CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY IN SUPPORT OF THE I-75 (SR 93) AT NW 49TH STREET FROM THE END OF NW 49TH STREET TO THE END OF NW 35TH STREET PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY, MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO. 435209-1
SEARCH PROJECT NO. 3954-17098

PREPARED FOR

METRIC ENGINEERING
AND
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 5
DELAND, FLORIDA

BY

SEARCH

JANUARY 2019

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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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the Interstate 75 (I-75) at NW 49th Street from the end of NW 49th Street to the end of NW 35th Street Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) in Marion County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5, is proposing to construct a new interchange and new roads leading to the interchange with the extension of NW 49th Street and NW 35th Street.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined to include all build alternatives for the interchange, including existing and new right-of-way. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the existing and proposed right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 63 shovel tests within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange right-of-way. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one newly recorded resource within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE: 4055 NW 63rd Street (8MR04310). Resource 8MR04310 lacks the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is recommended ineligible. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. Additionally, a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data indicated that one previously recorded structure (8MR01660) was located within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE; however, the architectural field survey confirmed that this building is no longer present within the current APE. Background research indicates the dwelling had been demolished by 1991, as shown on 1991 *Ocala West, Fla.* US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed I-75 at NW 49th Street interchange project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the Interstate 75 (I-75) at NW 49th Street from the end of NW 49th Street to the end of NW 35th Street Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) in Marion County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5, is proposing to construct a new interchange and new roads leading to the interchange with the extension of NW 49th Street and NW 35th Street.

The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include all build alternatives for the interchange, including existing and new right-of-way. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the existing and proposed right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

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 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 meets the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*). This study also complies 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 8 of the FDOT's PD&E Manual (revised June 2017), 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 Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42).

Steven RabbySmith, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project; Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Michael Foster, MA, RPA, Laurel Bartlett, MSHP, Allen Kent, PhD, Mr. RabbySmith, and Mr. Travisano. The fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Foster, Dave Boschi, MA, RPA, and Jordon Loucks, PhD, RPA. Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Katy Harris, MS, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

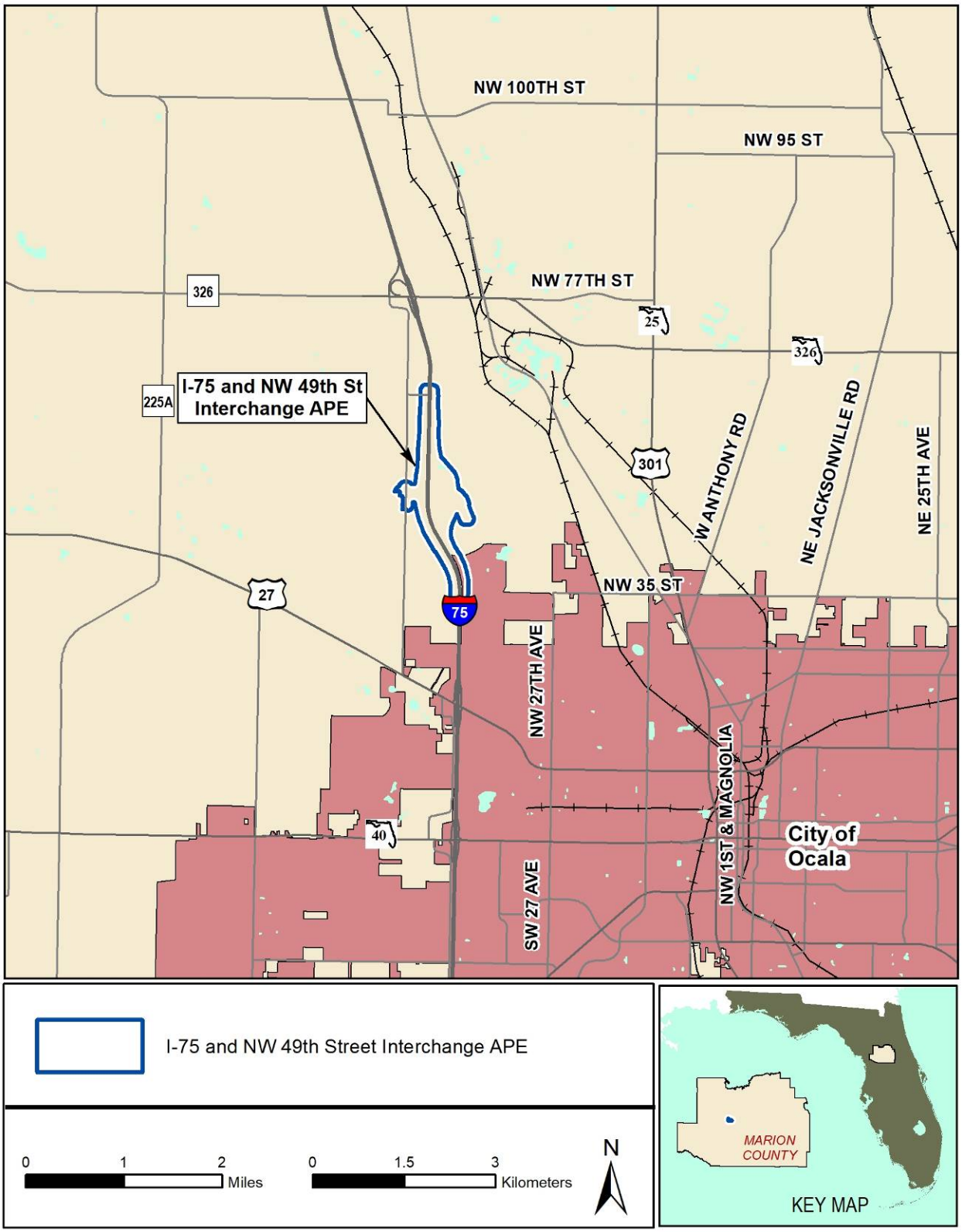

Figure 1. I-75 and NW 49th Street project location, Marion County, Florida.

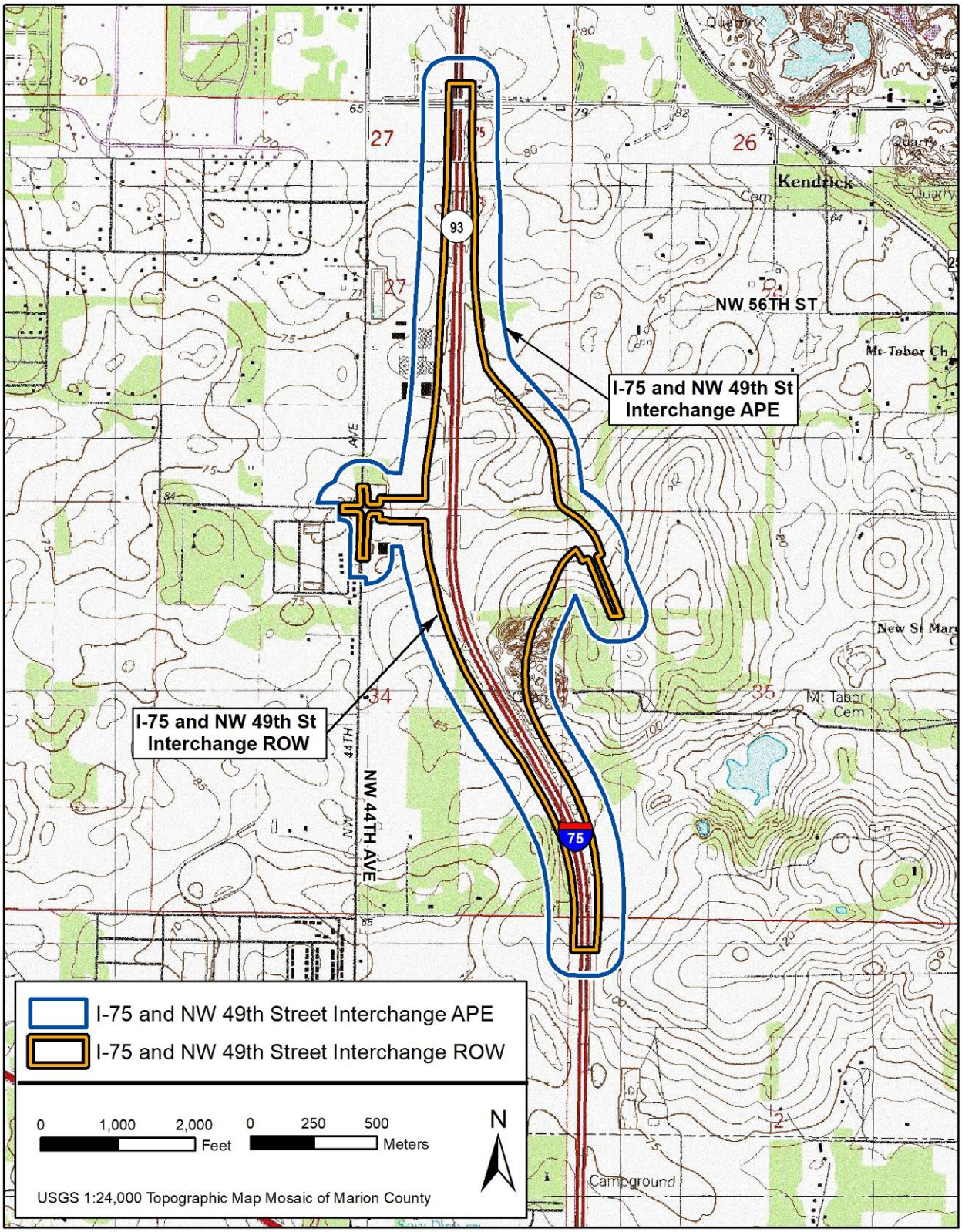

Figure 2. I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE, Marion County, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The project area is an approximately 2.25-mile long corridor located in central Marion County, Florida, within Sections 22, 26, 27, 34, and 35 of Township 14 South, Range 21 East, and Sections 2 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 21 East. Beginning approximately one mile north of NW Blitchton Road, the project corridor follows I-75 northward, terminating approximately 555 feet north of NW 63rd Street. At about the midway point of the corridor, the project area expands approximately 1,700 feet west and 2,000 feet east of the I-75 corridor between NW 49th Street and NW 35th Street. The I-75 corridor runs through the center of the project area with large distribution facilities and associated buildings located in the northwest, southwest, and southeast portions of the APE. The west-central portion of the APE is centered on the intersection of NW 49th Street and NW 44th Avenue. To the east, the APE is characterized by agricultural fields and large mine pits. Geologically, the APE is a part of the larger Ocala Uplift physiographic district (Brooks 1981). Soils within the APE are primarily well-drained Arredondo and Hague sands with smaller amounts of somewhat poorly-drained Sparr fine sand and poorly-drained Blichton sand. Borrow and mine pits associated with mining activities extend from the I-75 corridor to the eastern APE boundary near NW 35th Street (**Figure 3**).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 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 during the past 4,000 years.

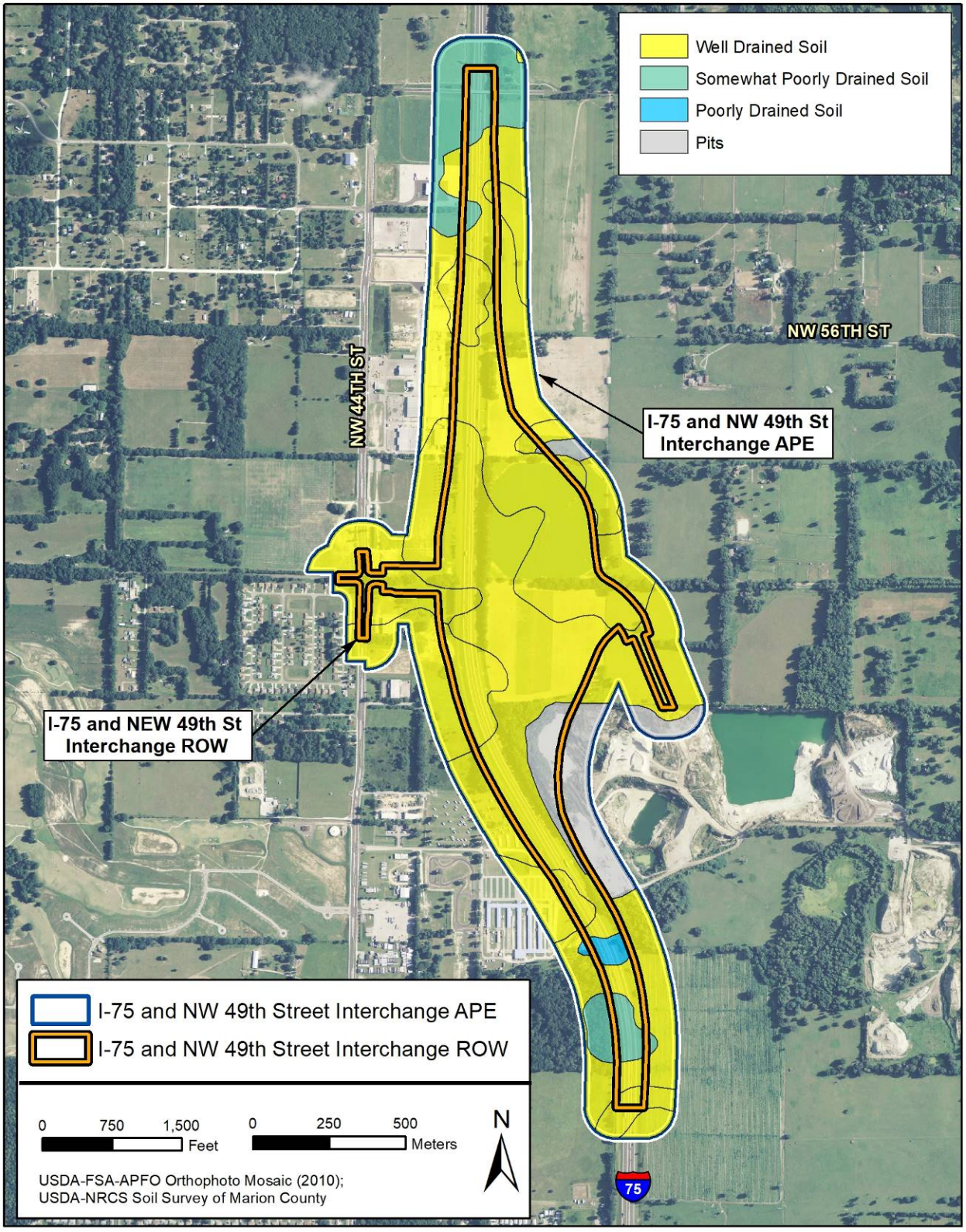

Figure 3. Soil drainage within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

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. These periods, along with their regional sub periods, are presented in **Table 1**. While each period is briefly discussed below, readers are referred to Milanich (1994) for a more comprehensive treatment of the prehistory of Florida.

Table 1. Precolumbian Culture History of Central Florida.

Name	Time Period
Paleoindian Period	10,000+–8000 BC
Archaic Period	8000–500 BC
Early	8000–5000 BC
Middle	5000–3000 BC
Late	3000–500 BC
Preceramic	3000–2000 BC
Orange	2000–500 BC
Woodland Period	500 BC–AD 750
St. Johns I	500 BC–AD 100
St. Johns Ia	AD 100–500
St. Johns Ib	AD 500–750
Mississippian Period	AD 750–1565
St. Johns IIa	AD 750–1050
St. Johns IIb	AD 1050–1513
St. Johns IIc	AD 1513–1565

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 (Clausen et al. 1979; Cockrell and Murphy 1978; 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 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. 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). 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.

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 more common. The Archaic period is typically divided into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods by archaeologists, as shown in **Table 1**.

Within the Central Lakes District, evidence of the earliest occupations usually consists of lithic scatters containing chert debitage and occasionally projectile points. 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). As life became more settled during the archaic period, an array of site types evolved that included residential bases, short-term settlements, specialized procurement camps, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75-85). Collectively, these comprised the regional settlement-subsistence system.

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 plant 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 who made Orange pottery 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.

During the late Transitional period, more and more sand was added to the clay used to make pottery as a tempering agent. This technique eventually 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 and was produced 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.

St. Johns Tradition (500 BC–AD 1565)

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). The current project area is located in this

northern region and may be culturally associated with the St. Johns heartland. 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).

St. Johns I

The St. Johns I period is divided into three sub periods (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 sub periods (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 tradition 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 Cult 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 frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994).

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.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

European Exploration and Settlement

The following historic context presents an overview of the history of Marion County, Florida. Until the seventeenth century, Europeans made only cursory explorations of present-day Marion County. However, these explorations significantly impacted the Potano people who lived in the area; the Spanish pillaged native villages and introduced devastating European diseases. The general route of the Spanish expedition under Pánfilo de Narváez (1528) passed through central Florida, although it is unknown if the expedition passed through Marion County. The Hernando de Soto expedition marched through the region in 1539. An archaeological study in 2010 determined that a site (8MR03538) near Orange Lake was a camp site of de Soto's expedition. Though Spain had claimed Florida, which then included much of the southeastern United States, they did not make a notable foothold until 1565 when Pedro Menéndez de Avilés founded St. Augustine (White 2010).

From this base, the Spanish sponsored a mission system across northern and central Florida. Missions extended into the present-day Gainesville/Ocala area, serving some 1,200 natives. One of the missions, *San Buenaventura de Potano*, was established no later than 1607 and existed until approximately 1616, located at the same site of de Soto's 1539 camp (White 2010). Other Marion County missions were located along the Ocklawaha River in the eastern part of the county and near the Withlacoochee River in the western reaches of the county. These missions, along with many others in Florida, fell victim to rampant disease and frontier warfare. When the British acquired Florida via a treaty with Spain in 1763, the Spanish mission system had collapsed, and the native population across Florida had experienced rapid decline. In their place arrived Creek Native Americans and members of other native groups from present-day Alabama and other neighboring states. By the end of the seventeenth century, they had well-established settlements in the state and were collectively known as the Seminole (Milanich and Hudson 1993).

The Seminole people prospered in Florida, raising cattle and growing their traditional crops of corn, beans, squash, and tobacco. The British set up several trading posts in Florida where Seminoles traded deerskins, wild cattle, and furs for guns, iron tools, cloth, and other goods (Fairbanks 1973). During the period when Great Britain ruled Florida (1763–1784), present-day Marion County was part of the province known as East Florida, which consisted of the peninsula westward to the Apalachicola River (Fabel 1996:134-135).

Famed botanist William Bartram twice explored the Lake George area. He was concerned with documenting the flora and fauna of the vicinity for scientific purposes and also to encourage settlement. On his 1766 visit, he toured both Silver Glen and Salt Springs, now within the Ocala National Forest in eastern Marion County. Bartram's discoveries prompted another botanist, a Frenchman named Andre Michaux, to inspect Lake George in 1788. Bartram himself would return for another round of explorations in 1773 (Ott and Chazal 1974). British tenure brought increased development of the interior of Florida in the form of plantations along the St. Johns River and remote frontier trading posts (Schafer 2010).

Conflicts with the Seminole and US Acquisition of Florida

Great Britain ceded East Florida (including today's Marion County) to Spain at the end of the Revolutionary War, beginning a second period of Spanish rule. During this Second Spanish Period (1784–1821), the Spanish developed plantations along the lines of the British model, yet their hold over East Florida remained weak, the Seminole were especially prominent in many geographic areas in this region. Among their ranks were runaway slaves from the southern United States who possessed valuable agricultural knowledge and could speak native languages and English. The problem of runaways within the Seminole nation fueled tensions between Americans in the southern United States and the Spanish in East Florida (Gannon 1996).

In the early 1810s, an American force attempted to incite a rebellion against Spanish rule in the region. Recent literature has dubbed the resultant conflict the Patriot War (Cusick 2003). In the course of this conflict, Buckner Harris and "patriots" from Georgia founded Fort Mitchell, the first settlement of US citizens within Marion County, near Lake Bryant in 1814. When the Seminole killed Harris five months later, most of the settlers straggled back to Georgia (Gannon 1996; Ott and Chazal 1974).

Half a decade after the Patriot War, another conflict with the Seminole erupted. Consistent border conflicts between southern frontiersmen and natives in Florida, as well as the attempts of British traders to side with the Seminole, influenced the United States to send General Andrew Jackson against the Seminole and their black allies. Confined primarily to northern and western Florida, the First Seminole War (1817–1818) pushed the Seminole southward into the peninsula. Jackson's invasion also successfully pressured Spain to transfer all of Florida to the United States. The Adams-Onis Treaty, signed in 1819 and ratified in 1821, transferred East Florida and West Florida to the United States, which combined them into one territory (Carter 1956:8-11; Tebeau 1971).

Modern Marion County was the backdrop for important events in the ongoing conflict between the US government, white settlers, and the Seminole in the 1820s and 1830s. The American government induced the Seminole to sign the Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823), which restricted all Native Americans in Florida to a reservation in the central part of the state. Marion County was within the northern limits of this reservation that stretched southward to present-day Okeechobee County. Fort King, the headquarters of the Indian agency in Florida, was established near modern Ocala in 1827. The Treaty of Payne's Landing (1832), agreeing under

dubious terms to the wholesale removal of the Seminole from Florida, was signed in modern Marion County, 9 miles north of the present-day town of Eureka. Around Christmas 1835, Seminole war leader Osceola attacked Fort King, killing Indian agent Wiley Thompson. Together with an ambush of US troops in Sumter County and a full-blown attack on the plantations along the eastern coast of Florida, the assassination of Thompson at Fort King marked the start of the Second Seminole War (1835–1842) (Mahon 1985).

As the war progressed, the military erected a string of small forts across northern and central Florida. In Marion County, Fort MacKay, Fort Wheelock, Fort Russell, and Fort Hook were built to protect Army supply routes. Fort Drane was a larger installation constructed on the plantation of US General Duncan Clinch in northwestern Marion County. This fortification was a busy hub of military activity, housing commanding generals, Indian refugees, and fatigued troops. In 1836, the Seminoles destroyed Fort King. The government rebuilt it in 1837 when General Zachary Taylor made the site his headquarters (Ott and Chazal 1974). By the close of the Second Seminole War in 1842, the government had shipped several hundred Seminoles to the western territories at a cost of $40 million and the lives of 1,500 American troops. Casualties among the Seminoles and white settlers are unknown. The Seminoles who were permitted to remain in Florida retreated further southward into the peninsula (Mahon 1985).

Antebellum White Settlement and the Civil War

With the Seminole gone from the region, settlement proceeded apace with many of the new arrivals coming from northern Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia. At least 300 men started homesteads in the vicinity of Fort King between 1842 and 1860 (Ott and Chazal 1974:41). By the mid-1840s, these settlers were interested in creating a county of their own. Named after South Carolina Revolutionary War hero General Francis Marion, Marion County was formed from portions of Alachua, Hillsborough, and Mosquito Counties on March 14, 1844 (Carter 1962:994-995; State of Florida 1945:5, 8). At its inception, Marion County was nearly double its present size and included modern-day Lake and Sumter Counties. Originally, Fort King was designated the county seat, but in 1846, Marion County commissioners designated a new site named Ocala. The name was derived from a former native community called Ocali (also spelled as Ocale), which de Soto had visited during his sixteenth-century trek through Florida (Morris 1995:157; Ott and Chazal 1974:41-45).

Settlers continued to pour into the region into the 1850s. In 1850, Marion County boasted a population of 3,338 and ranked ninth out of 28 counties in Florida in terms of population (Dietrich 1978:15). Many of the newcomers laid out plantations, the largest of which measured 3,000 acres. Fueled by slave labor, large plantations and smaller farms grew crops as varied as cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, rice, indigo, and cassava. Cattle raising also became an important economic feature. On the eve of the Civil War, Marion County ranked second in the state for the value of its farms. The population had more than doubled to 8,600 by 1860. Slaves accounted for 60 percent of this figure (Ott and Chazal 1974:59-65).

While the fields of battle were far from Marion County, the impact of the Civil War (1861–1865) was nevertheless sharply felt. Fearing a possible mutiny by the slaves in the region, the county

purchased a massive supply of gunpowder and percussion cups in 1862. The first Confederate company of Ocala men left for the front in July 1862, leaving wives and younger family members in charge of farms and plantations. Deprived of basic necessities as a result of war conditions and the blockade of Florida's coast, life on the homefront was difficult. Though there was no full-blown invasion, the possibility of Union raids was unsettling for Confederate sympathizers (Ott and Chazal 1974).

The sole invasion of Marion County by Federal troops occurred in the waning moments of the war in 1865, when a small detachment of northern black troops made a surprise attack on the Marshall plantation near Ocala. They set the plantation houses on fire, destroyed the sugar refining machinery, and captured slaves. The Home Guard arrived from Ocala as the invaders were leaving, and in the ensuing skirmish, four local men were fatally wounded (Ott and Chazal 1974). With the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox Court House in Virginia, the Civil War ended, and Marion County residents began to assess the financial and social ruin. The residents embarked on the task of resuming activities disrupted by the conflict. Gradually, schools reopened, businesses restarted, and mail and stage services reinstituted.

Late Nineteenth Century

Marion County's population swelled as the postwar economy expanded. The population grew from 8,600 residents in 1860 to 13,000 in 1880, making Marion one of Florida's top 10 most populated counties (Dietrich 1978:16-18). Two important events occurred between 1870 and 1880 that helped spur growth. The first was so-called "orange fever," as orange growing became an important agricultural pursuit for farmers and ousted cotton and sugar as the primary crop. Newcomers flocked to the county to lay out orange groves and new communities (Ott and Chazal 1974).

Then came the railroads. In 1881, the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company, which operated a rail line from Fernandina to Cedar Key, built a line from Waldo into Ocala. By the following year, the Tropical Florida Railroad Company extended this further southward to Wildwood. Also in 1881, the Florida Southern Railway established a line between Gainesville and Palatka, extending its tracks to Ocala soon after. By the end of the century, this line was absorbed by the Henry Plant system and sold to the Atlantic Coast Line. The railroads took farm products to northern and western markets and imported new settlers and tourists. Stations flowered into bona fide communities duirng the decades. Citra, Silver Springs, McIntosh, and Reddick were among them. Because of the growth and development during the 1880s, Marion County was the fourth wealthiest county in the state (Ott and Chazal 1974:110-111,118-123; Turner 2003:123).

Phosphate mining became an important economic engine for Marion County in the late nineteenth century. In 1889, Albertus Vogt discovered phosphate in Marion County when sinking a well at his house near Dunnellon. Subsequent discoveries in Florida spurred a phosphate rush that propelled the state to the forefront in phosphate mining. Hard rock, land pebble, river pebble, and soft rock constitute Florida's four varieties of phosphate deposits.

Hard rock phosphate dominated Marion County's deposits, with the first shipment made in the same year of Vogt's discovery. Money and investors flooded Marion County, establishing dozens of mining outfits in the region (Blakey 1973; Millar 1892; Ott and Chazal 1974:148-151).

With phosphate and orange cultivation, Marion County continued to grow, reaching 20,796 residents in 1890 when it ranked third in the state for population (Dietrich 1978:19). Charles Norton, a Florida promoter, wrote in 1892 that Marion County was one of the best orange-producing counties of Florida. "The gently swelling hills clothed with open woods, and often carpeted with green grass," he wrote, "suggest, even in midwinter, some of the most beautiful parts of the North" (Norton 1892:60). The blue waters of Silver Springs, the most popular attraction in Marion County, were unique to Florida. Between 1890 and 1900, an additional 3,600 people moved to Marion County, and 10 years later, 26,914 people called the county home. However, other counties soon outpaced Marion in growth as more and more northerners learned of the benefits of Florida's climate and lifestyle. The county actually lost people in 1920, dropping to 23,968, but remained in the state's top 10 most populous counties (Dietrich 1978:20-22).

Twentieth Century Marion County

Shortly after the turn of the century, Marion County's board of County Commissioners boasted that agriculture was the county's main industry, worth $2.5 million in 1908. Because of two devastating freezes in 1894/1895 that wiped out much of north Florida's citrus crop, vegetables grown for northern markets came to dominate much of the county's agricultural pursuits. Farmers grew a wide variety of produce, including strawberries, figs, peaches, oranges, watermelons, lettuce, onions, and peppers, as well as an assortment of other fruit and vegetables. Additionally, farmers raised cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and poultry. Because of the agricultural wealth, several canning factories operated in the county. Phosphate, lime, and fullers earth were the primary minerals mined. Finally, turpentine, rosin, baskets, crates, carriers, cigars, spokes, and rims were all manufactured in Marion County. Still, there was an abundance of available land. In the eastern reach of the county, for example, lay a vast wilderness. Valued as a national resource, this area was designated as the Ocala National Forest in 1908 (Board of County Commissioners of Marion County ca. 1909; Ott and Chazal 1974:154, 161-163).

During the next two decades, Marion County witnessed swings from prosperity to decline. One important crop that saw a revival was the orange, with farmers planting acres of new groves. Additionally, Marion County would be caught up in the hype of the Florida land boom with dreams of new cities springing forth from the lands around Lake Weir and the blossoming of Marion's other communities in the 1920s. The boom even propelled the county out its population slump, with 29,578 living in the county by 1930. However, as with much of the boom, these dreams came to naught with the land bust and subsequent Great Depression of the 1930s. Further compounding the problem, the Mediterranean fruit fly infested Florida's orange groves. By 1940, only 31,243 resided in Marion, a comparatively paltry growth of 1,665 people (Dietrich 1978:23-24; Ott and Chazal 1974: 186-191).

In the years following World War II, Marion County, like the rest of Florida, grew and prospered. With the introduction of frozen orange juice and other citrus products, the county's citrus industry pulled itself out the fruit fly slump and again prospered. The timber industry flourished with the increasing demand for pulpwood. Cattle ranchers benefited from the improvement of pasturage, the elimination of diseases, and the introduction of new stock lines. By the 1960s, more than 80 thoroughbred farms had been established in Marion County, pushing the region to the forefront in Florida's horse breeding industry. Tourists and new settlers began visiting the area, especially after I-75 was constructed in the 1960s (Ott and Chazal 1974:208-225).

Marion County's population reflects this growth and prosperity. In 1950, Marion County grew to 38,187. Ten years later, this number increased to 51,616, and by 1970, 69,030 people resided in the county (Dietrich 1978:25-27). Marion broke the 100,000 mark, growing to 122,488 in 1980, and the county continued to expand, reaching 194,835 a decade later. By 2000, 258,916 people called Marion County home (US Census Bureau 2001).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from October 2018 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF review indicates that three previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the current project area (**Table 2**). FMSF Survey No. 19014 was conducted along the southeast side of the APE, east of the I-75 right-of-way. FMSF Survey Nos. 21991 and 25069 were conducted west of I-75 along NW 44th Avenue. No previous shovel testing has been conducted within the APE.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
19014	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Commerce Park Parcel, Marion County, Florida	2012	SEARCH
21991	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey: Sabal Trail Phase I Addendum Report	2015	Cardno
25069	FCC/Trileaf Corporation Project #634778, Palm Lake North -c- Fuze #5067498, 160-Foot Tall Monopole Telecommunications Tower, 4121 NW 44th Avenue, Ocala, Marion County, Florida	2018	Trileaf Corporation

The FMSF review also indicates that one historic structure has been recorded within the project APE (**Table 3; Figure 4**).

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE.

Historic Structures				
FMSF No.	**Address**	**Year Built**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**SHPO Evaluation**
8MR01660	60th Avenue NW	Unknown	Not Evaluated by Recorder	Not Evaluated by SHPO

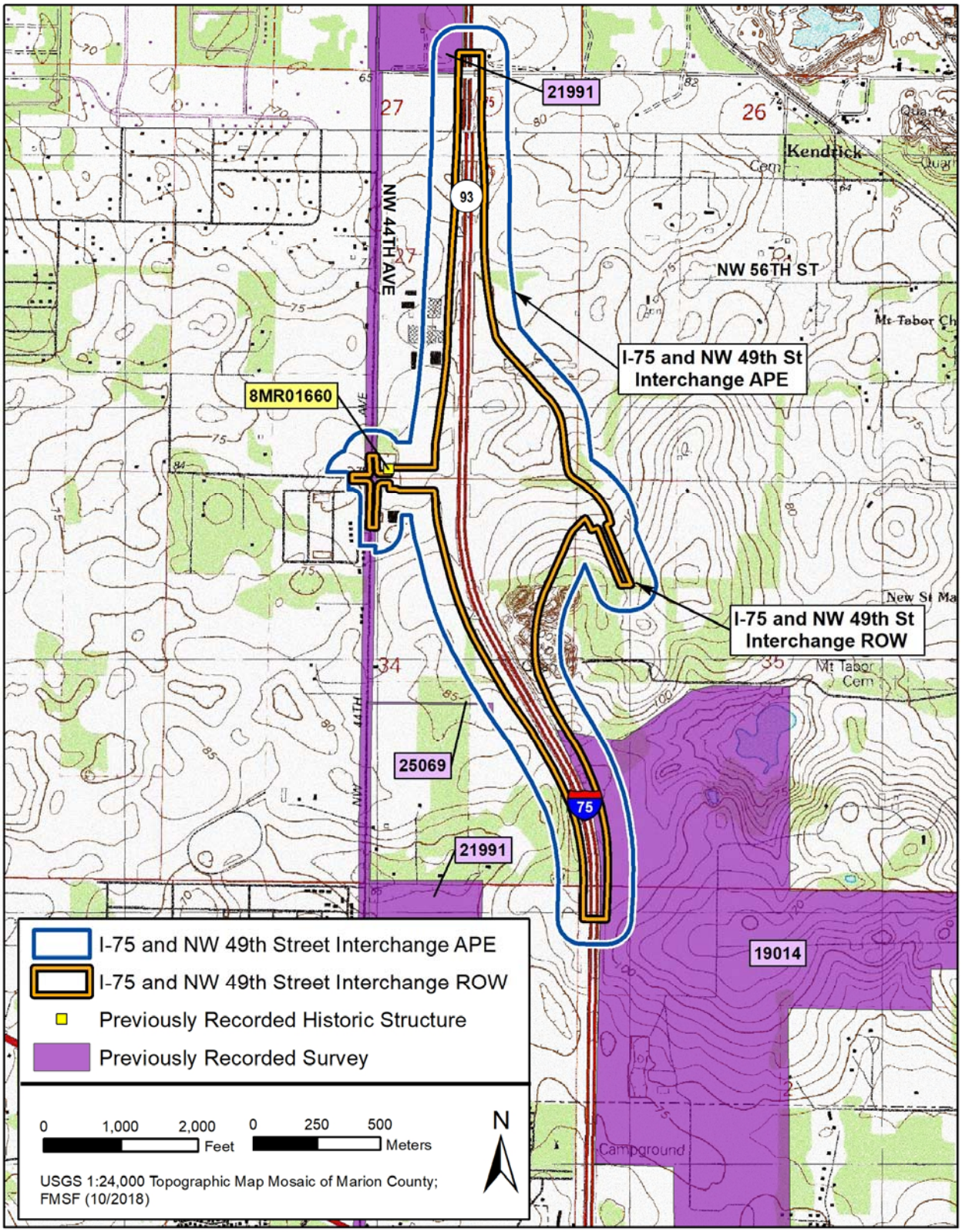

Figure 4. Previously recorded resources and surveys in the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE, Marion County, Florida.

Resource 8MR01660 (Tenant House) is recorded as a hall and parlor tenant house with gable roof and shed porch. The structure was recorded in 1987 during a county-wide historic structure inventory (FMSF Survey No. 1371). **Figure 4** shows the structure's location as depicted by the FMSF geographic information system (GIS) data. This structure has not been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for eligibility in the NRHP.

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 I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange 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. These maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and other features. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Townships 14 and 15 South, Range 21 East created in the 1840s are combined as **Figure 5** (GLO 1844a, 1844b). These maps show no apparent development within the APE, though some signs of settlement are visible near the project area. Most specifically, two roads are illustrated southwest of the APE. One, labeled "Call's Trail," likely references Richard Keith Call, a general during the Seminole Wars and territorial governor of Florida; the other, "Road to Charley Emathla's Town," is named for a Seminole leader who agreed to sell land to the United States and was later killed by Osceola (Knetsch 2003:69, 70-71).

Marion County had played an important role in the Seminole Wars, particularly with the construction of Fort King in the 1820s, and the City of Ocala grew out of these early military endeavors (Ott and Chazal 1974). A map of the county from 1890 reflects this development, as major lines of transportation connect Ocala with the surrounding areas (Norton 1890). This includes the Florida Southern Railroad, which reached Ocala in the early 1880s; this line is illustrated traveling south from Alachua County with a stop at Kendrick and would have passed east of the project area (Turner 2003:123; Norton, 1890). Topographic maps from 1895 confirms this assessment; **Figure 6** illustrates Kendrick and the Florida Southern Railway just east of the APE (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1895a, 1895b). These maps also show a northwest-southeast road crossing through the southern portion of the project area, as well as a shorter northeast-southwest road extending from the first road through the APE. Additionally, a structure is illustrated in the northern section of the project area.

The trend of Ocala serving as a hub for transportation lines continued into the early twentieth century as new state highways were built. A 1917 map created by the Florida State Road Department (FSRD) illustrates highways and other roads traveling in every direction from Ocala (FSRD 1917). By 1926, State Road (SR) 2 traveled north-south through the city, while SR 16 and SR 31 also connected Ocala to other parts of the county. The Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line (which took over the Florida Southern) pass through the area as well (Turner 2008:127-8). The 1939 map shows that SR 2 had also been designated as US 441 (FSRD 1939).

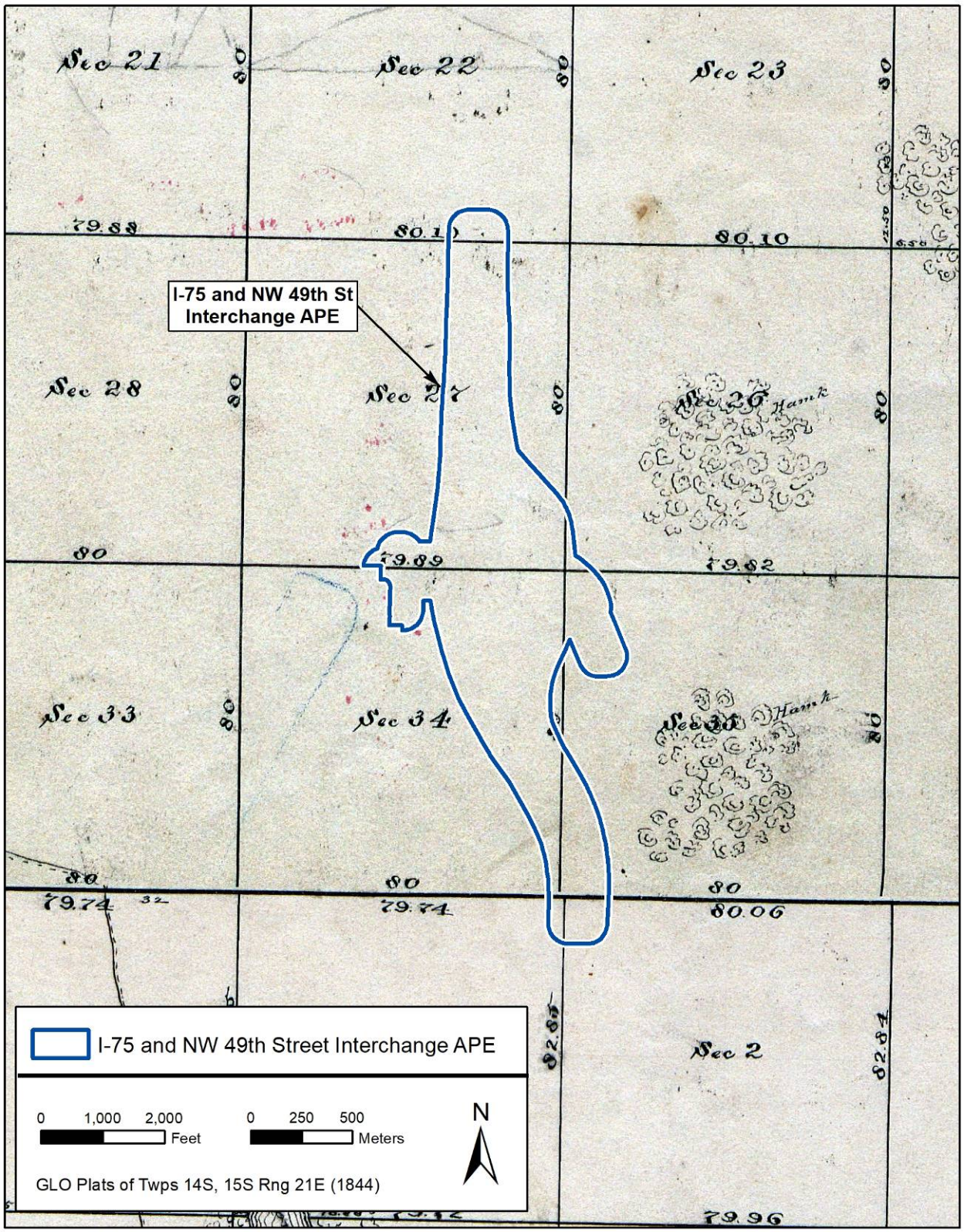

Figure 5. 1844 GLO maps of Townships 14 and 15 South, Range 21 East.

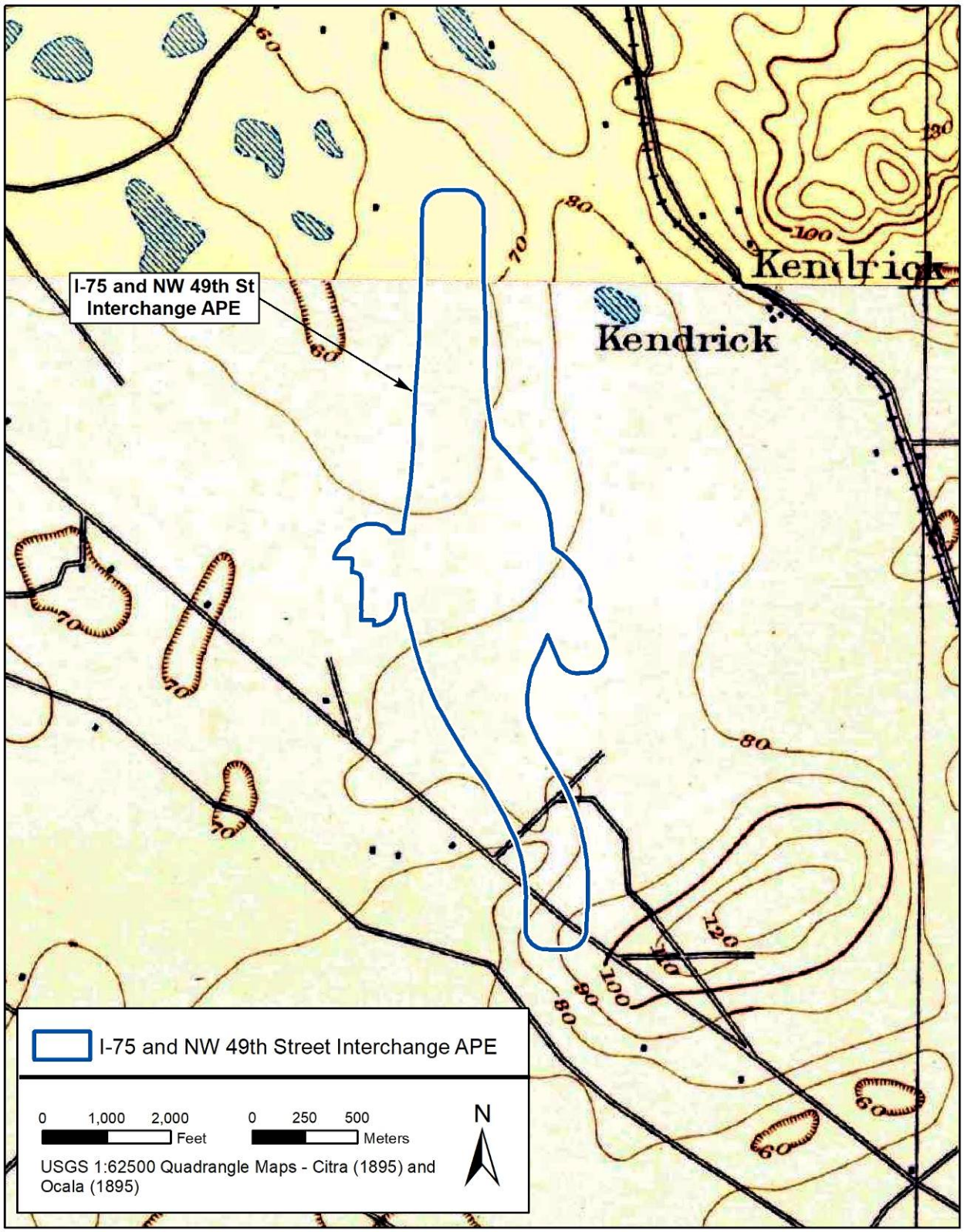

Figure 6. 1895 USGS topographic maps of Citra and Ocala, Florida.

Aerial photographs taken in 1940 show that the project area was largely covered by agricultural land (**Figure 7**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1940). Much of the land appears to be cleared and in use for various farming activities. No major lines of transportation pass through the APE, though smaller, local roads are evident throughout, including through the far northern and western ends of the project area. The most apparent structures are in the eastern arm of the APE, and though others are likely present, they are difficult to discern. However, topographic maps from the late 1960s and early 1970s do illustrate these structures more clearly; by this point, three structures appear within the project area: one within the western arm of the APE and two others in the northern portions (**Figure 8**) (USGS 1969, 1970). Additionally, I-75 is now shown passing north-south through the project area. Outside of the interstate, the north-south road (here labeled NW 44th Avenue) crossing through the western arm of the APE and the east-west road passing through the northern section of the project area that is evident on the aerial photographs are also illustrated on these topographic maps. A quarry is shown within the southern section of the APE, and much of the land within the project area is shown as cleared.

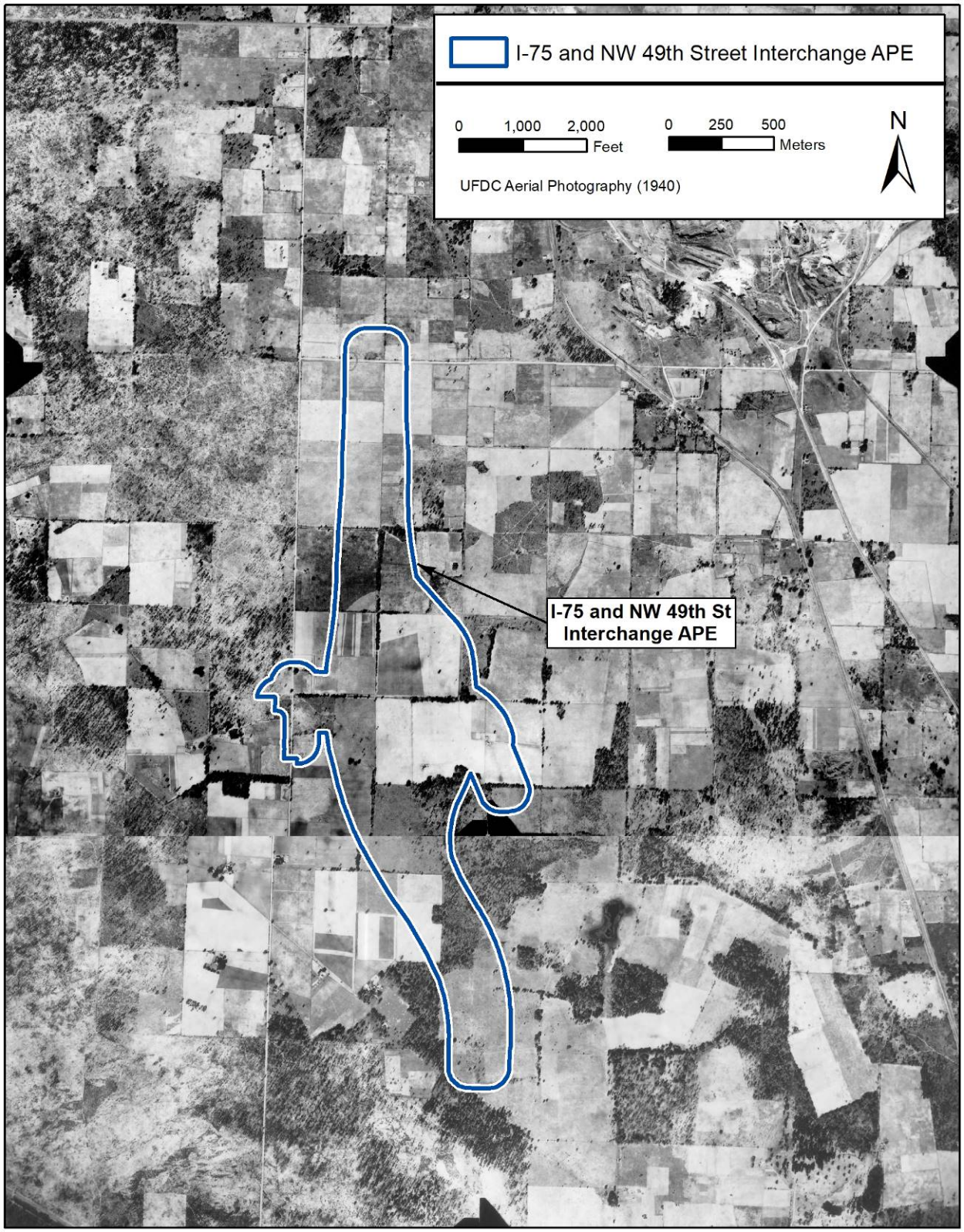

Figure 7. 1940 USDA aerial photographs of Marion County, Florida.

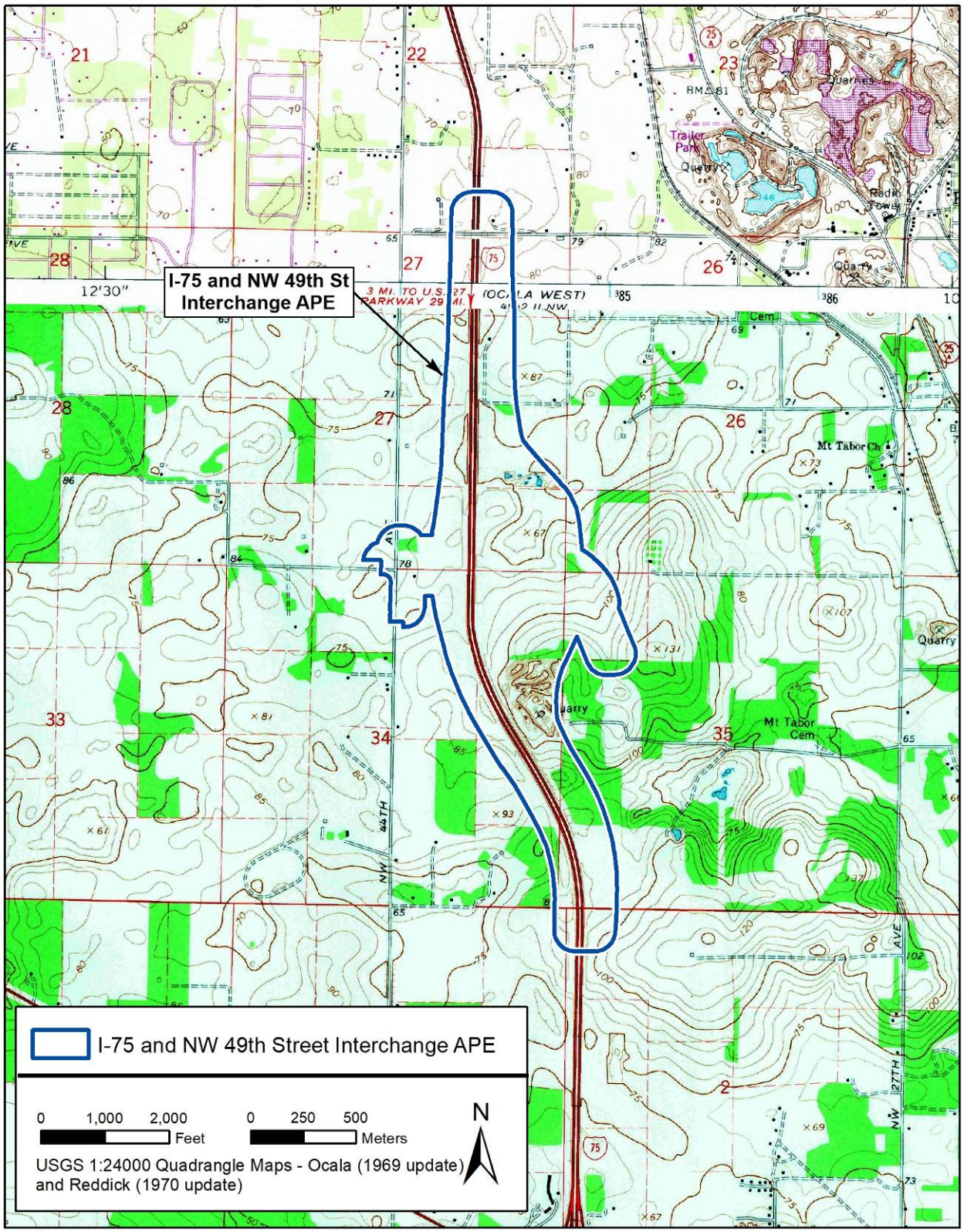

Figure 8. USGS topographic maps of Ocala and Reddick, Florida. Sources: USGS 1969, 1970.

RESEARCH DESIGN

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.

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 (NPS), 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 historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Prior to fieldwork, an examination of environmental variables was undertaken to determine the potential for cultural resources in the project APE. This examination considered demonstrated correlates to human habitation, including relatively well-drained soils, access to wetlands and marine resources, and relative topographic relief. In addition, a review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs, as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, was undertaken to determine the degree of past human activity. Based on this research, the project area was found to have good soil drainage and offered adequate relief from lower wet areas; however, viable freshwater sources are limited. A few small ponds are located in the northeast quadrant of the APE, but their absence on historic maps and aerials suggest that they are man-made. Further, while prehistoric sites have been identified south of the project APE's eastern extension, they are more than 700 meters away and are clustered around a fairly sizable freshwater pond. Based on these observations and given the high level of land alteration form quarrying and agriculture, the APE is considered to have generally a low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. In terms of historic archaeological sites and historic architectural resources, the presence of a previously recorded historic building (8MR01660) and a mid-twentieth-century road (NW 44th Avenue) indicates an elevated potential for historic sites and standing structures. However, due to the level of disturbance and the relatively small area of the APE that is adjacent to the mid-twentieth-century road, the APE was judged to have a moderate to low potential for historic sites and buildings.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. As the project area was determined to generally have low archaeological potential, most shovel tests were excavated at 100-meter intervals within

the right-of-way. 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 on 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.

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 1974. 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 evaluated to assess their significance and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Laboratory Methods

No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and no laboratory analysis was required.

Curation

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.

Certified Local Government Consultation

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

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 or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No subsurface testing was conducted in the existing I-75 right-of-way due to a high level of disturbances in that portion of the APE. In lieu of subsurface testing, a pedestrian survey of the I-75 right-of-way was conducted. Overall, the existing I-75 right-of-way has been heavily modified by an extensive network of underground utilities, ditches, and concrete drainage channels (**Figure 9**). Additionally, the survey area within the mine property (southeast quadrant of the APE) has been excavated and redeposited extensively by ongoing mining activities. A pedestrian survey of the mine property revealed the area to be deeply disturbed with pits as deep as 10 meters and berms approximately 7 meters high extending from the eastern right-of-way boundary to the I-75 corridor. This mining activity has left no part of the property untouched (**Figure 10**). A total of 63 shovel tests were excavated within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange right-of-way (see **Figure 9**). Fifteen shovel tests were excavated on the west side of the APE, and 48 shovel tests were excavated on the east side of the APE. Marked field maps are included in **Appendix A**.

Shovel tests near the NW 49th Street and NW 44th Avenue intersection were excavated at 50-meter intervals due to the close proximity of a previously recorded historic structure (8MR01660; now destroyed, discussed below) (see **Figure 9**). No evidence of the structure or historic occupation of the area was found. Shovel tests in the area revealed the soils to have two strata: Stratum I, grayish-brown sand to a depth of 20 cmbs (8 inches); Stratum II, yellowish-brown sand to 100 cmbs (39 inches). Limestone rubble was found in both strata, and some shovel tests were terminated prior to reaching 100 cmbs due to impassable limestone.

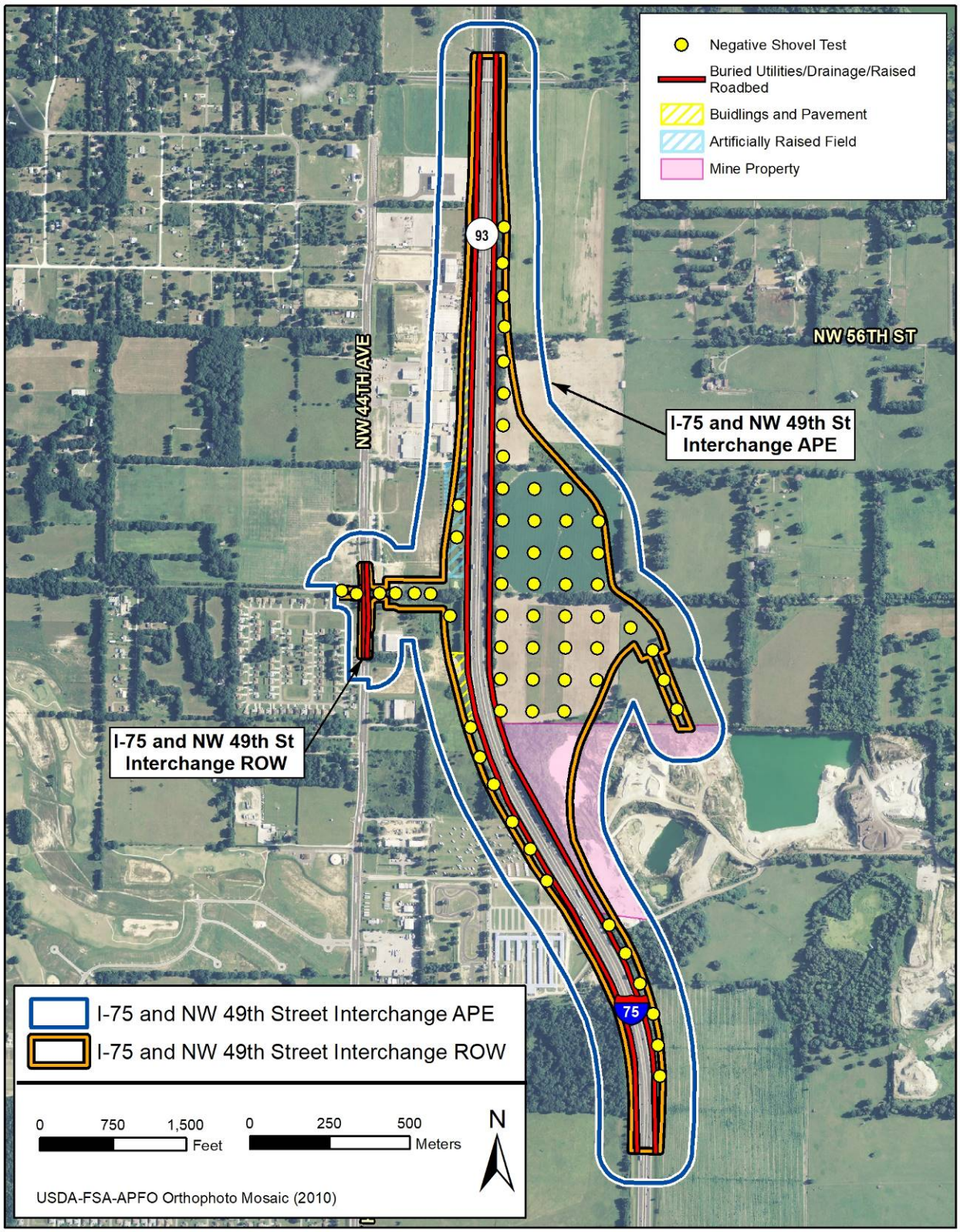

Figure 9. Results of the archaeological survey in the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE.

Figure 10. Overview of current conditions in the I-75 corridor and mining area. Top: overview of the I-75 corridor. Bottom: overview of mine area, view north from area south of mine (left) and view north of level ground from inside mine property (right).

West of I-75, shovel tests were dug at 100-meter intervals. Two shovel tests were excavated in an artificially raised field. Sediments here were grayish and yellowish-brown sand mixed with limestone rubble and clay. Other shovel tests along the west side of the right-of-way to the south also revealed the same profile. Many of the shovel tests on the west side of the highway were terminated prior to 100 cmbs due to dense concentrations of impassable limestone rubble (**Figure 11**).

East of I-75, shovel tests were dug at 100-meter intervals within active agricultural fields. Shovel test profiles in this area consisted of three strata: Stratum I, very dark grayish-brown sand to a depth of 20 cmbs (8 inches); Stratum II, dark yellowish-brown sand to 60 cmbs (24 inches); and Stratum III, dark yellowish-brown sandy clay to 100 cmbs (39 inches) (see **Figure 11**).

Shovel tests to the south of the mine property were excavated in a narrow area between the disturbed existing I-75 right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way boundary. These excavations revealed two strata: Stratum I, grayish-brown sand to a depth of 5 cmbs (2 inches); and Stratum II, yellowish-brown clay to 20 cmbs (8 inches). These shovel tests were terminated prior to reaching 100 cmbs due to impassable compact clay.

Figure 11. Representative photographs of the archaeological survey. Top: overview of project area west of I-75 corridor, view north of area east of 8MR01660 (left) and view south of NW 44th Avenue. Bottom: typical shovel test profiles in agricultural fields (left) and west and southeast of I-75 corridor (right).

No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were identified during the survey of the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange right-of-way. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one newly recorded resource within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE: 4055 NW 63rd Street (8MR04310) (**Figure 12**). The historic resource was evaluated to determine its significance and potential for listing in the NRHP. Resource 8MR04310 lacks the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and is recommended ineligible. No existing or potential NRHP districts were identified. An FMSF form was completed for the resource and is provided in **Appendix B**. A survey log sheet is included in **Appendix C**.

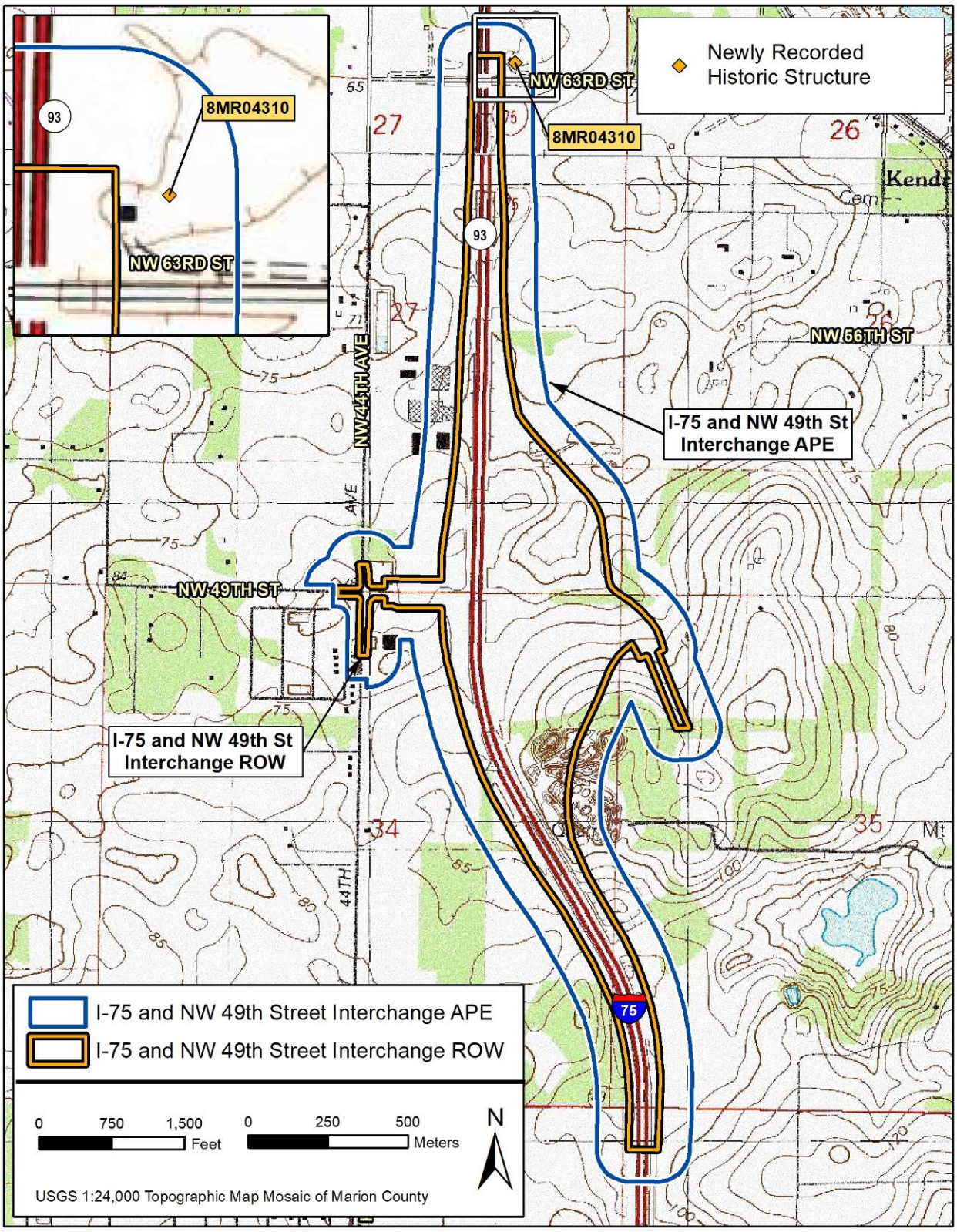

Figure 12. Historic resources recorded within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE.

Additionally, a review of FMSF data indicated that one previously recorded structure (8MR01660) was located within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE; however, the architectural field survey confirmed that this building is no longer present within the current APE. Background research indicates the dwelling had been demolished by 1991, as shown on 1991 *Ocala West, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. A letter to the FMSF indicating the demolished or removed status of this resource is provided in **Appendix D**.

NRHP EVALUATION

4055 NW 63rd Street, 8MR04310

Figure 13. Resource 8MR04310, facing northeast.

Resource 8MR04310 is a newly recorded building located at 4055 NW 63rd Street in Section 22 of Township 14 South, Range 21 East, as shown on the 1991 *Ocala West, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 12**). The ca. 1967 building (**Figure 13**) is situated near the western boundary of a rectangular-shaped parcel that fronts NW 63rd Street. Resource 8MR04310 is a one-story, rectangular-plan multi-Mobile Home dwelling set concrete block piers and enclosed with vinyl skirting and lattice. The composite structure consists of two mobile homes connected to each other. A ca. 1991 mobile home is attached to the north facade of the ca. 1967 mobile home. A second addition, potentially another mobile home, is attached to the north facade of the ca. 1991 mobile home and includes an enclosed porch on the north facade of said addition. The mobile homes generally feature flat roofs clad in rolled aluminum, but they have been partially joined or encased with a metal gabled roof over both structures. The exterior fabric is vinyl siding. The windows are not arranged in a particular pattern, but include metal awning windows and one-over-one single-hung metal-sash windows, independent and paired. A one-story enclosed screen porch is attached to the north facade. The porch is covered by a shed roof clad in sheet metal. The main entry is sheltered beneath the screen porch and is accessed on the north facade.

Resource 8MR04310 is a vernacular Mobile Home style building that is indicative of a prevalent approach to residential design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the building 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. Also, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. Resource 8MR04310 is a modest example of a Mobile Home and does not possess high artistic value and includes non-historic building materials. Finally, the building 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 8MR04310 lacks the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of the I-75 at NW 49th Street from the end of NW 49th Street to the end of NW 35th Street PD&E in Marion County, Florida. FDOT, District 5, is proposing to construct a new interchange and new roads leading to the interchange with the extension of NW 49th Street and NW 35th Street.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 63 shovel tests within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange right-of-way. No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were identified, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one newly recorded resource within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE: 4055 NW 63rd Street (8MR04310). Resource 8MR04310 lacks the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and is recommended ineligible. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. Additionally, a review of FMSF data indicated that one previously recorded structure (8MR01660) was located within the I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE; however, the architectural field survey confirmed that this building is no longer present within the current APE. Background research indicates the dwelling had been demolished by 1991, as shown on 1991 *Ocala West, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed I-75 at NW 49th Street interchange project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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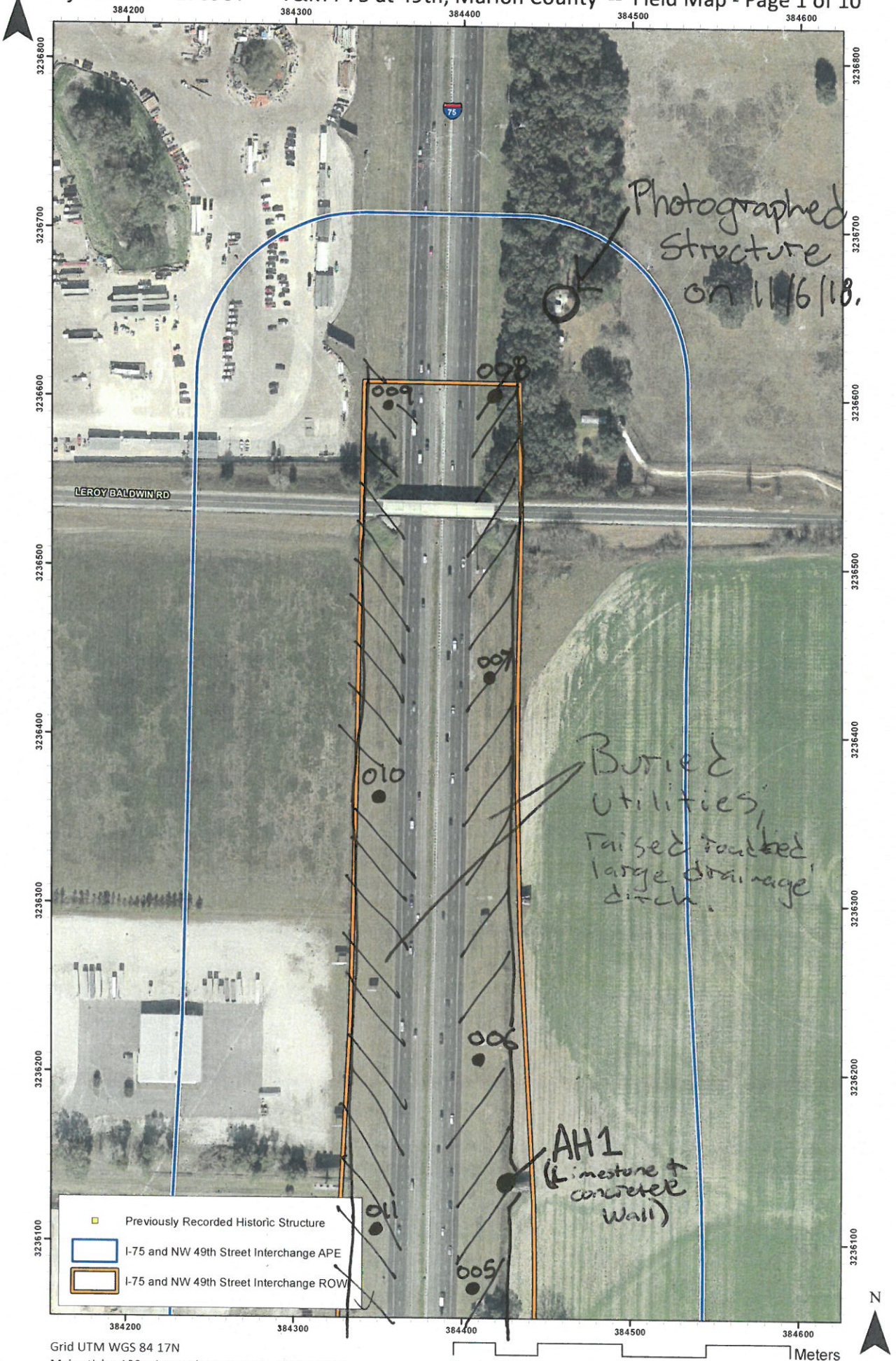
APPENDIX A.

MARKED FIELD MAPS

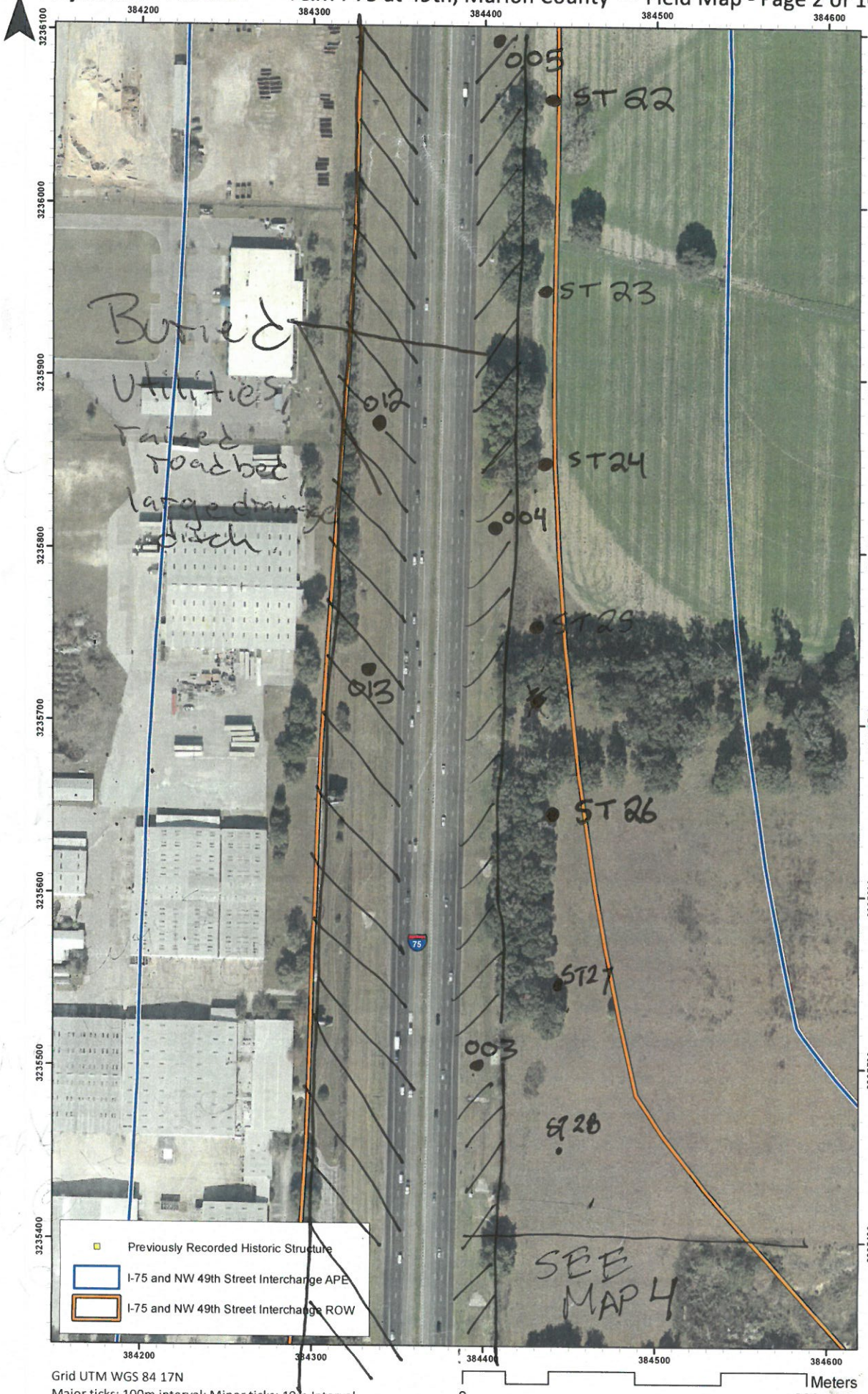
Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 1 of 10



● = waypoint, photo location.

11-6-18

Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 2 of 10



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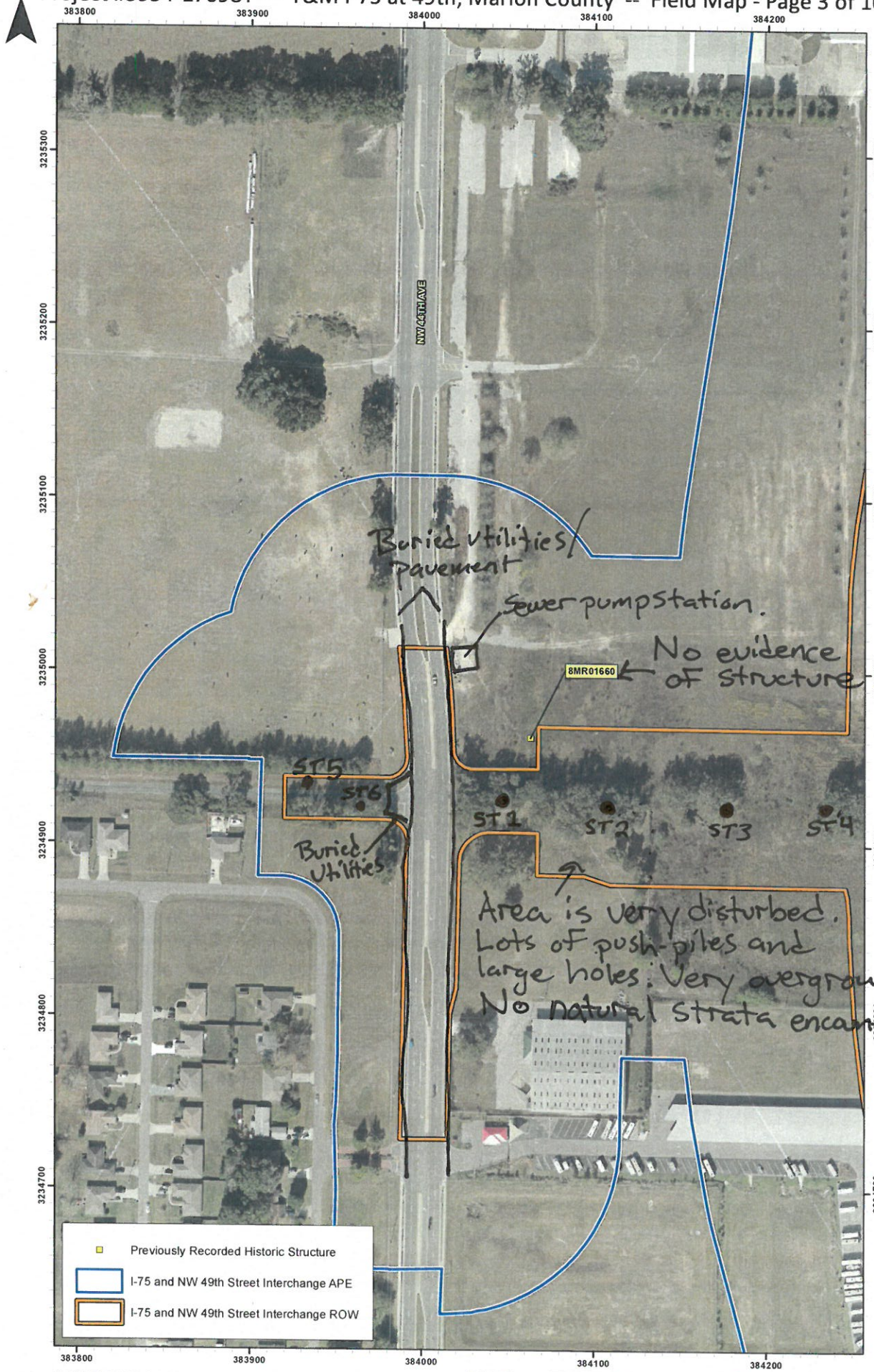
Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 3 of 10



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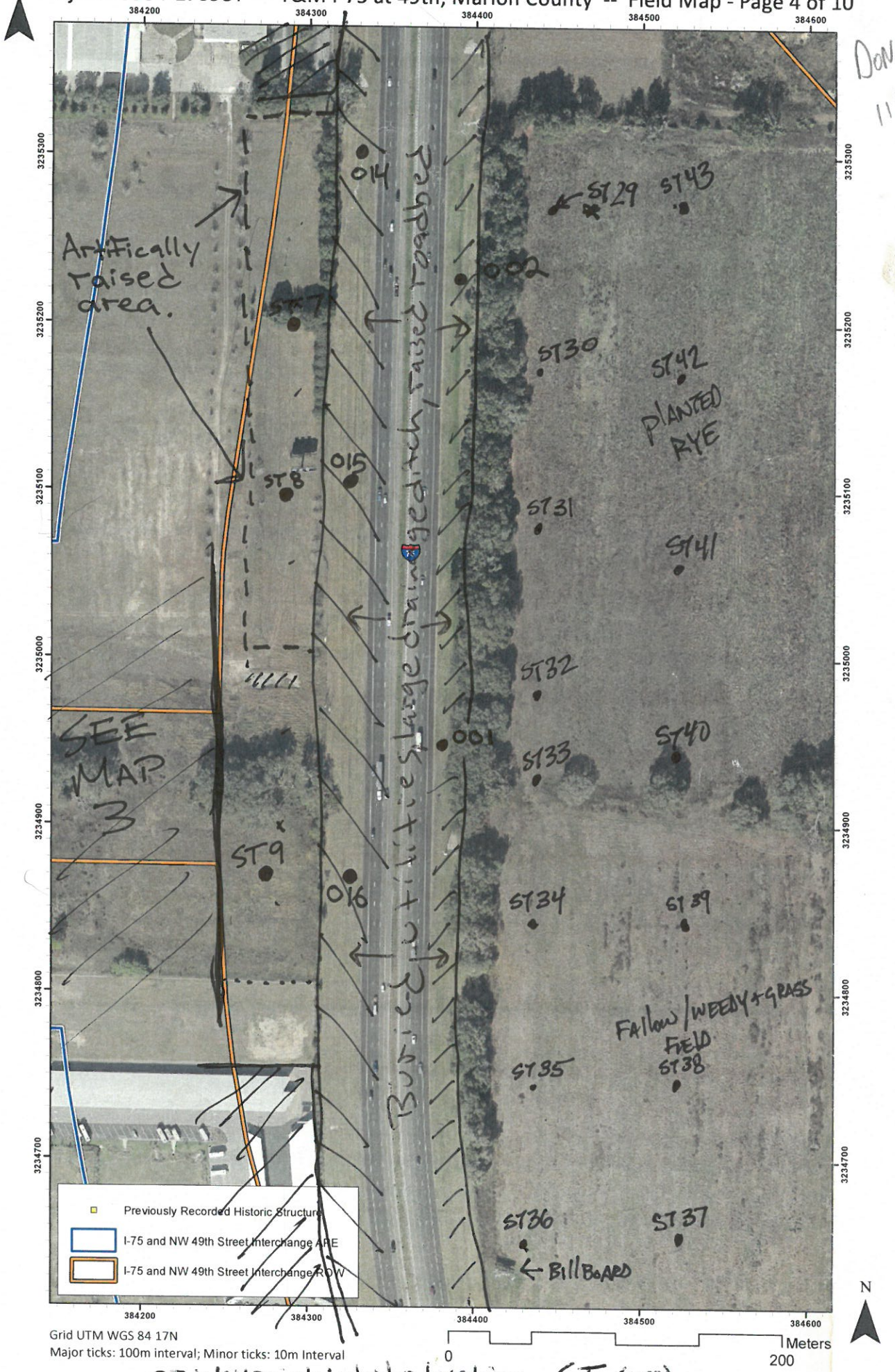
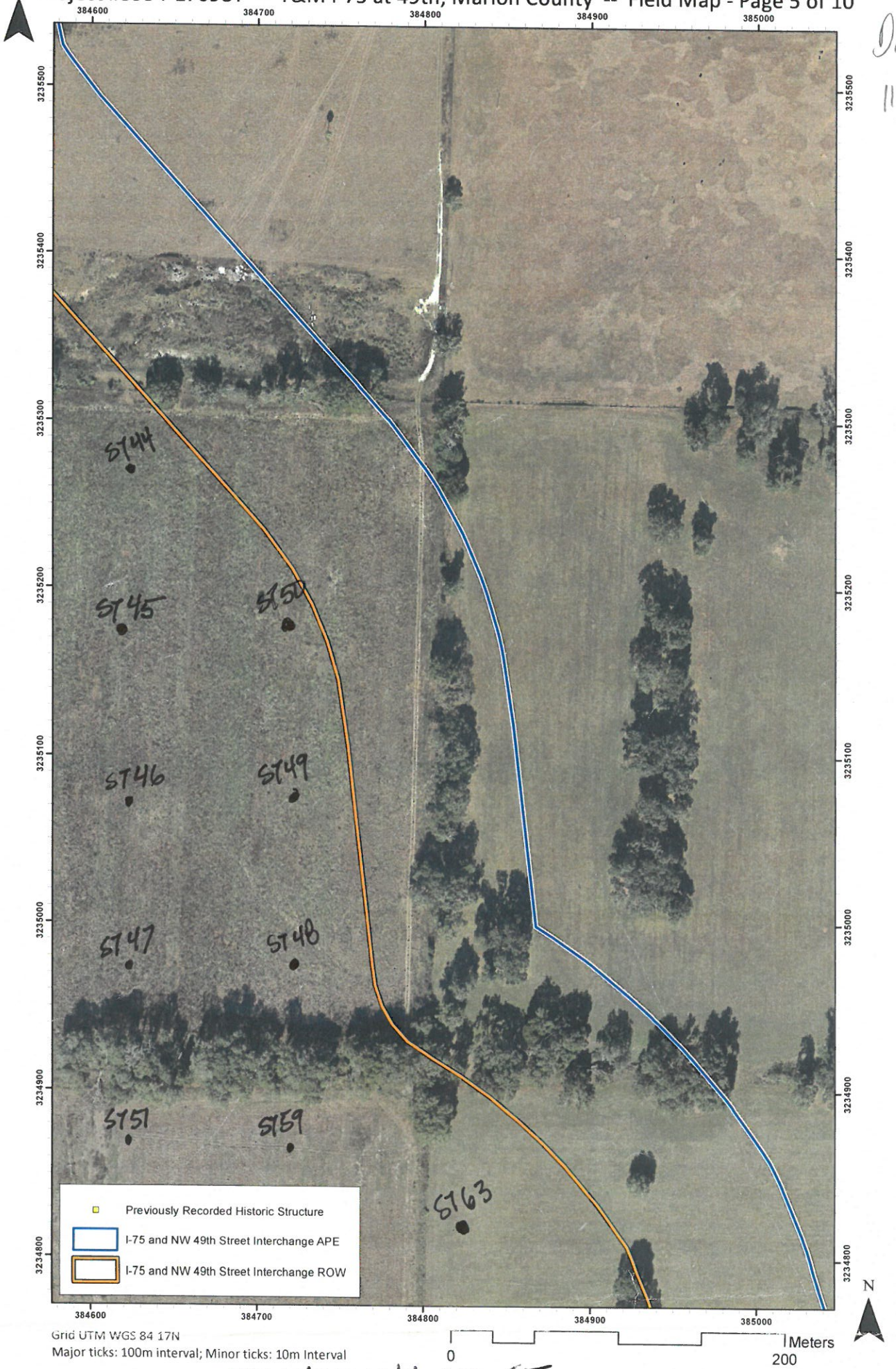

N
384200
384300
384400
384500
384600
3235300
3235200
3235100
3235000
3234900
3234800
3234700
Done 11/27
Artificially raised area.
014
ST29
ST43
002
ST7
ST30
ST42
PLANTED RYE
015
ST8
ST31
ST41
ST32
SEE MAP 3
001
ST33
ST40
ST9
016
ST34
ST39
FALLOW/WEEDY+GRASS FIELD
ST35
ST38
Buried utilities, drainage ditch, raised roadbed
ST36
ST37
BILLBOARD
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange ROW
Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval; Minor ticks: 10m Interval
0
200
Meters
● = Waypoint, photo location, ST (no.)

Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 5 of 10

Done 11/28



● = Waypoint; neg. ST

● = waypoint, ST (dog) and photo locations.

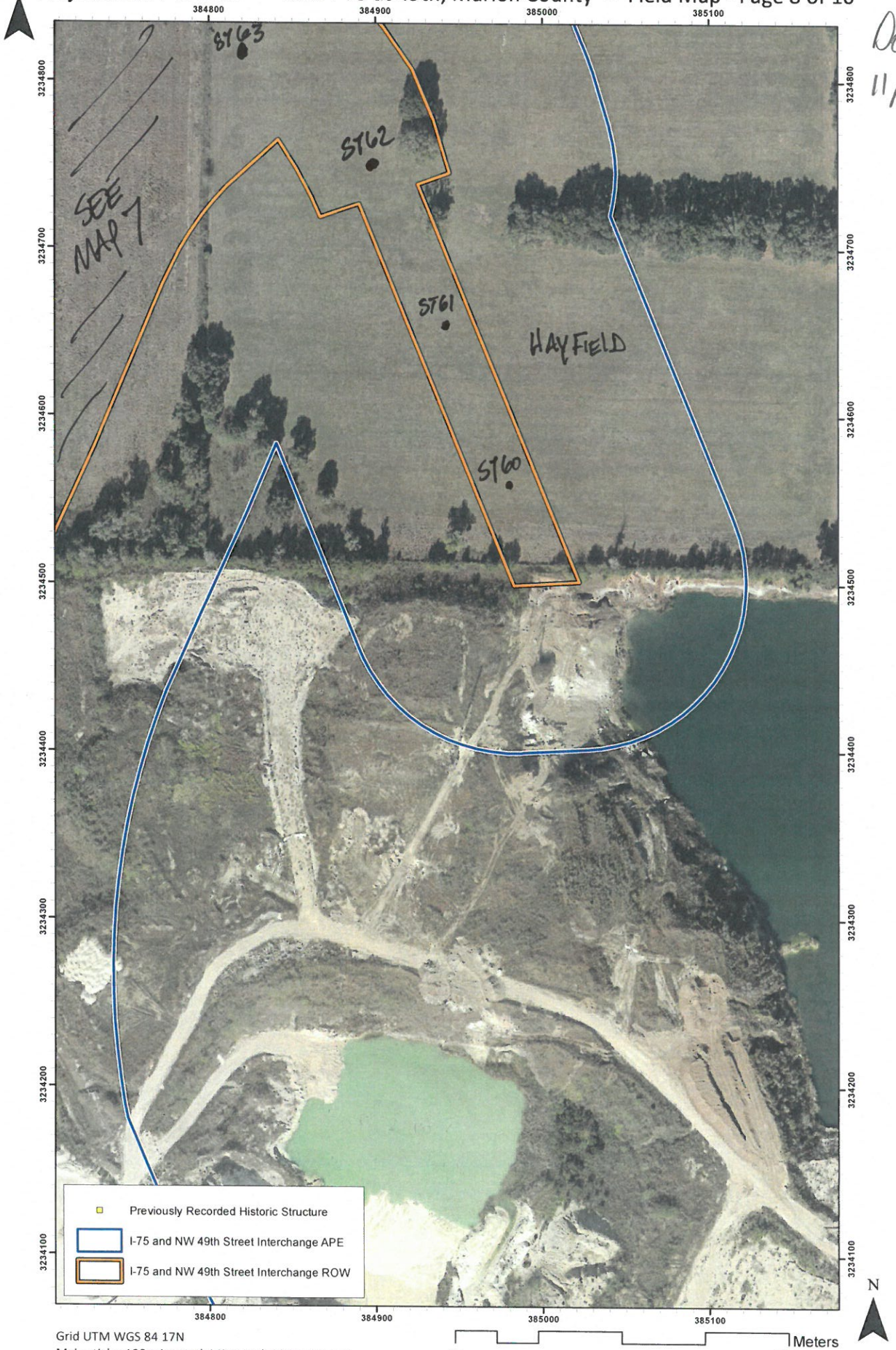
11/7-

● = Waypoint, ST (reg) and photo locations.

11/7-

Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 8 of 10

DONE 11/20



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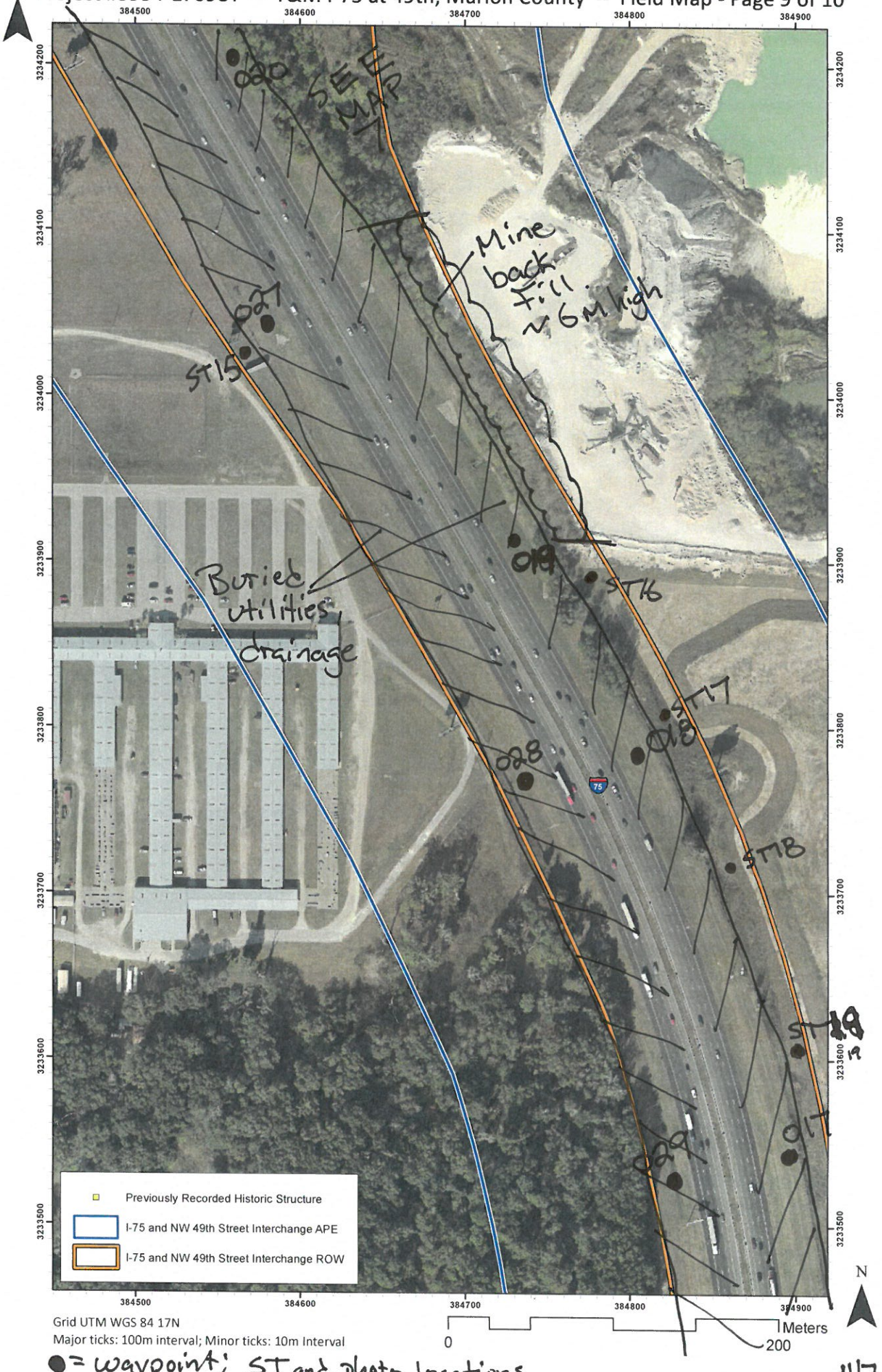
Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 9 of 10



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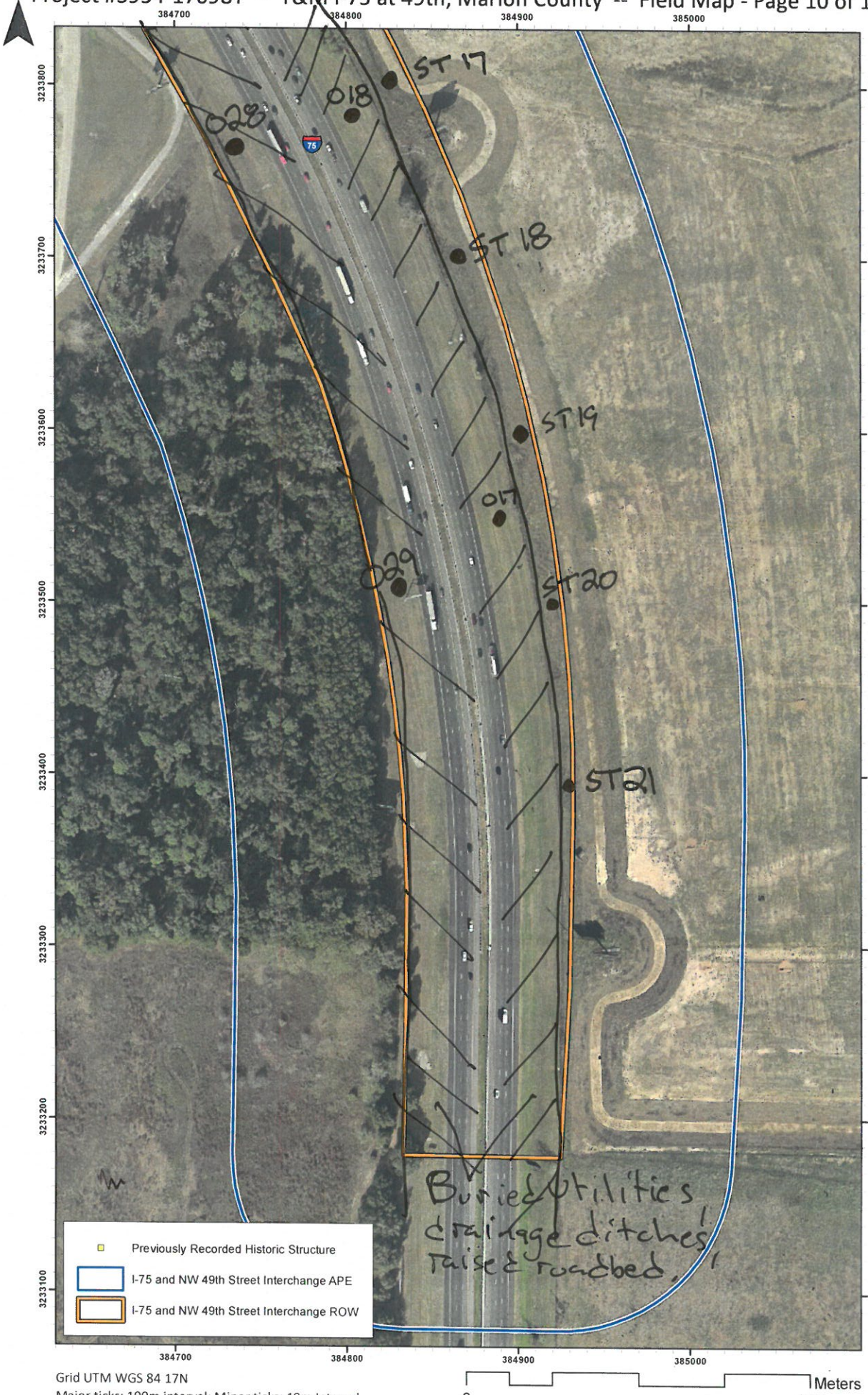
11/7-

Project #3954-17098T -- T&M I-75 at 49th, Marion County -- Field Map - Page 10 of 10



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11-7-18

1

APPENDIX B.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 MR04310
Field Date 11-9-2018
Form Date 1-2-2019
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4055 NW 63rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of I-75 (SR93) at NW 49th Street Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	4055	NW	63rd	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) I-75 (SR 93) and NW 63rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name OCALA WEST USGS Date 1991 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Ocala In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Marion
Township 14S Range 21E Section 22 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 13189-000-00 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1967 To (year): 2019
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1967 To (year): 2019
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Single-wide mobile home addition
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Gable 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Other 2. _____ 3. Aluminum: rolled
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal awning, 1/1 metal sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MR04310

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) The main entry is sheltered beneath the screen porch and is accessed on the north facade.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Closed porch/N/shed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8MR04310 is a one-story, rectangular plan multi-Mobile Home dwelling set concrete block piers and enclosed with vinyl skirting and lattice. A modern second mobile home is attached as an addition to the primary structure.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient of architectural and historic significance, 8MR04310 is ineligible for individual NRHP listing and is not a contributing resource to a NRHP historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maos, field notes, aerials — File or accession #'s 3954-17098T

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Bartlett, Laurel — Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr Newberry, FL, 32699/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/laurel@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

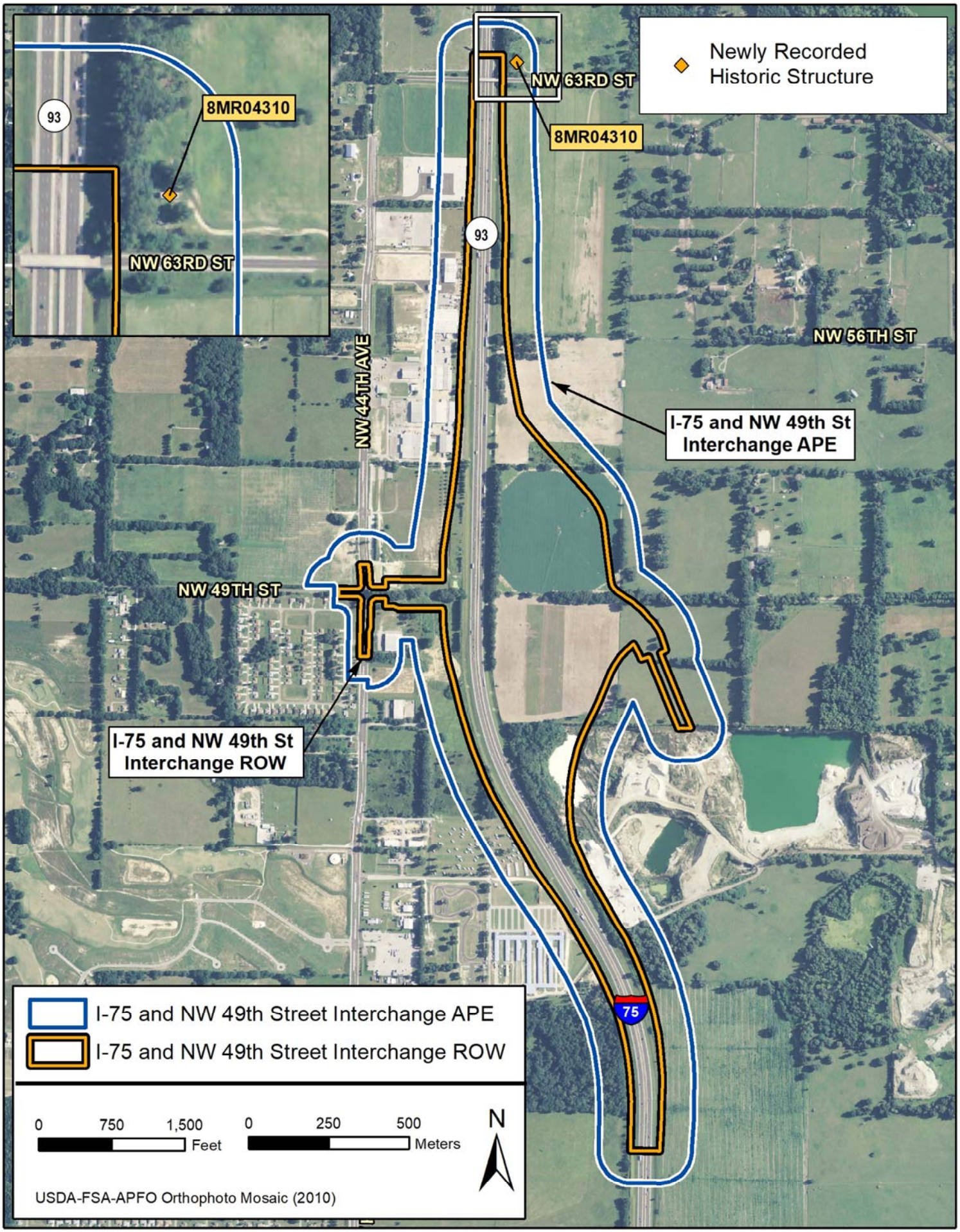
Required Attachments

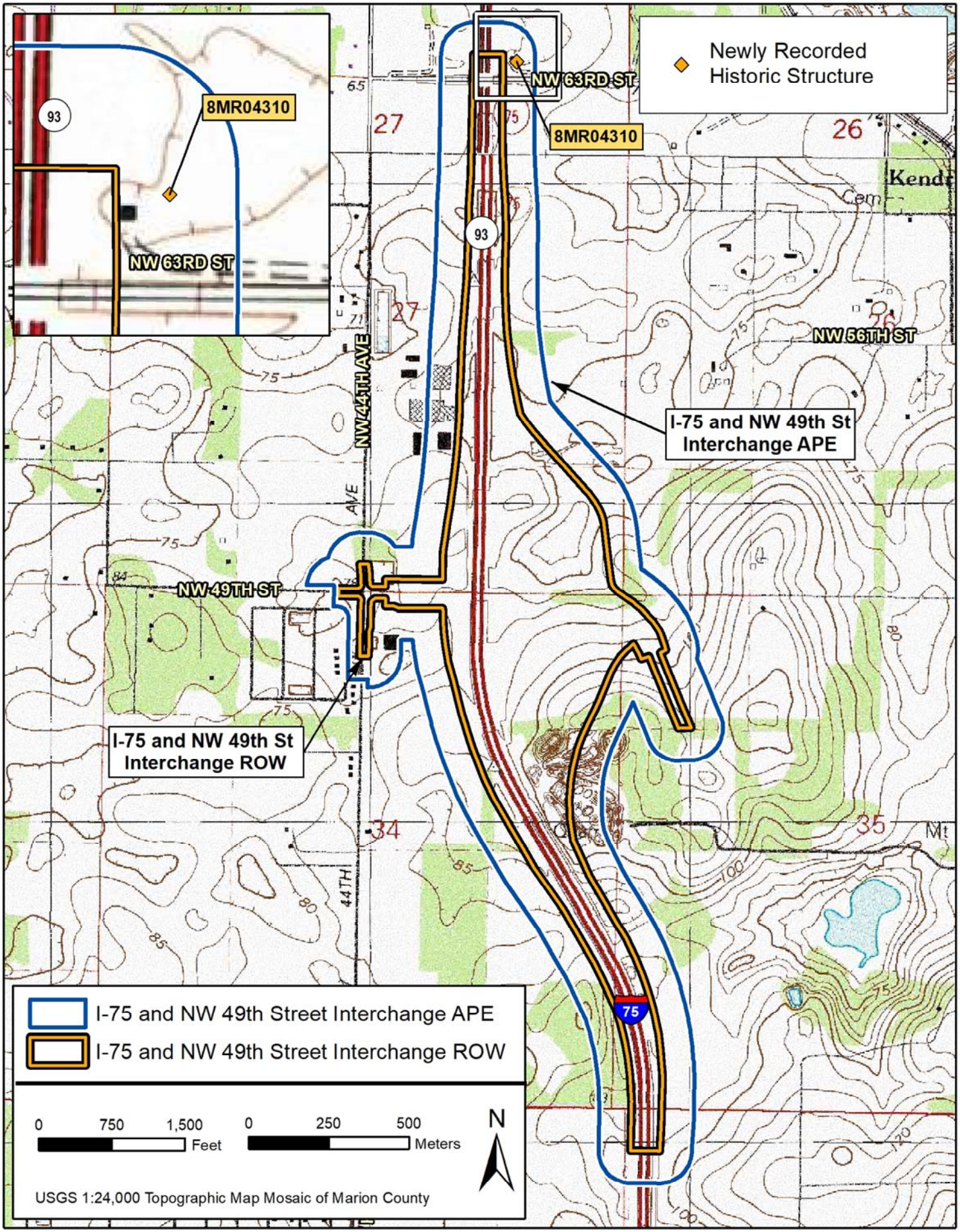
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8MR04310_a Facing Southeast

8MR04310_b Facing Northeast

8MR04310_c Facing East


Newly Recorded Historic Structure
8MR04310
NW 63RD ST
93
NW 44TH AVE
NW 56TH ST
I-75 and NW 49th St Interchange APE
NW 49TH ST
I-75 and NW 49th St Interchange ROW
75
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange ROW
0 750 1,500 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
N
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2010)


Newly Recorded Historic Structure
8MR04310
NW 63RD ST
8MR04310
NW 63RD ST
93
93
NW 44TH AVE
NW 56TH ST
NW 49TH ST
I-75 and NW 49th St Interchange APE
I-75 and NW 49th St Interchange ROW
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange ROW
0 750 1,500 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
N
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Marion County

APPENDIX C.

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 I-75 at NW 49th Street from end of NW 49th Street to end of NW 35th Street, Marion County

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the I-75 (SR 93) at NW 49th Street from end of NW 49th Street to end of NW 35th Street Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Marion County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Foster, Michael 2. Bartlett, Laurel 3. RabbySmith, Steven 4. Kent, Allen

Publication Date (year) 2019 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 38

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

On File at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. FDOT FM# 435209-1. SEARCH Project No. 3954-17098.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Steven RabbySmith and Mikel Travisano

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. Marion County 3. 5. 7.
2. I-75 4. 6. 8.

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

Name Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 5

Address/Phone/E-mail

Recorder of Log Sheet Foster, Michael **Date Log Sheet Completed** 1-15-2019

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. Marion 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

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

1. Name OCALA WEST Year 1991
2. Name Year
3. Name Year
4. Name Year
5. Name Year
6. Name Year

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 11-5-2018 End 11-28-2018 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) hectares 434 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Survey Log Sheet

Survey # _____

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 Subsurface and surface examination within portions of the project ROW not disturbed by utilities. Where possible, shovel tests were excavated at 50- and 100-meter intervals. Historic structures survey throughout APE.

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 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 1

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) MR04310

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

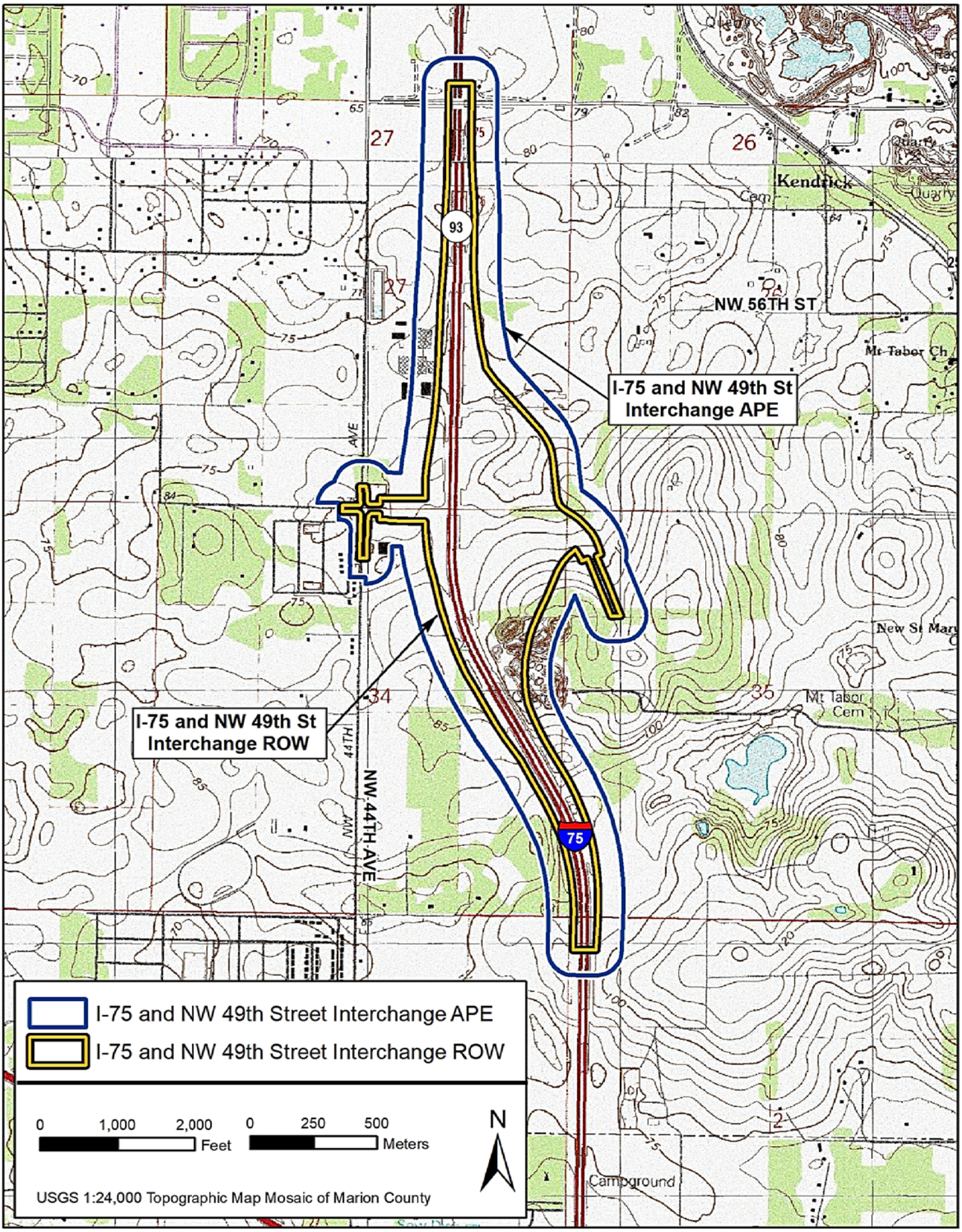
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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:** _____


I-75 and NW 49th St Interchange APE
I-75 and NW 49th St Interchange ROW
NW 56TH ST
NW 44TH AVE
Kendrick
Mt Tabor Cem
Campground
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange APE
I-75 and NW 49th Street Interchange ROW
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
N
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Marion County

APPENDIX D.

DEMOLITION LETTER

January 11, 2019

Dr. Eman M. Vovsi
Historical Data Analyst
Florida Master Site File
500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

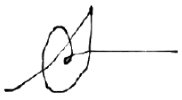
Subject: Demolished/Moved Buildings for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the I-75 (SR 93) at NW 49th Street from end of NW 49th to end of NW 35th Street Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Marion County, Florida

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

One previously recorded structure, a dwelling at 60 NW 44th Avenue (8MR01660), located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the above-referenced project, was determined to have been removed or demolished. The removal/demolition of this previously recorded structure was field verified on August 7, 2018. Background research indicates the dwelling had been demolished by 1991, as shown on 1991 *Ocala West, Fla.* US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map.

If there are any questions, please contact me via email at angelique.theriot@searchinc.com.

Sincerely,



Angelique Theriot, MA
Project Architectural Historian