façade has a partially enclosed porch with a shed roof.	Attached porches and new roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00856	Original	2801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch (Contemporary)	ca. 1958	One-story, irregular-plan Contemporary Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a hip roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric is concrete block with brick accents. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows, a picture window, and metal awning windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. The front door is located at the south façade and is sheltered by a flat roof with fabricated metal supports and a brick pier. A low concrete block wall extends out from the southwest corner of the building. An interior brick chimney intersects the south slope of the roof. An integrated, one-bay garage is located at the west façade.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00857	Original	2502 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1925	Two-story, irregular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation with decorative ventilators spaced evenly along at the base of the residence. The building has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, featuring exposed rafter-tails and decorative brackets at the open gables. A large shed dormer is located at the north slope of the roof, with an interior brick chimney intersecting the dormer. The exterior fabric consists of stucco covered masonry. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 4/1 DHS wood windows, and 1/1 and 3/1 wood casement windows, most with storm window covers. The main entry is set on the north façade and features a wooden door with a decorative oval window and an attached screen door. The entry is set within a hip roof porch supported by large battered masonry piers atop square masonry columns that spans across the north façade. The entry is approached on concrete steps with a decorative metal hand railings flanked by squat masonry piers surmounted with cast concrete urns. The east side of the porch is enclosed with wood framework with screen panels and wraps around the east façade. The west section transforms into a porte-cochere and wraps around the west façade.	Shed addition to south façade. Section of porch screened in. New roofing, windows, and door.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.

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8SM00858	Original	2302 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Two-story, irregular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a cross-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and features louvered vents and decorative brackets in the gable. An interior brick chimney intersects the north slope of the roof. The exterior fabric consists of stucco covered masonry and wood clapboard siding. The windows are single, paired, and grouped and include single-light, wood windows, 1/1 SHS wood windows, and 4/1 DHS wood windows. Some windows have screen covers and the windows on the west façade feature retractable clamshell awnings. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a wood door with an attached screen door. The entry is set within a raised open porch sheltered by a shed roof supported with battered masonry piers surmounting square masonry columns. The east side of the porch has been enclosed.	Section of porch enclosed. Addition to south façade. New roofing, doors, and windows.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	
8SM00859	Original	2301 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1953	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a hipped roof covered with composition shingles. A small gable is built into the roof's western slope above the main entry on the west façade. The exterior fabric consists of painted concrete block and brick. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows, some featuring non-operational louvered wooden shutters. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a paneled wooden door with a 5-light semi-circular window. A second entry is set on the west façade to the north of the main entry and features a paneled wooden door with a 9-light window. A non-historic carport/shelter is located to the northwest of the building.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00860	Original	2101 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Folk Victorian	ca.1905	Two-story, irregular-plan Folk Victorian style residence set on a brick pier foundation with wood lattice skirting set between the piers. The building has a combination of cross-gable/shed roofs clad with 5-V crimp corrugated sheet metal and features louvered vents at the gables. A small second story is located on the north section of the building. An exterior brick chimney engages the west façade of the building. The exterior fabric is board-and-batten siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 DHS wood windows, some featuring retractable metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is set within an open porch on the south façade and features a paneled wood door with three glass panels and an attached screen door. The raised wood porch is set under a shed roof supported by turned wood columns surmounting brick piers. Wood hand railings span between each pier. An incised open porch is located at the northwest corner of the building, and a rear entry is located on the north façade under a shed roof supported by square wood piers. A non-historic wooden outbuilding is located to the northeast of the building and a picket fence surrounds the east façade.	Addition to west façade. New roofing and windows.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	

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8SM00861	Original	1801 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Folk Victorian	ca. 1890	One-and-a-half-story, irregular-plan Folk Victorian style residence set on an obscured foundation. The building has a cross-gable/shed roof clad with 5-V crimp metal roofing featuring decorative shingle panels with gingerbread trim at the gables. The exterior fabric consists of board-and-batten and wood drop siding. There are two interior brick chimneys. One chimney pierces the eaves of the main block and shed roof addition, and one is located at the roof ridge. The windows are single, paired and grouped and include 3-light awning windows and 1/1 and 4/4 DHS wood windows. An 8-light, projecting bay window partially obscured by lattice panels is located at the west façade under the roof gable. The main entry is set within an open porch on the south façade and features a paneled wood door within a frame with transom and side-lights. The hip roof porch is supported by Doric columns above a raised concrete deck. An 8-light projecting bay window is centered between the columns. A shed roof addition has been added to the east façade. A two-bay wooden garage building is located to the north of the building. There is a wood picket fence with stone piers surrounding the western half of the building and a wooden privacy fence surrounding the east half.	Additions to north and east façades.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00862	Original	1902 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal and features an open gable with boxed rafters and louvered vents at the gables. An extension of the gable roof shelters the porch and the main entrance on the north façade. Two doors open into the residence from the porch and the main door has a fan window and an attached metal screen door. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. The windows feature false opening wood shutters inset with a triple diamond pattern. A drop gable roof covers the one-bay garage. An attached addition to the gable roof at the south façade shelters a concrete patio.	New roofing, windows, doors, and sheltered patio.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00863	Original	1502 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Church	Church	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1955	One-story, T-plan Masonry Vernacular church set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a cross gable roof with two drop gables at the north façade. The roof is covered with batten seam sheet metal and features open gables with boxed rafters and semi-circular louvered vents at the gables. The steeple extends from the west roof slope. The square tower (base) has semi-circular louvered vents and the octagonal belfry has arched openings. The tapering spire rises from the belfry and is capped with a cross. The nave of the church has four equally-spaced stained glass windows and two small stained glass windows. The transept has 1/1 SHS metal windows. Two gable roof entrances angle out from the intersection of the nave and transept. An access ramp with a metal hand railing wraps around the east/west sides of the church and leads from the front entrance to the side entrances. A drop gable roof supported by four Corinthian columns shelters the front entrance. The double glass and metal front doors are centered at the entrance. A marble plaque next to the door indicates the church was constructed in 1947, but a review of real property records and historic maps indicate that the church was probably constructed closer to ca. 1955.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00864	Original	1501 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1969	One-story, irregular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The original building was rectangular in plan; however, additions have given the building an overall irregular-plan. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, featuring louvered vents in the peak of the gables and three gabled dormers with 6-light fixed wood frame windows, evenly spaced on the south slope of the roof. The exterior fabric is board and batten siding, and wood clapboard siding on the dormers. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 and 8/8 DHS wood windows, single, paired, and in groups. Some windows feature non-operational louvered wooden shutters. The main entry is set on the south façade and features a decorative paneled wood door with nine windows. The entry is set within an open, shed roof porch with decorative square wood columns and a concrete deck. A second entry is located on the north side of the porch and features a wood door with a decorative screen door attached. A large addition that includes a one-bay garage has been added to the north of the building and connected with a large hyphen, creating a courtyard between the two sections. An enclosed one-bay garage has been built in front of the courtyard, butting against the northeast corner of the original building. The property is surrounded by a decorative metal fence with round finials atop masonry piers.	Additions to north side of residence. New siding, roofing, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00865	Original	1202 Church Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination intersecting/drop gable roof covered with batten seam sheet metal. The exterior fabric is brick veneer and aluminum siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 4-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. The front door is set into a raised brick porch on the south façade and sheltered by a flat roof with fabricated metal supports. The front door is covered with an attached wood and metal screen door. A gable roof two-bay carport with brick piers and fabricated metal supports is attached to the west façade.	New roofing windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00866	Original	701 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a hip roof covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal casement windows, metal jalousie windows, and a wood picture window with sidelights. Some of the windows feature false opening wood shutters. The front door on the south façade features an attached metal screen door. The hip roof extends over the driveway creating a porte-cochere supported with concrete block piers. A low concrete block planter-wall runs parallel to the driveway. An interior brick chimney pierces the east roof slope.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00867	Original	302 E. Warm Springs Avenue	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Commercial	Vacant	Commercial	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial-style building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and has concrete block parapet wall on the north façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and fixed metal windows. A metal awning shelters the windows on the west façade and a wood canopy shelters the north façade. The exterior fabric is brick and vinyl siding. The double storefront doors on the north façade are partially covered with a panel of building siding. A "checkerboard" sidewalk is located in front of the building.	New roofing, windows, doors, and siding.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00868	Original	100 N. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S26	Commercial/Store	Commercial/Store	Commercial	ca. 1968	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof, and the exterior fabric consists of painted concrete block and brick veneer on the east façade. The only visible windows are fixed metal storefront windows set in a row on the east façade. The top row in the window enclosure has been covered with a sign. The main entry is a set of glass and metal commercial double doors on the east façade. A full-width flat canopy shelters the east façade.	Some windows covered with plywood.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00869	Original	100 S. Commercial Street – General Store	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	General Store	Antique Store	Commercial	ca. 1923	One-story, irregular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing. The roof features a large stepped parapet on the east façade, with a louvered vent with decorative wood frame located in the center. The exterior fabric consists of textured concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, wood-sash storefront windows with 3-light transoms, and fixed-sash wood windows with a large central light surrounded by smaller lights. The windows on the west façade are covered with metal grating. The main entries are two identical glass-over-panel wood doors with 15 lights on the east façade, both flanked by sidelights. An open, shed roofed porch addition shelters the east façade. The porch features exposed rafter-tails and is supported by square wood piers. Wooden letters reading “Bobby’s Antique Store” and “Historical Village” are located on the parapet. The building is located within resource group 8SM00359.	Porch addition to east façade. Replacement roofing.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00870	Original	100 S. Commercial Street – Train Station	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Train Station	Educational/Museum	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1895	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building set on a pier foundation. The entire building has been surrounded by a non-historic wood deck with wood railings. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles and the exterior fabric is wood drop siding with vertical corner boards. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 and 6/6 SHS wood windows and 1/1 SHS wood windows in the gables. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a wood door with a vision window. The entry features an unpainted decorative wood surround with a gable. An open, shed roofed porch with corrugated metal roofing and wood pier supports has been added to the east façade. A rear entry is located on the west façade with the same design as the main entry. A storage area on south end of the building is accessed by a large decorative wood door. The building is located within resource group 8SM00359 and was moved to this location ca. 1998.	Moved to current location. Porch addition to east façade. Replacement siding and windows.	Not Eligible	Building relocated to the present site. Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00871	Original	100 S. Commercial Street – Trading Post	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Post Office	Educational/Museum	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1849	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular “Cracker-style” building with a gable/shed roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing. The building foundation is not visible. The exterior fabric consists of unpainted board-and-batten siding. The only visible window is a 1/1 DHS wood window on the south façade. The main entry is located on the south façade, but is not visible from the right-of-way. The entry is set within an incised open porch that features bracketed wood supports and wood railings. A modern electrical air conditioning unit has been attached to the west façade of the building. The building is located within resource group 8SM00359 and was moved to this location ca. 1998.	Moved to current location. Electrical/air conditioning unit added to west façade.	Not Eligible	Building relocated to the present site. Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00872	Original	100 S. Commercial Street – Schoolhouse	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	School	Educational/Museum	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1869	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building with a gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing. The building foundation is not visible. The exterior fabric is unpainted board-and-batten siding. The only visible windows are 6/6 SHS wood windows on the west façade. The windows have been covered with metal grating. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a paneled wood door with nine glass panels. The entry is set within an open, gable-roofed porch supported by decorative metal piers above a raised wooden deck accessed by stairs on the north. The original school bell is attached to the gable of the porch. The building is located within resource group 8SM00359 and was moved to this location ca. 1998.	Moved to current location. Replacement roofing and windows.	Not Eligible	Building relocated to the present site. Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00873	Original	104 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Restaurant	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1956	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building set on a masonry pier foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal and features exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding and vertical wood siding at the south gable. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal and fixed frame, metal windows. Some of the windows have fixed plank shutters. An open bay is located on the south façade. The building is vacant and in deteriorated condition.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00874	Original	110 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	One-story, L-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a brick pier foundation. The building has an intersecting, open gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is board and batten siding. The siding at the gables terminates into the wall siding with alternating “picket” courses. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 DHS wood windows. A large open bay is located at the north façade. The front door is located at the east façade, but was obscured by vegetation. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. The building is vacant and in deteriorated condition. A wood frame outbuilding is located west of the residence.	New roofing.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00875	Original	112 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	One-story, L-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a brick pier foundation. The building has an intersecting, open gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal and features exposed rafters. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding with sections covered by T1-11 plywood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows with many of the windows covered or removed. A hip roof porch extends from the east façade and shelters the entrance. The roof is supported by four turned wood posts. The elevated wood deck rests on concrete blocks. The wood panel front door is centered on the façade. The building is vacant and verging on ruinous condition.	New siding.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.

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8SM00876	Original	113 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1948	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete foundation. The building has a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond pattern. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 and 8/8 SHS metal windows featuring false opening louvered shutters. The front entrance is located on the west façade and sheltered by an extension of the hip roof. The front door was not visible from the right-of-way. An interior chimney pierces the roof near the east side of the residence. A detached two-bay garage is located just west of the residence. The north bay has a garage door and the south bay is in-filled with T1-11 plywood and a window. The residence is surrounded by a ranch rail fence and a chain-link fence.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00877	Original	116 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1888	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a brick pier foundation with wood lattice board skirting. The building has an intersecting, open gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal and features rectangular louvered vents and vertical, wood plank siding with a saw-tooth edge at the gables. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. A gable roof porch addition extends from the east façade and shelters the entrance. The masonry porch has brick piers supporting the roof. The main entrance is a wood panel door. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. Shed roof additions extend from the south and east façades.	New roof, windows, doors, and additions to the south, east, and west façades.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00878	Original	117 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Bungalow	ca. 1920	One-and-a-half-story, rectangular-plan Bungalow style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an open gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features boxed rafters. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 DHS metal windows and one 8/8 DHS metal window at the west gable. A hip roof porch extends across the west façade and is supported with wood, boxed columns. The raised wood porch features wood hand railings and turned wood balusters. The wood panel front door is centered on the south façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the north slope. A gable roof addition is attached to the east façade.	New roofing, windows, doors, and gable roof addition.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.
8SM00879	Original	119 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1956	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete block pier foundation covered with wood lattice board skirting. The building has an open gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is wood clapboard siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows and 2/2 SHS metal windows. An extension of the gable roof porch shelters the front entrance at the west façade. A wood porch leads to the front door. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the east slope.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00880	Original	120 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1910	One-and-a-half-story, T-plan Craftsman style residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has an intersecting, open gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The residence is five-bays wide and six-bays deep. The 1/1 DHS wood windows are arranged in groups of three along the north, south and east façades. Some of the windows feature false opening louvered shutters. A four-bay gable roof porch extends across the east façade with south bay extending beyond the façade. The raised wood porch rests on brick piers and features wood hand railings and balusters. The gable roof extends past the porch on the north side and creates a porte-cochere. The gable roof is supported with battered wood columns surmounting brick piers. The wood panel front door is centered on the south façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof near the ridge. A side entrance covered by a gable roof porch is located at the north façade.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	
8SM00881	Original	126 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	One-and-a-half-story, L-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete block pier foundation. The building has an intersecting, open gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The exterior fabric is T1-11 plywood siding, unfinished plywood, and asbestos shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. A hip roof porch addition extends from the east façade. The raised wood porch rests on a concrete slab and is completely enclosed with T1-11 siding and wood lattice panels. An exterior brick chimney engages the south façade.	New roof, windows, doors, siding, and front porch addition.	Eligible as Contributing to 8SM00921	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction for individual listing, but retains historic significance and association as a contributing member of a Historic District.	
8SM00882	Original	138 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1963	One-story, rectangular-plan Mobile Home set on a pier foundation obscured by skirting. The building has a flat roof that has been covered with vinyl tarp. The exterior fabric is aluminum siding, and the only visible windows are 1/1 SHS metal window and a decorative diamond-paned window with non-operational board-and-batten shutters. The SHS window is located under a flat awning supported by wedge-shaped brackets on the north façade. The entry is located on the east façade, but is obscured by foliage. The trailer is in a state of deterioration and mostly obscured by foliage.	Roof covered with a tarp.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8SM00883	Original	142 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	One-story, L-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a brick pier foundation. The building has a cross-gable roof clad with 3-V crimp metal roofing. An exterior brick chimney engages the north façade. The exterior fabric consists of wood, clapboard and drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 DHS wood windows. Some windows have been boarded over. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a decorative 5-light window inset. The building has an open sided wraparound porch on the east and south façades. The porch features a hipped roof supported by square wood, chamfered piers above a raised wooden deck. The building is in a state of deterioration.	Addition to west façade. Windows boarded over. New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8SM00884	Original	144 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Storage	Storage	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1952	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a shed roof clad with 5V-crimp sheet metal roofing, featuring exposed rafter-tails. The exterior fabric consists of unpainted concrete block and wood drop siding just below the shed roof. Vent blocks are inset within the concrete block wall on the north façade. The building has no visible windows, but there are screen vents set within the drop siding below the shed roof. The main entry is obscured by vegetation. A porch is set on the south façade and features a shed roof supported by square wood piers.	No significant alterations.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00885	Original	150 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a gable/shed roof clad with 3-V sheet metal roofing. The exterior fabric consists of wood drop siding and T1-11 plywood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 and 9/9 SHS metal windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door. The main porch is set on the east façade and features a shed roof supported by square wood piers above a raised wooden deck. The south section of the porch has been enclosed. A sliding glass door is located on the north façade. A chain-link fence surrounds the east side of the building.	Additions to east and west façades. New roofing, new windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00886	Original	152 S. Commercial Street	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Church	Church	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular church set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, featuring a wooden steeple capped with a cross on the east end of the roof. The exterior fabric consists of painted concrete block, vinyl siding, and stone veneer on the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal jalousie windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a set of wood, double doors with 15-glass lights. A shed-roofed addition has been added to the west façade.	Addition to west façade. New roofing, doors, and siding.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00887	Original	2444 US 301 – Building 1	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing. The exterior fabric consists of plywood panels and corrugated sheet metal. There are no visible windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door. A large porch featuring a shed roof supported by square wood piers is located on the south façade of the building. A large set of double doors composed of two large plywood panels is set on the east façade, just to the right of the main entrance. The building is in a state of deterioration. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00888, 8SM00889, 8SM00890, and 8SM00891.	Doors added to east façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00888	Original	2444 US 301 – Building 2	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Gas Station	Vacant	Commercial	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan masonry Commercial building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a flat roof with a concrete block parapet and an exterior brick chimney engages the west façade. The exterior fabric consists of concrete block, T1-11 wood panel siding, sheet metal, and wood clapboard siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. The only visible entry is a metal door with a 4-light awning window on the north façade. The remains of a metal pipe and fabric storage shelter are located to the north of the building. The building is in a state of deterioration. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00887, 8SM00889, 8SM00890, and 8SM00891.	Replacement siding.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00889	Original	2444 US 301 – Building 3	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence with a side-gabled roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing. The exterior fabric consists of vertical wood boards and T1-11 plywood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern but include 3-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door. A partially enclosed carport is located on the south side of the east façade of the building. The building is in a state of deterioration. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00887, 8SM00888, 8SM00890, and 8SM00891.	No visible alterations.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00890	Original	2444 US 301 – Building 4	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan, Frame Vernacular residence with a side-gabled roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing, featuring exposed braces. The exterior fabric consists of plywood panel siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows. The main entry is located on the east façade within a screened porch with a shed roof supported by wooden framework above a raised concrete deck. Wood lattice surrounds the base of the screen. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00887, 8SM00888, 8SM00889, and 8SM00891.	Additions to east and west façades.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00891	Original	2444 US 301 – Building 5	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S35	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan mobile home set on a set on a pier foundation partially covered by lattice skirting. The building is formed by two mobile homes joined together. The building has a gable roof on the north trailer and a flat roof on the south trailer. The exterior fabric consists corrugated sheet metal, and the windows include 1/1 and 4/4 SHS metal windows and 2-, 3- and 5-light metal awning windows, some featuring non-operational louvered wooden shutters. A window bay within a sloped extension of the trailer is located on the north façade. The main entry is located on the east façade above a wooden stair and features a glass and metal storm door. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00887, 8SM00888, 8SM00889, and 8SM00890.	Second trailer added to south façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00892	Original	2232 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Craftsman	ca. 1925	One-story, rectangular-plan Craftsman style residence set on a brick pier foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with a batten seam metal, featuring decorative brackets, slotted wood peak vents in the gables and wide open eaves. An exterior brick chimney engages the north façade and pierces the roof eave. The exterior fabric is wood drop siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 3/1 DHS wood windows, single and paired. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door. The entry is set within an open incised porch with battered wooden columns surmounting masonry piers above a raised wooden deck.	New doors and roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00893	Original	2119 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	General Store	Vacant	Commercial	ca. 1925	Two-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with 3-V crimp metal roofing, featuring exposed rafter-tails. The exterior fabric consists of rusticated concrete block, wood drop siding, and vinyl siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 6/6 SHS wood windows and 10-light fixed wood windows, some featuring non-operational paneled wooden shutters. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a paneled wood door with a 9-light window. A two-story porch is located on the south façade and is supported by round wood poles on the first story and square wood columns on the second. The second story has wood railings and a shed roof. A section of the first story of the porch on the east side is enclosed. A two-story addition to the south façade of the building features vinyl siding on the first story and wood drop siding on the second. A shed roofed addition has been attached to the north façade of the building.	Additions to north and south façades. New siding, roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00894	Original	2103 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete/stone foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing and features vents at the peaks of the gables with lattice covering. The exterior fabric consists of stone walls on the first story and asphalt shingles on the second. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows, 1/1 SHS vinyl windows, and 1-by-1 horizontal sliding windows. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a wood door with a single-pane diamond window. Two filled-in bays flank the entry. The bay to the north of the entry has been filled with vinyl siding, a single 1/1 SHS vinyl window, and a wood door with 15 glass panels. The bay on the right has been enclosed with corrugated sheet metal with a six-panel wooden door.	Asphalt shingle covering added to second story walls. Garage bays in filled. New doors and windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00895	Original	2099 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with 5-V crimp metal, featuring exposed rafter tails and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are evenly spaced on the north and south façades and include 1/1 DHS wood windows, some featuring non-operational louvered wooden shutters. The main entry is located on the west façade within an enclosed, screened front porch. The porch features battered wooden piers surmounting concrete piers. A concrete knee wall supporting wooden framework with screen panels is located between the columns. The porch is accessed by a glass and metal storm door on the west façade.	New roofing and windows and doors. Porch screened.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00896	Original	2083 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1940	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete/stone foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with 5-V crimp metal roofing, featuring rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends. An interior stone chimney intersects the south slope of the roof. The exterior fabric consists of stone walls. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows, and a single-light awning windows. The main entry is located within an incised, screened porch on the northwest corner of the building. The porch features a stone knee wall with a concrete top, and a stone column in the corner supporting the roof. Two projections from the knee wall flank the entry. Wood framework with screening encloses the original openings, and a glass and metal storm door has been added to the west façade. A stone outbuilding with a gable roof is located southeast of the building.	Porch screened in. New roofing and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8SM00897	Original	2073 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S36	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular building set on a concrete block pier foundation. The building has shed roof created by a plywood wedge. The exterior fabric consists of wood drop siding and corrugated sheet metal panels on the west façade addition. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 DHS wood windows and 2-light metal awning windows. The main entry is located on the south façade and features a paneled wood door with a vision window. A metal shed-roofed addition has been built onto the north façade of the original building.	Addition to north façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00898	Original	1988 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence with a side-gabled roof clad with 5-V crimp metal. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The only visible windows are paired 1/1 SHS wood windows. The main entry is not visible from the right-of-way. A gable roof front porch is located on the east façade, featuring square wood pier supports above a wooden deck with wood railings. A two-bay garage is located on the south end of the building, and features two, rolling metal garage doors. A wooden fence is located to the east of the building.	New roofing, windows, and doors	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00899	Original	1588 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Vacant	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal and features T1-11 plywood siding at the gables. The exterior fabric consists of stucco and T1-11 plywood siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2-light wood awning windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wooden door with a glass picture window. A wood privacy fence surrounds the south side of the building.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00900	Original	1527 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a low-pitched gable/shed roof. The exterior fabric consists of painted concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and 3-light metal awning windows, single and paired, some featuring non-operational louvered wooden shutters. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a paneled wood door set under a shed roof porch with decorative metal piers. An open carport is located on the north façade of the building. The carport features a shed roof supported by decorative metal piers, with an enclosed section on the east end. A large open storage shed with square wood pier supports has been added to the south façade of the building. A barbed-wire fence surrounds the property.	Addition to south façade. New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00901	Original	1291 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1961	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete block pier foundation with lattice skirting. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of vinyl siding, and the visible windows are 1/1 SHS wood windows, single and paired. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a wooden screen door above a wooden stair. A single-bay garage with a rolling door is located on the west façade. A wood entry door is located on the north façade of the building, leading into the garage.	Addition to north façade. New siding.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8SM00902	Original	1196 US 301 – Office	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Office	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with 5-V crimp metal and features exposed rafter tails. The exterior fabric consists of wood clapboard siding and T1-11 plywood siding. The visible windows are not arranged in any particular pattern but include 1/1 SHS wood windows. The main entry is located within an incised open carport on the south façade and features a paneled wood door. The carport features a round wood pier support. A second paneled wooden door opens into an enclosed section on the west end of the carport. A screen porch with low wood wall is located on the east façade of the building, but has been covered with a tarp. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00903 and 8SM00904.	New roofing, doors, windows, and porch.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00903	Original	1196 US 301 - Barn	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Barn	Barn	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular barn with a gable roof clad with 5-V crimp sheet metal roofing, featuring exposed rafter-tails. The exterior fabric consists of wood siding. The building has no windows, but has openings along the east façade with wooden awnings. There is a large opening on the north façade allowing access into the barn. A wooden fence with a metal gate surrounds the building. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00902 and 8SM00904.	New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00904	Original	1196 US 301 - Residence	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a foundation obscured by foliage. The building has a cross-gable roof covered with composition shingles and features louvered vents in the gables. The exterior fabric consists of wood clapboard siding and T1-11 plywood siding. The visible windows include 2/2 SHS metal windows and fixed glass wood windows. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a wood door with a large picture window. The door leads into an enclosed porch with fixed windows set within a wood framework. Most of the building is obscured by dense vegetation. This building shares the same parcel with 8SM00902 and 8SM00903.	Porch on north façade enclosed.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00905	Original	1174 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S01	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1953	One-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete block pier foundation. The building has a gable roof clad with batten seam metal and features exposed rafter tails and louvered vents in the gables. The exterior fabric consists of board and batten siding and plywood panel siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 5- and 6-light metal awning windows and 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. The main entry is located on the east façade within a screened, gable roof porch. The entry features a paneled wood door. An outbuilding to the northwest of the main building features plywood panel siding and three entrances.	Additions to east and west façades. New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00906	Original	355 US 301	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S12	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch (Contemporary)	ca. 1964	One-story, rectangular-plan Contemporary Ranch residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof clad with 5-V crimp metal. An interior stone chimney intersects the west slope of the roof and a skylight is visible on the west slope near the south end of the building. The exterior fabric consists of stucco, with stone veneer around the lower half on the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, paired and in groupings of three. The main entry is located on the west façade, but is not visible from the right-of-way. The entry is set within an open pull-through portico with a gable roof featuring an exposed framework supported by wood log columns. A non-historic outbuilding is located to the northeast of the building.	Porch addition to west façade. Addition to north façade. New roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8SM00907	Original	89 SR 471	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S13	Auto Shop	Auto Shop	Commercial	ca. 1962	One-story, L-plan Commercial building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof. The exterior fabric is stucco with a band located at the base of the north and west façades. The only visible windows are fixed-frame metal storefront windows on the north and west façades, and jalousie windows above two doors on the north façade. The main entry is a glass and metal door set on the west façade within the same framework as the windows. Another door is located on the opposite end of the metal framework. A flat roof canopy with two metal pole supports is located on the west façade. Two garage bays with rolling metal doors are located on the west façade of the building. An addition to the south façade of the building features a larger garage bay. A non-historic mobile home is located to the northeast of the building. A wood and wire fence surrounds the property.	Addition to south façade. New windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00908	Original	330 US 301 – Office	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S13	Office	Office	Commercial	ca. 1960	Two-story, irregular-plan Commercial style office set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a batten seam hip roof with wide overhangs. The exterior fabric consists stucco covered concrete block. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a glass and metal door accessed via stairs and a concrete ramp. A one-bay garage with a vertical opening door is located at the south façade. A chain-link fence surrounds site. The building has undergone numerous additions and alterations to all the façades.	New roof, windows, doors, and siding. Additions to the north, south, east, and west façades.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00909	Original	330 US 301 – Warehouse	Wildwood (1990)	T20S/R22E/S13	Industrial/Warehouse	Industrial/Warehouse	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1969	One-story, rectangular-plan Industrial Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete slab foundation. The building has a side gable roof covered with standing seam sheet metal. The exterior fabric is sheet metal and masonry. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows and fixed metal windows. The main entry is located at the masonry addition on the north façade and features a glass and metal double door and concrete steps and a ramp that lead to the entrance. A one-bay, horizontal opening door is located on the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6-light casements and 2/2 SHS metal windows. Another gable roof steel building has been attached to the west façade, and a shed roof covered work area extends from the south and east façades.	New windows and doors. Additions to the north, south, east, and west façades.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00910	Original	411 US 301 – Building 1	Bushnell (1989)	T20S/R22E/S13	Office	Office	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular office set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a built-up-flat roof. The exterior fabric consists of painted and stucco covered concrete block. Seven buttresses engage the west façade. The building has one main block and wings extending to the north and south. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and fixed metal windows. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a metal door set under a flat roof with metal supports. A shed roof porch addition with metal supports extends from the east façade.	New roofing, windows, doors, and shed roof porch.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00911	Original	411 US 301 – Building 2	Bushnell (1989)	T20S/R22E/S13	Private Residence	Office	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular office set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric consists of painted concrete block and vertical wood siding at the gables. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS metal windows and fixed metal windows. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a metal and glass double door set under an extension of the gable roof with wood post supports.	New roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8SM00912	Original	409 CR 522	Bushnell (1989)	T20S/R22E/S13	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous brick foundation. The original building was rectangular in plan; however, additions have given the building an overall irregular-plan. The building has built-up cross-gable roof, featuring wood clapboard siding in the gable ends. A brick chimney engages the east façade of the building. The exterior fabric is brick laid in a running bond, with soldier rows above the windows. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include an 8-light fixed window, and 6/6 and 8/8 DHS wood windows, all with brick sills. The main entry is located within a recess on the west façade and features a wood door with a wood screen door attached. The residence has a one-bay garage with a rolling metal door.	Additions to north and south façades. New windows and roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8SM00921	Original	Coleman Historic District	Wildwood (1990)	T19S/R22E/S25, 35, 36	Historic District	Historic District	No Style	ca. 1850–1950	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Eligible	Criterion A for agriculture and commerce and Criterion C for architecture.

APPENDIX C.

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS
(ON ATTACHED CD)**

APPENDIX D.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS of US 301 from CR 470 to SR 44, Sumter County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 301 (SR 35) from CR 470 East to SR 44, Sumter County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Dye, Melissa 3. Fish, Jessica
2. Travisano, Mikel 4. Cothran, Drew and Allen Kent

Publication Date (year) 2017 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 115

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on file at SEARCH, Newberry. SEARCH Project No. 3240-14124T, FDOT FM No.430132-1-22-01.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Chambless, Elizabeth

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola

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

1. US 301 3. 8SM00933 5. 8SM00832 7. _____
2. widening 4. 8SM00921 6. 8SM00376 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 5

Address/Phone/E-mail Deland, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Fish, Jessica Date Log Sheet Completed 12-20-2016

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name WILDWOOD Year 1985 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 11-9-2015 End 11-22-2016 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 1,618 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 120 feet Length: _____ kilometers 8.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Archaeological testing at low, moderate and high probability. Recording structures 45 years old or older.

Preliminary Methods (check 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
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal newspaper files soils maps or data
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 (check 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)
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen coring pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) unknown
other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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 exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 5 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 127
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) SM00249, SM00358, SM00359, SM00376, SM00578

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) SM00794-SM00921; SM00929-SM00936

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

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

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL 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
MPS MRA TG Other: _____
Document Destination: _____ Plotability: _____

