DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. COAST GUARD FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR

PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE MANATEE RIVER, MILE 15.0,
AT PARRISH, MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

JUNE 2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was conducted for the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project in Manatee County, Florida. The purpose was to identify any cultural resources within the project APE and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS report was completed in May of 2011 and is based on field survey and data from previous cultural resource assessment surveys within and adjacent to the project APEs (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2010a, 2010b). This methodology/compilation of data was discussed and approved by the Review and Compliance Section of the Florida Division of Historic Resources (FDHR) (Kammerer 2011).

The Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project is comprised of two distinct areas of potential effects (APE): the Fort Hamer Bridge APE and the Rye Road APE. The limits of the Fort Hamer Bridge APE extend from approximately 600 feet (ft) north of Waterlefe Boulevard on Upper Manatee River Road to 2,500 ft south of Mulholland Road on Fort Hamer Road and includes pond sites. The limits of the Rye Road APE extend from SR 64 along Rye Road to Golf Course Road, Golf Course Road from Rye Road to Upper Manatee River Road, and Upper Manatee River Road from Golf Course Road to US 301. No final pond sites have been selected for this APE.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), the NRHP and previous surveys (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2010a, 2010b) indicated that although four archaeological sites were recorded within and immediately adjacent to the respective APEs, the location of only one potentially NRHP-eligible resource, the Fort Hamer Site (8MA315), is recorded partially within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE.

Fort Hamer Bridge APE: As a result of the 2010b archaeological field survey, which included visual reconnaissance and systematic subsurface shovel testing, no evidence of 8MA315 was found. This result is in keeping with five previous Phase I and II archaeological investigations conducted within and adjacent to the archaeological APE (Janus 1998a, 1998b; ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2007); also the 2010 field survey found no new archaeological resources.

Historical background research for the Fort Hamer Bridge APE, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that no historic structures were previously recorded within the APE and none was anticipated. As a result of the field survey, none was found.

Rye Road APE: As a result of background research, previous field surveys (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2010a) and a visual reconnaissance in 2011, no NRHP-listed or eligible resources are located in the Rye Road APE. However, there are three previously recorded archaeological sites (8MA715, 8MA1343, 8MA1344) which have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Gaske 2004). Nonetheless, the historic Mitchellville Cemetery (8MA1343), which based on a historic plat and genealogical records may extend into the Rye Road APE, is of concern. The SHPO wrote that "should construction activities occur within 20 meters of the legal boundaries of 8MA1343, a professional archaeologist should monitor the construction activities since burials often occur outside boundaries of historic cemeteries" (Gaske 2004).

Fifteen historic resources are recorded within the Rye Road APE (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2010a). The SHPO determined that 10 of these are not eligible for listing in the NRHP; and five other structures have not been reviewed by the SHPO, but based on the professional opinion of the recorders, none is considered eligible for the NRHP (ACI 2005a).

Based on these results, the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any resources listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP within the project APEs. However, a portion of the historic Mitchellville Cemetery may be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Finally, no underwater archaeology was conducted in the Manatee River within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1-1
1.1 Project Overview 1-1
1.2 Project Description 1-1
1.3 Alternatives Considered 1-1
1.4 Purpose 1-4
1.5 Area of Potential Effects (APE) 1-5

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 2-1

3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY 3-1
3.1 Paleo-Indian 3-1
3.2 Archaic 3-3
3.3 Transitional 3-3
3.4 Formative 3-4
3.5 Mississippian/Acculturative 3-4
3.6 Contact and Colonial Period 3-5
3.7 American Period and Seminole Conflict 3-5
3.8 Settlement: Federal Surveys and the Armed Occupation Act 3-6
3.9 Indian Scare of 1849 and the U.S. Military Response 3-10
3.10 End of 1850 Seminole Emigration and Abandonment of Fort Hamer 3-15
3.11 Third Seminole War, Reestablishment, and Abandonment of Fort Hamer 3-15
3.12 Settlement in Manatee and the Civil War 3-16
3.13 Economic Boom Period 3-18
3.14 Prosperity from 1900 through the Land Boom in the Roaring Twenties 3-21
3.15 Great Depression and Recovery 3-23
3.16 World War II and Modern Development Trends 3-23

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS 4-1
4.1 Background Research and Literature Review 4-1
4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations 4-1
4.1.2 Historical/Architectural Considerations 4-5
4.2 Field Methodology 4-6
4.2.1 Archaeological 4-6
4.2.2 Historical/Architectural 4-6
4.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation 4-6
4.4 Unexpected Discoveries 4-7

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS 5-1
5.1 Archaeological Survey Results 5-1
5.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results 5-10
5.3 Conclusions 5-16

6.0 REFERENCES CITED 6-1

APPENDICES:
Appendix A: Fort Hamer Road FMSF Forms
Appendix B: Rye Road APE FMSF Forms
Appendix C: Proposed Pond Ranking for the Rye Road APE
Appendix D: SHPO Letters
Appendix E: Survey Log

LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure

Figure 1.1. Location of Bridge Design Over the Manatee River at Fort Hamer Road. 1-2

Figure 1.2. Two-lane typical section for Fort Hamer Road. 1-3

Figure 1.3. Two-lane typical section for the fixed span bridge at Fort Hamer Road. 1-3

Figure 1.4. Four-lane typical section for Rye Road. 1-4

Figure 1.5. Two-lane typical section for the fixed span bridge at Rye Road.....1-4

Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project. 2-2

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions. 3-2

Figure 3.2. 1846 *Plats* of Township 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East. 3-8

Figure 3.3. Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida, South of Tampa Bay, Lieutenant J.C. Ives, April 1856. 3-11

Figure 3.4. 1846 Plat of Township 34 south, Range 19 East, Section 17 overlaid with USGS Parrish, Fla. Quadrangle. 3-12

Figure 3.5. Legal boundaries of the Mitchellville Cemetery. 3-20

Figure 3.6. Head of navigation on the Manatee River. 3-22

Figure 5.1. Approximate location of shovel tests within the project APE.....5-2

Figure 5.2. Approximate location of shovel tests within the project APE.....5-3

Figure 5.3. Approximate location of shovel tests within the mitigation site north of the river. ..5-4

Figure 5.4. Previously excavated shovel tests and excavation units near where the fort (8MA315) may have been located. 5-5

Figure 5.5. Approximate location of shovel tests within the Rye Road APE. 5-7

Figure 5.6. Approximate location of shovel tests within and adjacent to archaeological sites 8MA1345 and 8MA715. 5-8

Figure 5.7. Historic building and structure in the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS Project APE. 5-12

Table

Table 2.1. Soils in the project area. 2-3

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project. 4-2

Table 5.1. Previously recorded historic resources within the APE 5-11

Photo

Photo 2.1. Interior view of a proposed pond site within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE on the south side of the Manatee River. 2-1

Photo 2.2. Existing pond within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE. 2-4

Photo 2.3. Agricultural lands located along the Rye Road APE. 2-4

Photo 5.1. Single remaining grave marker located west of Rye Road. 5-9

Photo 5.2. Fence surrounding a portion of the cemetery west of Rye Road in 2011. 5-9

Photo 5.3. Area of 8MA1344, a historic surface scatter. 5-10

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Manatee County (the County) has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), in conjunction with the United States Coast Guard (USCG), to document a study of proposed improvements to north/south traffic movements in eastern Manatee County, Florida, and evaluate the potential impacts associated with those improvements. The project area is shown in Figure 1.1. The objective of the transportation study is to identify the type, conceptual design, and location of improvements necessary to provide additional capacity for the projected north/south travel demand.

1.2 Project Description

The widening and linking of Upper Manatee River Road with Fort Hamer Road, via construction of a new bridge across the Manatee River, will result in improved traffic flow, improved emergency response time and coverage, improved hurricane evacuation flow, increased safety, improved air quality, and provide an alternative to I-75 for north/south travelers. Bicycle lanes and sidewalks will be provided along the corridor and across the river on the bridge to accommodate those forms of transportation. The proposed action is expected to provide some relief to the existing congestion on I-75, particularly between SR 64 and US 301, until such time that separate planned improvements to I-75 can be made. The new bridge will provide county residents an additional emergency evacuation route to the north. A reduction of present congestion on local roads and I-75 will result in a net improvement in localized air quality and a more efficient use of energy resources. The proposed action is consistent with Manatee County's 2025 LRTP and the adopted County Comprehensive Plan.

1.3 Alternatives Considered

For the purposes of this DEIS, there are two (2) build alternatives that are being presented and will be evaluated (Figure 1.1).

- **Fort Hamer Bridge Alternative** – a two-lane, mid-level, fixed span bridge connecting the two-lane Upper Manatee River Road on the south to the two-lane Fort Hamer Road on the north (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The length of this alternative is approximately 1.2 miles.

- **Rye Road Alternative –** a two lane, low-level, fixed span bridge that would increase the current crossing capacity from two to four lanes. This additional capacity would require the widening of Rye Road from SR 64 to Golf Course Road from two to four lanes, Golf Course Road from Rye Road to Fort Hamer Road from two to four lanes and Fort Hamer Road from two to four lanes from Golf Course Road to US 301 (Figures 1.4 and 1.5). The length of this alternative is approximately 10.2 miles.

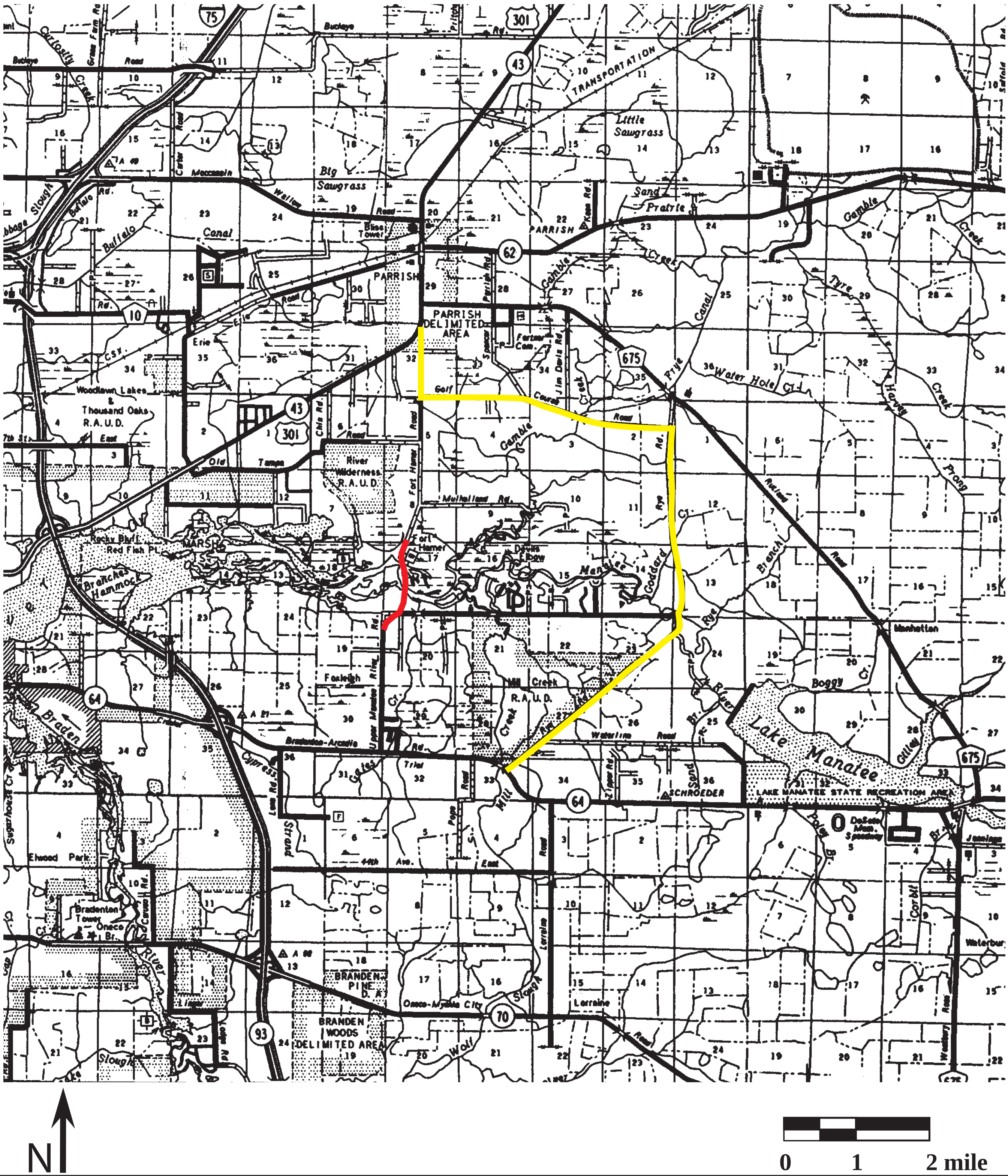

Figure 1.1. Location of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project, Townships 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East (State Mapping Office 1989). Red indicates the Fort Hamer Road segment and yellow indicates the Rye Road segment

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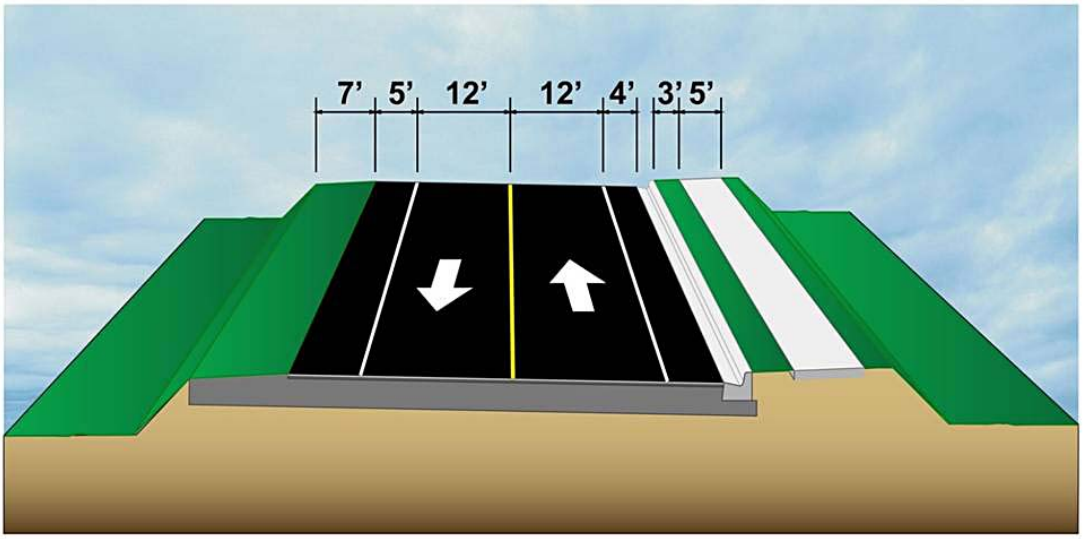

Figure 1.2. Two-lane typical section for Fort Hamer Road.

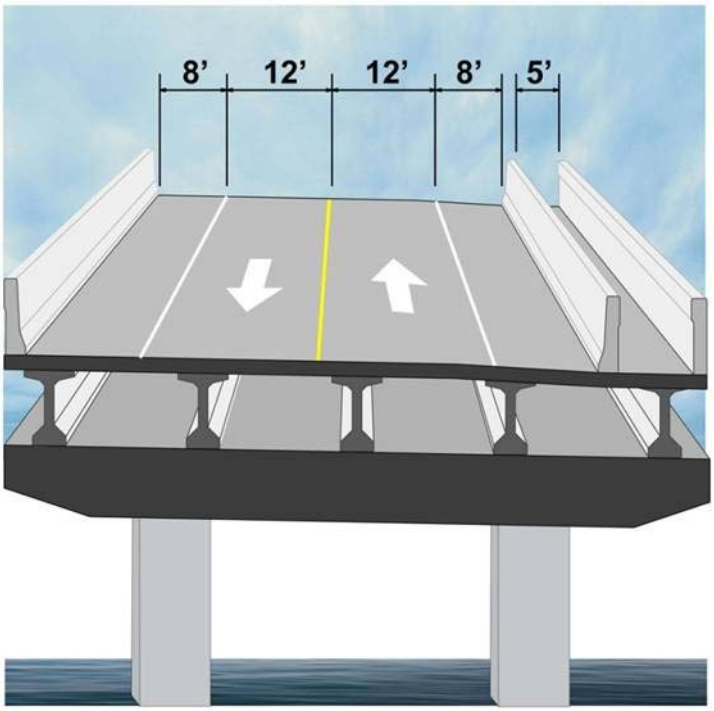

Figure 1.3. Two-lane typical section for the fixed span bridge at Fort Hamer Road.

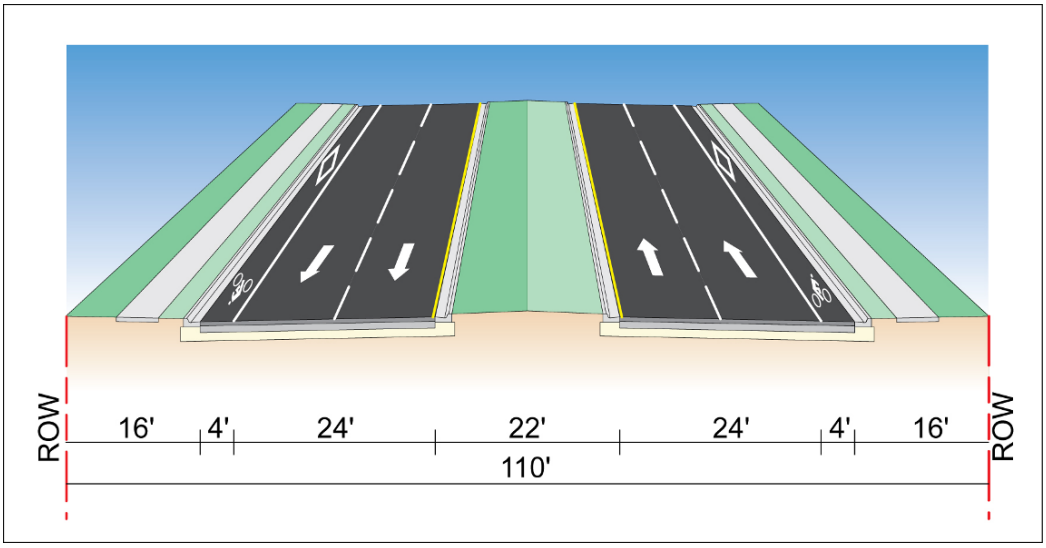

Figure 1.4. Four-lane typical section for Rye Road.

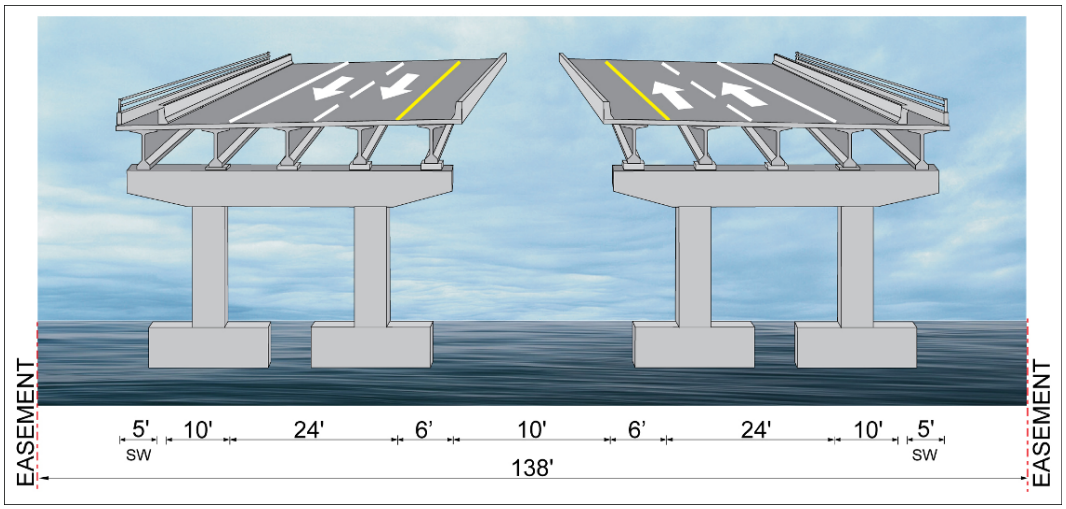

Figure 1.5. Two-lane typical section for the fixed span bridge at Rye Road.

1.4 Purpose

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures located within the project's terrestrial APE, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The historical/architectural and archaeological surveys for the Fort Hamer APE were conducted in April and May of 2010. Field work for the Rye Road APE was conducted during several previous FDOT projects (ACI 2001, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2010a). All field surveys were preceded by background research which served to provide both an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

The Fort Hamer Bridge EIS CRAS survey was initiated in order to comply with Manatee County requirements and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Section 106 of

the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended (January 2001 revision); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes* (*F.S.*). All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Project Development and Environment Manual (January 1999 revision), and the standards contained in *Cultural Resources Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003).

1.5 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

For the Fort Hamer Bridge segment of the project (Figure 1.1), the archaeological and historic APE lies within the USCG approved 0.5 mile (mi) wide buffer or study area, also referred to as the "Affected Environment." The 0.5 mi is situated on either side of the proposed centerline. The archaeological APE consists of the land within the four proposed pond sites and one mitigation area, as well as the existing and additional right-of-way (ROW) on Upper Manatee River Road and Fort Hamer Road (Figure 2.1). South of the river, this additional ROW includes an area approximately 250 meters (m) in width in the vicinity of Upper Manatee River Road, which narrows slightly, and then widens to about 150 m along the south bank of the river. The proposed ROW within the marsh island, in the river, is about 50 m wide. North of the Manatee River, the APE is 200 m wide and narrows to 40 m at the northern terminus of the APE. The historic APE consists of the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent lands.

For the Rye Road segment of the project (Figure 1.1), the limits of the archaeological and historic APE are from SR 64 to US 301. The ROW requirements along this segment is variable and includes the following:

Rye Road from SR 64 north to the River
- no ROW from SR 64 north to Woodview Way
- ROW from Woodview Way to Fire Station on east side
- ROW from Fire Station north approx 1800 ft on both sides
- ROW from that point north to River on west side

Rye Road from the River to Golf Course Road
- ROW from River north approximately 1200 ft from west side
- ROW from that point north to Golf Course Road from east side

Golf Course Road from Rye Road to Fort Hamer Road
- ROW from Rye Road to Gamble Creek from north side
- ROW from Gamble Creek to Golf Course from both sides
- ROW the length of the Golf Course from both sides
- ROW from Golf Course to Fort Hamer Road from south side

Fort Hamer Road from Golf Course Road to US 301
- ROW from Golf Course Road to Britt Road from both sides
- ROW from Britt Road to US 301 from west side

The archaeological APE is the area contained within the ROW; the historical APE included the archaeological APE plus 200 ft from the outer limits of the ROW.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project is located in Township 34 South, Range 19 East, and Township 33 South, Range 19 East (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1972, 1973a, 1973b). Specifically, the Ft. Hamer Road APE starts 600 ft north of Waterlefe Boulevard and ends 2,500 ft south of Mulholland Road (Figure 2.1). I-75 is located 3-4 mi to the west. The Rye Road APE lies southeast of US 301, southwest of CR 675, and north of SR 64, approximately 2.3 mi east of I-75.

The project is situated within the Floridian section of the Coastal Plain province and the Coastal Lowlands natural topographic division. The Coastal Lowlands are nearly level plains of low elevation near the Gulf Coast (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1958). Geologically, the survey area lies within the Hawthorne Formation with the Bone Valley Formation to the east (Vernon and Puri 1964). Elevation within the survey area ranges from sea level to 40 ft above mean sea level (amsl).

The soils of the project area include five general soil associations: EauGallie-Floridana and Myakka-Wareland-Cassia north of the river, Wabasso-Bradenton-EauGallie south of the river, and the Okeelanta and Delray-Floridana associations, which occur along the Manatee River in the project APE. The former three associations are characterized by nearly level, poorly drained soils of the flatwoods (Photo 2.1) and the latter two are characterized by nearly level, very poorly drained soils of flood plains.

Photo 2.1. Interior view of a proposed pond site within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE on the south side of the Manatee River.

Specific soil types found within the project area are summarized in Table 2.1. Much of the native vegetation in the project area consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, oaks, and an undergrowth of saw palmetto, wire grass, and gallberry. Cabbage palm, magnolia, and wax myrtle vegetate the low lying soils (USDA 1983) and Brazilian pepper has invaded some areas within the APE. Tidal marsh and freshwater swamps lie along the Manatee River where elevations range between 5 ft to 15 ft amsl.

Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project; Townships 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East, (Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979; Lorraine, Fla. 1973, PR 1987). The Fort Hamer corridor is shown in red, the Rye Road corridor is in yellow, and the pond sites and mitigation site are shown in blue.

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Table 2.1. Soils in the project area.

Soil Type	Relief & Drainage	Physical Environment
Braden fine sand	Nearly level to very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained	Stream terraces that are well above normal overflow
Bradenton fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Low-lying ridges and hammocks
Broward variant fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Canova, Anclote, and Okeelanta soils	Nearly level, very poorly drained	Freshwater swamps and broad poorly defined drainageways
Cassia fine sand	Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained	Low ridges and knolls slightly higher than adjacent flatwoods
Cassia fine sand, moderately well-drained	Nearly level, moderately well-drained	Low ridges and knolls in the uplands
Delray complex	Nearly level, very poorly drained	Flats and moderately broad, low, and grassy sloughs
Delray-EauGallie	Nearly level	Broad, grassy sloughs; poorly defined streams; larger ponds
EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Broad areas of flatwoods
Felda-Wabasso assoc., frequently flooded	Nearly level, poorly drained	Floodplains along larger streams
Floridana fine sand	Nearly level, very poorly drained	Low flats drained by ditches and channels in many places
Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta assoc.	Nearly level, very poorly and poorly drained	Shallow grassy ponds
Myakka fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Broad flatwoods
Palmetto sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Tavares fine sand	Moderately well drained	Ridges and knolls
Wabasso fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Broad flatwoods
Okeelanta muck, tidal	Very poorly drained organic soil	Tidal marsh along Manatee and Braden Rivers

The environmental conditions of the Ft. Hamer Bridge APE are variable. Development, road construction and maintenance, ditching, and utilities installation have contributed to the disturbed nature of several of the pond sites (Photo 2.2). The mitigation area has been plowed and supports a wetland and the marsh island, which supports an oak hammock, has been subjected to erosion due to wave action.

Photo 2.2. Existing pond within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE.

The Rye Road APE includes residential and commercial developments along the Upper Manatee River Road, Rye Road and Golf Course Road, as well as agriculture lands (Photo 2.3). In addition, Rye Wilderness Park is located along Rye Road near the river, and Golf Course Road bisects a golf course.

Photo 2.3. Agricultural lands located along the Rye Road APE.

3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

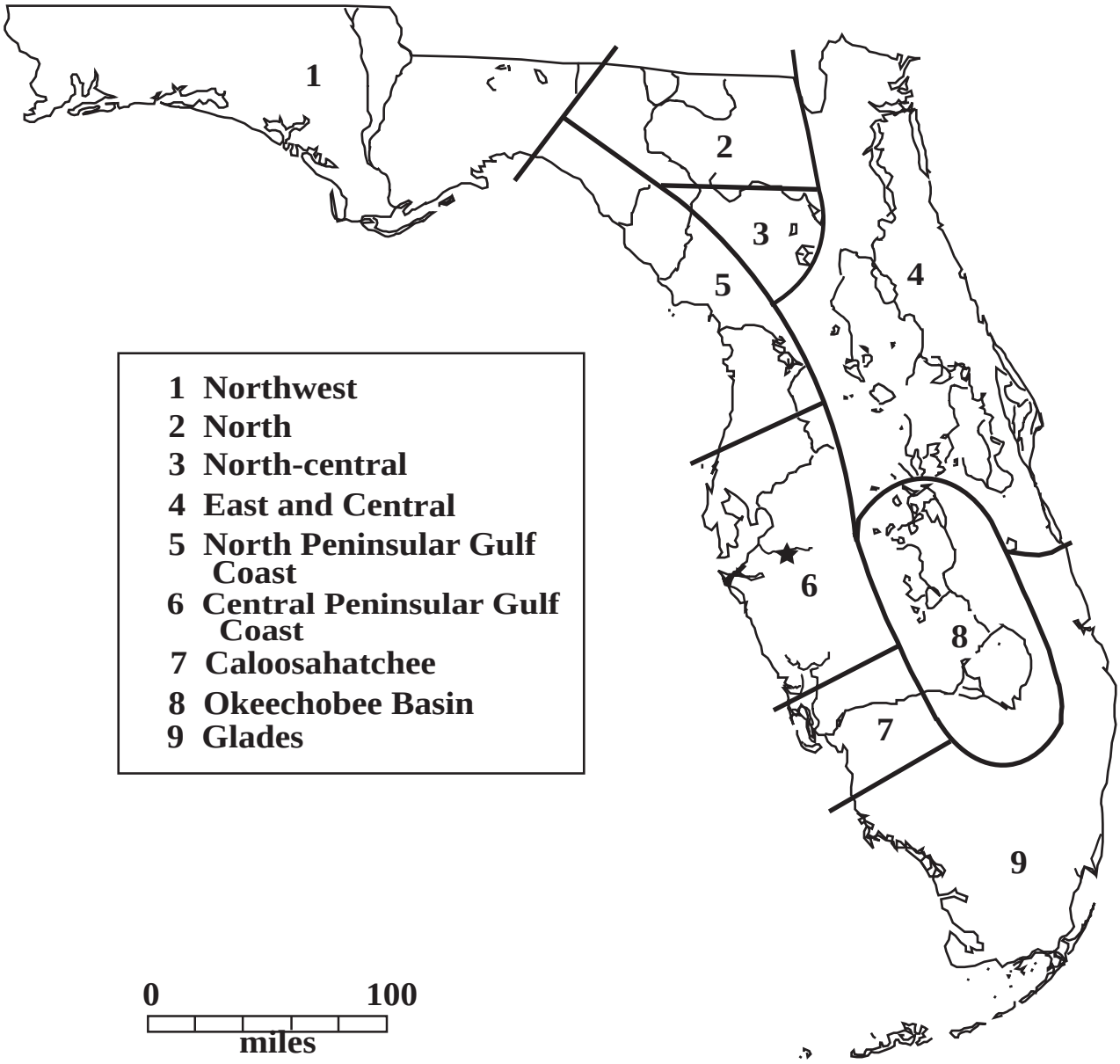
In general, archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors.

The project area in Manatee County is located in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26) and more recently, Milanich (1994). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (Figure 3.1). Milanich and Fairbanks have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Transitional, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic (early, middle, and late), Formative (Manasota/Weeden Island-related), and Mississippian/Acculturative (Safety Harbor). A brief summary of these periods follows.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleo-Indian which began with the first human arrivals in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, ca. 12,000 to 10,000 Before Common Era (B.C.E.) and which terminated about 6500 B.C.E. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38). The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was drier and cooler and was typified by xerophytic species of plants, with scrub oaks, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich, 1994:38). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic coast (Clausen et al. 1979; Ruppe 1980).

Among the Paleo-Indian sites in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region which have been the focus of professional excavations are two inland spring sites in Sarasota County, Little Salt Spring, and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979); and the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County. The Harney Flats Site represents one of the best known terrestrial Paleo-Indian resources in the southeastern United States (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Other research in the region has shown that at least portions of the shell deposits bordering now-submerged river channels in Tampa Bay were probably middens deposited during the Paleo-Indian period (Goodyear et al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are most readily identified by the lanceolate shaped stone projectile points they manufactured, such as the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975:6).



Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:xix). The project area (★) is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region.

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3.2 Archaic

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually came to a close, climatic changes occurred and the Pleistocene megafauna died out. Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change which led toward an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources. These changes may reflect a transition from the late Pleistocene to a more seasonal, modern climate when the pine-dominated forest began to cover the landscapes. With loss of the Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game like deer, raccoon, and opossum as well as a reliance on wild plants and shellfish, where available.

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C.E., is well documented in Florida and is generally recognized by changes in the artifact assemblages from the Paleo-Indian period. But, because of a lack of excavated collections, our knowledge of the full range of the Early Archaic lithic tool assemblages is uncertain (Milanich 1994:64). According to Bullen's typology of Florida projectile points, diagnostic types include Kirk, Hamilton, Arredondo, Wacissa, Thonotosassa, Hardee Beveled, and Sumter (Bullen 1975:33-41). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County and the Windover Site in Brevard County indicate that bone and wood tools were also used. The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than in earlier times, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67). However, most Early Archaic sites that have been found are small, seasonal campsites.

During the Middle Archaic period, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C.E., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in maximizing the use of forest resources and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools, have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery sites, such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County and the Bay West Nursery Site in Collier County with interments, in bogs, springs, and other wetlands, provide some of the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic.

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C.E., populations increased and became more sedentary. Broad bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it is during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

3.3 Transitional

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C.E., as defined by Bullen (1959). This time is characterized by a continued exploitation of shellfish, fish, and wild plants as well as a continued

reliance on hunting (Bullen et al. 1978; Bullen 1959, 1965). Bullen hypothesized that, during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits resulting from the movements of small groups of people led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions.

By the end of the Transitional period, ceramic traditions were clearly regionalized throughout Florida. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered plain pottery became the dominant ceramic type. In addition, there is evidence of regional interaction with other cultures such as the Poverty Point complex of the lower Mississippi Valley. Further, limited horticulture may have been engaged in at this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:155).

3.4 Formative

The Formative stage in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures, ca. 500 B.C.E to Common Era (C.E.) 800. The subsistence practices of the earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore. These were the major villages. Small, perhaps seasonal, villages were located 12 to 18 mi inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became a dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate evolving from interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982). As currently defined, the Manasota culture is a coastal manifestation which utilized both marine and terrestrial resources.

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture, one of three peninsular Weeden Island-related cultures identified and described by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980). The subsistence and settlement patterns remained fairly consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas.

Usually, Weeden Island-related sites are identified by the presence of shell middens or habitation areas and a sand burial mound. Not all villages possessed a mound. It is likely that several communities shared a single, continuous-use mound (Willey 1949). Burial mound customs, artifactual evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization.

3.5 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two pre-Columbian phases: Englewood, C.E. 900 to 1100, and Pinellas, C.E. 1100 to 1500; and two colonial period phases: Tatham, C.E. 1500 to 1567, and Bayview, C.E. 1567 to 1725 (Mitchem 1989:557-567).

In general, further influences from the north led to the incorporation of many features of the Mississippian culture by the late Weeden Island-related peoples which became the Safety Harbor culture. Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island

deposits. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore with many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Previous research (Luer and Almy 1981) supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources. Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949). The Picnic Mound (Willey 1949), Buck Island (Bullen 1952), and the Parrish Mounds 1, 2, and 3 (Willey 1949) are inland sites in Hillsborough and Manatee Counties dating from this period.

The Timucuan Indians, locally (Tampa Bay area) the Tocobaga, are recognized as the bearers of the Safety Harbor culture. Safety Harbor sites have been found both along the coast and inland in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The large sites on the coast were probably ceremonial centers with large temple mounds, villages, and burial mounds. Large population centers, dating to the Safety Harbor period, were located primarily north of Tampa Bay; however, several are recorded near the entrance to the Manatee River.

3.6 Contact and Colonial Period

During the political machinations between 1763 and 1819, Native Americans continued to move into the unchartered lands of Florida. These migrating groups became known to English speakers as Seminioles or Seminoles. This term is thought to be either a corruption of the Creek ishti semoli (wild men) or the Spanish cimarron (wild or unruly). Their presence curtailed settlement of the region and hostilities increased. Many Native Americans who escaped death or capture fled to the swamps and uncharted lands in south Florida. The Seminoles formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971:72). Escaped slaves from South Carolina and Georgia joined the Seminoles who provided protection to this fugitive population (Porter 1996). The loss of slave labor, particularly in light of the abolitionists' movement in the northeast, coupled with the anxiety of having a free and hostile slave population immediately to the south, caused great concern among plantation owners. This historically underestimated nuance of the Seminole Wars prompted General Thomas S. Jesup to say "This you may be assured is a Negro and not an Indian War" (Knetsch 2003:104).

3.7 American Period and Seminole Conflict

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818, and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a U.S. territory in 1821, but settlement was slow and scattered during the early years. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. Although the project area in present-day Manatee County was initially included in St. Johns County, the area transferred to Mosquito County when it was created in 1824 and then to Hillsborough County when it was established in 1834 (Grismer 1946).

Although the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of south Florida. In exchange for occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation land south of Ocala and north of

Charlotte Harbor, the Seminoles relinquished their claim to the remainder of the peninsula (Mahon 1967:46-50; Covington 1958). The inadequacy of the reservation and the desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the white settlers for their removal soon produced another conflict. In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for the purpose of overseeing the Seminoles. The migration of families to the Fort Brooke area caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east of the fort.

By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway. As part of the effort to subdue Indian hostilities in southwest Florida, military patrols moved into the unchartered and unmapped wilderness in search of Seminole populations outside the reservation. As the Second Seminole War escalated, attacks on isolated settlers and communities in southwest Florida became more common. To combat this, the combined service units of the U.S. Army and Navy converged on southwest Florida. This joint effort attempted to isolate the southern portion of the Florida peninsula against the Seminoles remaining in the Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades (Covington 1958:7; Tebeau 1966:39). It lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. After much political deliberation over the fate of black Seminoles, approximately 500 were allowed to accompany the "red Seminoles" west (Knetsch 2003:126; Porter 1996).

By 1843, 3,824 Native Americans sailed west to New Orleans and traveled up the Mississippi and Red Rivers to portions of Arkansas (present-day Oklahoma). However, those who were adamant about remaining in Florida, approximately 360 people, were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamps. The reserve established to hold these inhabitants consisted of approximately 4,288,000 acres. Although these Native Americans in Florida are collectively referred to as the Seminoles, two distinct Native American groups remained in south Florida following the war. The Seminoles, led by Holatter Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, resided in the vicinity of Charlotte Harbor while the Miccosukees (or Mikasukis), led by Arpeika also known as Sam Jones, were located in the Everglades. The Muskogees (or Maskoki), led by Echoemathlar-Chopco (or simply Chipco), lived near Lake Istokpaga. Although the federal government had resigned to allow the remaining Native Americans to stay in south Florida, this was only temporary and they continued to devise strategies for their peaceful removal (Covington 1993:107, 111-113; Knetsch 2003:141; Missall and Missall 2004:206-207, 209; Mahon 1967:318, 321; Seminole Tribe of Florida 2004; Tebeau 1971:158-168).

3.8 Settlement: Federal Surveys and the Armed Occupation Act

The closing of the war brought renewed interest in the Florida frontier and new settlers began to arrive. Between 1839 and 1841, Josiah Gates, along with his family, settled in Fort Brooke and opened a hotel. In 1841, Gates, along with his brother-in-law, Miles Price, sailed down the Manatee River to select a place to settle, although the land was not technically open for settlement yet. Along the shore, Spanish fishermen who occupied a group of palmetto shacks showed the pair the remains of tabby buildings reportedly constructed by the Spanish. One of the

fishermen led the men to a mineral spring along the south shore of the Manatee, where Gates decided to settle because it was already cleared for farming (Sheppard et al. n.d.:16-17).

The Armed Occupation Act was established following the Second Seminole War in 1842 to entice settlers to move to Florida and protect their own lands from the remaining groups of Native Americans in Florida so the military forces could withdraw. Encouraged by the legislation, many settlers moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a 2-mi radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48; U.S. Congress 1848:7-9; Mahon 1967:313-315; Knetsch 2003:139).

At the same time new settlement was spreading throughout the state, the Federal Government initiated surveys of lands throughout Florida in 1842, and later in 1848; the U.S. Coastal Surveys also started in 1848. These surveys enabled the government to provide land for settlement and development in a uniform manner by dividing it up into Townships, Ranges, Sections, and quarter sections that were 1/2-mi square. The Armed Occupation Act was initiated with the hopes of establishing at least one homestead in each Section, which would provide protection and create a more widespread population throughout the state as opposed to dense concentrations. Since surveys of these lands needed to be conducted before settlement could occur, there was a delay in the publication of the Armed Occupation Act. Although passed by the Federal Government in 1842, the Armed Occupation Act was not published by the U.S. Congress until 1848 (U.S. Congress 1848; Mahon 1967). Native Americans were wary of these surveys and monitored surveyors closely. Samuel Reid, who surveyed present-day Manatee County, reported that one man rode with them for eight miles to be assured they would not cross into the reservation boundaries. He went on to say that he "would feel perfectly secure from violence in the midst of fifty Indians" (U.S. War Department 1844:7).

The first surveys of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project area occurred during the 1840s. Samuel Reid platted the exterior lines for Township 34 South, Range 19 East in 1843 and the sections lines in 1846. He depicted the land as primarily 3rd rate pineland with blackjack, saw grass ponds and bay gall (State of Florida 1843, 1846a, and 1846b). Samuel Reid also surveyed the exterior lines for Township 33 South, Range 19 in 1843 and the sections in 1846. He described the land as a mixture of pine woods and cypress swamp with bay gall and saw grass in the project vicinity. His map depicted a trail extending through Sections 30, 20, 17, 9, and 3. This trail, labeled "Trail from Manatee to Fort Brooke," ran southwesterly through present-day Parrish to connect Fort Brooke to the Manatee River, possibly over an old Indian trail (Figure 3.2). The route, although slightly winding, is identical to present-day US 301 north of Parrish, and from Parrish to Ellenton continued in a northeast-southwest line, appearing as a rough trail on Manatee County maps as late as 1951 (State of Florida 1843, 1846a, 1846c; ACI 1990a). The Fort King Trail was also located in the vicinity of what would become Fort Hamer, extending in a north/south direction across the river from the future site, following the exact route of present-day US 301 from Parrish to Bradenton. The Fort King Trail was most likely an earlier Indian trail made permanent by soldiers during the Seminole Wars (Dye 1967:16; Ives 1856; Warner and Warner 1986:134-135). At the site of Parrish, a direct north-south route was established overland departing from the old Fort King Trail, proceeding down the center of Township 33 South, Range 19 East, Sections 29 and 32 and Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Sections 5 and 8 (directly

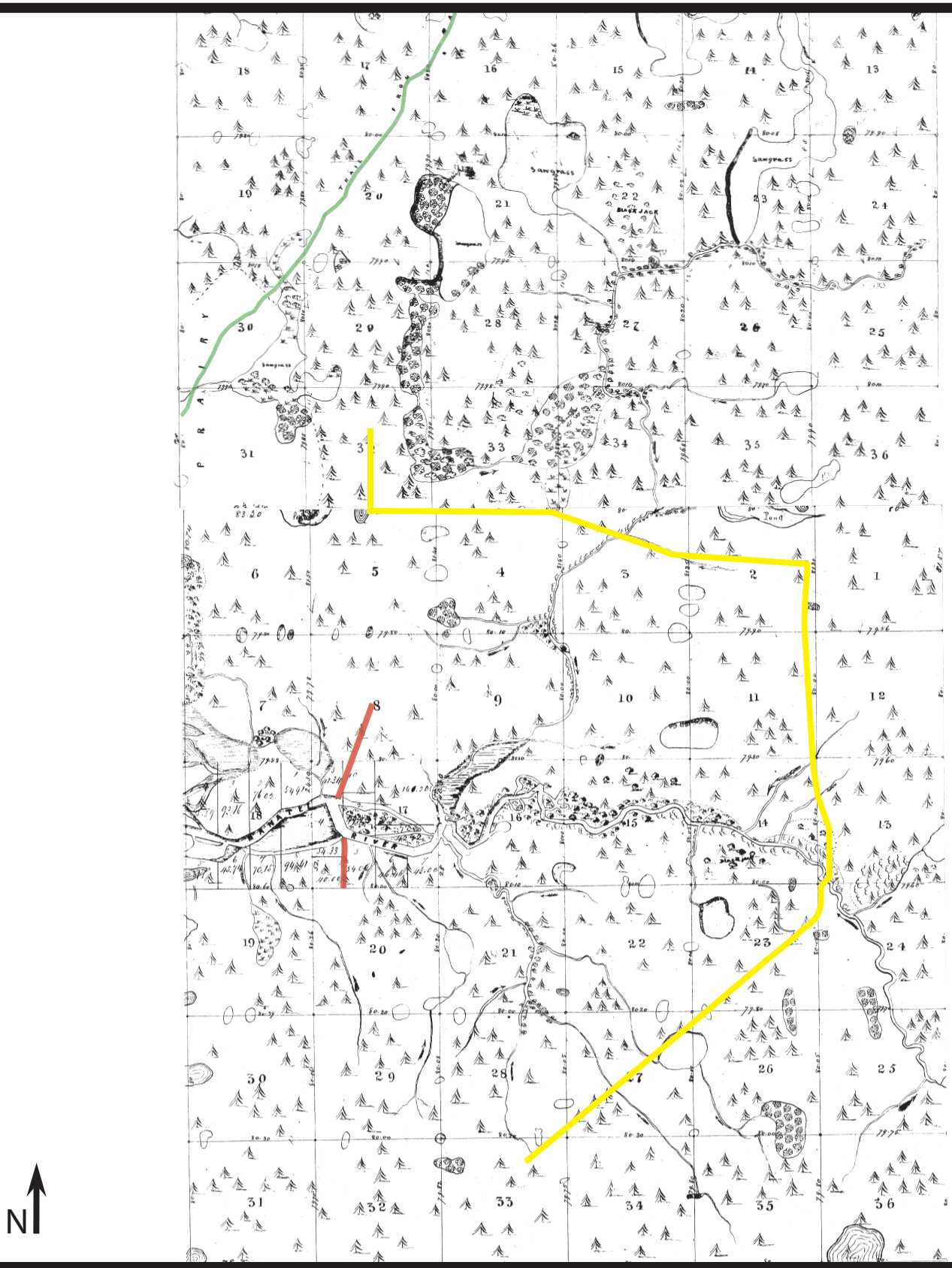

Figure 3.2. 1846 *Plats* of Township 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East (State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection, Title and Land Records). Note "Trail from Manatee to Fort Brooke" highlighted in green, Fort Hamer segment is highlighted in red, and the Rye Road segment is highligted in yellow.

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Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

north of Section 17 and the Manatee River) from present-day Parrish forming Fort Hamer Road. The necessity of overland traffic from Fort Brooke to what would become Fort Hamer suggests motivation for the permanent rerouting of the old trail from Parrish to Ellenton. This crossing as well as a loading dock at the mouth of Gamble Creek, known as "the Port of Parrish" or Hickory Bluff, provided Parrish area residents a way to ship cattle, vegetables, and citrus (State of Florida 1846; ACI 1990a).

Most settlers at this time settled along or near the banks of the Manatee River as it provided accessibility to transportation, goods, and services not available elsewhere (Knetsch n.d.). Daniel Lafayette Hawkins was part of the surveying crew for the Manatee River area. While working, Daniel fell in love with the area and returned in 1846 to settle in the vicinity of what was to become Rye. Eventually he owned 160 acres of homestead land on which he planted citrus and crops, and raised cattle (Carlson 2003). Through the Armed Occupation Act, John Addison acquired land on the south bank of the waterway. Here, John and his four sons tended cattle and hogs (Matthews 1983:177). Also through the Armed Occupation Act, Josiah Gates acquired a quarter section at the site of the mineral spring on the south bank of the Manatee River. He built a log cabin and moved his family into it in January 1842. A number of other pioneers moved to the area during this period, including the Clark, Atzeroth, Lee, Gamble, Wyatt, Ware, Ledwith, Reed, Craig, Whitaker, Snell, Glazier, Jackson, and Turmon families. On April 16, 1842, Colonel Samuel Reid arrived with 15 white males, 10 black males, 2 black females, and over 18 black children to establish the Manatee Colony. Colonel Reid became the U.S. Deputy Surveyor of the Manatee area (Knetsch 1995).

As early as 1844, extensive sugar plantations and mills were constructed along the Manatee River. Raw sugar was shipped by schooners to New Orleans and other Gulf ports. Two brothers, Hector and Dr. Joseph Braden, purchased land on the south side of the Manatee River at the confluence of the river and a large creek that acquired the name of Braden. They grew sugar cane on their 1,100 acres and constructed a residence of tabby in 1850, later known as Braden Castle. In addition to the Braden brothers who came from a Tallahassee planter family, the Gamble brothers, also from Tallahassee, arrived in the area to farm the north side of the river. In 1844, Major Robert Gamble constructed a sugar plantation on the north side of the Manatee River with approximately 1,500 acres under cultivation. As part of his clearing operations, the lands were covered with a network of drainage ditches running north and south and east and west, which varied from 1 ft wide and 1-1/2 ft deep to 4 ft wide. Although sugar cane was the primary crop, corn, sweet potatoes, grapes, citrus, rice, and guava were also grown. John Grattan Gamble, Jr. purchased 160 acres on the south side of the river near that of Josiah and Mary Gates, whose property adjoined that of the Bradens. John sold his land to the Bradens 15 days after receiving his land claim and joined his brother on the north side of the river. They were joined by their brother, William, who built a house and lived on his quarter section in March 1846. The brothers' earliest holdings flank and constitute the site of present-day Ellenton (Sheppard et al. n.d.:18-19; Federal Writers' Project 1939:470-71; Matthews 1983:152-155).

In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. As settlement in Florida increased, new residents established homesteads further south on the peninsula closer to the Indian Territory. On May 19, 1845, President James K. Polk created a 20-mi buffer around the Indian Reserve to establish neutral ground between the settlers and the Native Americans. Although the Land Office agreed that no claims were to be made in this 20-mi area (approximately 3,456,000 acres), they continued to conduct surveys within the boundaries around Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1993:110-111). The surveying greatly disturbed the Seminoles and led to their further distrust of the whites.

3.9 Indian Scare of 1849 and the U.S. Military Response

Although the majority of Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of the Second Seminole War in 1842, approximately 360 Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In addition to federal land surveys conducted throughout the 1840s, the U.S. Coastal Survey started in 1848, and the Buckingham Smith Report in 1848 (a proposal to the U.S. Senate to drain the Everglades), further indicated to the Seminoles that the U.S. Government intended on taking their land and possibly their water resources. In addition, legislation was passed in 1849, forbidding any Native Americans to cross the boundaries of the reserve established at the end of the Second Seminole War. Frustrated with the Federal Government's actions of encroaching surveys upon their reservation boundaries and waters, combined with increased settlement, led to inevitable hostilities between the Native American groups, settlers, and the government (Knetsch 1990:3; Covington 1982:9; Steele 2004; Bache 1848-1856).

A small group of Native Americans under the leadership of Chipco, who were outlawed and lived beyond the reservation boundaries, retaliated against whites and trading posts during the summer of 1849. On July 12, 1849, they raided Fort Pierce on the Indian River, killing William Barker, inspector of customs, and wounding James Russell. As the nearby citizens fled, a house was set on fire, another robbed, and another vandalized. Five days later, similar incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store at Payne's Creek off of the Peace River, east of the project area. Dempsey Whidden and George Payne were killed and William McCullough and his wife Nancy were wounded before the group looted and burned the store (Covington 1961b:53-54,1982:10-11, 1993:114-6). In south Florida, hostilities occurred off the coast of Cape Roman in July 1849, when a group of Native Americans in canoes ambushed William Shannon in his sloop while on route from Key West to Tampa Bay (U.S. Congress 1850:122). These combined acts on white settlers and military posts led to what would be known as the "Indian Scare of 1849," and resulted in the U.S. Government establishing a series of forts across the state (Covington 1982:11; Brown 1991:80-84). The military strategy was to create a line of military posts extending east-west, from the Manatee River to the Indian River, across the peninsula in order to help protect the Florida frontier and settlers and to establish a visual and enforceable border around the Indian Territory in south Florida. Fort Hamer was established on the southern bank of the Manatee River east of Braden Creek, in the project vicinity, in direct response to the Indian Scare of 1849.

Fort Hamer. Fort Hamer was established seven miles upriver from the Manatee Village at the Fort King Trail crossing, east of Braden Creek (Figures 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4). The location of Fort Hamer, "near the head of steamboat navigation," was chosen because it was the furthest inland location that still maintained deep navigable waters and could serve as a port (U.S. Congress 1850:64). A ferry was established to transport passengers and goods from the south side of the river across to the north, approximately 400 ft. According to local historian Dewey Dye, the site of Fort Hamer was on "the narrowest point on the river with dry land on either side of the river" and was "the only place like this for several miles." He goes on to say that it was "5 miles to the west before you come to dry land on both sides of the river" (Dye 1967:17, 24; Warner and Warner 1986:134).

Fort Hamer was named in honor of General Thomas L. Hamer, a brigadier general of the Florida Volunteers who had died in Monterey, Mexico during the Mexican-American War. Fort Hamer became a central post for the surrounding forts, as mail and supplies for Forts Myakka and Crawford were delivered to Fort Hamer and then distributed from there by teams of mules. Court Martials were conducted there and it was the last surviving post when others, including Forts

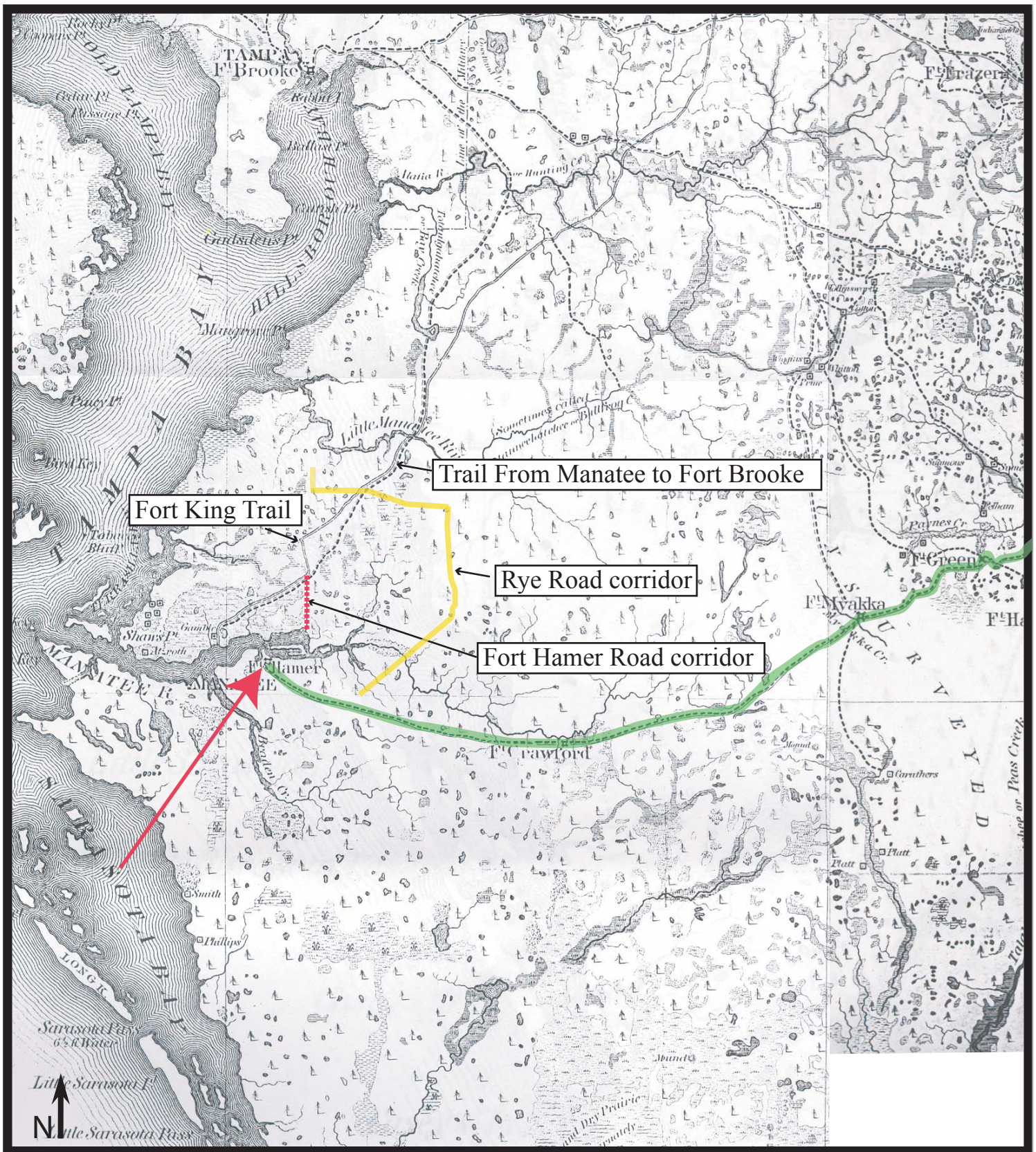

Figure 3.3. Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida, South of Tampa Bay, Lieutenant J.C. Ives, April 1856. Note locations of the Fort King Trail and the Trail from Manatee to Fort Brooke, connecting Fort Hamer to points north via land transport. Also note the location of trails connecting Fort Hamer to Forts Crawford, Myakka, Green, Chokkonikla, Meade, Clinch, and Arbuckle, highlighted in green.

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Manatee County, Florida

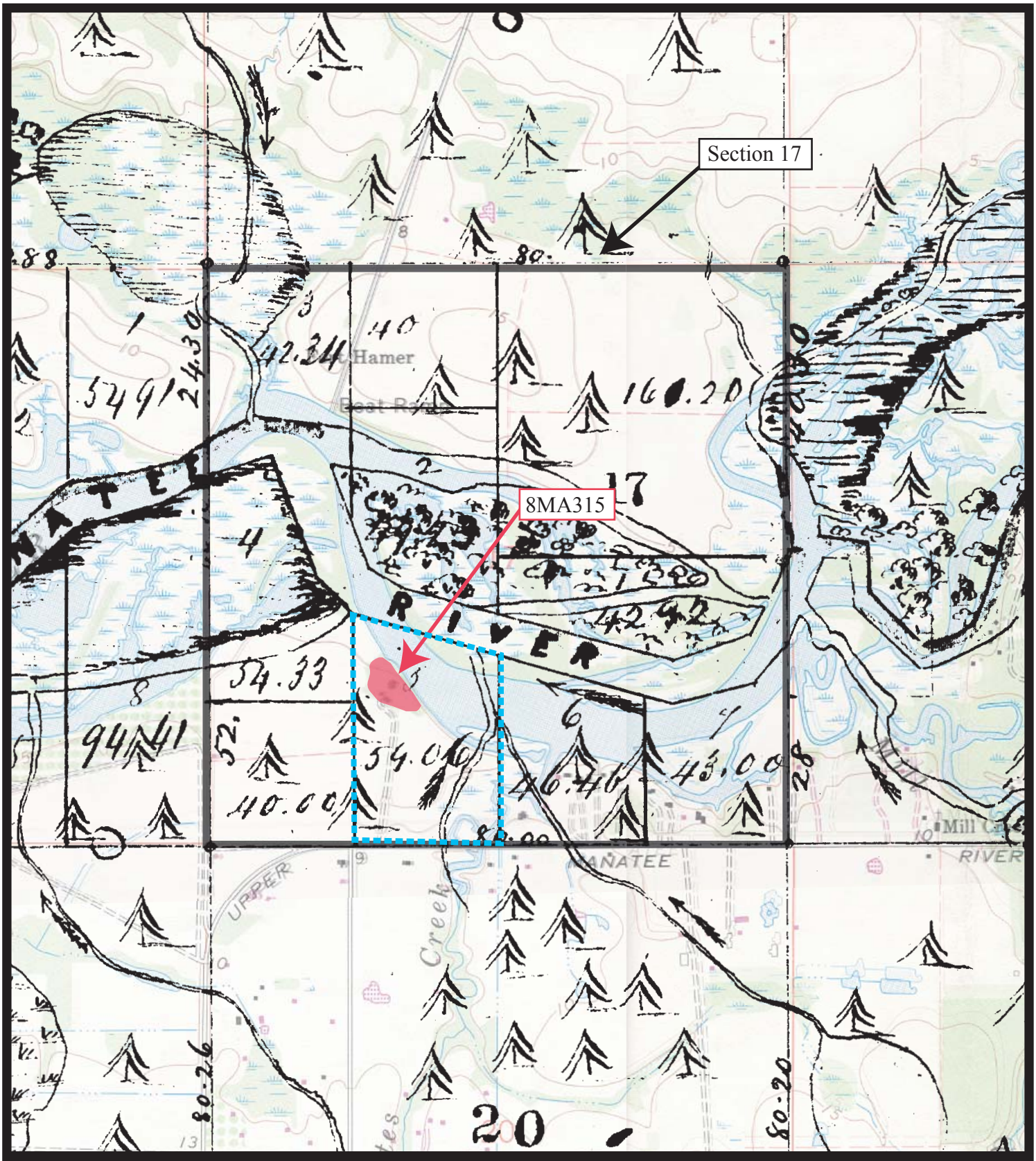

Figure 3.4. 1846 *Plat* of Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 17 overlaid with USGS Parrish, Fla. Quadrangle 1973. Note location of federally subdivided Lot 5 (denoted with blue dashed line) along the southern banks of the Manatee River containing the Fort Hamer Site 8MA315 (Florida Master Site File 1986, Janus Research 1998a and 1998b). Also note change in shoreline of the Manatee River.

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Manatee County, Florida

Myakka, Crawford, and Chokkonikla, were abandoned. In November 1849, the Army Wagon team at Fort Hamer numbered 15 wagons, manned by teams of African-American drivers under the supervision of Reverend Lesley. By February 1850, 200 wagons and a proportionate number of drivers were manning supplies at Fort Hamer (Knetsch n.d.; Dye 1967:19-20; Lesley 1967:10; McMurria 1967:13; Warner and Warner 1986:134; Ross, Roberts, and Steptoe 1849-1850). Joe Knetsch in his paper *The Hardships and Inconviences: The Manatee River Forts during the Seminole Wars* describes the buildings at Fort Hamer as taken from Dewey Dye, Jr.'s excerpt of Lieutenant Edmund Hayes' report to the Quartermaster General:

> a hospital building had been completed [by April 1850], 60 ft by 25 ft, containing three airy wards with ceilings 11 ft high. He reported that porches extended the whole length of the hospital building, in front and rear. Ends of the front porch had been closed to make two shed rooms, one a dispensary and the other the storeroom. He also reported he had completed a hay house that had been erected to the dimensions 80 ft by 21 ft, height 15 ft. He also reported that three sheds had been completed and it looks like a ram of log houses under construction to accommodate a garrison of three companies. He also reported that the beams, rafters, and heavy timbers were cut from the nearby pine woods (Knetsch n.d.).

Military personnel stationed at the fort totaled 165 enlisted men, who were responsible for the construction of the buildings there with the help of one civilian (Knetsch n.d.; Ross, Roberts, and Steptoe 1849-1850). The garrison constructed provided for 3 companies, 2 militia, and 1 company of regular infantry (Dye 1967:25; Graham 1990:11; Ross, Roberts, and Steptoe 1849-1850; Warner and Warner 1986:134). The troops stationed at Fort Hamer were responsible for patrolling the territory between the Braden River to the west and about 15 mi to the east when they would meet the patrol from Fort Crawford (Knetsch n.d.; Matthews 1983:200; Warner and Warner 1986:134).

In September 1849, Seminole leaders, including representatives of Miccosukee and Muskogee groups, and Kapiktoosootsee on behalf of Sam Jones, met with General David Twiggs, commander of Troops in Florida, aboard the Steamer Colonel Clay anchored in Charlotte Harbor. They agreed to turn over the five outlaws responsible for the Indian Scare. A month later Bowlegs arrived with three of the prisoners, including the hand of Yahola (or Yo-ho-lo), who was killed while trying to escape. The fifth member of the outlaw band made a successful escape. These prisoners were turned over to Indian Agent, Captain John C. Casey as a gesture of good faith, showing that the majority of the remaining Native Americans did not support these hostile acts and wished to remain in south Florida and live in peace. However, at this meeting General Twiggs informed Bowlegs of the military's intention to pursue a more aggressive removal of his people (U.S. Congress 1850:82; Covington 1961b:57-59, 1982:11-14, 1993:117-118, 121; Matthews 1983:198-199).

The Indian Scare of 1849 further prompted the U.S. Government to actively pursue the removal of all remaining groups of Native Americans in Florida. Their strategy involved monetary inducements, a large military presence, and a delegation from the west to persuade the remaining Seminoles to emigrate (Covington 1982, 1993:120; Matthews 1983:199-200; Warner and Warner 1986:134). The Federal Government offered "to pay each Indian in Florida (without regard to sex or age), and…every Negro or mixed blood attached to the nation, $100, and to furnish transportation to the country of their tribe west of the Mississippi, and subsistence for 12 months after reaching their new homes" (U.S. Congress 1850:6).

A delegation from the Indian Territory in the West was sent over to Florida via New Orleans, during the fall of 1849, which included 11 members and 2 interpreters. The delegation agreed to assist in the removal of the remaining Seminoles for $100 per person, subsistence, and all travel expenses as outlined by the firm who agreed to provide transportation, Johnson & Gaines. They traveled from Fort Gibson at North Fork on the Canadian River to Fort Smith (New Orleans) where they boarded a steamboat bound for Florida. In addition, Indian Subagent, Marcellus Duval, also traveled to Florida to oversee the delegation (U.S. Congress 1850:143-145, 156; Johnson and Gaines to DuVal 1849). These delegates arrived in Tampa Bay in November 1849 (Matthews 1983:199).

Emigration from Ft. Hamer. At a meeting in January 1850, Billy Bowlegs told Captain John C. Casey that he wished to leave Florida. Billy Bowlegs and approximately 25 members of his clan agreed to emigrate (U.S. Congress 1850:73-74, 82-83; Covington 1993:120-121). Plans for emigration continued, and in February 1850, $100,000 in gold was sent from New York to Captain John C. Casey for payment to the emigrating Native Americans. Casey had already received $110,000 prior to this for Seminole removal in December 1849; however, as drafts were not recognized in New Orleans these funds were traded for gold in February (U.S. Congress 1850:155; Brown to Casey 1849, 1850). The emigrating groups of Native Americans made their way to Fort Hamer on the Manatee River to await deportation. Approximately 60 Native Americans, including Seminole, Mikasuki, and Muskogee Indians, traveled from Fort Arbukle near the Kissimmee River, to Fort Meade in the early part of 1850. While at Fort Meade, the emigrating party was increased by three (the prisoners turned over by Bowlegs) as they awaited the arrival of a party of 24 to 30 Native Americans. This party did not arrive as scheduled and the group of 63 Native Americans was forced to move on without them; the second group was to follow when they arrived at Fort Meade. They traveled to Fort Chokkonikla, and from here the emigrating party went on to Fort Hamer on the Manatee River where they would embark for the Indian Territory West (Dye 1967:20; U.S. Congress 1850:66-67, 82-87, 155-156; Duval to Brown 1850a, 1850b).

Upon arrival at Fort Hamer the 63 Native Americans, among them Kapiktoosootsee's band and the 3 prisoners given up by Bowlegs, were joined by eleven more emigrants. On February 28, 1850, a total of 74 Native Americans plus the eleven members of the delegation, set sail for New Orleans from Fort Hamer on the steamer Fashion (Covington 1982:14, 1993:121; U.S. Congress 1850:84-85, 87, 94-95, 156; Lantz 1994:3-4; Duval to Brown 1850a and 1850b; Matthews 1983:200; Ross, Roberts, and Steptoe 1849-1850). The U.S. Government paid the emigrating group a total of $15,953, which included $953 for their livestock (U.S. Congress 1850:84).

With the Seminole emigration, the number of troops at Fort Hamer declined to 129, and only two companies remained on the post. Companies D and H were ordered to accompany the emigrating Native Americans to New Orleans, while Major Smith of the 3rd Infantry was ordered to "proceed to New Orleans and superintend the immigration of the Indians" (Ross, Roberts, and Steptoe 1849-1850). The group of 24 additional emigrating Native Americans never arrived at Fort Hamer. However, 14 Native Americans were received from various posts and were awaiting transport following the February departure (Covington 1993:121; U.S. Congress 1850:87). On March 11, 1850, 11 of the 14 surrendered Seminoles emigrated from Fort Hamer on the Steamer Fashion (Covington 1993:121; Lantz 1994:3; U.S. Congress 1850:87).

3.10 End of 1850 Seminole Emigration and Abandonment of Fort Hamer

Rumors that Seminoles had been transported against their will and that the U.S. Government was withholding payment, in addition to further encroachment of the military upon the Florida Indian Reserve, caused the Native American emigration process to come to a halt. Billy Bowlegs backed out of his agreement with Casey to go west which caused all remaining Seminoles to cease negotiations. Two Native Americans were traveling with the emigrating party to trade when they were allegedly transported from Fort Hamer against their will (U.S. Congress 1850:94-95; Covington 1961b:60, 1982:15, 1993:121). According to James Covington in *The Seminoles of Florida*, Bowlegs eventually confessed to Casey that he had never intended to leave Florida (Covington 1993:117-118).

The halt of the emigration process and the decrease in hostile activities among the Native Americans, settlers, and U.S. Government, caused military action in Florida to cease. Citizens throughout Florida were angered by the amount of money being spent, which led to the emigration of 74 Native Americans, but involved the work of about 1,500 military troops. Bad publicity and the absence of additional violent acts led to the withdrawal of troops in Florida (Covington 1982:16). Posts were closed and troops made their way to Fort Hamer. Captain Casey declared that all negotiations with the remaining Seminoles were futile. In response, Twiggs suggested the reduction of troops, which included one company at Fort Hamer, two on the Caloosahatchee and the total abandonment of Fort Brooke as it was too far north from the remaining Native Americans. All Fort Brooke property was to be sent to Fort Hamer on the Manatee (Twiggs to Crawford 1850). In April 1850, Fort Hamer had as many as 160 troops on the post with three companies. In October 1850, Fort Hamer continued to maintain three companies of 157 troops (Ross, Roberts, and Steptoe 1849-1850).

Removal of Buildings at Fort Hamer. Although Fort Hamer was seen as the most viable military post in the state, it was now too far north of the remaining Seminole population and the fort was officially abandoned on November 24, 1850, a year after it was established. Troops previously stationed at Fort Hamer were ordered to Key West and Fort Casey. All public property, including buildings, was sent to Forts Casey and Myers to the south. On November 19, 1850, troops were ordered to dismantle all buildings that were not absolutely necessary for their survival while they awaited the arrival of the steamers Colonel Clay and Planter. The lumber was transported to Forts Casey and Myers, where it could be reused. The Planter was ordered to transport the lumber from Fort Hamer to Fort Casey until it was all removed (Childs to Steptoe 1850; Everett to French 1850c). Any buildings remaining on the site were sold and relocated off of the property. Lieutenant Hayes, who was stationed at Fort Hamer in 1850, reportedly sold all remaining buildings, which included some log houses, at a public sale. One of these log houses was reportedly purchased and relocated to the plantation of Schofield and Davis, known as the Gamble Plantation. Although the Federal Government did not relinquish its claim to these lands until many years later, William B. Hooker and his wife Mary laid claim to the land as early as 1855 (Bureau of Land Management 1855; State of Florid n.d; Dye 1967:22, 24; Manatee County Clerk of Circuit Court 1857; McMurria 1967:11-12; Hauford to Eddig 1871).

3.11 Third Seminole War, Reestablishment, and Abandonment of Fort Hamer

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to migrate west. The war started when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp, killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in

retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. Thus, hostilities in the Upper and Lower Manatee area soon led to the reactivation of Fort Hamer.

During this period, the site of Fort Hamer was briefly reactivated and occupied by a detachment of 10 men from William B. Hooker's Company of Florida Mounted Volunteers (Sheppard et al. n.d.:19; Federal Writers' Project 1939:471; Covington 1982, 1993; Warner and Warner 1986:134; Graham 1990:11). The location of Fort Hamer, established during the Third Seminole War, was on the property of William B. Hooker and his wife Mary. Hooker purchased the eastern half of the northwestern quarter of Section 17, Township 34 South, Range 19 East, consisting of the lands within federally subdivided Lot number five on May 1, 1855, under the Land Law of 1820 (State of Florida n.d.:239; Manatee County Clerk of Circuit Court 1857:20-21; Dye 1967:22). It appears that Hooker, a prominent cattle baron in the region who had a homestead north of the Manatee, purchased this parcel of land to herd cattle and was then forced to defend it.

According Dr. Joe Knetsch it is highly unlikely that the new Fort Hamer would have been established in the same location as the 1849-1850 fort, because no visual indicators of the site remained (all buildings had been removed in November 1850) and the site would have been disturbed by refuse and possibly contaminated by insects and rodents (Knetsch 2004). However, historical research indicates that the 1856 Fort Hamer was located at least in the general vicinity of the 1849-1850 Fort Hamer (Follett 1851; Peas Creek and Manatee River to Charlotte Harbor 1856; Belknap to Secretary of the Interior 1876). The later fort (1856) was occupied by Florida militia and not U.S. military commissioned officers, so the structures on the site and the post itself would not have been constructed on the same scale as the prior Fort Hamer (Knetsch 2004). On December 8, 1857, William B. Hooker sold the lands containing the former site of Fort Hamer to Benjamin J. Hagler and William J. Hooker (Manatee County Clerk of Circuit Court 1857:20-21). Fort Hamer was again abandoned at the end of the Third Seminole War and no buildings, structures, or artifacts from this period of occupation remained (Hauford to Eddig 1871). It should be noted that the previous CRAS in the area of Fort Hamer (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2007; Janus 1998a, 1998b) found no evidence of the Fort buildings. This is in keeping with the historic documentation noted here.

Military action was not decisive during the Third Seminole War, and in 1858 the U.S. Government again resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5,000 for himself, $2,500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received $500, and $100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship Grey Cloud set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide was added to the group. This made a total of 165 Seminoles migrating west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over (Covington 1982:78-80).

3.12 Settlement in Manatee and the Civil War

In 1857, depression reached into the sugar and molasses industry. Northern markets were closed to shipments from this region. Those planters who had borrowed heavily, including Dr. Joseph Braden and Major Robert Gamble, suffered financial loss as their holdings were sold to pay for their debt (Sheppard et al. n.d.:20). Sugar cane never again achieved the same prominence in the Bradenton area. Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber.

Cattle ranching also served as one of the first important economic activities reported in Manatee County. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers such as DeSoto and Narvaez provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century "cowkeeper" Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the Seminole Wars and their cattle were either sold or left to roam, settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwestern Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida's leading cattle producing region.

Erasmus Rye, for whom Rye is named, arrived in Florida from Hanover County Virginia at approximately this time. Erasmus, the son of Scottish immigrants, fought in the Third Seminole War. While in Florida, Erasmus met and married Mary Lucebia Williams, daughter of James Green Williams. The newlyweds established a home at Oak Knoll, east of the project area, but when Erasmus joined the Confederate forces, Mary Lucebia relinquished their homestead and returned to her parents' home along Rye Branch (Warner and Warner 1986).

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the American Civil War. One of the major contributions of the state to the war effort was in the supplying of beef to the Confederate Government. The Confederate Government estimated that three-fourths of the cattle which Florida supplied to the Confederacy originated from Brevard and Manatee Counties and the route of today's U.S. 301 was a major supply artery for the Confederate forces (Cole n.d.; Shofner 1995:72). Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa, south of Ft. Myers, conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supporters and Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the Manatee River, as well as other large rivers throughout the state, preventing the shipment of raw materials. In 1862, armed forces advanced up the river, burning mills and plantation houses. As a result, new settlement remained limited until after the Civil War, which ended in 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia (Federal Writers' Project 1939:471; Tebeau 1971:251).

Immediately following the Civil War, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1971:251). The Homestead Act of 1866 allowed African-Americans and former Union supporters to file claims to receive an 80-acre tract in Florida and four other public land states in the south. Former Confederates were not eligible to file a claim under this act until after 1876, when the lands were opened to unrestricted sale for the following twelve years (Tebeau 1971:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement throughout the Reconstruction era.

Two new residents, John and Bartholomew Fogarty, settled on the south side of the Manatee River following the war. As master shipbuilders, they contributed to the reconstruction of the settlements along the Manatee River and founded the area known as Fogartyville, six to seven miles west of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project area (Sheppard et al. n.d.:21). William B. Hooker's settlement at present-day Parrish was purchased by Charles Turner in 1866, who conveyed the plantation to his father, Major William Iredell Turner in 1867. Turner, a 53-year-old native of Virginia and a veteran of the Seminole and Civil Wars, reportedly named the plantation Oak Hill after he and his wife, Isabella Higgenbotham, arrived from Tampa to live on Hooker's plantation in 1865. The couple had 10 children and their "splendid home" was

described as a log house near the old trail (McDuffee 1961:200). William J. Hooker continued to maintain his land holdings at the former site of Fort Hamer until shortly before his death in 1871 (Hauford to Eddig 1871; Dye 1967:22).

3.13 Economic Boom Period

During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy of Manatee County boomed with a number of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers and beans as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a major role in inland areas such as Pine Level and Arcadia. Harvesting of the natural resources - timber and naval stores fostered industry across the region. Along Gamble Creek, virgin pines were tapped for rosin, then timbered out. Tallevast Turpentine Camp operated at Mitchellville, and W. S. Warner of Palma Sola operated a logging camp near Fort Hamer. Warner's sawmill at Palma Sola turned out lumber from the logs barged from the old fort down river. Warner advertised yellow pine, cypress, and cedar made into orange and vegetable crates, shingles, doors, and sashes together with his general store merchandise. He was an agent for Disston's Florida Land and Improvement Company (Warner and Warner 1986:131,135). The arrival of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line into Tampa prompted an expansion of agriculture and settlement in Manatee County.

The railroad had an impact in eastern Manatee County as well. During the early 1880s, the Southern Florida Railroad acquired the old railroad charter and land grant of the Gainesville, Ocala, and Charlotte Harbor Railroad, which was due to expire in 1885. To hold this charter and secure lands, immediate railroad construction was necessary. Construction started in the Bartow area in Polk County and continued southward to Punta Gorda (Pettingill 1952:68-73). With the railroad as a catalyst, the 1880s witnessed a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement in eastern Manatee County which prompted the creation of DeSoto County in 1887 out of eastern Manatee County. With the change, a new county seat was needed. Manatee was designated temporary county seat while an election was held to determine the permanent location. In an attempt to ensure that the seat of government remained along the river, Manatee and Palmetto encouraged Braidentown, which incorporated in May 1888, to enter the race. However, the attempt backfired on the two communities when the town of Braidentown was chosen by majority vote as the new county seat in 1888 (McDuffee 1961:277-78, 282-83).

Settlement of Rye. Beginning in 1875, the settlement along present-day Rye Road near the Manatee River came to be known as Rye after Erasmus Rye. Eventually growing to 72 families, this logging and farming community of Rye was strategically located at the head of navigation on the Manatee River (Warner and Warner 1986). Mitchell laid out a subdivision of five north/south running streets and four east/west avenues and changed the name of the area from Rye to Mitchellville. Sam's holdings also included a store and a warehouse which were supplied via the Parrish Road and shallow-draft side-wheel steamers which would dock at the Mitchellville landing (Warner 1980). During the community's tenure as Mitchellville, the first bridge was built across the Manatee River. Appropriated with $150.00 on September 8, 1879, the bridge spanned the river on the road from Oak Hill (Parrish) to the county seat of Pine Level (Warner and Warner 1986). A modern concrete bridge has since replaced the original bridge at the same location. The community expanded with additional stores owned by T.S. Browning and Mr. Frier, a blacksmith shop, a school (Rye School), a church, and a cemetery (Warner and Warner 1986:145 and 1988; Stewart 1964).

Prior to the opening of the Rye School (8MA1344), the children walked to the Gulley Creek School, several miles east (Warner and Warner 1986). Although the opening date of the Rye School is unknown, Warner and Warner (1986) report that Elizabeth Ann Hines, who arrived in Rye was a teacher at the Rye School. A ca. 1909 (Anonymous) account describes her first day at the Rye School:

> It was a square frame building, set on posts which were rotting and falling to pieces. The trustees of the district were there, busily occupied in cutting poles and propping the building so it would not collapse. Having made sure the building would not fall down, we went inside and all eyes were turned on me. I was pretty nervous by this time and thought if only I had a desk to stand behind. There was one in the back of the room and two trustees kindly shook the rats nest out of it and put it on the platform for me (Anonymous n.d.b). Today there is no evidence of this school west of the Rye Road APE (ACI 2004; USDA 1958; USGS 1972).

Little is known of the Mitchellville Cemetery (8MA1343) save for a single remaining headstone, that of Thomas Urquhart (b. ?, d. 16 April 1884). The marble column marker is surprisingly ornate for the rural community of Rye. The marker's iconography includes the column itself, which is complete, representing a full life, the clover symbolizing the Christian trinity, and the compass and the square marking Mr. Urquhart's membership in the Freemasons (Carmack 2001). The tombstone and foot marker originally faced east and the inscription reads "Blessed are they who die in the Lord." Mr. Urquhart was Sam Mitchell's father-in-law (Warner and Warner 1986:145). The Manasota Genealogical Society reports that:

> This cemetery is located on Rye Road north of Rye Bridge (east and west of the Rye Road APE [Figure 3.5]). Mr. Hubert Rutland bought this cemetery, and there was discussion of moving the bodies to Fortner Cemetery. To this date [1982], the bodies have not been moved. Permission to move the body of Thomas Urquhart was denied. There are about twenty-five bodies that will be transferred to Fortner if plans materialize. As there are no markers, we were unable to identify these graves (Manasota Genealogical Society 1982: 484).

The same year his father-in-law passed away, Sam Mitchell petitioned to open the Mitchellville Post Office. However, it was discovered that there was already another Florida Post Office by that name. Therefore, the community reverted to Rye, and established the Rye Post Office (the whereabouts of this building is unknown), to avoid confusion (Warner and Warner 1986).

Parrish. While an 1883 directory still referred to today's community of Parrish as Oak Hill (located north of the Rye Road APE), it also listed a post office called "Parish." The post office, established in 1879, had as its first postmaster Thomas S. Browning, who began his appointment on December 8. By 1885, a guidebook boasted a population of 30 at "Parish," that point reachable from Tampa for a boat fare of $1.50. Commercial orange groves were operated by C. C. and John Parish, G. W. Cason, R. I. McKinney, and W. H. Gillette. Cassie M. Harrison was postmaster that year, the eighth appointee (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:65; ACI 1990).

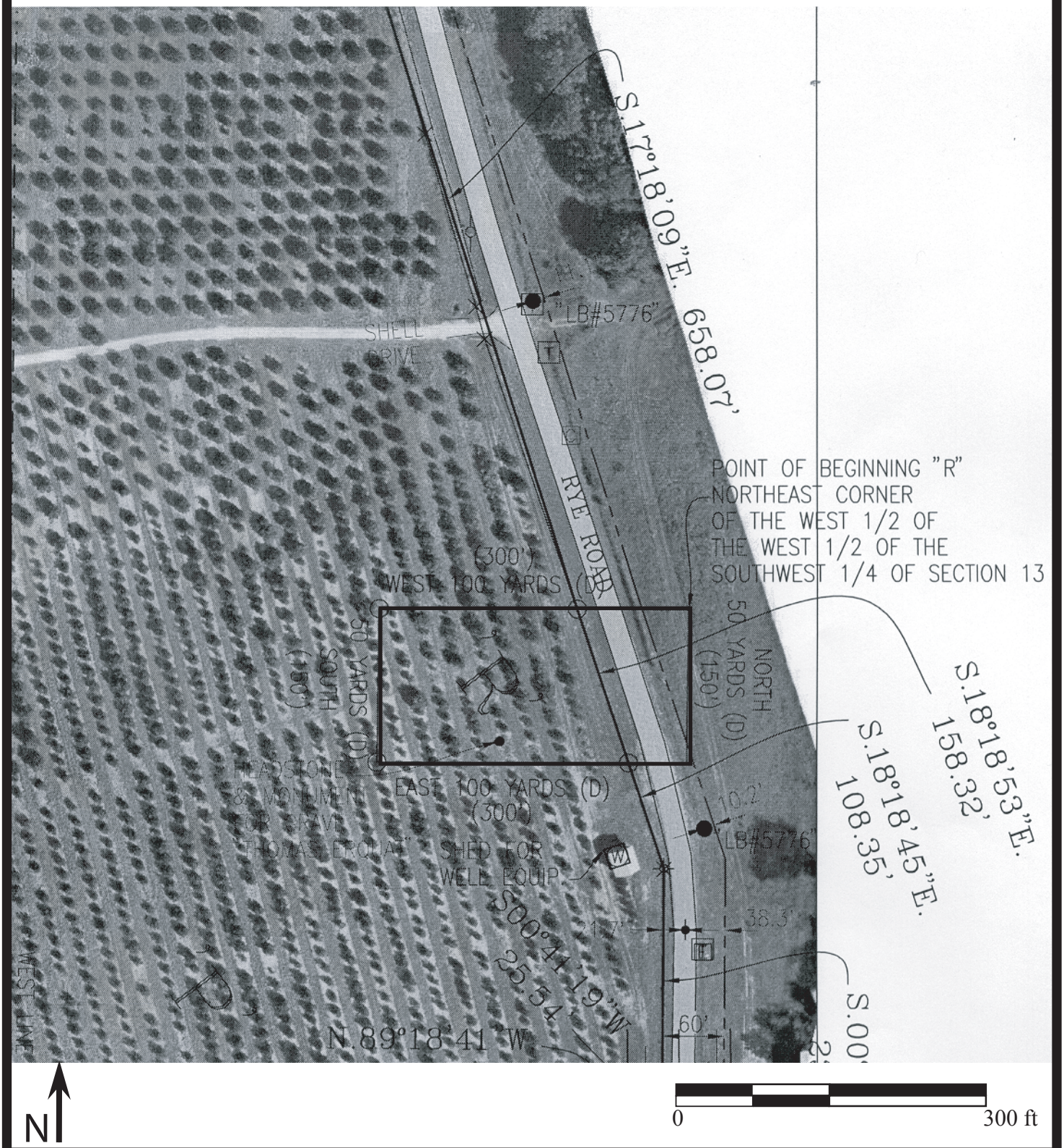

Figure 3.5. Legal boundaries of the Mitchellville Cemetery (8MA1343) denoted by black rectangle (ACI 2004; WilsonMiller 2004).

CRAS
Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

Land within the vicinity of the Rye Road APE was deeded to investors and individuals between 1850 and 1883 such as John Stephens, William B. Hooker, William J. Turner, Levin P. Johnson, W.H. Gillett, Florida Land and Improvement Company, and to Sir Edward James Reed (State of Florida n.d.:27, 235-237). The Manatee Valley Land and Development Company, based in Des Moines, Iowa, published a brochure promoting the agricultural value of the land (Manatee Valley Land and Development Company 1913) and development followed. Surrounding parcels of land were subdivided, reflecting the ambitions Florida land boom era. Several sections of large parcels were not subdivided, though, as they remained in the possession of the original owners, such as the Youngbloods, Huylers, Richs, Hendrys, and Heines. At the same time, additional plats were laid out in the town of Parrish and private residences were beginning to be constructed along US 301 North. Parrish was a busy rural center, servicing the commercial, educational, and religious needs of the surrounding cattle ranchers and farmers. The Manatee River Park, southeast of town, was platted in June, 1913. The Parrish United Methodist Church constructed a parsonage to the northeast of the chapel around 1920, and the Parrish School was constructed north of the church in 1924.

3.14 Prosperity from 1900 through the Land Boom in the Roaring Twenties

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. During this time the automobile, telephone, and electricity transformed Manatee County from isolation into a county linked with the rest of the state and nation. In May 1903, Braidentown incorporated. In 1905, the community removed the "I" from its name, and finally dropped the "w" from its name in 1924. In 1903, Bradenton received a new courthouse, and a trolley line, and an electric power plant to service Bradenton and Manatee. Although the power plant proved a great success, the trolley operated for just over a year. Soon, automobiles, first introduced to the area in 1896, overwhelmed the streets, and boats powered by gasoline plied the river (Sheppard et al. n.d.:22; McDuffee 1961:294-95; Federal Writers' Project 1939:394; Bradbury and Hallock 1962:10). The Fort Hamer location continued to be seen as a viable development site, which could manage steamboat navigation along the Manatee River (Dye 1967).

With the arrival of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad from Tampa, the Bradenton-Manatee area became the principal shipping center for the winter vegetables and citrus grown on surrounding farms (Youngblood, n.d.:19-23, 26; ACI 1990). The increase in rail transport and growing hostilities from competitive communities eventually led to the complete abandonment of all development at Fort Hamer (Dye 1967).

Head of Navigation. At the turn of the century, the narrow and hazard-filled Manatee River above Bradenton (in the Fort Hamer Bridge APE, Figure 3.6) made boat navigation difficult. Although shallow draft side wheel steamboats were able to negotiate the meandering river, deeper draft vessels capable of larger cargos could not reach Rye (Warner 1980). The situation was brought to the attention of the River and Harbor Committee of Congress and federal funds were directed to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to begin improving the river (Warner and Warner 1986; USACE 1996). Between Rocky Bluff and Rye, the channel was dredged to 4 ft deep by 75 ft wide (USACE 1996). The first steamer to travel up the Manatee River was called "Lewis," a side wheeler about 100 ft long, built by the Fogarty Brothers. It was used as a supply boat for the Tallevast Turpentine Camp at Mitchelville and sometimes carried passengers (Stanton 1972; Leffingwell 1988). However, around 1907/1908, the "Lewis" was laid up on the north side of Fort Hamer when she caught fire and burned (McMurria 1967). This area, known as the "Head of Navigation, is situated in the project's APE (Figure 3.6).

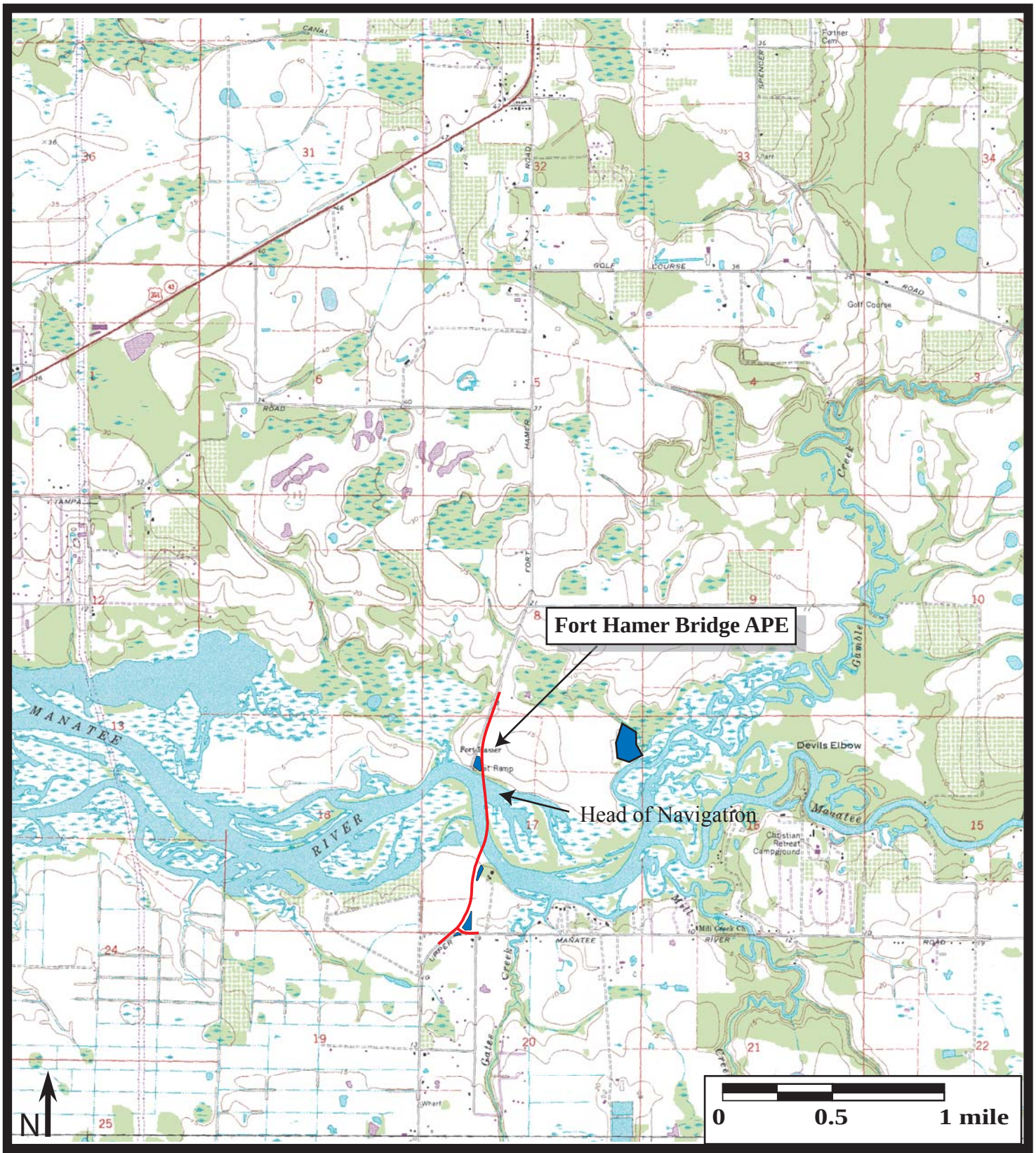

Figure 3.6. Head of Navigation on the Manatee River; Township 34 South, Range 19 East (USGS Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987). The Fort Hamer Bridge APE is shown in red, pond sites and mitigation site shown in blue.

CRAS
Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

Sadly, the improved navigation was not enough to sustain the community of Rye, and when the railroad was constructed through Parrish, merchants began leaving the area. The timber industry soon followed and residents eventually abandoned the town. The Post Office closed in 1929, and the community of Rye became something of a ghost town (Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

A north/south connector from Tampa to Miami significantly opened up Manatee County. In 1915, a group of businessmen met to discuss the feasibility of a cross-state highway from Tampa through Miami by way of Sarasota. A portion of this route, which stretched from the Hillsborough County line to Sarasota, was constructed by Manatee County with the passage of a bond issue in 1911. This road was eventually designated U.S. 41, or the Tamiami Trail, but was not completed until April 1928 (Scupholm 1997:20-22; ACI 1993:4-6).

By the early 1920s, Manatee County was fully involved in the development of the Florida land boom. Several reasons prompted the 1920s boom, including the mild winters, growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, completion of roads, prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. In 1921, Sarasota County was formed from the southern portion of Manatee County.

3.15 Great Depression and Recovery

Signs of growth were halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The 1928 hurricane created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections which further slowed an already sluggish industry. Parrish, north of the Rye Road APE, with a mere 721 residents, was only briefly described as “a citrus-fruit and vegetable shipping center” (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:392).

3.16 World War II and Modern Development Trends

In January 1944, the Village of Manatee and the City of Bradenton united as one community (Sheppard et al. n.d.:24). The local economy of Manatee County recovered during World War II, as did the rest of the state. The state’s population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1971:431). It was around this time that the residence at 3250 Rye Road (8MA1476) was constructed. Within the 1950s, the properties at 4802 Red Rooster Road (8MA1473), 14355 Golf Course Road (8MA1474), 15450 Golf Course Road (8MA1475), the original nine hole golf course at Palmetto Pines (8MA1472), and FDOT bridge number 134022 (8MA1477) along Rye Road were constructed. Since 1960, Manatee County, along with the rest of Florida, has benefited from an influx of retirees and tourists, making Florida one of the fastest growing states in the nation. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and vacations increasingly inexpensive and easier. Many of the servicemen stationed in the area returned with their families to make Manatee County their home after the war. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions and extensive development along coastal areas.

In Manatee County, development has concentrated along the coast with the completion of Interstate 75 generating activity that has continued into the present. In 2009, the county population numbered 318,361 residents. With most of the people residing in the western portion

of the county along the coast, the eastern half is predominantly devoted to agriculture, rangeland, and forests. The county remains a major producer of tomatoes, nursery products, citrus, fish and shellfish (Purdum 1994:82, U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, previous CRAS reports (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2010a and 2010b), and other documents, and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps. In addition to the FMSF, other data relative to the historical research were obtained from the Manatee County Public Library (Special Collections), the South Florida Museum, the Manatee County Property Appraiser's office, the FDHR, the Florida Division of State Lands, and the files of ACI. It should be noted that FMSF data in this report were updated in May 2011.

4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF indicated that multiple surveys have been conducted in the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project area, and 31 archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project (Table 4.1; Figure 4.1).

Fort Hamer Bridge APE. Only one archaeological site has been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the APE. The location where 8MA315 may have been located, lies immediately east of the proposed undertaking, south of the Manatee River (Figure 4.2). However, the actual location of the 19th Century Seminole War fortification, which is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF; Appendix A), has never been confirmed (Gaske 2004, 2005, 2006; Percy 1991, 1998). The site was originally recorded by Henry Baker, archaeologist with the DHR, based on an informant and collections in 1986.

In 1998, a survey of the 700-acre Wading Bird Golf and Country Club project area was conducted north of the S.R. 64 corridor, on the southern bank of the Manatee River (Janus Research 1998a; see Figure 5.4 in this report). This effort recorded three prehistoric artifact scatter type sites (8MA1003-05), two historic structures (8MA1006 and 8MA1007), and re-evaluated 8MA315, the area where the Fort Hamer Site was recorded by Henry Baker in 1986 (FMSF).

When the area where Fort Hamer was thought to have been located was subjected to Phase II archaeological investigation, following the 1998 research, Janus concluded that "...the portion of the Fort Hamer Site (8MA315) identified within the Wading Bird Golf and Country Club [now Waterlefe Country Club] project boundaries area is minimal, and does not appear to meet minimum criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places" (Janus Research 1998b:23). The SHPO concurred with these findings (Percy 1998), noting that ". . . the portion of the Fort Hamer Site within the project area (Wading Bird Golf Course) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP." Part of the Waterlefe project cleared by the SHPO is located within and adjacent to the Fort Hamer Bridge APE (Figure 5.4). In addition, ACI's additional testing (2001a) and later extensive documentary research concerning Fort Hamer (ACI 2005a) resulted in another SHPO determination that the "proposed undertaking (constructing the proposed Upper Manatee Bridge) will have no effect on any historic properties within the project APE listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP" (Gaske 2005; Appendix B).

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project.

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURE
8MA51	NN	Prehistoric mound	Unknown
8MA315	Fort Hamer	Seminole War Fort/Artifact scatter	19th century
8MA645	Pascuzzi	Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic
8MA646	Hilton	Habitation/Refuse	Safety Harbor/Weeden Island II
8MA647	Hooey	Habitation/Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA715	Rye Bridge Mound	Prehistoric mound	Prehistoric/Safety Harbor/Contact
8MA769	Cassick	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric
8MA807	Gamble Creek	Artifact scatter, low density	Archaic
8MA842	Archery Range	Single artifact	Archaic
8MA908	Rye Road	Artifact scatter, low density	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA909	Swamp Edge	Artifact scatter, low density	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA910	Sandy Branch	Artifact scatter, low density	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1003	Broken Pot	Artifact scatter	Manasota/Safety Harbor
8MA1004	Ancient Oaks Hammock	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric
8MA1005	Round the Bend	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric
8MA1025	Branwen's Scatter	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric
8MA1139	Swampside	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1140	Boat Ramp	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic
8MA1141	Cumba	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1142	Ridge's Edge	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1238	MRP 1	Campsite	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1250	Foxbrook	Extractive site/Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1288	Country Creek	Campsite (prehistoric)/Artifact scatter	Late Archaic
8MA1289	Country Meadows	Campsite(prehistoric)/Lithic scatter	Middle-Late Archaic
8MA1330	Underhill 4	Campsite(prehistoric)	Prehistoric
8MA1334	Dog's Mole Site	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1335	Owl Place Site	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery
8MA1343	Mitchellville Cemetery	Historical cemetery	ca.1879-ca.1924
8MA1344	Waters Edge Historic Scatter	Town/Artifact scatter	19th century American
8MA1345	Waters Edge Prehistoric Scatter	Extractive site/Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic
8MA1346	Waters Edge Muticomponent	Lithic scatter; Town /Artifact scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery;19th & 20th century American

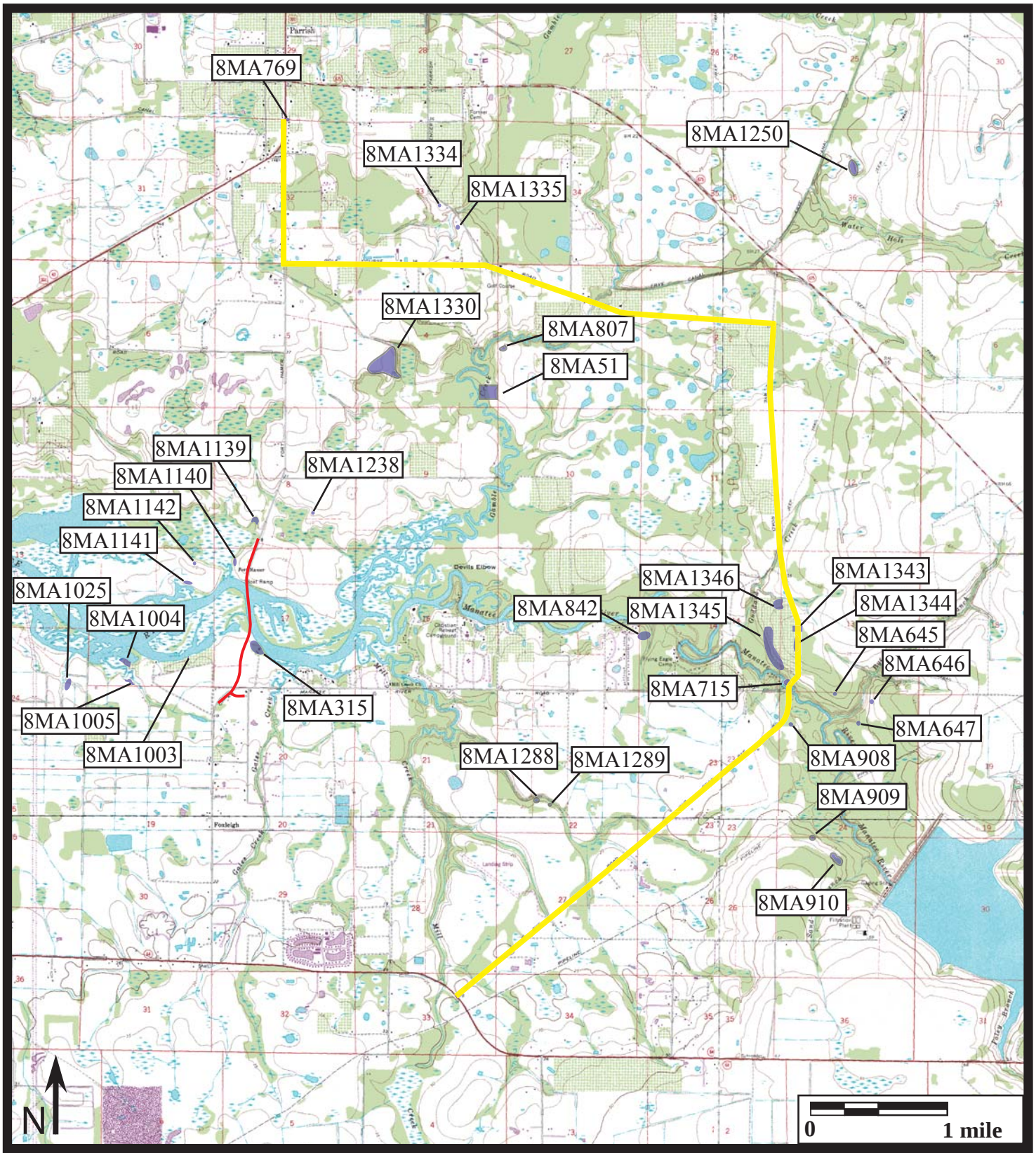

Figure 4.1. Previously recorded resources (purple) within one mile of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS; Rye Road segment shown in yellow, Fort Hamer segment shown in red; Townships 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East, (Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Rye, Fla. 1972, PR 1979; Lorraine, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Verna, Fla. 1973, PR 1979).

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Manatee County, Florida

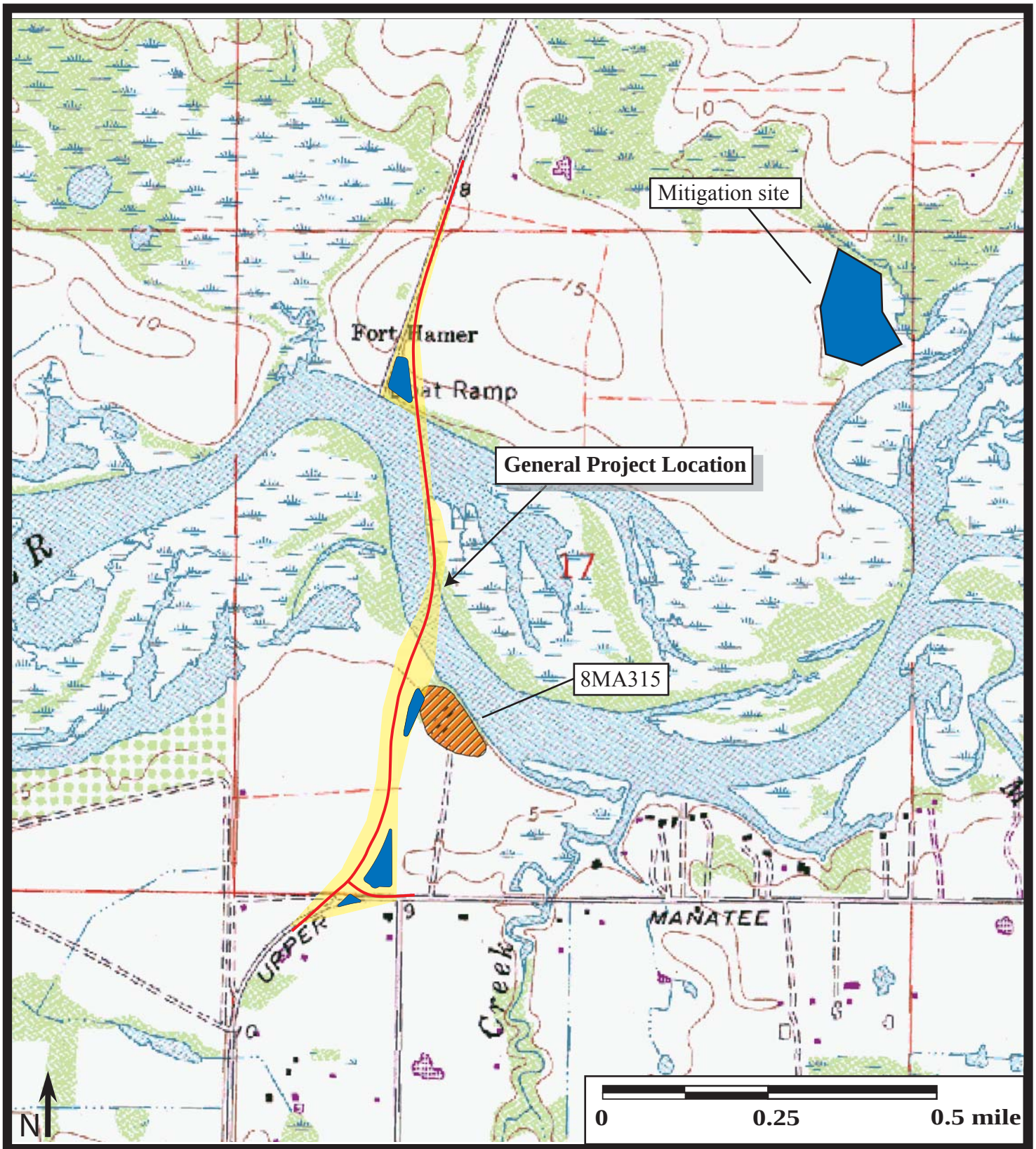

Figure 4.2. Location of previously recorded site 8MA315 within the Fort Hamer project corridor (yellow) and proposed pond site (blue); Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 17 (USGS Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987).

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Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

Based on the distribution of archaeological sites in Manatee, the Fort Hamer Bridge APE was considered to have a moderate to low potential for the discovery of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Prehistoric sites, if found, were expected to be artifact or lithic scatter sites. Historic sites, if found, were expected to be associated with 19th and early 20th century activities along the river, near the Head of Navigation. Finally, based on background research there was a slight potential that remains associated with the ca. 1903 steamer "Lewis," which had burned in the river, might be discovered on the shore.

Rye Road APE. A review of the FMSF and previous CRAS reports (ACI 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2010a) indicated that portions of two sites archaeological sites (8MA715 and 8MA1344) had been recorded adjacent to the APE (Figure 4.1). In addition, 8MA1343, a historic cemetery (Mitchellville Cemetery), was recorded east and west of Rye Road (Figure 3.4). Near the Rye Road/Golf Course Road alignment, seven prehistoric mounds (none within or immediately adjacent to the APE), as well as aboriginal lithic and artifact scatters associated with the town of Rye/Mitchellville had been recorded.

The 2004 survey of the 260-acre Waters Edge project area located on the north bank of the Manatee River and west of Rye Road (ACI 2004) recorded the Mitchellville Cemetery (8MA1343), as well as a historic artifact scatter (8MA1344), a lithic scatter (8MA1345), and a multi-component site (8MA1346). The historic sites were apparently associated with the no-longer extant town of Rye/Mitchellville. None of these sites was considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Gaske 2004), but the historic plat of the cemetery (8MA1343; Figure 4.1) is within the APE, and SHPO commented: "It is the opinion of this office that should construction activities occur within 20 meters of the legal boundaries of 8MA1343, a professional archaeologist should monitor the construction activities since burials often occur outside boundaries of historic cemeteries" (Gaske 2004). The survey also failed to find evidence of the previously recorded Rye Bridge Mound (8MA715). Additional surveys in the project vicinity include a segment of U.S. 301 (ACI 1990a), the Heartland Development property (Austin and Hansen 1991), a transmission main corridor (Estabrook 1994), the Heritage Sound DRI/ADA project site (Janus 1998c), Foxbrook Phase III (ACI 2002a), the Country Meadows property (ACI 2002b), the Underhill property (Janus 2003) and Gamble Creek Estates (Janus 2004). In addition, other surveys along Rye Road resulted in no archaeological sites (ACI 2000, 2001b, 2003a, 2003b, 2005a, 2005b, 2006b).

4.1.2 Historical/Architectural Considerations

Fort Hamer Bridge APE: A review of the FMSF revealed that no historic buildings (50 years of age or older) have been recorded in this project APE. However, one residence, 8MA1214, is recorded on the river just east of the project APE. SHPO has determined that this resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2001b; Matthews 2001).

Rye Road APE: Fifteen previously recorded historic resources have been identified within the historical APE along the Rye Road alignment (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2007, 2008). Several of these were updated in 2008 during a survey of the historic structures of Manatee County (Parks and Younkin 2008). SHPO determined that 10 of the 15 resources (8MA1216-8MA1218, 8MA1220, 8MA1222-MA1226, 8MA1524) are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Matthews 2001; Gaske 2008). Five of the resources have not been evaluated and include one resource group (8MA1472), one bridge (8MA1477), and three buildings (8MA1474-8MA1476). The recorded buildings consist of residential, commercial, and recreational structures constructed between 1924 and 1956. These resources represent commonly occurring types of

architecture for the locale, and available data does not indicate any associations with individuals important to the history of the area.

The visual examination of the APE in 2011 revealed that there are no additional historic buildings (which appear to be 50 years of age or older) located within the APE. Based on the reconnaissance and a check of the property records at the Manatee County Property Appraisers office, there are no structures that appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of a district.

4.2 Field Methodology

4.2.1 Archaeological

Fort Hamer Bridge APE: Field methodology in 2010 consisted of an initial reconnaissance followed by careful ground surface inspection and systematic and judgmental subsurface shovel testing. The purpose of the latter effort was to locate sites not exposed on the ground, as well as to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits in areas yielding surface artifacts. All shovel test pits were circular and measured approximately 0.5 m (20 in) in diameter by 1 m (3.3 ft) deep. All soil recovered was screened through 6.2 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of any artifacts. If surface examination and/or subsurface testing recovered cultural material, testing at close intervals (i.e., 10 m [33 ft]) was planned to be conducted to determine site dimensions and integrity. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on aerial maps and, following recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Rye Road APE: For this APE, no additional shovel testing was planned (Kammerer 2011) since the area of potential effects remained the same as it had been in the three previous surveys (ACI 2005a, 2006a, 2007). Thus, the results of the prior surveys are presented in Section 5.0.

4.2.2 Historical/Architectural

Fort Hamer Bridge and Rye Road APE: Field methodology consisted of a visual reconnaissance of each APE to identify any buildings constructed prior to 1961 that had not been previously documented. If structures were found, research would include a study of each identified historic resource including photographs, architectural descriptions, and potential NRHP eligibility.

4.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

If artifacts had been found, laboratory methods would have included an initial cleaning and sorting by artifact type. However, no artifacts were found during the survey.

Curation of all project related information (i.e., field notes, photo logs, etc.) will be at Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Sarasota pending transfer to a FDOT designated repository.

4.4 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and precontact cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 *F.S.* (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) were to be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Fort Hamer Bridge APE: The 2010 archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 122 shovel test pits within the project APE (Figures 5.1-5.3). Also, as a result of this effort, no significant cultural resources were found. These results are in keeping with previous surveys in the area (ACI 2010b).

More specifically, the proposed pond site and the general area near where Fort Hamer may have been located (south bank of the Manatee River), was tested at 25 m (82 ft) intervals offset at 12.5 m (41 ft). The remaining three proposed ponds and additional ROW, as well as the mitigation area, were tested at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals. On the marsh island, two parallel transects (25 m [82 ft] intervals offset at 12.5 m [41 ft]) were placed within the transect. None of the shovel tests pits produced cultural material.

Eighty-seven shovel tests were placed in the proposed pond sites and the additional ROW. Test pit stratigraphy can be described as follows: within the southernmost pond site, 0-100 cm (0-39 in) of gray-brown gravelly sand was observed; within the pond immediately north, stratigraphy was variable and consisted of black muck. Outside of the pond, to the west, 0-25 cm (0-10 in) of gray sand followed by 25-100 cm (10-39 in) of gray/brown clay was encountered. East of the pond, test pits yielded 0-100 cm (0-39 in) of gray/brown gravelly sand. Within and immediately adjacent to the pond, just south of the river, 0-20 cm (0-8 in) of dark gray sand, 20-80 cm (8-31 in) of brown hard pan was observed. North of the river, the soil stratigraphy of the proposed pond consisted of 0-30 cm (0-12 in) of grey sand, 30-80 cm (12-31 ft) of light gray sand, and 80-100 cm (31-39 ft) of brown sand.

Seventeen shovel tests were placed in the mitigation site, located north of the river and east of Fort Hamer Road (Figure 5.3). All shovel tests were negative and contained a general stratigraphy of 0-25 cm (0-10 in) of gray sand followed by light gray sand to 80 cm (31 in) and water. Eighteen shovel tests were placed in the marsh island in the Manatee River. Within the hammock area on the island, the stratigraphy consisted of 0-25 cm (0-10 in) of gray sand, 25-50 cm (10-20 in) of light brown sandy muck, followed by water. Along the River, blackmuck was encountered to 10 cm (4 in) followed by water. These shovel tests were placed along two parallel transects (25 m [82 ft] offset intervals). None of the shovel tests, or the ones on the river banks, produced any cultural evidence. However, this part of the river has never been subjected to an underwater survey (Cozzi 2010). Thus the presence or absence of cultural materials within the Manatee River, in and adjacent to the APE, remains unknown.

Finally in the area near where Fort Hamer had been recorded in 1986 based on informant information by DHR archaeologist Henry Baker, ACI excavated 35 shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals offset at 12.5 m (41 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals (Figure 5.1); none was positive. These results are in keeping with the previous cultural resource assessments in the project area which resulted in three SHPO clearances of the "Fort Hamer Site" south of the Manatee River, and within a portion of the archaeological APE (Percy 1998; Matthews 2001; Gaske 2005). An updated FMSF form has been prepared to reflect this negative data (Appendix A).

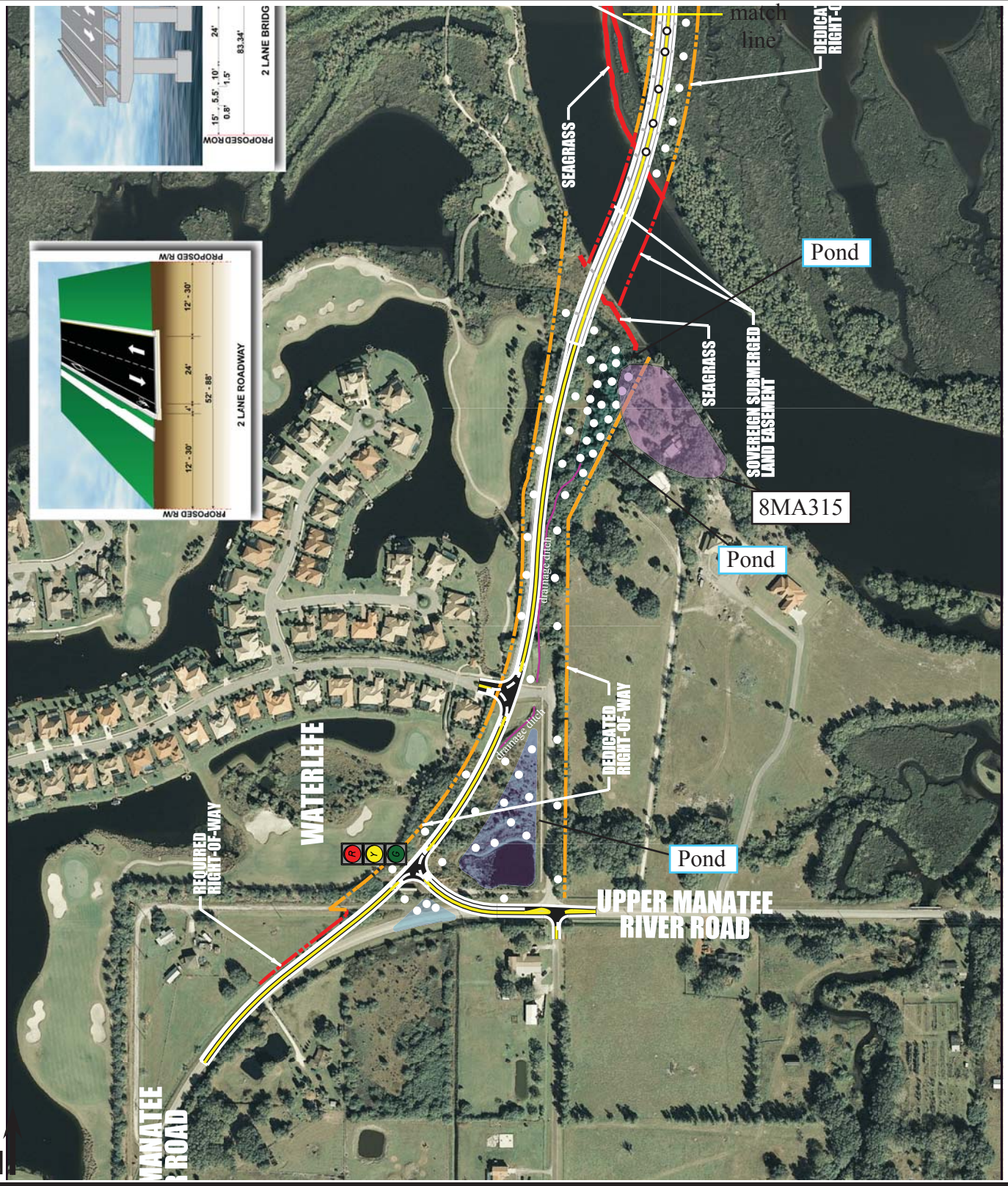

Figure 5.1. Approximate location of shovel tests within the Fort Hamer Road project APE; Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Sections 17 and 20 (Figure provided by URS). Shovel tests are not to scale. See Figure 5.2 for additional shovel tests.

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Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

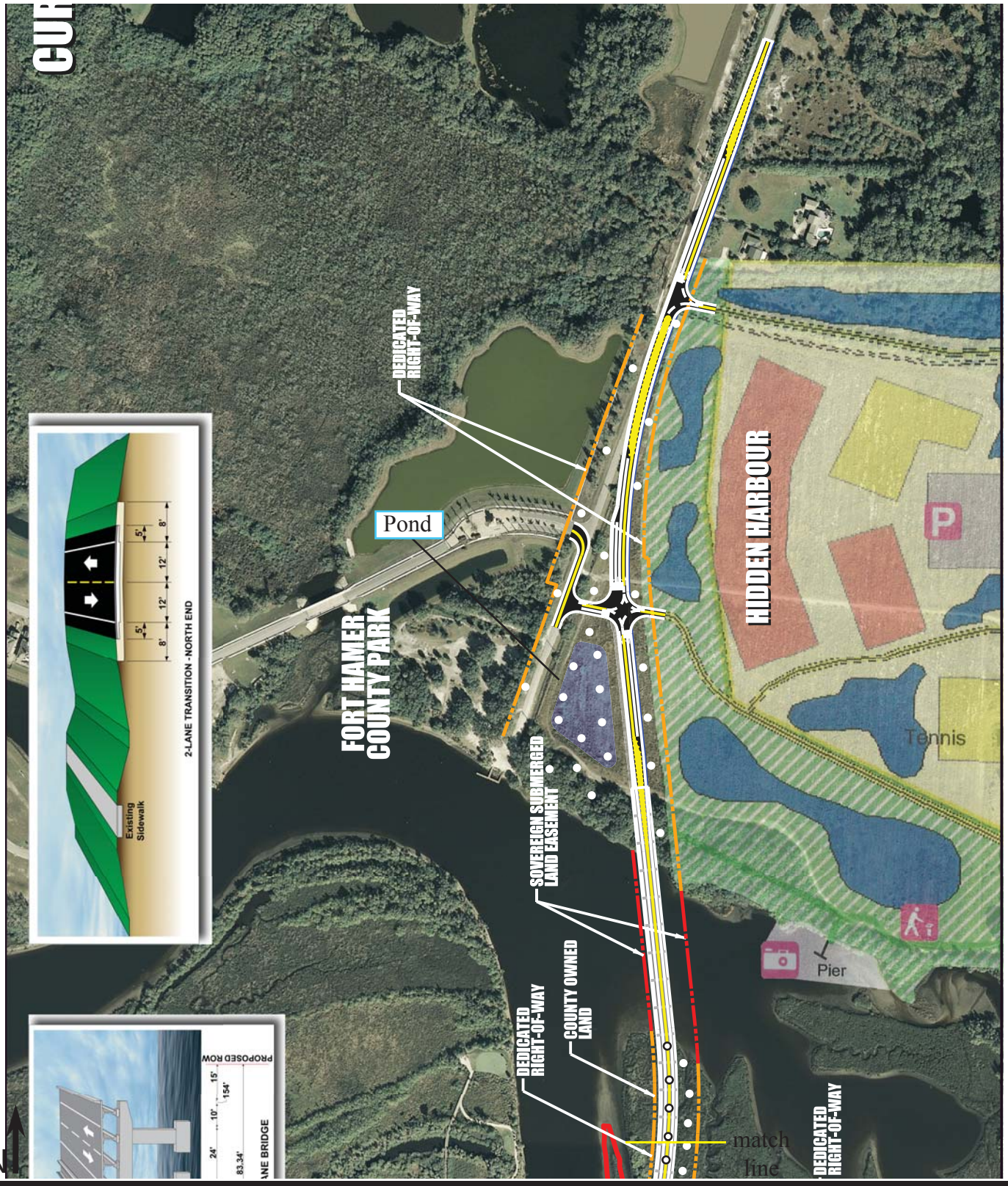

Figure 5.2. Approximate location of shovel tests within the Fort Hamer Road project APE (orange and red dashed lines); Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Sections 8 and 17 (Figure provided by URS). Shovel tests are not to scale. See Figure 5.3 for additional shovel tests.

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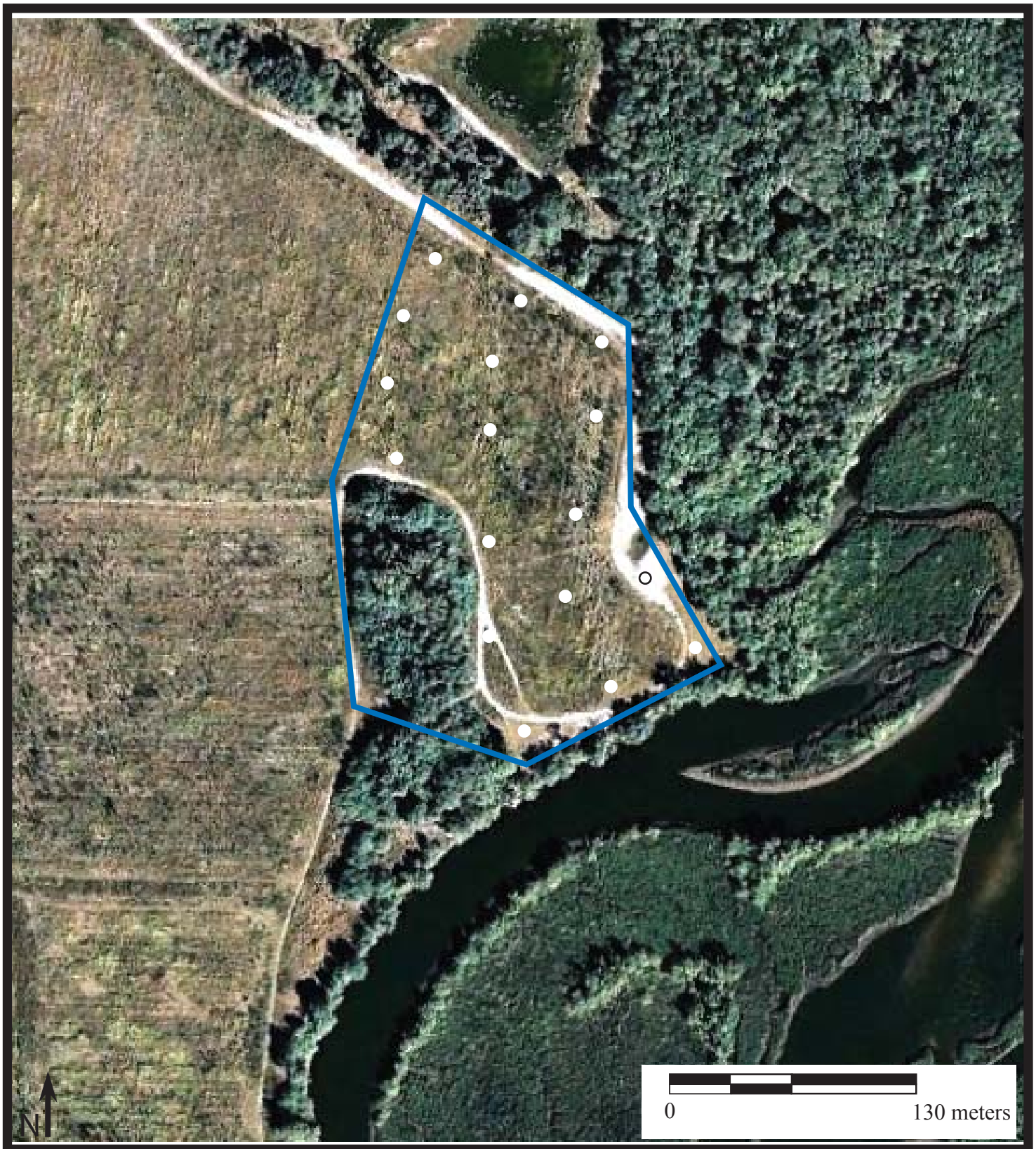

Figure 5.3. Approximate location of shovel tests within the Fort Hamer Bridge APE mitigation site north of the river; Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 17 (Figure provided by URS). Shovel tests are not to scale. All test pits are negative.

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Manatee County, Florida

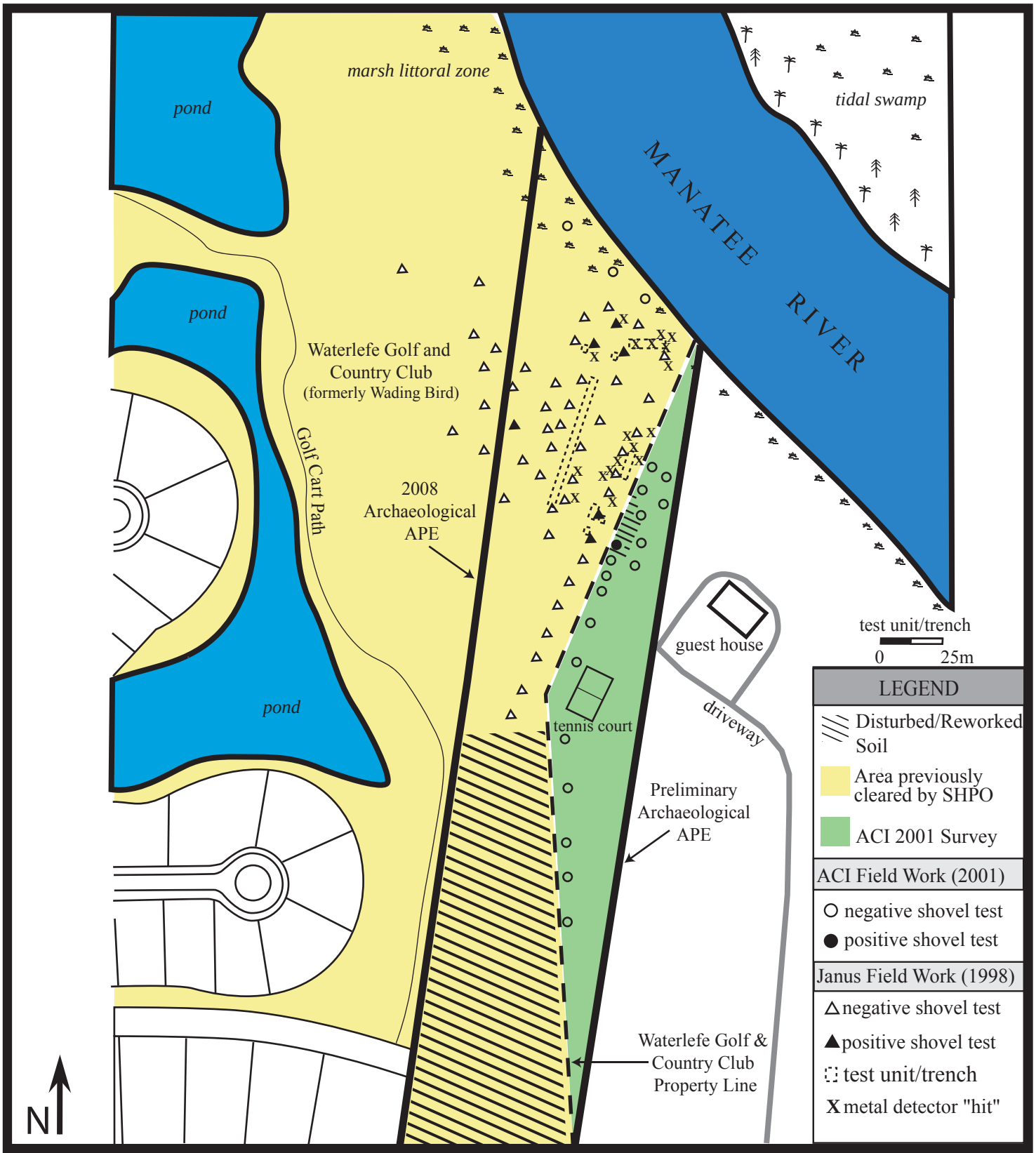

Figure 5.4. Previously excavated shovel tests and excavation units near where the fort (8MA315) may have been located; conducted by ACI and Janus (Figure from ACI 2005).

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Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

Rye Road APE: Previous archaeological field surveys included a visual reconnaissance and the excavation of 258 test pits along Rye Road and Golf Course Road (ACI 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2010b). The general location of each shovel test pit is noted in Figures 5.5 and 5.6. Test pits were generally excavated at 50 m (164 ft), 25 m (82 ft), intervals, and judgmentally. However, close interval testing (10 m (33 ft), 5 m (16.5 ft)) was performed in the vicinity of the Rye Bridge Mound Site (8MA715) near the river (ACI 2004; Figure 5.6) and near 8MA1343 and 8MA1344 just west of the Rye Road APE (ACI 2004).

8MA715: As reported in 2004, ACI's intensive testing in the vicinity of the Rye Bridge Mound found no evidence of the site (ACI 2004), and today the natural landscape has been altered as the result of bridge replacement, the addition of fill, and power line installation. SHPO concurred with the 2004 findings that the mound no longer existed (Gaske 2004). The site had been recorded by Jeffrey Mitchem, Ph.D. based on inspection of the private collection and catalogue of Mr. Ralph W. Burnworth. Mitchem was able to identify several types of glass trade beads from the collection, including Cornaline d'Aleppo and Nueva Cadiz beads. According to Mitchem, the glass bead assemblage indicates two episodes of European contact: early 16th century, and late 16th, 17th or early 18th century. This Safety Harbor/Contact Period site may also have had a prehistoric component. Mitchem noted that the area of the Rye Bridge Mound Site had been heavily vandalized and indicated that it was severely disturbed if not destroyed in 1988 (FMSF; ACI 2004). A copy of the 2006 FMSF form is included in Appendix B.

8MA1343: The Mitchellville Cemetery, recorded in the southwest quarter of Section 13 in Township 34 South, Range 19 East, is apparently partially bisected by Rye Road (Figures 3.5, 5.6). The cemetery plat measures approximately 300 ft by 150 ft (WilsonMiller 2004). Mitchellville Cemetery was established c. 1879 when Sam Mitchell purchased the property and filed a plat of the area changing the name from Rye to Mitchellville. When Mitchell attempted to establish a post office in 1884, it was discovered that another town in Florida already claimed that name, and Mitchellville reverted to the name of Rye. According to "Tombstone Inscriptions in Cemeteries of Manatee County, Florida 1850-1980" prepared by the Manasota Genealogical Society, the cemetery includes approximately 25 graves.

In 2004, ACI observed one grave marker dated 1884 for Thomas Urquhart, Mitchell's father-in-law. The marble marker, in the shape of a column, represents full life (Photo 5.1); it is located near the western extremity of the APE. A metal fence (Photo 5.2) marks a portion of the cemetery west of Rye Road. During a 2007 survey of the Rye Road corridor (ACI 2007), four shovel tests were placed east of Rye Road (within the APE) and east of the cemetery in order to check for the presence of cemetery features (i.e., grave markers, soil changes). Although no evidence of the cemetery or associated features were found within the APE, no testing was done in that portion of the cemetery outside of the eastern APE. The FMSF form for the cemetery is located in Appendix B.

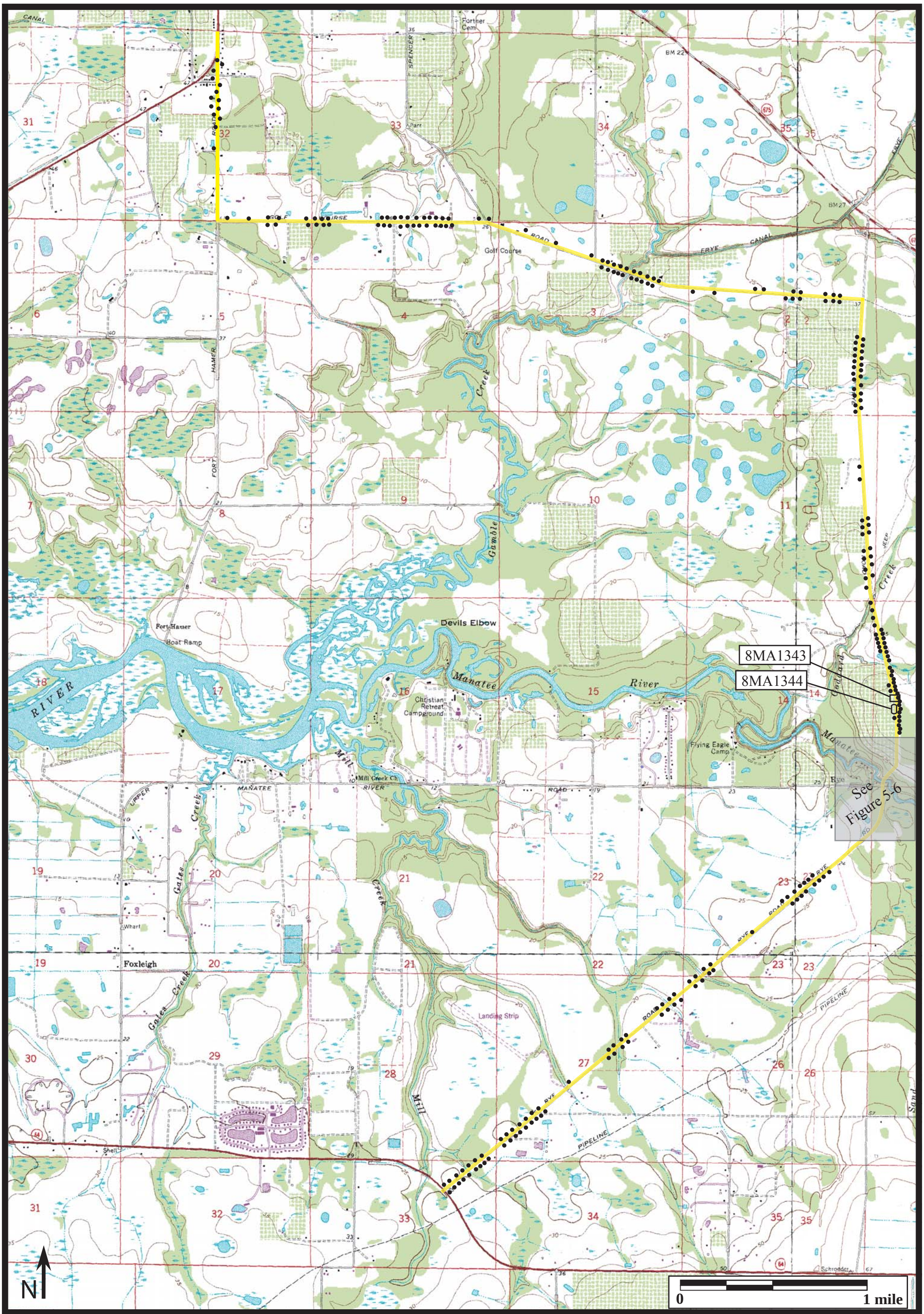

Figure 5.5. Approximate location of shovel tests within the Rye Road APE (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2006a, 2007, 2010). Manatee County, Townships 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East, (Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979; Lorraine, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Verna, Fla. 1973, PR 1979). Shovel tests are not to scale.

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Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

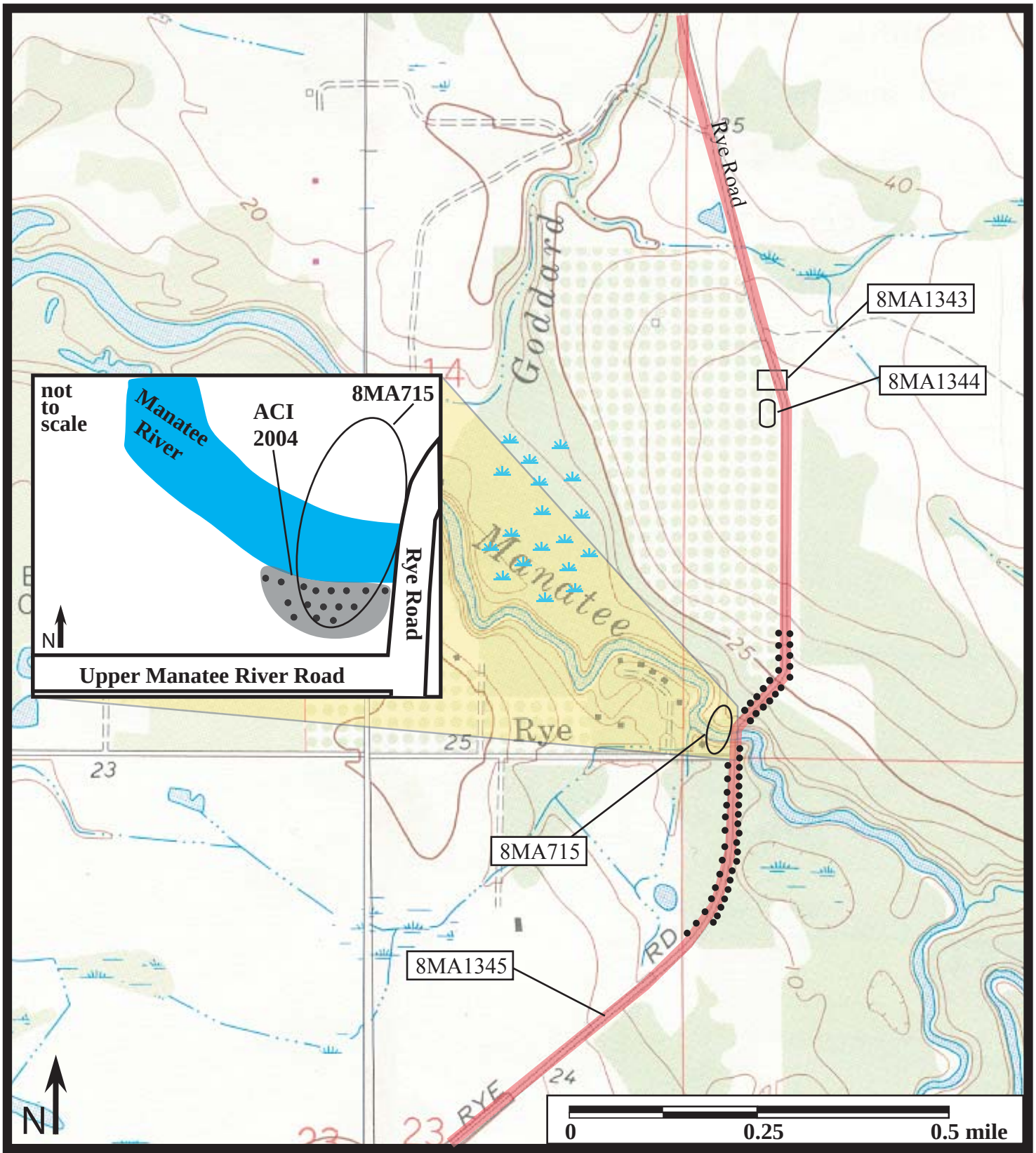

Figure 5.6. Approximate location of shovel tests (ACI 2004, 2005a, 2007) within and adjacent to archaeological sites 8MA1345 and 8MA715, Manatee County, Township 34 South, Range 19 East (USGS Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Rye Fla. 1972, PI 1979). Shovel tests are not to scale.

CRAS
Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

Photo 5.1. Single remaining grave marker located west of Rye Road.

Photo 5.2. Fence surrounding a portion of the cemetery west of Rye Road in 2011.

8MA1344: The Waters Edge Historic Scatter, found in 2004, was located in the southwest quarter of Section 13 in Township 34 South, Range 19 East (Figure 5.6). The site was located on the crest of a rise north of the Manatee River, immediately south of the Mitchellville Cemetery (8MA1343). Elevation of 8MA1344 is between 12 and 14 m (39 and 46 ft) amsl and the site occurs on Palmetto sand, a nearly level, poorly drained soil of the flatwoods (Photo 5.3). The closest source of freshwater is an unnamed tributary of Goddard Creek, approximately 400 m north.

Photo 5.3. Area of 8MA1344, a historic surface scatter.

The historic scatter was discovered on the surface and 12 shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity failed to produce subsurface artifacts or features. As noted in the 2004 report, the assemblage consisted of various pieces of glass including one fragment each of aqua glass, brown glass, "black" glass, slate, tile, and brick. In addition, two pieces of green glass, three pieces of cobalt glass, ten pieces of solarized glass, and 10 pale green plate glass fragments were recovered. A single piece of "black glass, actually a dark olive color produced by high levels of iron, manganese, carbon, and possibly cobalt, was found. The black is a base fragment exhibiting a push-up or kick-up bottom, which is common on wine bottles (Polak 2002: 497). The aqua glass fragment was produced by the inclusion of oxide during the manufacturing process which was manufactured until about 1930 (Polak 2002:495). Solarized or amethyst glass, identified by its purple or pink hue, is caused by a reaction of the sunlight to the manganese dioxide placed within the glass as a clarifying agent. The use of this material was limited to the period 1880 until 1914, after which World War I required the manganese dioxide for the war effort (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Jones and Sullivan 1989). The cobalt blue glass fragments were produced by the inclusion of cobalt during the manufacturing process. According to Ellis, this additive process began around 1870 (Ellis 1977:80).

Based on the data collected in 2004, the site, as situated west of Rye Road, was estimated to extend some 100 m north/south by 100 m east/west (328 ft by 328 ft), and was not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. SHPO concurred with this evaluation (Gaske 2004), and in 2007, ACI revisited the site for another project and excavated eight additional shovel tests east of Rye Road (within the Rye Road APE) at a 25 m (82 ft) interval. No cultural materials were found (ACI 2007). The FMSF form is included in Appendix B.

5.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

Fort Hamer Bridge APE: No historic structures were found within the APE. This is in keeping with the background research and previous surveys (ACI 2001a, 2005a, 2007). One structure, 8MA1214, is situated east of and outside of the project APE; the SHPO determined this structure is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Rye Road APE: Fifteen historical resources are located within the Rye Road APE (Table 5.1; Figure 5.7). The SHPO determined that these resources were not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Matthews 2001; Gaske 2004, 2006). The resources consists of 13 residential/ commercial/recreational buildings, one resource group (a golf course), and one bridge. The bridge was replaced in 2008 All were constructed between 1924 and 1956, and represent commonly occurring types of architecture for the locale; available data did not indicate any significant historical associations with these buildings. In addition, the resources do not constitute a historic district due to their lack of contemporaneity. Since the FMSF forms have been prepared/updated within the last five years, copies of the 15 forms are located in Appendix B and brief discussions follow.

Table 5.1. Previously recorded historic resources within the APE

FMSF	Site Name/Address	Date	Style	NRHP Eligibility
8MA1216	5432 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1217	5909 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1951	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1218	5925 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1924	Frame Vernacular	Demolished
8MA1220	12116 60th Street East	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1222	6104 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1223	6108 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1224	6112 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1225	6204 Fort Hamer Road	ca. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1226	12129 US 301	ca. 1950	Ranch	Not Eligible
8MA1472	Palmetto Pines Golf Course Resource Group	ca. 1956	Not applicable	Not Eligible
8MA1474	Clubhouse/Palmetto Pines Golf Course	ca. 1956	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1475	15450 Golf Course Road	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1476	3250 Rye Road	ca. 1945	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8MA1477	Rye Road Bridge	ca. 1950	Beam/Girder	Rebuilt in 2008
8MA1524	12125 US Hwy 301 North	Ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible

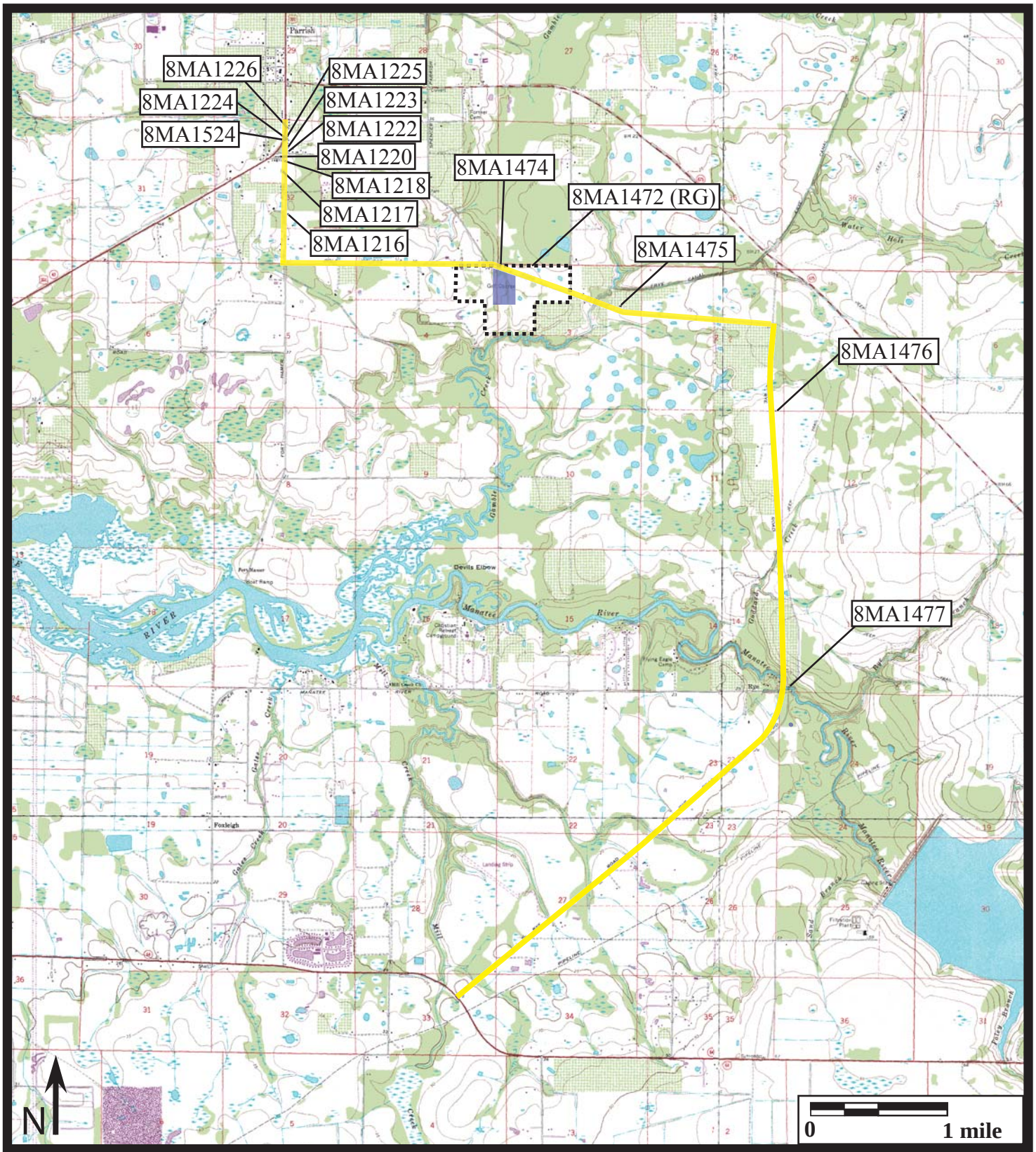

Figure 5.7. Historic building and structure in the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS Project APE; See Figures 4.1 and 5.6 for archaeological resources. Townships 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East, (Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979; Lorraine, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Verna, Fla. 1973, PR 1979); No historic buildings were in the Fort Hamer Bridge APE.

CRAS
Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida

8MA1216: This one-story residence at 5432 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1940. The rectangular building has a continuous concrete block foundation, a hip roof, an interior masonry chimney, and a porch with a shed roof on the west elevation. The original siding was covered with vinyl siding and the original windows were replaced with 6/6 metal single-hung sash windows ca. 1985. A carport and shed were attached with a shed roof on the east elevation during the same renovation. This typical Frame Vernacular residence has lost its architectural integrity due to a substantial number of alterations. In addition, the limited information available did not indicate any historical significance (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1217: This Frame Vernacular residence located at 5909 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1951. The rectangular, one-story building has a gable roof, asbestos shingle and weatherboard siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. Windows are a combination of eight- and 12-light metal casement, 2/2 metal single-hung sash, and jalousie windows. A porch with a shed roof is situated on the east elevation. The building has been altered with the replacement of some original windows and a carport addition ca. 1970. This Frame Vernacular building is typical of post World War II architecture found throughout the area. Available information did not indicate any historical significance (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1218: This one-and-one-half-story residence was constructed ca. 1924 in the Frame Vernacular style at 5925 Fort Hamer Road and originally recorded in 2007 (ACI 2007). However, by 2008, this structure had been demolished (Parks and Younkin 2008).

8MA1220: This Frame Vernacular one-story residence located at 12116 60th Street East was constructed ca. 1940. This rectangular building has asbestos shingle and plywood siding, a continuous concrete block foundation, a gable roof, and a brick chimney located on the exterior west wall. Windows are a combination of 1/1 metal single-hung sash, 6/6 metal single-hung sash, two-light metal awning, and four-light metal casement. A porch with a gable roof is situated on the south elevation. Alterations include the replacement of original siding and porch and a carport addition on the east ca. 1960. Subsequently the carport was enclosed ca. 1970, and a new carport was built on the northeast and windows were replaced ca. 1980. Additionally, limited research did not show any significant historical associations (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1222: The rectangular one-story residence located at 6104 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1950. The Frame Vernacular building is characterized by a continuous concrete block foundation, metal siding, a gable and shed roof, and two- and three-light metal awning and 2/2 metal single-hung sash windows. Around 1965 the original siding was covered with metal siding and the original windows were replaced. A ca. 1990 barn is situated northeast of the residence, and two ca. 1990 shed are located east of the residence. Limited research did not suggest that this residence possesses any historical significance. Furthermore, this building is typical of post World War II Frame Vernacular residences found throughout Florida (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1223: This one-story rectangular building, constructed ca. 1950 at 6108 Fort Hamer Road, has a concrete block pier foundation with brick infill, a gable roof, and weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 metal single-hung sash, 2/2 metal single-hung sash, four-light metal awning, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash flanking a one-light picture window. A porch with a flat roof is situated on the east elevation, and a porch with a shed roof is on the north elevation. Most of the original windows were replaced ca. 1970 and again ca. 1980; a porch was added on the east elevation ca. 1980. Available data did not indicate any historical significance. Furthermore, this modest residence is a typical example of Frame Vernacular residential construction found throughout the surrounding area (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1224: Constructed ca. 1940, this rectangular, one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 6112 Fort Hamer Road. Although the gable roof and concrete pier foundation indicate that this building was originally a Bungalow, alterations such as the application of plywood over original siding, the replacement of original windows with 1/1 metal single-hung sash and 2/2 metal single-hung sash, and the enclosure of the porch ca. 1980 have negatively impacted the integrity of this residence. Given the extent of the non-historic and non-sympathetic alterations to this residence, in combination with its lack of historical significance as evidenced in the available data, 8MA1224 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1225: The Frame Vernacular residence located at 6204 Fort Hamer Road was constructed ca. 1950. The irregularly-shaped, one-story building has a concrete block pier foundation, metal and plywood siding, a gable roof, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash and jalousie windows. A porch with a shed roof is situated on the south elevation. Original siding was covered with metal siding and a room was added on the west elevation ca. 1955 and a porch was added on the south elevation ca. 1970. This modest residence is a typical example of Frame Vernacular residential construction found throughout Manatee County. In addition, non-historic alterations have diminished this building's architectural integrity. As available data did not demonstrate any historical significance, 8MA1225 does not appear NRHP eligible (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1226: This one-story rectangular residence, located at 12129 US 301, was constructed ca. 1950 in the Ranch style. This masonry building is surfaced with stucco, has a continuous concrete block foundation, a hip roof and two interior masonry chimneys. Windows are a combination of nine-light and 12-light metal casement windows and a three light fixed metal picture window. Notable features include brick planters and accents, and an inset porch situated in the northwest corner of the building. Alterations include the replacement of some windows ca. 1985. A ca. 1980 combination shed and carport is situated northeast of the residence. This residence is typical of post World War II residential architecture found throughout the region. In addition, limited research did not reveal any historical significance. Thus, 8MA1226 does not appear NRHP eligible (ACI 2007). Also, this structure was updated in 2008 during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008) and the SHPO determined that this structure was not NRHP eligible (FMSF).

8MA1472: The Palmetto Pines Golf Course Resource Group is a 217-acre golf course complex at 14355 Golf Course Road in Manatee County. The resource group includes five individual resources, two of which are contributing, and three of which are non-contributing. The two contributing resources are the Clubhouse (8MA1474), which dates to ca. 1956, and the original 40-acre nine-hole golf course, known as the "White Course," which dates to ca. 1956, and was constructed by Floyd Myers (Bates 2006a; Bates 2006b). Mr. Myers was a "snow bird" from Akron, Ohio who owned a farm and a car dealership in the area. He constructed the "White Course" as a private course for use by himself and invited guests. Currently, Golf Course Road passes through the resource group. Per telephone conversation with the FMSF office on September 27, 2006, this course was not given a separate resource number. The Club House is located to the north of the road and the "White Course" is to the south of the road. However, neither are situated within the historical APE. They lie approximately 100 ft outside of the APE. The three non-contributing resources are nine hole courses: "Blue Course," the "Orange Course," and the "Red Course," all of which date to the mid-1960s. Golf Course Road, which was once a dirt road has retained its name. In summary, the White Course, built in 1956, was not the first golf course in Manatee County (the Bradenton Country Club, for example, came at least 30 years prior to Palmetto Pines). Furthermore, non-historic golf course additions (Blue, Orange, and Red courses) have compromised its integrity. Therefore, 8MA1472 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007).

8MA1474: This Masonry Vernacular style structure was constructed ca. 1956 at 14355 Golf Course Road. Its concrete block walls are partially faced with brick veneer and plywood. It rests on a continuous foundation, also of concrete block, and is topped partially by a hip and shed roof, clad with composition shingle, and partially by a flat roof. A brick chimney is located within the north slope of the hip roof. Original windows consist of four-light casement, three-light awning, one-light fixed, and eight-light fixed flanked by four-light casements. An ca. 1975 addition to the east contains single hung sash windows. An open porch on the south elevation provides access to the main entrance, a metal swing door with a one-light over one-light single hung sash window. Exterior ornament consists of projecting window sills and rounded building corners. There is an attached car shed to the north, a metal shed to the east, and two metal and two wood sheds to the north. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Manatee County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8MA1474 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007).

8MA1475: This two-story Masonry Vernacular style structure was constructed ca. 1950 at 15450 Golf Course Road. Its concrete block walls, faced with clapboard on the second story, rest on a continuous foundation, also of concrete block. It is topped by a gable roof, clad with composition shingle, and there are brick chimneys located within the north slope of the roof. Original windows consist of three- and four-light awning. There are also some two-light over two-light single hung sash (ca. 1970) and one-light over one-light single hung sash (ca. 1985) replacement windows. An incised porch on the south elevation provides access to the main entrance, a six-panel, wood swing door. Exterior ornament consists of projecting window sills and stationary wood shutters on some south elevation windows. There is three-car garage to the north and a shed to the west. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Manatee County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8MA1475 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007).

8MA1476: This Frame Vernacular style structure was constructed ca. 1945 at 3250 Rye Road. Its wood frame walls are faced with vinyl siding (ca. 1985). It rests on a pier foundation of poured concrete, and is topped by a cross-gable roof, clad with composition shingle, with shed and flat roof extensions. The main entrance, a nine-light, three-panel wood swing door, is on the

west elevation and is accessed by an open porch. Original windows consist of one-light over one-light double hung sash. Replacement windows consist of three-light awning (ca. 1955) and two-light over two-light single hung sash (ca. 1975). An ca. 1985 addition to the east contains single hung sash windows. Exterior ornament consists of gable vents, cornerboards, and awnings over some windows. There is an shed and a coop to the east. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Manatee County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Furthermore, additions and alterations have compromised its historic integrity. Therefore, 8MA1476 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007).

8MA1477: When FDOT bridge number 134022 was recorded in 2006 it was described as an example of a typical beam/girder bridge found in Manatee County. It was constructed over the Manatee River ca. 1950 with an overall span of approximately 100'-6 ½," running north to south, while its overall width is approximately 21'- 6." It consisted of an approach span, at 10'-8," and a main span of 89'-10½." It was supported by seven concrete bent piers, each with four piles. The superstructure of the bridge contained low concrete wall on either side, supporting a steel guardrail on steel posts (unknown date). The bridge, 8MA1477, was considered typical of bridge construction found in Manatee County, and research did not uncover any significant historical associations. Therefore, it was not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007; Jackson 1992). However, since the 2007 survey, the bridge was replaced in 2008; its new number is 134114. The FMSF form for the historic bridge is included in Appendix B.

8MA1524: Although recently recorded as a Frame Vernacular style residence during the Manatee County Historical Structures Survey Phase I (Parks and Younkin 2008), this structure was built ca. 1940 at 12125 US 301 North in the Commercial style. It has masonry walls that are clad with a combination of stucco and aluminum siding, and a flat, built-up roof. The main entrance is located on the west elevation and consists of a nine-light, two-panel wood swing door. Windows consist of two-over-two single hung sash and jalousie. Exterior ornamentation includes projecting window sills, a cloth awning over the main entrance, and a flower box under the western window. An addition and an open porch were constructed to the east at an unknown date. A small shed also sits to the east. This structure is a typical example of a Commercial style building found throughout Manatee County, and research did not indicate any significant historical associations. As a result, 8MA1524 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2007; Parks and Younkin 2008).

5.3 Conclusions

Based on background research, historical documentation, and field survey of the APE, there are no terrestrial archaeological or historical resources listed, determined eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP in either the Fort Hamer Bridge APE or the Rye Road APE.

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APPENDIX A: Fort Hamer ROAD APE
This Appendix contains an updated FMSF form

☐ Original
☑ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

Site #8 MA315
Field Date 4 / 22 / 10
Form Date 5 / 24 / 10
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Fort Hamer
Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS Design of Bridge Over Manatee River at Fort Hamer Road
Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☑private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Parrish 1973 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☑unknown County Manatee
Township 34S Range 19E Section 17 ¼ section: ☑NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 358900 0 Northing 3044380 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to .25 mile NE of Upper Manatee River Road, on south bank of Manatee River, .50 mile south of Fort Hamer Road
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

SETTING *
- ☑ Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐ Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐ River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐ Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐ Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐ Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐ usually flooded
  - ☐ usually dry
- ☐ Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐ terrestrial
  - ☐ aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES *
- ☐ aboriginal boat
- ☐ agric/farm building
- ☐ burial mound
- ☐ building remains
- ☐ cemetery/grave
- ☐ dump/refuse
- ☐ earthworks
- ☑ fort
- ☐ midden
- ☐ mill
- ☐ mission
- ☐ mound, nonspecific
- ☐ plantation
- ☐ platform mound
- ☐ road segment
- ☐ shell midden
- ☐ shell mound
- ☐ shipwreck
- ☐ subsurface features
- ☐ surface scatter
- ☐ well

FUNCTION *
- ☐ campsite
- ☐ extractive site
- ☐ habitation (prehistoric)
- ☐ homestead (historic)
- ☐ farmstead
- ☐ village (prehistoric)
- ☐ town (historic)
- ☐ quarry

☐ Other settings, structures, features or functions _____

CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

ABORIGINAL *
- ☐ Alachua
- ☐ Archaic (nonspecific)
- ☐ Archaic, Early
- ☐ Archaic, Middle
- ☐ Archaic, Late
- ☐ Belle Glade
- ☐ Cades Pond
- ☐ Caloosahatchee
- ☐ Deptford
- ☐ Englewood
- ☐ Fort Walton
- ☐ Glades (nonspecific)
- ☐ Glades I
- ☐ Glades II
- ☐ Glades III
- ☐ Hickory Pond
- ☐ Leon-Jefferson
- ☐ Malabar I
- ☐ Malabar II
- ☐ Manasota
- ☐ Mississippian
- ☐ Mount Taylor
- ☐ Norwood
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Paleoindian
- ☐ Pensacola
- ☐ Perico Island
- ☐ Safety Harbor
- ☐ St. Augustine
- ☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)
- ☐ St. Johns I
- ☐ St. Johns II
- ☐ Santa Rosa
- ☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
- ☐ Seminole (nonspecific)
- ☐ Seminole: Colonization
- ☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
- ☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
- ☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After
- ☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)
- ☐ Swift Creek, Early
- ☐ Swift Creek, Late
- ☐ Transitional
- ☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)
- ☐ Weeden Island I
- ☐ Weeden Island II
- ☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)
- ☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic
- ☐ Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL *
- ☐ First Spanish 1513-99
- ☐ First Spanish 1600-99
- ☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
- ☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
- ☐ British 1763-1783
- ☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
- ☐ American Territorial 1821-45
- ☐ American Civil War 1861-65
- ☑ American 19th Century
- ☐ American 20th Century
- ☐ American (nonspecific)
- ☐ African-American

☐ Other (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.) _____

✶ Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are coded fields).

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☑no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☑no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) No additional evidence of site found within the project APE

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action No further work for that portion of the site which falls within the project APE

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 KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	Date ____/____/_____ Init._____ Date ____/____/_____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 MA315

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION *

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☑ literature search ☐ posthole digger _____
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size:___ _____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel _____

SITE BOUNDARIES *

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☐ insp exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☑ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size:_____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 18 shovel tests (2 within known site boundaries; 16 within general area); 50 x 50 x 100 cm; 25 m offset intervals (i.e., 12.5 m); 1/4" mesh

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) unk Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit unk

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☑ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance*: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☑ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-**document!** ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures development/proposed bridge/none

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0 (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY *

☐ unknown ☐ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☑ Other no artifacts found

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS *

Pick exactly one *code* from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨⇨

____ bone-animal ____ exotic-nonlocal
____ bone-human ____ glass
____ bone-unspecified ____ lithics-aboriginal
____ bone-worked ____ metal-nonprecious
____ brick/building debris ____ metal-precious/coin
____ ceramic-aboriginal ____ shell-unworked
____ ceramic-nonaboriginal ____ shell-worked
____ daub ____ Others: _____

(*example*: _A_ bone-human)

Disposition List*
A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments_____

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. _____ N=___ 4. _____ N=___ 7. _____ N=___
2. _____ N=___ 5. _____ N=___ 8. _____ N=___
3. _____ N=___ 6. _____ N=___ 9. _____ N=___

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Manatee River Distance (m)/bearing adj./E
Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)_____
Local vegetation live oaks, cabbage palms
Topography* hill-slope Min Elevation 1.5 meters Max Elevation 3 meters
Present land use Residential
SCS soil series EauGallie fine sand/Cassia fine sand Soil association Wabasso-Bradenton-EauGallie

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____
photos, maps, field notes on file and curated at ACI, Sarasota: P10021

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant) #5208, #5270; #6743; ACI 2005 (Upper Manatee River Road PD&E)

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) NA

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Lee Hutchinson/8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACI

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN**
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Parrish, Florida

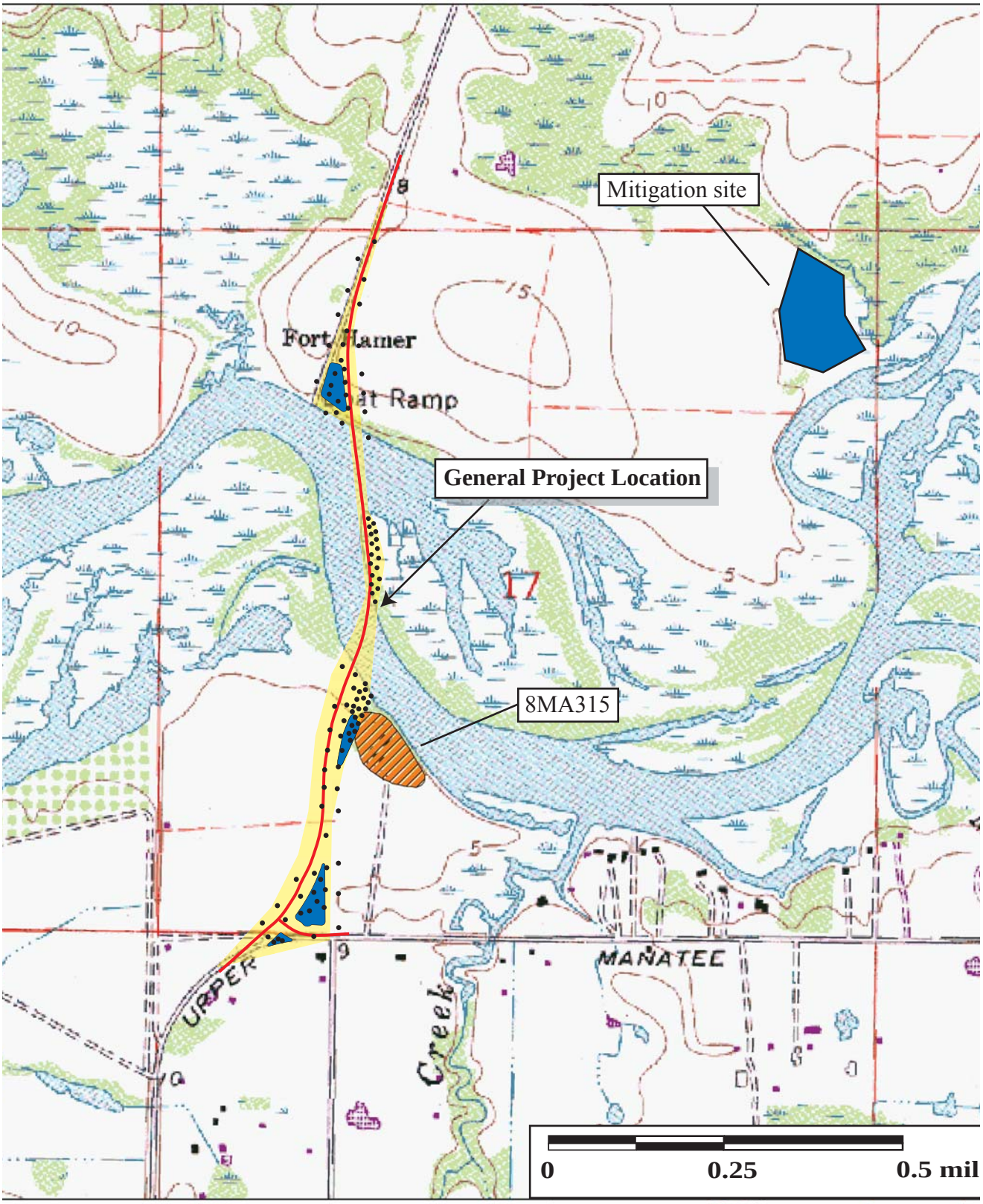
Site #8 MA315

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Parrish, Florida

Site #8 MA315



APPENDIX B: Rye Road APE FMSF Forms
(Note all these resources have been submitted to the SHPO as part of previous CRAS reports)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Forms* for detailed instructions.

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site #8 MA715
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/25/06
Form Date 9/29/06

Site Name(s) Rye Bridge Mound — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS Upper Manatee River Road PD&E — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☒ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Rye Fla. 1972, PI 1979 — County Manatee
Township 34S Range 19E Section 13 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐ NE ☐ NW ☐ SE ☒ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☒ n ☐ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 364942 Northing 3044131
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to From I-75 take SR 64 east to Rye Road, turn northeast, site may have been on north bank of river west side of Rye Road.
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Rye Wilderness Park

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES*			FUNCTION *
☒ Land- *terrestrial*	☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*	☐ aboriginal boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	☐ none specified
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*	☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*	☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☐ shell midden	☐ campsite
☐ terrestrial	☐ Tidal- *estuarine*	☐ burial mound	☐ mill unspecified	☐ shell mound	☐ extractive site
☐ aquatic	☐ Saltwater- *marine*	☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ intermittently flooded	☐ marine unspecified	☐ cemetery/grave	☒ mound unspec.	☐ subsurface features	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Wetland- *palustrine*	☐ "high energy" marine	☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ surface scatter	☐ farmstead
☐ usually flooded	☐ "low energy" marine	☐ earthworks	☐ platform mound	☐ well	☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ sometimes flooded					☐ town (historic)
☐ usually dry	☐ Other				☐ quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if *Glades Ia* only, don't also use *Glades I*)

Aboriginal*					Nonaboriginal*
☐ Alachua	☐ Englewood	☐ Glades unspec.	☐ St. Augustine	☐ Seminole: 2d War to 3d	☒ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ Fort Walton	☐ Hickory Pond	☐ St. Johns Ia	☐ Seminole: 3d War On	☒ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Middle	☐ Glades Ia	☐ Leon-Jefferson	☐ St. Johns Ib	☐ Seminole unspecified	☒ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ Glades Ib	☐ Malabar I	☐ St. Johns I unspec.	☐ Swift Creek, Early	☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ Archaic unspecified	☐ Glades I unsp.	☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Johns IIa	☐ Swift Creek, Late	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade I	☐ Glades IIa	☐ Manasota	☐ St. Johns IIb	☐ Swift Creek, unspecif.	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Belle Glade II	☐ Glades IIb	☐ Mount Taylor	☐ St. Johns IIc	☐ Transitional	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Belle Glade III	☐ Glades IIc	☐ Norwood	☐ St. Johns II unspec.	☐ Weeden Island I	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Belle Glade IV	☐ Glades II unsp.	☐ Orange	☐ St. Johns unspecif.	☐ Weeden Island II	☐ American 19th Century
☐ Belle Glade unspec	☐ Glades IIIa	☐ Paleoindian	☐ Santa Rosa	☐ Weeden Island unspec.	☐ American 20th Century
☐ Cades Pond	☐ Glades IIIb	☐ Pensacola	☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	☐ Prehistoric nonceramic	☐ American unspecified
☐ Deptford	☐ Glades IIIc	☐ Perico Island	☐ Seminole: Colonization	☐ Prehistoric ceramic	☐ African-American
☐ Other	☐ Glades III unsp.	☒ Safety Harbor	☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2d	☒ Prehistoric unspecified	

(Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? ☐ yes: name of register at right ☒ no ☐ insufficient info — Name of local register if eligible:
Individually eligible for National Register? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) It remains unclear if 8MA715 was located on north or south side of river. South side of river (T34S, R19E, S13) was tested. No evidence of 8MA715 was found.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY**********OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS**********DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY ☐ yes ☐ no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ potentially elig. ☐ insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HR6E06401-97 Florida Master Site File/Div. of Historical Resources/ R.A. Gray Bldg/ 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (904) 487-2299/Suncom 277-2299/Fax (904) 921-0372/E-mail fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us
Computer Document File P:\FSF\DOCS\FORMS\AR _FORM_V2.2DOC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 MA715

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole digger
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ none by recorder ☐ insp exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) ____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit no cultural materials recovered; 0-60 brown shell/crushed limestone fill, 60-100 brown clay

Temporal Interpretation*- Components (check one): ☐ single ☐ prob single ☐ prob multiple ☒ multiple ☐ uncertain ☐ unknown

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretatior

Integrity Overall disturbance*: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☒ destroyed-document ! ☐ unknown

Disturbances/threats/protective measures If site was located in the vicinity it is no longer extant

Surface: area collected ____ m2 # collection units ____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks ____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # ____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # ____ (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

☐ unknown ☐ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control

☐ Other ____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS *(example: A bone-human)*

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

____ bone-animal ____ exotic-nonlocal
____ bone-human ____ glass
____ bone-unspecified ____ lithics-aboriginal
____ bone-worked ____ metal-nonprecious
____ brick/building debris ____ metal-precious/coin
____ ceramic-aboriginal ____ shell-unworked
____ ceramic-nonaboriginal ____ shell-worked
____ daub ____ Others: ____

Disposition List*
A- category always collected
S- some items in category collected
O- observed first hand, but not collected
R- collected and subsequently left at site
I- informant reported category present
U- unknown

Artifact Comments

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

1. ____ N= ___ 5. ____ N= ___ 9. ____ N= ___
2. ____ N= ___ 6. ____ N= ___ 10. ____ N= ___
3. ____ N= ___ 7. ____ N= ___ 11. ____ N= ___
4. ____ N= ___ 8. ____ N= ___ 12. ____ N= ___

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Manatee River Distance (m)/bearing 10m N

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Floodplain Swamp

Local vegetation oak, cabbage palm, palmetto

Topography* Floodplain Min Elevation 1.5 meters Max Elevation 3 meters

Present land use county park

SCS soil series Felda-Wabasso,freq. flooded Soil association Myakka-Waveland-Cassia

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) CRAS Waters Edge, Manatee County, Florida
CRAS Upper Manatee River Road PD&E, Manatee County, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email ACI/PO Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/941-379-6206/941-3796216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

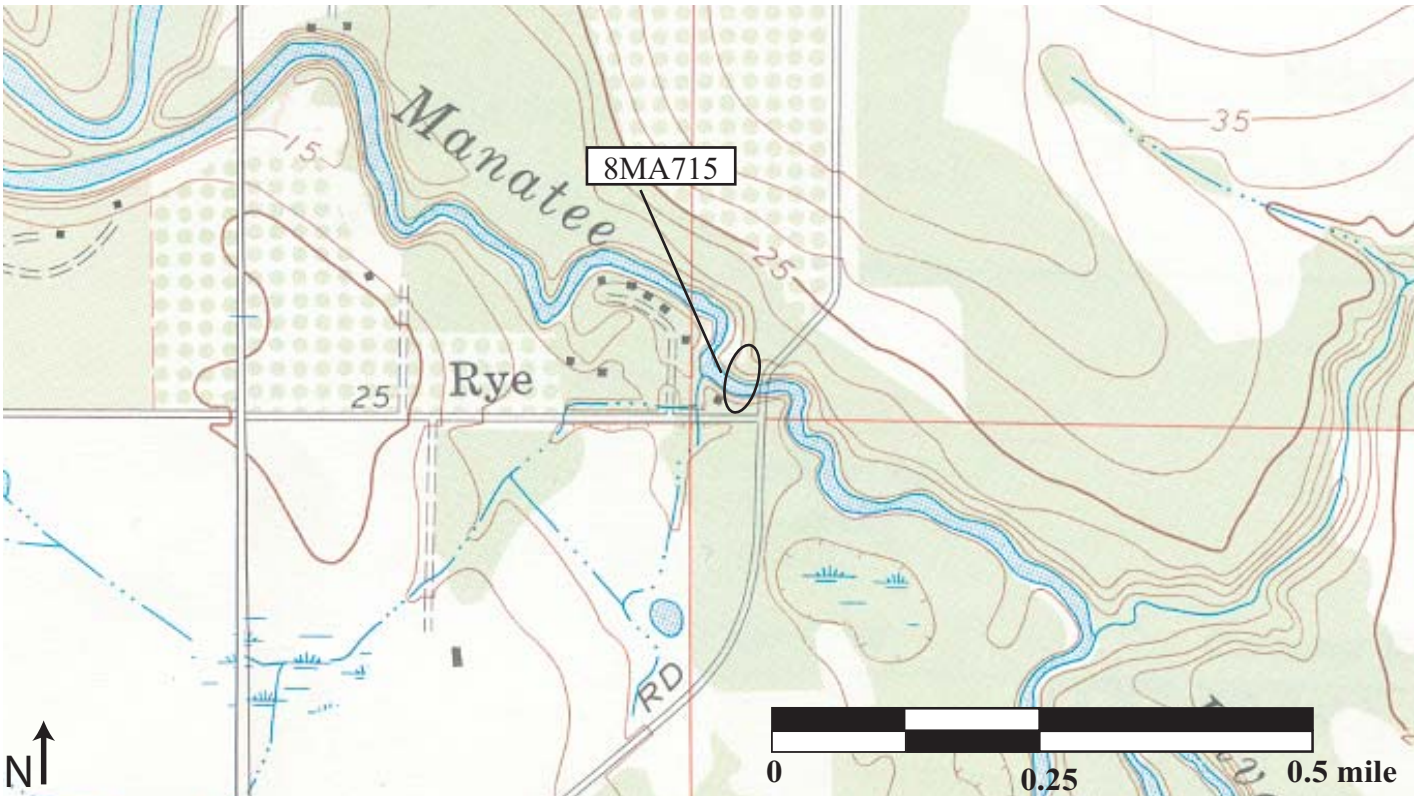
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 MA715 update

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East
Rye Fla. 1972, PI 1979



Page 1

Original
☒Update (give site # at right)

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Florida Master Site File

Version 3.0: 8/98

*Consult *Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 MA1343
Recorder # 1/1
Field Date 1/8/07
Form Date 1/15/07

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Cemetery Name(s) Mitchellville Cemetery *Multiple Listing [DHR only]* _____
Project Name CRAS Upper Manatee River Road PD&E Study FMSF Survey # _____
Address/Vicinity of/Route to From I-75, take SR 64 east to Rye Road, turn northeast (left). Cemetery is .45 miles north of Manatee River on west side of Rye Road.

Nearest City/Town (within three miles) Parrish In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County Manatee Tax Parcel #(s) (optional) 513505008
Ownership Type (check exactly one) ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-unspecified ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐foreign ☐Native American ☐unknown
Public Tract Enclosing Cem., if any (e.g. park) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name and Date Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979
Township 34S Range 19E Section 13 ¼ section ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular sec.-name: _____
Township_____ Range_____ Section_____ ¼ section ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular sec.-name: _____
Landgrant: _____ Plat or Other Map _____

HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established: _____ Estimated Year 1879 Ownership History (especially original owners) Samuel Mitchell, First Florida Bank (St. Pete Bank & Trust), Hubert & Betty Rutland, Richard Knowles, John Miller, Riggs National Property Co., LLC (current)
Year Burials Ceased, if applicable ca.1929 Reason(s) Burials Ceased community decline after the railroad established a station in Parrish, north of Mitchellville/Rye
Range of Death Dates Earliest 1884 Most Recent _____ (O)bserved or (R)esearched? O
Acreage Expansions/Dates: _____
List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery Only marker in cemetery is for Thomas Urquhart, (d.1884) Father-In-law to Samuel Mitchell, located west of Rye Road

Previous Attempts at Repair, Cleaning, or Restoration? None observed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERY

Type (Check all that apply) ☒community ☐company town ☐epidemic ☐family ☐fraternal order ☐memorial park ☐military(not national) ☐municipal ☐national ☐potter's field ☐prison ☐religious ☐"Rural Movement" ☐other (explain): _____
Ethnic Group(s) Interred (Check all that apply) ☒White non-Hispanic ☐Hispanic ☐Asian ☐Caribbean ☐African American ☐American Indian-tribe: _____ ☐other (explain): _____
Current Status: ☐used for burials ☒maintained but not used ☐abandoned Size: 300 ft X 150 ft or _____ acres
Total # Graves: 25 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☒yes ☐no
Evidence/# of Unmarked Graves? Manasota Geonealogical Society 1982 survey notes approximately 25 graves, only 1 marked
Condition: ☐well maintained ☐some areas maintained, others neglected ☐poorly maintained ☒not maintained, but can identify ☐not maintained, hard to identify ☐not identifiable but known to exist (explain): one marker with pipe fence, other graves noted as existing on parcel but not identified, most of parcel now citrus grove
Cemetery Boundary Type: ☒ fence ☐wall ☐hedge ☐other (explain): _____
Describe Cem. Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, etc.) metal fence

Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) no historical vegetation
Grave Groupings (Check all that apply) ☐family ☐fraternal order ☐military ☐religious ☐ethnic heritage ☐other (explain): No groupings apparent as only one grave is marked
Groupings Indicated By (Check all that apply) ☐curbing ☐fence ☐hedge ☐wall ☐other (explain):

Public Access ☐Unlimited ☒Restricted: How? Private property
Surroundings [use (N)one, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll or nearly (A)ll] ___Commercial ___Residential ___Institutional A Undeveloped
Threats (Check all that apply) ☐abandonment ☒agriculture ☐desecration ☐public development ☒private development ☐mining or timbering ☒other (explain): road widening, subdivision development
Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological (non-cemetery) Remains None observed.

☐Check if *Historical Structure Form* completed ☐Check if *Archaeological Site Form* completed

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Site #8 MA1343___

*Consult *Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions

GRAVES

If question requests N/S/M/A, estimate proportions by using a letter as follows: (N)one/Very Few, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll/Nearly (A)ll.

Orientation (N/S/M/A) (complete all that apply) A__East/West ___North/South ___Other: (explain):_____

Marked Graves (N/S/M/A) (complete all that apply) _1_Headstones ___Marked with objects or plants (no headstone on grave)
___Graves mounded ___Graves depressed

If Other Method(s) of Marking Graves Used, List and Give N/S/M/A_____

Marker Materials (Check all that apply) ☒marble ☐concrete/cement ☐fieldstone ☐granite ☐wrought iron
☐cast iron ☐white bronze/zinc ☐sandstone ☐slate ☐wood ☐other (explain below):

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery None observed.

Marker Conditions (N/S/M/A) ___Sunken or tilted _1_Chipped, cracked, weathered, but standing
___Broken or in fragments ___Deliberately vandalized

Other Notable Conditions Observed and Proportions (N/S/M/A) Existing marker appears to have originally faced east, but was knocked off of it's base and replaced facing west . The pipe fence surrounding the grave is in ruins.

Inscriptions (N/S/M/A) _1__Legible inscriptions ___Illegible inscriptions ___No inscriptions

Distinctive Gravemarkers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features The marker is a column representing a full life, decorated with a Clover symbolizing the Christian trinity, and the compass and square denoting membership in the Freemasons.

Signatures of Stone Carvers (Specify name, town if available) _____

RECORDER'S EVALUATION

Potentially Eligible for Local Designation? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Name of Local Register if Eligible _____

Individually Eligible for Nat. Register? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potential Contributor to NR District? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Areas of Historical Significance (See *National Register Bulletin 15,* p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.):
Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required; limit to three lines; attach full statement on separate sheet):
This cemetery, established ca. 1879, served as the Mitchellville/Rye community cemetery. However, only one marker remains with no evidence of the approximately 24 unmarked graves. Because the cemetery is in such a deteriorated state with no evidence of unique gravestones, architectural/landscape elements, or burial practices, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION

Research Methods (Consult Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form for detailed instructions) literature search, field survey

Bibliographic References (Author, date, title, publication information. If unpublished, give FSF Manuscript Number, or location where available): Manasota Genealogical Society, Tombstone Inscriptions in Cemeteries of Manatee County, Florida 1850-1980, first edition, 1982, Manatee County Public Library; Louise Stewart, "Little Remains of Rye, Once a Riverboat Town," Bradenton Herald, 27 December 1964.

Local Contact: Name/Address/Phone # /Administrative Office_____

Recorder(Name/Address/Phone/Affiliation): Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941)379-6206/Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Photographs: Required. Request the use of B&W prints no smaller than 3x5. Photographs would be useful to document main gate or entrance, representative general views, representative or unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect.

Describe and Give Location/File Nos. of Notes, Records, or Photos: Photos on file, ACI P02011F

DHR USE ONLY====== OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ======DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ___/___/____ *Date*___/___/_____	*KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY*:* ☐*yes* ☐*no* *Date* ___/___/____
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY:* ☐*yes* ☐*no* ☐*potentially elig.* ☐*insufficient info.*
DELIST DATE ___/___/_____ ___/___/____	*LOCAL DESIGNATION*:* _____ *Date*
	Local office _____

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Site #8 MA1343

PHOTOGRAPHS

Grave marker west of Rye Road

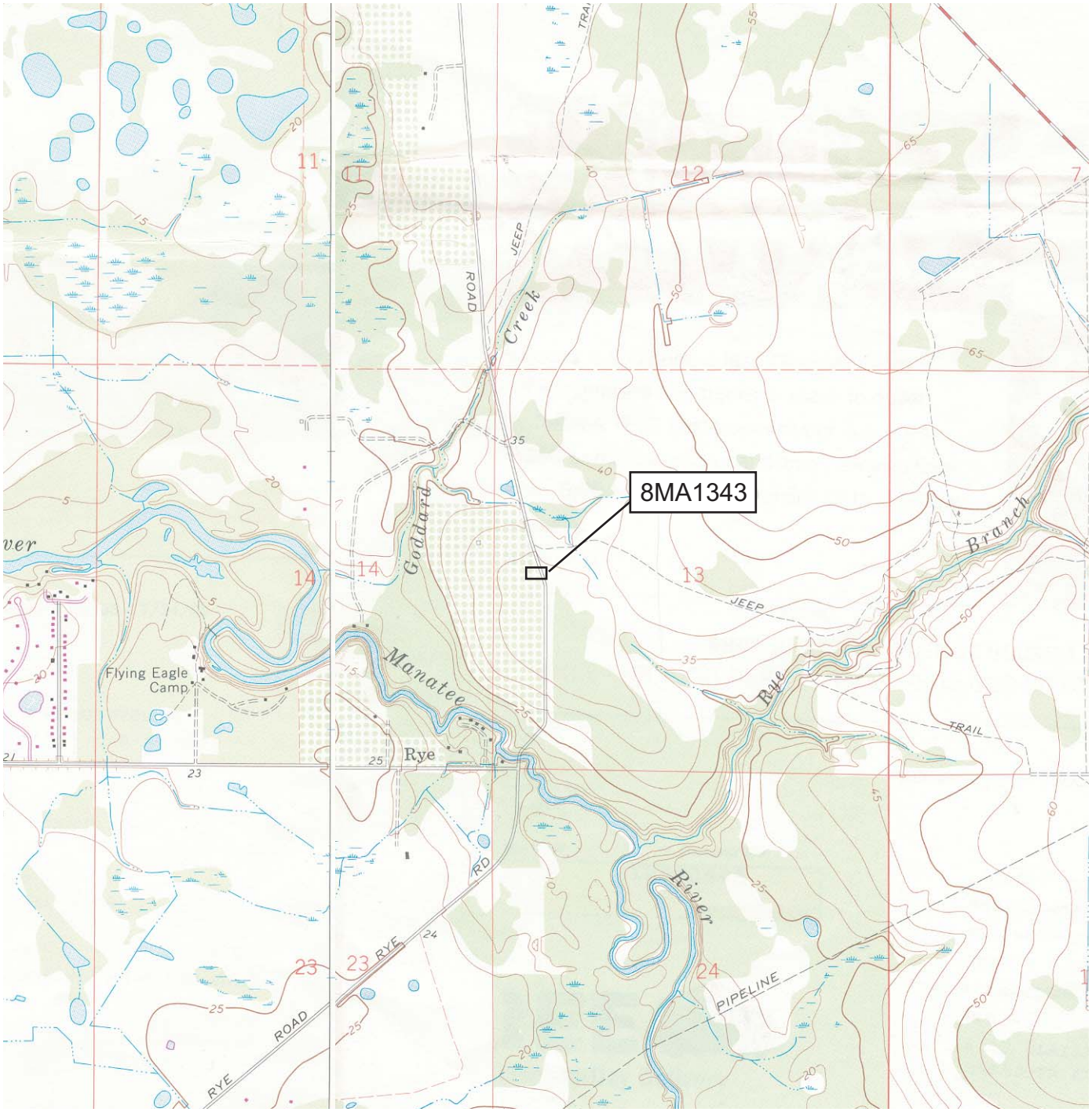
Newly installed fence surrounding cemetery and grave marker west of Rye Road

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Site #8 MA1343

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East
Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Rye Fla. 1972 ,PI 1979



0 0.5 1 mile

N

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site #8 MA1344
Recorder Site #
Field Date 3/9/04
Form Date 3/15/04

[X] Original
[ ] Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Waters Edge Historic Scatter — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS Waters Edge — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: [X] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individ. [ ] private-unspecifd. [ ] city [ ] county [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] Native Amer. [ ] unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Rye Fla. 1972, PI 1979 — County Manatee
Township 34S Range 19E Section 13 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [ ] NE [ ] NW [ ] SE [X] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [X] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 365059 Northing 3044786
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to From I-75 take SR 64 east to Rye Road, turn northeast, site is 0.45 miles north of Manatee River on west side of Rye Road.
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

***SETTING** *		***STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES** *			***FUNCTION** *
[X] Land- *terrestrial*	[ ] Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*	[ ] aboriginal boat	[ ] fort	[ ] road segment	[ ] none specified
[ ] Cave/Sink- *subterranean*	[ ] River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*	[ ] agric/farm building	[ ] midden	[ ] shell midden	[ ] campsite
[ ] terrestrial	[ ] Tidal- *estuarine*	[ ] burial mound	[ ] mill unspecified	[ ] shell mound	[ ] extractive site
[ ] aquatic	[ ] Saltwater- *marine*	[ ] building remains	[ ] mission	[ ] shipwreck	[ ] habitation (prehistoric)
[ ] intermittently flooded	[ ] marine unspecified	[ ] cemetery/grave	[ ] mound unspec.	[ ] subsurface features	[ ] homestead (historic)
[ ] Wetland- *palustrine*	[ ] "high energy" marine	[ ] dump/refuse	[ ] plantation	[ ] surface scatter	[ ] farmstead
[ ] usually flooded	[ ] "low energy" marine	[ ] earthworks	[ ] platform mound	[ ] well	[ ] village (prehistoric)
[ ] sometimes flooded					[X] town (historic)
[ ] usually dry	[ ] Other				[ ] quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if *Glades Ia* only, don't also use *Glades I*)

Aboriginal*					**Nonaboriginal***
[ ] Alachua	[ ] Englewood	[ ] Glades unspec.	[ ] St. Augustine	[ ] Seminole: 2d War to 3d	[ ] First Spanish 1513-99
[ ] Archaic, Early	[ ] Fort Walton	[ ] Hickory Pond	[ ] St. Johns Ia	[ ] Seminole: 3d War On	[ ] First Spanish 1600-99
[ ] Archaic, Middle	[ ] Glades Ia	[ ] Leon-Jefferson	[ ] St. Johns Ib	[ ] Seminole unspecified	[ ] First Spanish 1700-1763
[ ] Archaic, Late	[ ] Glades Ib	[ ] Malabar I	[ ] St. Johns I unspec.	[ ] Swift Creek, Early	[ ] First Spanish unspecified
[ ] Archaic unspecified	[ ] Glades I unsp.	[ ] Malabar II	[ ] St. Johns IIa	[ ] Swift Creek, Late	[ ] British 1763-1783
[ ] Belle Glade I	[ ] Glades IIa	[ ] Manasota	[ ] St. Johns IIb	[ ] Swift Creek, unspecif.	[ ] Second Spanish 1783-1821
[ ] Belle Glade II	[ ] Glades IIb	[ ] Mount Taylor	[ ] St. Johns IIc	[ ] Transitional	[ ] American Territorial 1821-45
[ ] Belle Glade III	[ ] Glades IIc	[ ] Norwood	[ ] St. Johns II unspec.	[ ] Weeden Island I	[ ] American Civil War 1861-65
[ ] Belle Glade IV	[ ] Glades II unsp.	[ ] Orange	[ ] St. Johns unspecif.	[ ] Weeden Island II	[X] American 19th Century
[ ] Belle Glade unspec	[ ] Glades IIIa	[ ] Paleoindian	[ ] Santa Rosa	[ ] Weeden Island unspec.	[X] American 20th Century
[ ] Cades Pond	[ ] Glades IIIb	[ ] Pensacola	[ ] Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	[ ] Prehistoric nonceramic	[ ] American unspecified
[ ] Deptford	[ ] Glades IIIc	[ ] Perico Island	[ ] Seminole: Colonization	[ ] Prehistoric ceramic	[ ] African-American
[ ] Other	[ ] Glades III unsp.	[ ] Safety Harbor	[ ] Seminole: 1st War To 2d	[ ] Prehistoric unspecified	

(Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? [ ] yes: name of register at right [X] no [ ] insufficient info — Name of local register if eligible:
Individually eligible for National Register? [ ] yes [X] no [ ] insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? [ ] yes [X] no [ ] insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact scatter and diversity limits research potential of the site.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY**********OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS**********DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HR6E06401-97 Florida Master Site File/Div. of Historical Resources/ R.A. Gray Bldg/ 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (904) 487-2299/Suncom 277-2299/Fax (904) 921-0372/E-mail fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us
Computer Document File P:\FSF\DOCS\FORMS\AR _FORM_V2.2DOC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 MA1344

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- [ ] no field check
- [x] exposed ground
- [x] screened shovel
- [x] literature search
- [ ] posthole digger
- [ ] informant report
- [ ] auger--size: ____
- [ ] remote sensing
- [ ] unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- [ ] bounds unknown
- [ ] remote sensing
- [ ] unscreened shovel
- [ ] none by recorder
- [x] insp exposed ground
- [x] screened shovel
- [ ] literature search
- [ ] posthole tests
- [ ] block excavations
- [ ] informant report
- [ ] auger--size: ____
- [ ] estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 10000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit All artifacts recovered from surface, 12 shovel tests excavated in vicinity yielded no subsurface materials or features.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components (check one): [ ] single [x] prob single [ ] prob multiple [ ] multiple [ ] uncertain [ ] unknown

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation Residential scatter on contemporaneous with occupation of Mitchellville/Rye FL ca. 1850 to 1930

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [ ] minor [x] substantial [ ] major [ ] redeposited [ ] destroyed-document ! [ ] unknown

Disturbances/threats/protective measures Surface scatter in active citrus grove

Surface: area collected 10000 m2 # collection units ____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks ____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 31C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 31C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0C (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [x] general (not by subarea)
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] controlled (by subarea)
- [ ] variable spatial control
- [ ] Other ____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS *(example: A bone-human)*

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

____	bone-animal	____	exotic-nonlocal
____	bone-human	A	glass
____	bone-unspecified	____	lithics-aboriginal
____	bone-worked	____	metal-nonprecious
A	brick/building debris	____	metal-precious/coin
____	ceramic-aboriginal	____	shell-unworked
____	ceramic-nonaboriginal	____	shell-worked
____	daub	____	Others: ____

Disposition List*

- **A-** category always collected
- **S-** some items in category collected
- **O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- **R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- **I-** informant reported category present
- **U-** unknown

Artifact Comments Colbalt & solarized glass, plate glass, building debris

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

1.	Solarized glass	N=	10	5.		N=		9.		N=	
2.	Colbalt glass	N=	3	6.		N=		10.		N=	
3.	Aqua glass	N=	1	7.		N=		11.		N=	
4.		N=		8.		N=		12.		N=	

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Tributary to Goddard Creek Distance (m)/bearing 400 m N

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Flatwoods

Local vegetation Orange grove

Topography* Hill-crest Min Elevation 12 meters Max Elevation 14 meters

Present land use Orange grove

SCS soil series Palmetto sand Soil association Myakka-Waveland-Cassia

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email ____

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) CRAS Waters Edge, Manatee County, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email ACI/PO Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/941-379-6206/941-3796216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter ____

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

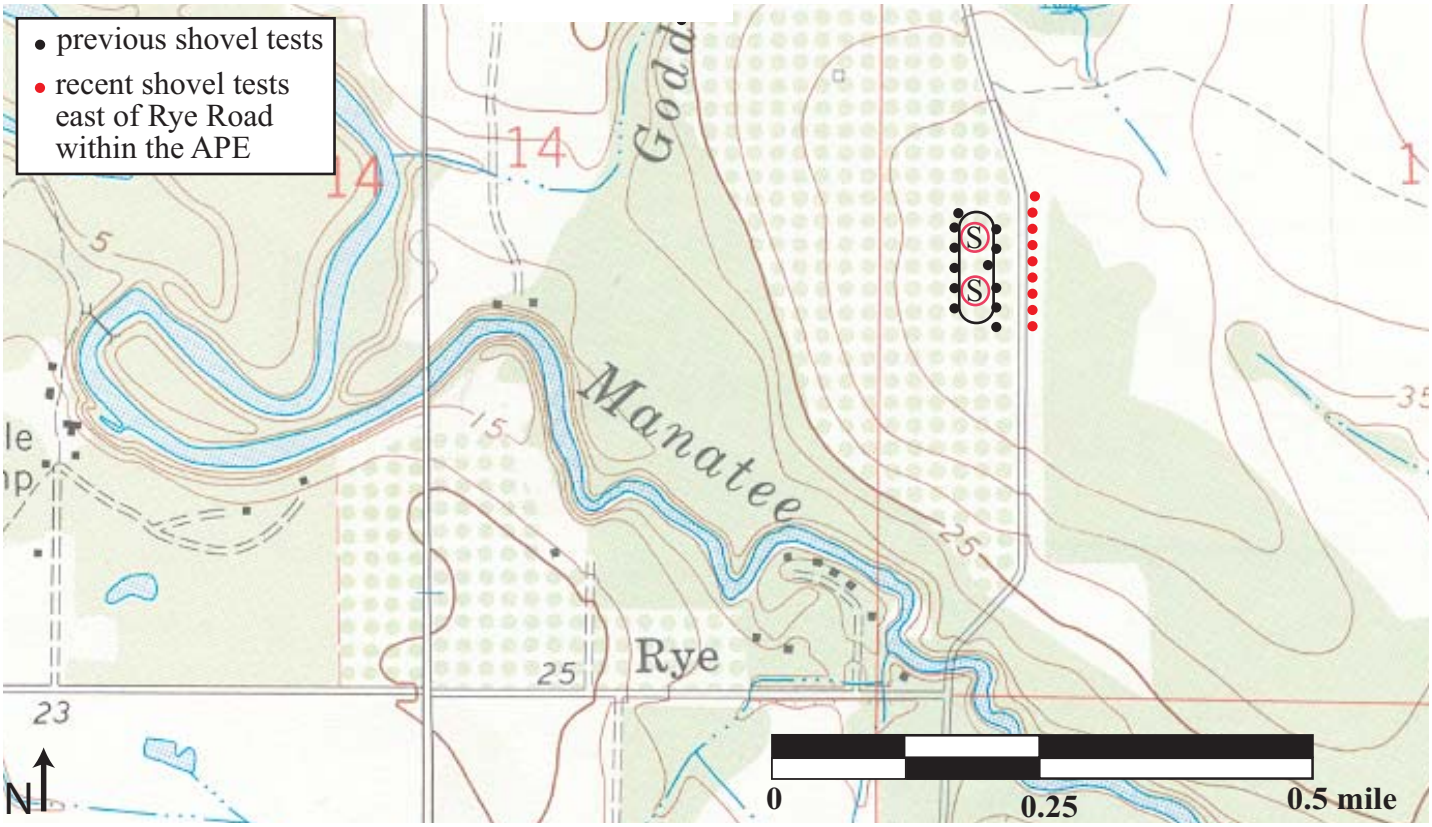
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 MA1344

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East
Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Rye Fla. 1972, PI 1979



West of Rye Road

East of Rye Road

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01216
Recorder # 490310158
Field Date 4/25/2008
Form Date 5/1/2008
FormNo 200804
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Whidden, Steven E.
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
5432		Ft. Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) between Britt Rd. & 50th Ct. E.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits?
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 490310158
Subdivision Name
Block
Lot
Ownership
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) South of US 301 N. between Britt Rd. & 50th Ct. E., North of Golf Course Rd.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date
>> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;32;Vague / Unknown
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359260 Northing 3049624
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)
>> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s)
>> Continuous
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s)
>> Unspecified
Other Foundation Material(s)
Exterior Fabric(s)
>> Vinyl
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s)
>> Hip
Other Roof Type(s) Shed
Roof Material(s)
>> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc)
>> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 1
Chimney Material Wood
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s) North, Exterior

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01216

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions SHS-Metal rectangular 6/6

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) 9 pane glazed top, 2 panel bottom wood door in screened porch.

Porches: #open ____ #closed 1 #incised ____ Location(s) ____

Porch Roof Types(s) Shed

Exterior Ornament None

Interior Plan ____ Other Interior Plan ____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: ____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) Small storage unitbeside carport at back of house.

Archaeological Remains (describe): None evident

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) Modifications to this residence include the addition of a wood ramp, replacing the porch and replacing the windows. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls.

HISTORY

Construction year 1930

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;Vinyl Siding add., windows, Porch add.			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Unknown

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> WindsShield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? NO Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> ____

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Refister criteria for lising as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01216

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>>

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1609 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33704 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NRM

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 2/7/2008

Form Comments: _____

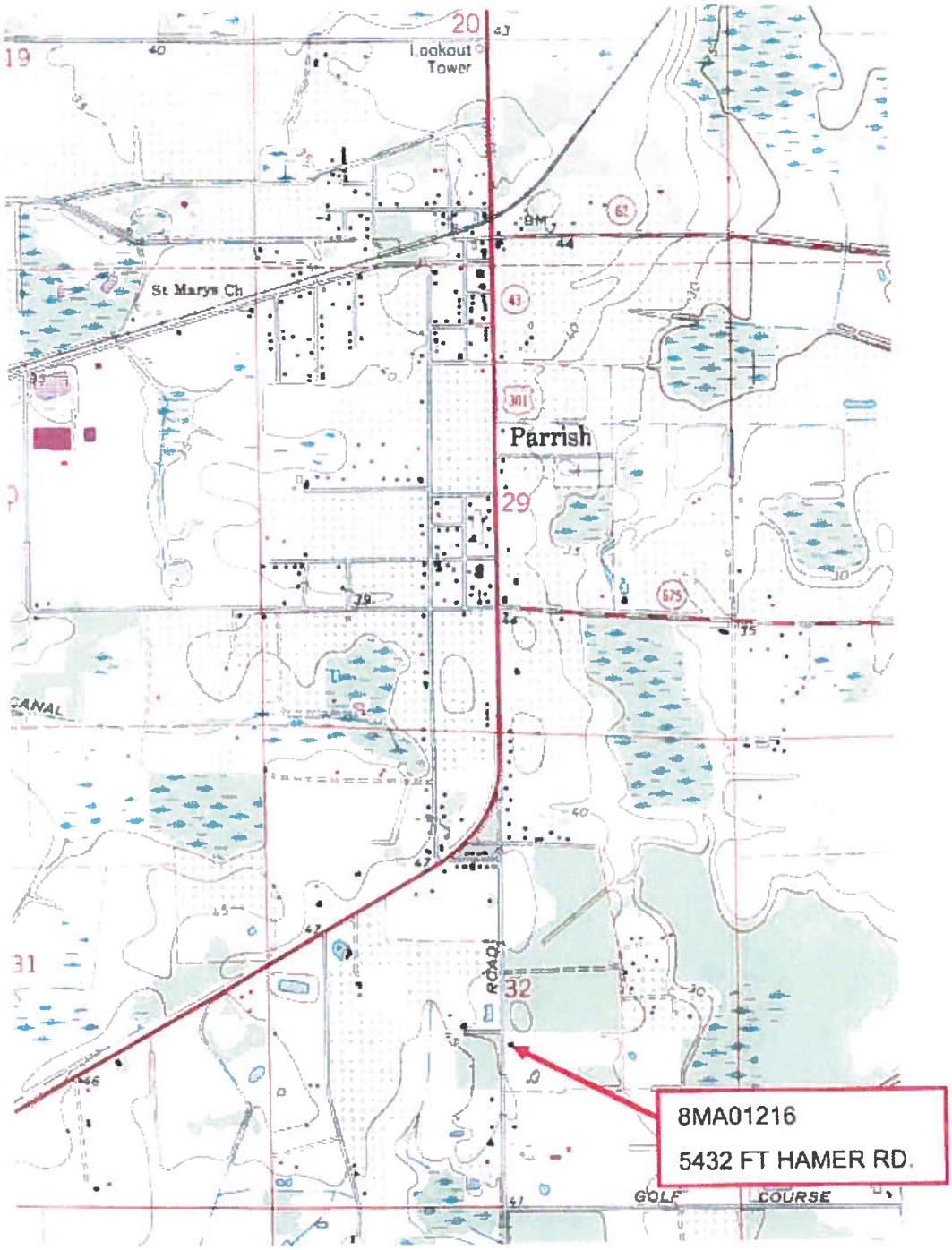
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

N

5432 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219	8MA01216



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

5432 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01216

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01217
Recorder # 483420006
Field Date 4/25/2008
Form Date 5/1/2008
FormNo 200804
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Kirk, Lonny M. Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
5909		Ft. Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) between 60th St. E. & 56th St. E.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219 In Current City Limits?
County Manatee Tax Parcel #(s) 483420006
Subdivision Name N/A Block Lot
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) West side of Ft. Hamer Rd. between 6oth St. E. & 56th St. E.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name Publication Date >> PARRISH,1987
Township: Range: Section: 1/4 section: >> 33S ;19E ;32,NW
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359266 Northing 3050147
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Other Style
Exterior Plan Irregular Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Wood-frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Continuous
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s) >> Poured Concrete Footing
Other Foundation Material(s) Concrete Masonry Units
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Asbestos
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s) >> Gable-stepped
Other Roof Type(s)
Roof Material(s) >> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 0
Chimney Material
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01217

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions SHS-Metal rectangular 2/2

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Modern, Glazed Lunette over 4 vert. panel at raised wd. deck

Porches: #open 1 #closed ____ #incised ____ Location(s) At front door (East)

Porch Roof Types(s)

Exterior Ornament

Interior Plan Other Interior Plan

Condition Fair

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) None

Archaeological Remains (describe): None evident

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) Modifications to this residence include the replacement of both windows and doors. A wood deck has also been added at the front door.

HISTORY

Construction year 1951

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;Windows recently replaced			

Structure Use History

Use Year Use Started Year Use Ended >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Unknown

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods >> Windshield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? NO Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance >>

Other Historical Associations

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Refister criteria for lising as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01217

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>>

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1601 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33703 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: S6

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 5/1/2008

Form Comments: _____

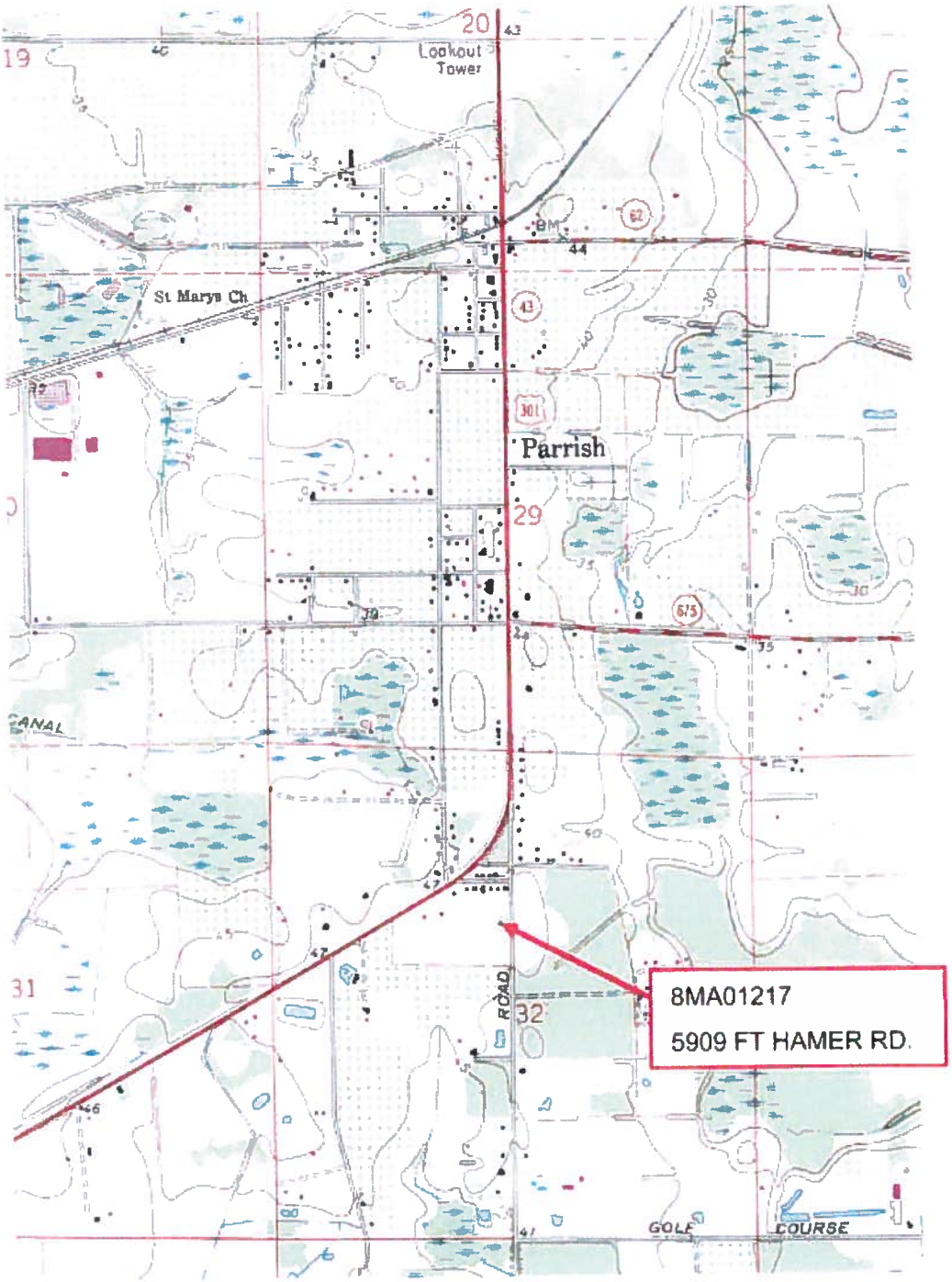
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

N

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

5909 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219	8MA01217



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

N

5909 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01217

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND EXCAVATIONS

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEYS AND EVALUATIONS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

PRESERVATION PLANNING

Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

May 25, 2011

Mr. Vincent Birdsong
Florida Master Site File
Division of Historic Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field reconnaissance survey, conducted in May 2011, has discovered that the following propertyu:

8MA1218	5925 Fort Hamer Road

is no longer extant at its recorded location since it was last recorded.

Sincerely,

Marielle Lumang
Architectural Historian

A MEMBER OF
ACRA
American Cultural Resource Association

8110 BLAIKIE COURT, SUITE A, SARASOTA, FLORIDA 34240, (941) 379-6206, FAX (941) 379-6216
• TAMPA BAY AREA OFFICE: (727) 588-0056 • TALLAHASSEE AREA OFFICE: (850) 926-9285 • ST. AUGUSTINE AREA OFFICE: (904) 829-9100
Visit Our Web Site www.aci-corp.com

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01220
Recorder # 486910003
Field Date 6/6/2008
Form Date 6/14/2008
FormNo 200806
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) HSBC Bank USA
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase 1
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
12116		60th	Street	East

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) Between Ft. Hamer Rd. & US 301
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits?
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 486910003
Subdivision Name English Villa PB4/103
Block
Lot 20
Ownership Unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) Between Ft. Hamer Rd. & US 301 on North

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date >> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;32;NW
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359220 Northing 3050030
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location) Plat Book 4, Page 103

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Continuous
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s) >> Concrete Block
Other Foundation Material(s) concrete masonry
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Asbestos
Other Exterior Fabric(s) V groove plywood
Roof Type(s) >> Gable
Other Roof Type(s) Shed
Roof Material(s) >> Composition shingles
Other Roof Material(s) Asphalt shingles
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Other
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s) Metal turbin vent
Number of Chimneys 1
Chimney Material Brick
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s) Exterior West wall

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01220

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions 6/6 Single hung aluminum, 1/1 Single hung aluminum

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Single door at concrete steps

Porches: #open 1 #closed ____ #incised ____ Location(s) South

Porch Roof Types(s) Gable

Exterior Ornament Louvered gable Vent

Interior Plan Unknown Other Interior Plan ____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: ____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) c. 1970 shed roofed carport enclosed, East of main house.

Archaeological Remains (describe): None

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) The front porch of this residence has been rebuilt and the carport has been infilled. Windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls.

HISTORY

Construction year 1936

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;1970c;;carport enclosed,windows replaced,vinyl			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Evelyn Taylor 1931-1993;Frank Perry 1993-2000;George Perry 2000;Christopher Coker 2000-2005;John Desear 2005-2007;HSBC Bank 2007-current

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> Examine local tax records

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES Name of Local Register If Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> Architecture

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Register criteria for listing as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01220

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>>

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1609 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33703 (727)821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 2/7/2008

Form Comments: _____

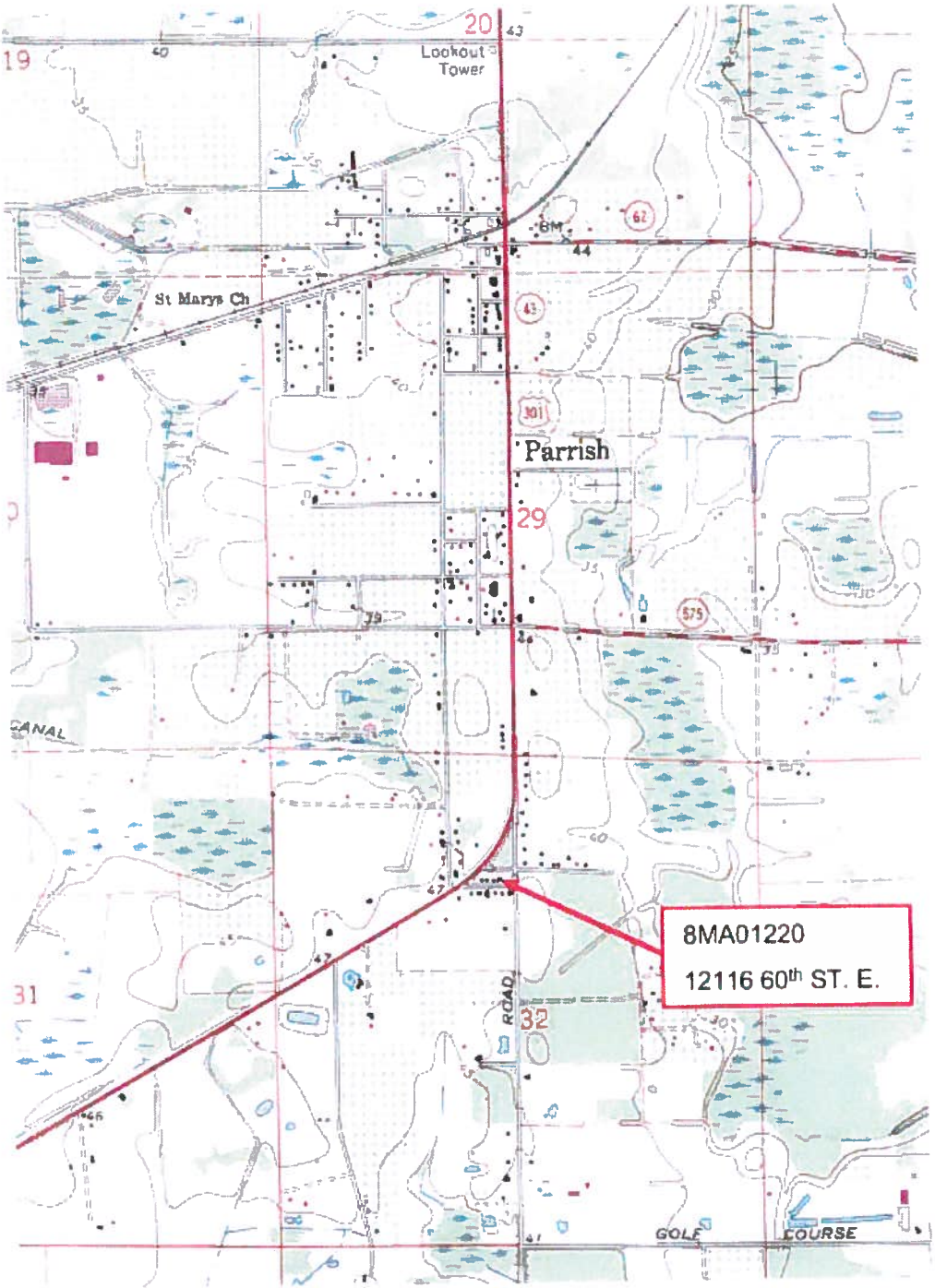
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

N

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

12116 60TH ST. E. PARRISH, FL 34219 | **8MA01220**



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

12116 60TH ST. E. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01220

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01222
Recorder # 478900004
Field Date 4/25/2008
Form Date 5/1/2008
FormNo 200804
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Williams, Joey Lynn
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
6104		Ft. Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) Nearest Doris Rd.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits?
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 478900004
Subdivision Name N/A
Block
Lot
Ownership
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) North of Doris Rd. on Ft. Hamer on East side.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date >> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;32;NE
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359290 Northing 3050080
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Piers
Other Foundation Types Continuous
Foundation Material(s) >> Poured Concrete Footing
Other Foundation Material(s) Concrete Block
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Vinyl
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s) >> Gable
Other Roof Type(s)
Roof Material(s) >> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 0
Chimney Material
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01222

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions SHS-Metal rectangular 8/8 & 4/4

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Modern 6 panel w/ concrete steps.

Porches: #open ____ #closed ____ #incised ____ Location(s) ____

Porch Roof Types(s) ____

Exterior Ornament None

Interior Plan ____ Other Interior Plan ____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: ____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) Two metal sheds (small) and (1) large pole barn w/ metal roof & siding.

Archaeological Remains (describe): None evident

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) This residence has been heavily modified. Both the front door and windows have been replaced. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior

HISTORY

Construction year 1950

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;Recently installed siding & windows			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Unknown

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> Windshield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? NO Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> ____

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Refister criteria for lising as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01222

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John

Recorder Address / Phone 1601 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33703 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 5/1/2008

Form Comments: _____

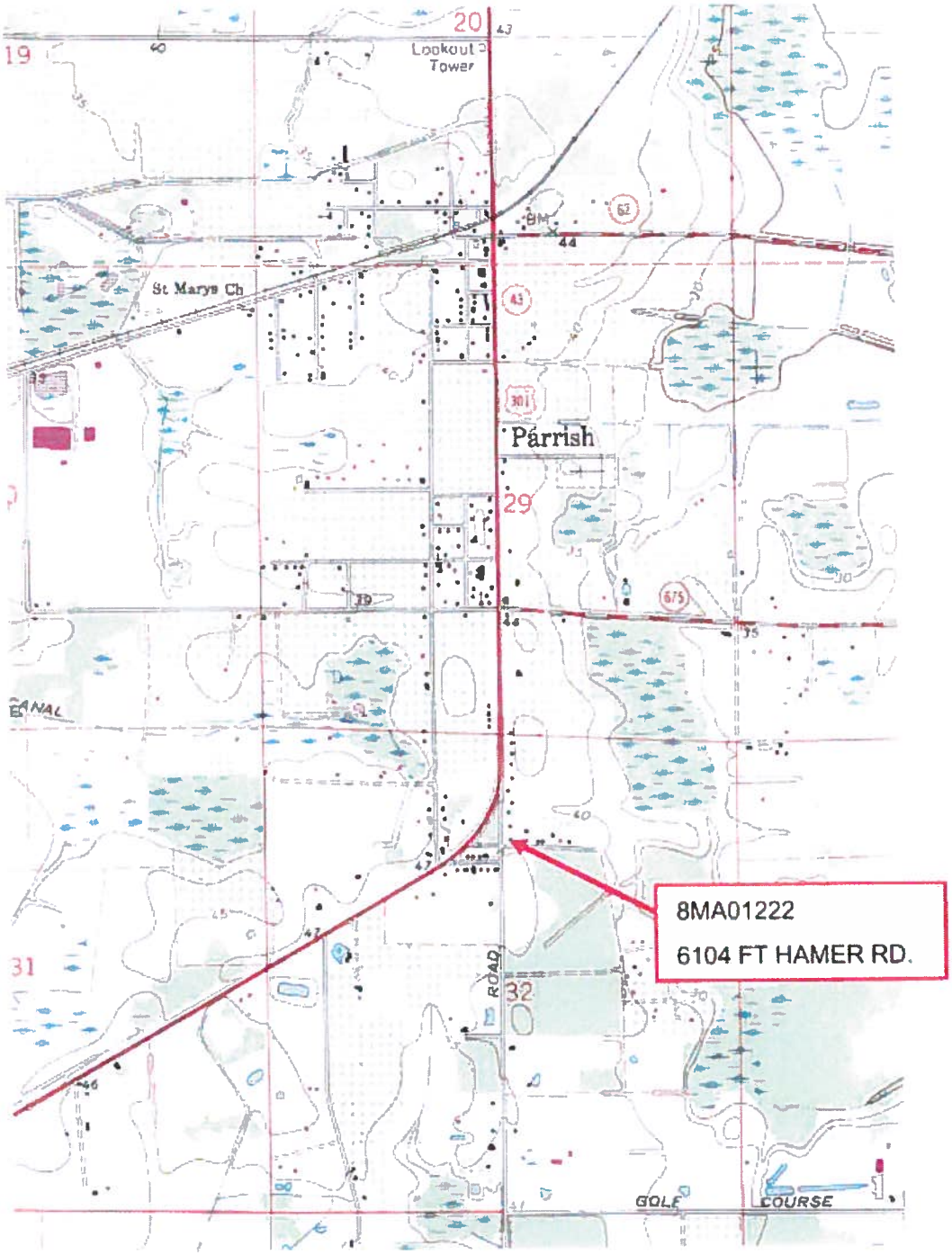
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

N

6104 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219	**8MA01222**



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

6104 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01222

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01223
Recorder # 479300006
Field Date 4/25/2008
Form Date 5/1/2008
FormNo 200804
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Hartung, Claudia
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
6108		Ft. Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) Between Doris Rd. & US 301 N.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits? YES
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 479300006
Subdivision Name N/A
Block
Lot
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) Between Doris Rd. & US 301 N. on East side of Ft. Hamer Rd.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date
>> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;32;NE
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359290 Northing 3050130
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Irregular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Continuous
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s) >> Poured Concrete Footing
Other Foundation Material(s) Concrete Masonry Units
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Vinyl
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s) >> Shed
Other Roof Type(s) Shed
Roof Material(s) >> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s) Composition Roll
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 0
Chimney Material
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01223

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions Awning - Metal - Rectangular 8 lite, Plate Glass w/SHS side windows, SHS rectangular 1/1

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Modern multi-panel wood door with concrete steps & wood shed roof hood.

Porches: #open ____ #closed 1 #incised ____ Location(s) Northeast

Porch Roof Types(s) Metal

Exterior Ornament Non-operating decorative wood shutters

Interior Plan ____ Other Interior Plan ____

Condition Fair

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: ____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) Wood carport and enclosed storage / shop area with shed roof.

Archaeological Remains (describe): None evident

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) This residence has been heavily modified. Both the front door and windows have been replaced. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior.

HISTORY

Construction year 1950

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;Windows & Door replaced			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) ____

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> Windshield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> Architecture

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Refister criteria for lising as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01223

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes Plans other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1601 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33703 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEM

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 5/1/2008

Form Comments: _____

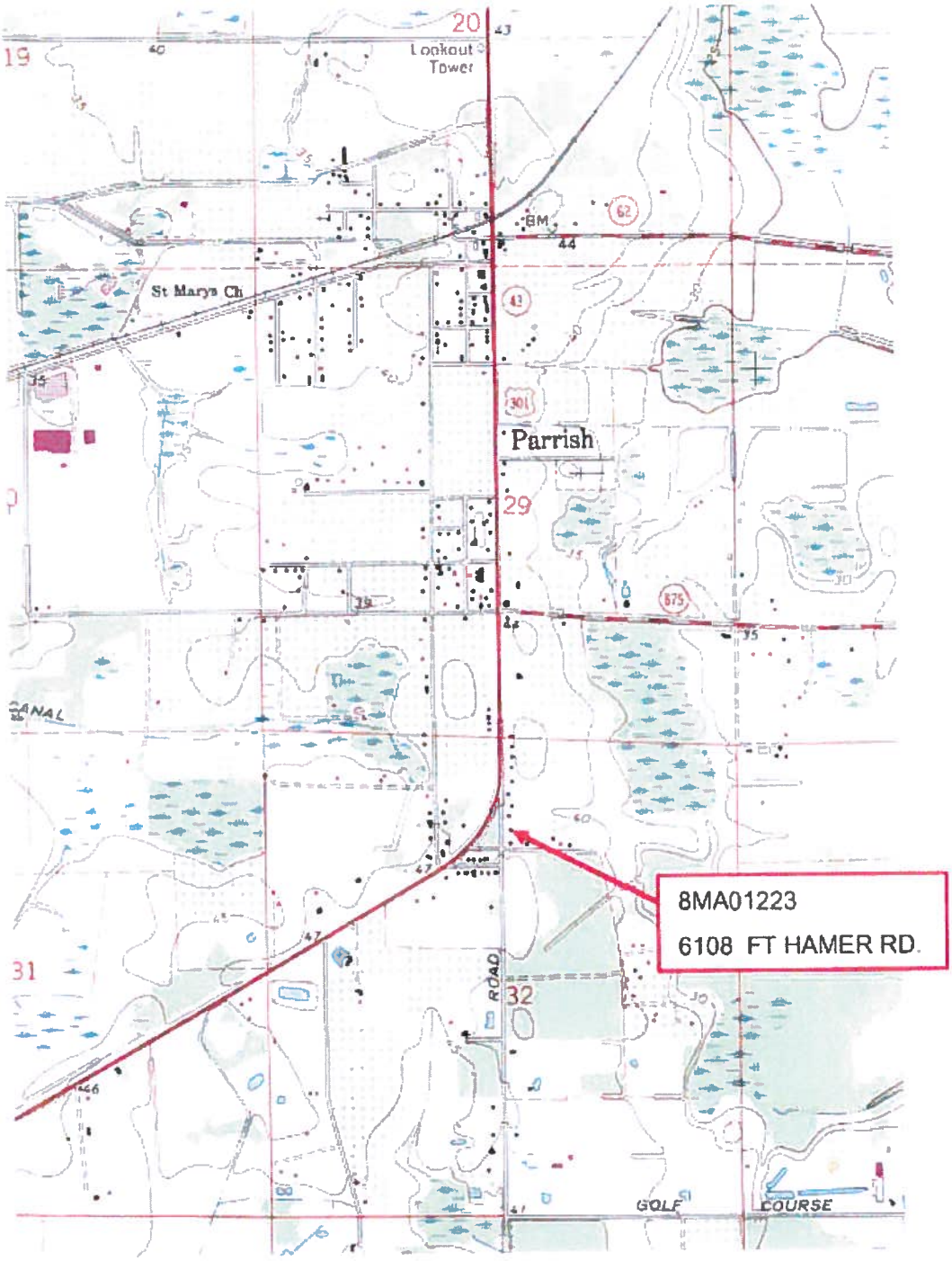
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

N

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

6108 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219	8MA01223



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

6108 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01223

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01224
Recorder # 479100059
Field Date 4/25/2008
Form Date 5/1/2008
FormNo 200804
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Tam, Robin T.
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
6112		Ft. Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) Between Doris Rd. & US 301 N.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits?
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 479100059
Subdivision Name N/A
Block
Lot
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) Between Doris Rd. & US 301 N. on East side of Ft. Hamer Rd.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date
>> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;32;NE
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359290 Northing 3050160
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Irregular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)
>> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s)
>> Unknown
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s)
>> Unspecified
Other Foundation Material(s)
Exterior Fabric(s)
>> Vinyl
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s)
>> Gable
Other Roof Type(s) Shed
Roof Material(s)
>> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc)
>> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 1
Chimney Material Brick
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s) East Exterior

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01224

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions SHS-Metal rectangular 2/2

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Glazed lunette over 4 vertical panel door on open porch with concrete steps.

Porches: #open 2 #closed ____ #incised ____ Location(s) ____

Porch Roof Types(s) 1 gable / 1 shed

Exterior Ornament Louvered vent in gable

Interior Plan ____ Other Interior Plan ____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: ____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) Modern metal shed.

Archaeological Remains (describe): None evident

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) Modifications to this residence include the replacement of the porch roof and railing and replacement of windows. Lattice has been added at the crawl space and Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls.

HISTORY

Construction year 1940

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;Windows,Vinyl siding add,Porch rail rep.			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Unknown

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> Windshield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? NO Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> ____

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Refister criteria for lising as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01224

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes, Plans, other important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>>

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1601 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33703 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 5/1/2008

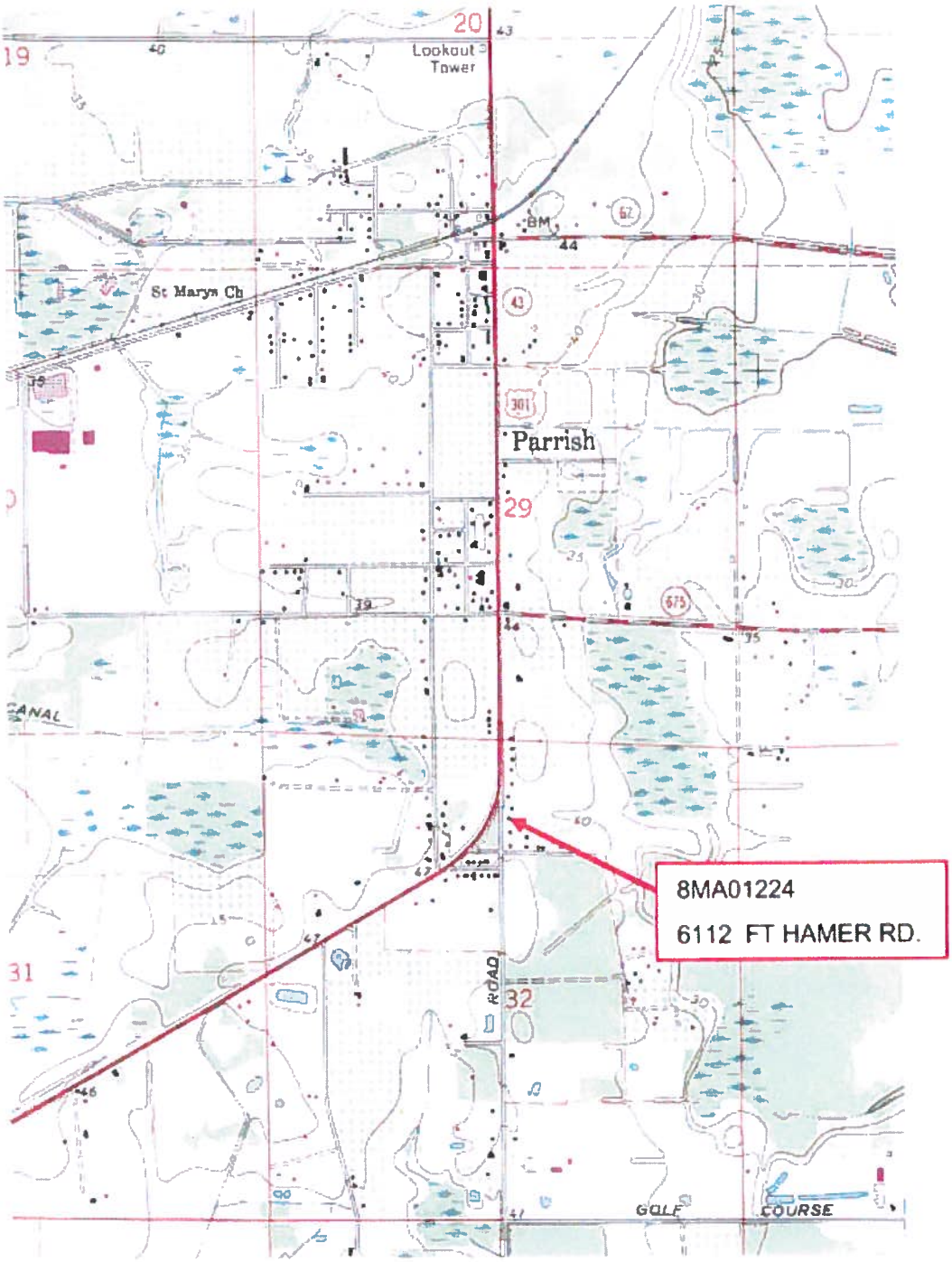
Form Comments: _____

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

6112 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219	8MA01224



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

6112 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01224

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01225
Recorder # 478400005
Field Date 4/25/2008
Form Date 5/1/2008
FormNo 200804
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Schell, Joan K. Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
6204		Ft. Hamer	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) Between Doris Rd. & US 301 N.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219 In Current City Limits?
County Manatee Tax Parcel #(s) 478400005
Subdivision Name N/A Block Lot
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) Between Doris Rd. & US 301 N. on East side of Ft. Hamer Rd.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name Publication Date >> PARRISH;1987
Township: Range: Section: 1/4 section: >> 33S ;19E ;32;NE
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359300 Northing 3050210
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Other Style
Exterior Plan Irregular Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Piers
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s) >> Concrete Block
Other Foundation Material(s)
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Vinyl
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s) >> Gable
Other Roof Type(s) Shed
Roof Material(s) >> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s) Metal
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 0
Chimney Material
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01225

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions Single and Double unit Jalousie

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details)

Porches: #open ____ #closed 1 #incised ____ Location(s)

Porch Roof Types(s) Shed

Exterior Ornament None

Interior Plan Unknown Other interior Plan

Condition Fair

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) Metal Shed

Archaeological Remains (describe): None evident

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) The existing windows have been replaced with jalousie windows and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior of this residence.

HISTORY

Construction year 1950

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Addition;;;windows, vinyl siding added, Porch added			

Structure Use History

Use Year Use Started Year Use Ended >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods >> Windshield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? NO Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance >>

Other Historical Associations

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Refister criteria for lising as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01225

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1601 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33703 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 5/1/2008

Form Comments: _____

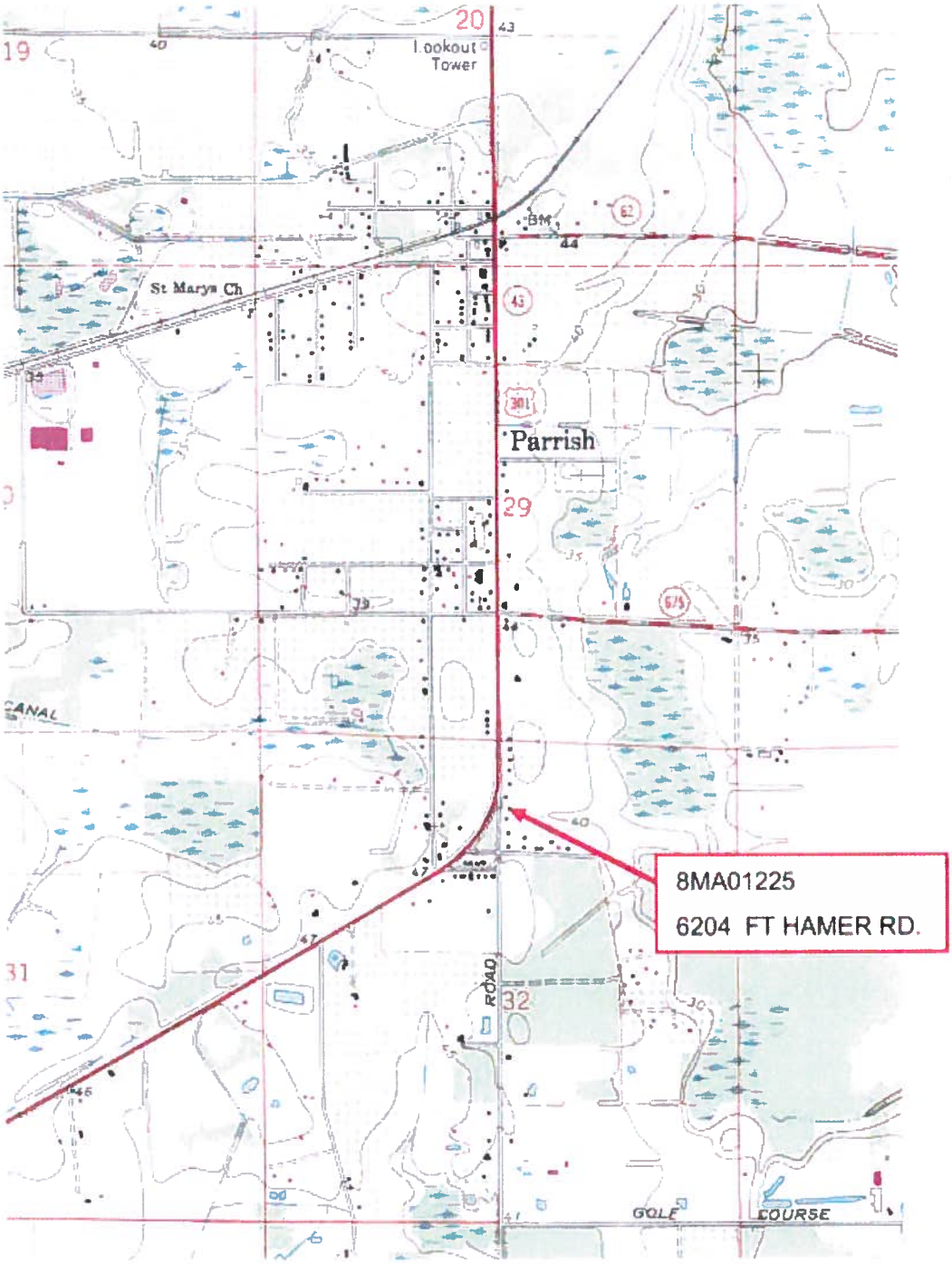
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MAIN FACADE

N

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

6204 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219	8MA01225



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

6204 FT HAMER RD. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01225

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MA01226
Recorder # 478600000
Field Date 6/11/2008
Form Date 6/15/2008
FormNo 200806
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Mason, William R.
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >> Mason, Karen Lynn
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
12129		US 301	Highway	North

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) NE corner of Ft. Hamer Rd. & US 301
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits? YES
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 478600000
Subdivision Name
Block
Lot
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) NE corner of Ft. Hamer Rd. & US 301 N.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date
>> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;327;Vague / Unknown
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359300 Northing 3050300
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch
Other Style
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Masonry - General
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Continuous
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s) >> Other
Other Foundation Material(s) Concrete masonry
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Stucco
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s) >> Hip
Other Roof Type(s)
Roof Material(s) >> Asphalt Shingles
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 2
Chimney Material Concrete block
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s) Interior east slope; Interior east slope

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01226

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions 9 Steel casement, 12 steel casement, 3 fixed aluminum, 1/1 Single hung aluminum

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Single door at front porch

Porches: #open 1 #closed ____ #incised ____ Location(s) ____

Porch Roof Types(s) Under Main hip roof

Exterior Ornament Porch roof supported w/ decorative metal columns

Interior Plan ____ Other Interior Plan ____

Condition ____

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: MOSTly this category Residential: SOME of this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) ____

Archaeological Remains (describe): ____

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) This rancher built in 1950 is largely intact. The main front window has been replaced.

HISTORY

Construction year 1950

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;Windows replaced			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Residence--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Philip & Nolan S. Faucette 1931-2000; Karen Lynn Harper 2000-2002; Karen Lynn Mason 2002-current

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> Windshield

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> Architecture

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Register criteria for listing as a cultural resource.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MA01226

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1609 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33704 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

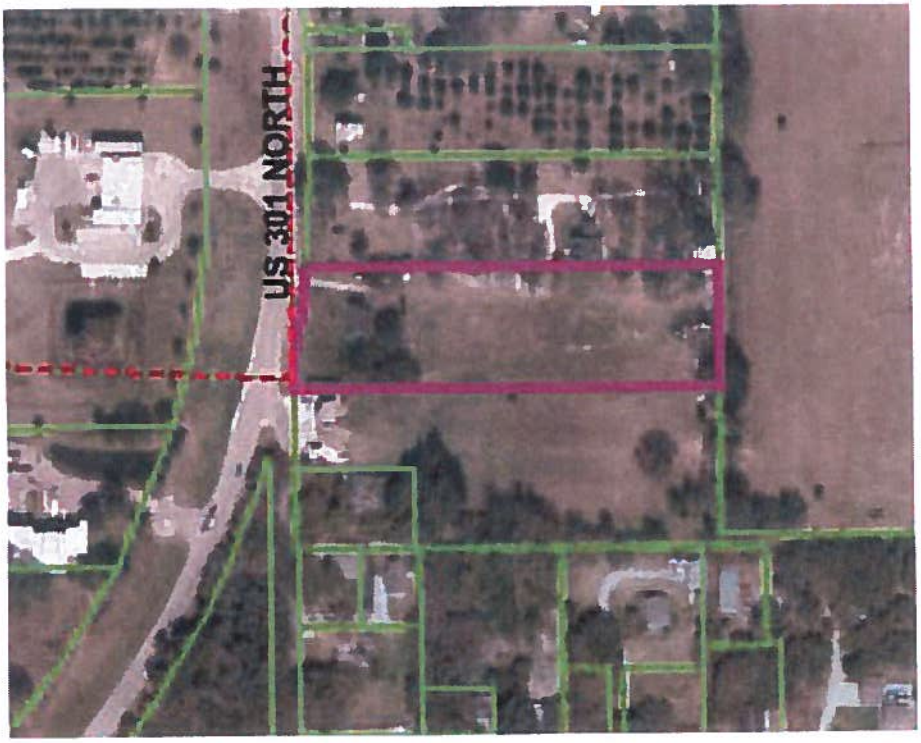
FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 6/3/2008

Form Comments: _____

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

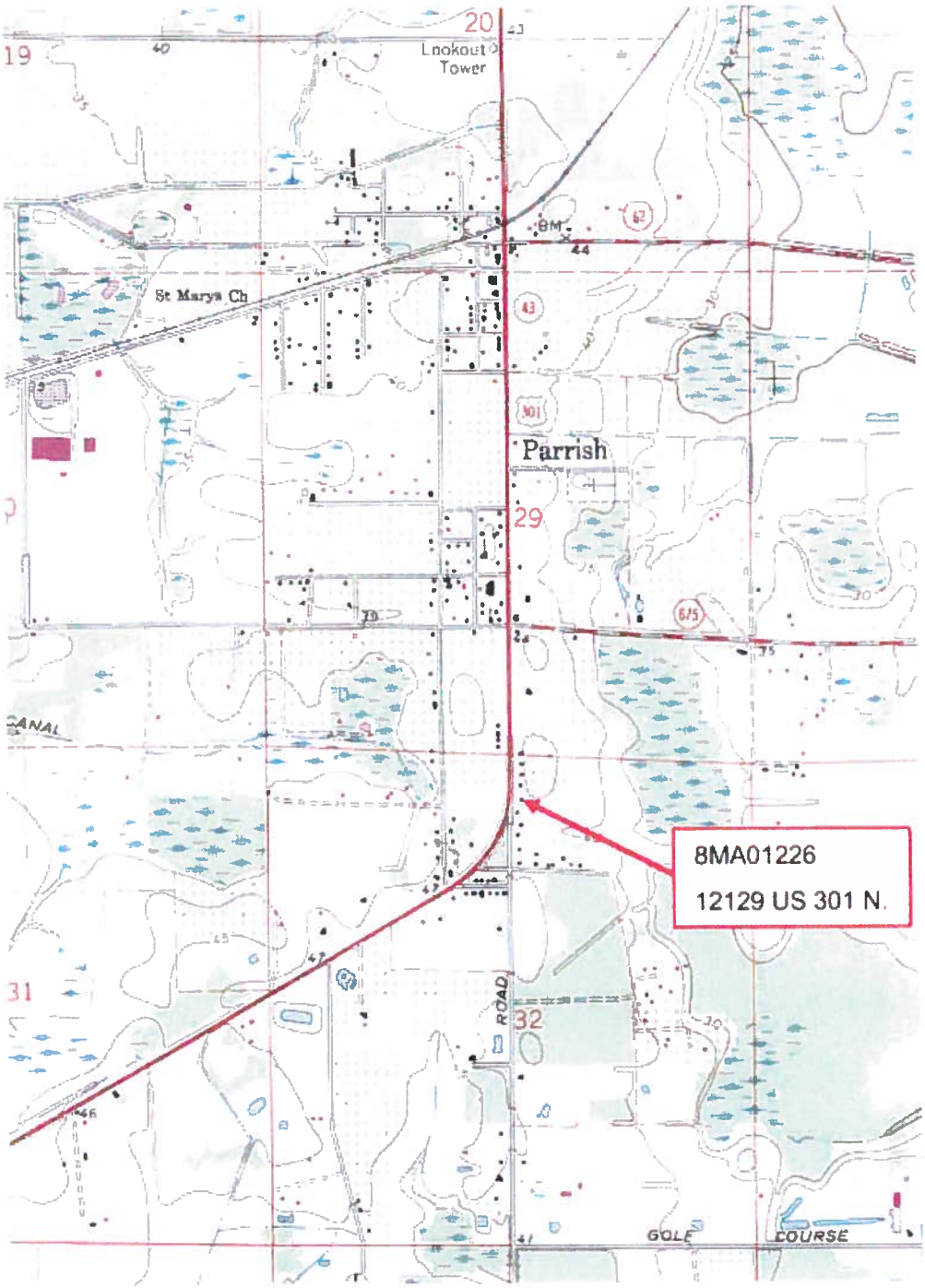
MAIN FACADE



LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

N

12129 US 301 N. PARRISH, FL 34219 | **8MA01226**



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987
SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

N

12129 US 301 N. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01226

X Original*
☐ Update*
Give site# at right

Resource Group Form

Florida Master Site File
Version 1.0 July, 2000

Site #8MA1472
Field Date 09/27/06
Form Date 10/09/06

DHR USE ONLY DHR USE ONLY DHR USE ONLY

Check the ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

A ☐ ***Non-archaeological district*** **(coded "district" on NR Nomination): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites**
B. ☐ ***Archaeological district*** **(coded "district" on NR Nomination): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures**
C ☐ ***Mixed district*** **(NR category "district"): both (1) archaeological sites and (2) cultural resources other than archaeological sites**
D. ☐ ***FMSF building complex*** **(coded "building(s)" on Nomination): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association; if this box is checked, as many as possible of the associated buildings must also be listed on the Site File.**

Use this form to document an historical district or a "building complex." In each case, multiple individual cultural resources should also be documented at the Site File. *Do not use this form for NR multiple property submissions:* NR multiple property submissions (MPSs) are treated as Site File manuscripts, while individual NR resources and districts listed under a given MPS cover each have the MPS manuscript number field in the "*Survey #*" field.

Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
FMSF Survey #_____

Resource Group Name Palmetto Pines Golf Course
Project Name Upper Manatee River Road PD&E

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

City / Town within 3 miles Parrish _____ In Current City Limits? ☐yes X no
County or Counties (Do not abbreviate) Manatee
Ownership Categories (Proportions in public, private profit and private non-profit)* private profit

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
(1) Township _33S___, Range __19E__, Section __33__; (3) Township _34S__, Range _19E__, Section _03__
(2) Township __33S__, Range _19E___, Section _34 __; (4) Township __34S_, Range _19E__, Section _04__
USGS 7.5' Map (Photocopy OK; show map name, publication date) Parrish, Fla. 1973
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (Description does not replace required map) The boundaries of the resource group are those of the golf course parcel, Manatee County tax parcel #497300004.

USGS 7.5' Map Names & Dates (Boundaries for district or complex must be plotted on attached photocopy of map)
Parrish, Fla. 1973
Plat or other map (map's name, originating office with location)

DESCRIPTION & HISTORY

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group (for districts, both contributing and non-contributing): 5
If this is a district, how many individual resources are contributing? 2
Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name* and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1950s
Summary Description (NR Bull 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines, but attach supplementary sheet[s] if a longer description is also needed)
See continuation sheet.

✶ Consult *Guide to Resource Group Form* for preferred descriptions of coded fields.

Resource Group Form

Site # 8MA1472

Florida Master Site File

Consult *Guide to Resource Group Form* for detailed instructions.

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF DISTRICT (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? ☐yes: name register at right X no ☐insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Eligible as National Register district? ☐yes X no ☐insufficient info _____

Area(s) of Historical Significance (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
Community Planning and Development; Recreation

Summary of Significance (Required, see NR Bull 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)
This is an example of a typical golf course complex throughout Manatee County, and the contributing buildings are also typical examples of their respective styles. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8MA1472 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

TABULATION OF RESOURCES

Required. Attach a tabulation of cultural resources within the district/complex, with the following information: (1) common or historical name for the resource, (2) file number at Florida Master Site File; (3) If district, is the resource contributing? Y/N, (4) National Register resource category: building, structure, site, object; and (5) street address for buildings, or township-range-section for sites, as appropriate.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Location of important records not submitted to the Site File (e.g., planning department file; photo negatives; field notes; see *Guide to Resource Group Form*)
Archaeological Consultants, Inc, Sarasota; Roll 9/27/06, photos 9-12.

Name (last name first) / Address / Phone / Fax / Email / Affiliation: Slovinac, Trish and Tesa Norman, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240

✶ Consult *Guide to Resource Group Form* for preferred descriptions.

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS:	**(1) Photocopied USGS 7.5' map with district borders in red** **(2) Street map or plat or aerial, at least 1"=400' scale; resources mapped & labeled** **(3) At least one B&W photographic print at least 3X5: general streetscape or view required; optional: aerial photographs, views of typical resources** **(4) Tabulation of all included resources (Name, FMSF #, Contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)**

DHR USE ONLY ✶✶✶✶✶✶✶✶ OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ✶✶✶✶✶✶✶✶ DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ___/___/____	*KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY* ☐*yes* ☐*no*	*Date* ___/___/____
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐*yes* ☐*no* ☐*potentially elig.* ☐*insufficient Info*	*Date* ___/___/____
DELIST DATE ___/___/____	*LOCAL DESIGNATION:* _____	*Date* ___/___/____
	Local office _____	
NR Reference Number _____	*NR Criteria for Evaluation* ☐*a* ☐*b* ☐*c* ☐*d*	If covered by MPS, FMSF manuscript # _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Summary Description:

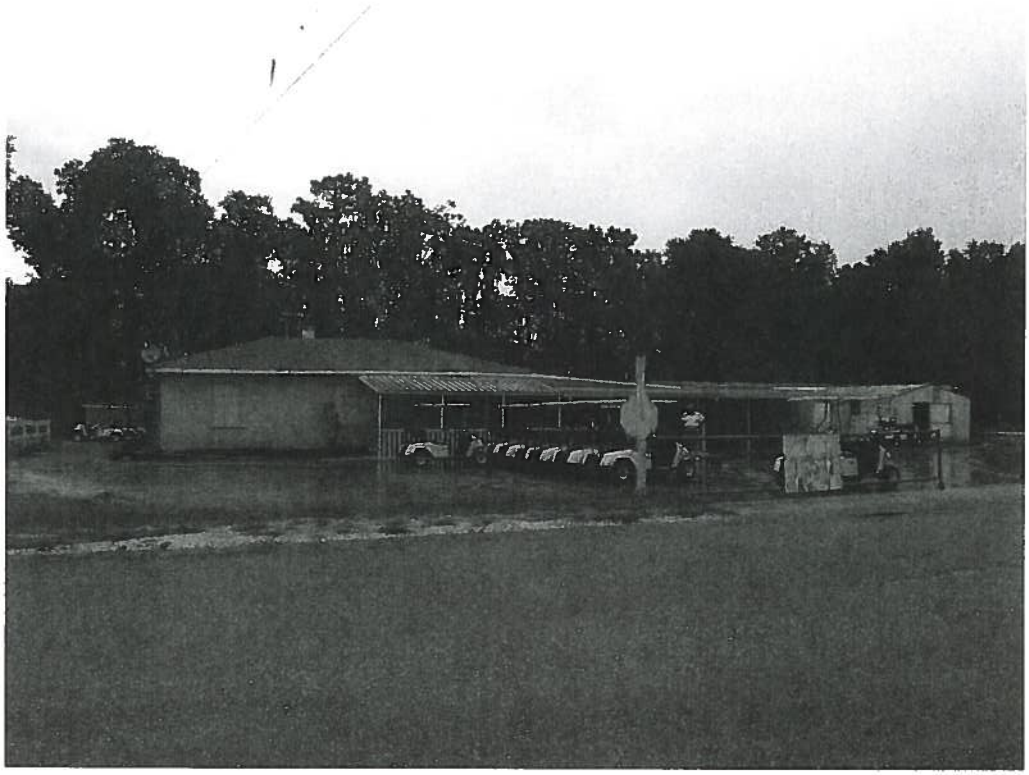
This is a 217-acre golf course complex at 14355 Golf Course Road in Manatee County. The resource group includes five individual resources, two of which are contributing, and three of which are non-contributing. The tw contributing resources are the Clubhouse (8MA1474), and the original 40-acre nine hole golf course, known as the "White Course," which dates to ca. 1956. The course was constructed by Floyd Myers.[1] The three non-contributing resources are three additional 9-hole courses, the "Blue Course," the "Orange Course," and the "Red Course," all of which date to the mid-1960s.

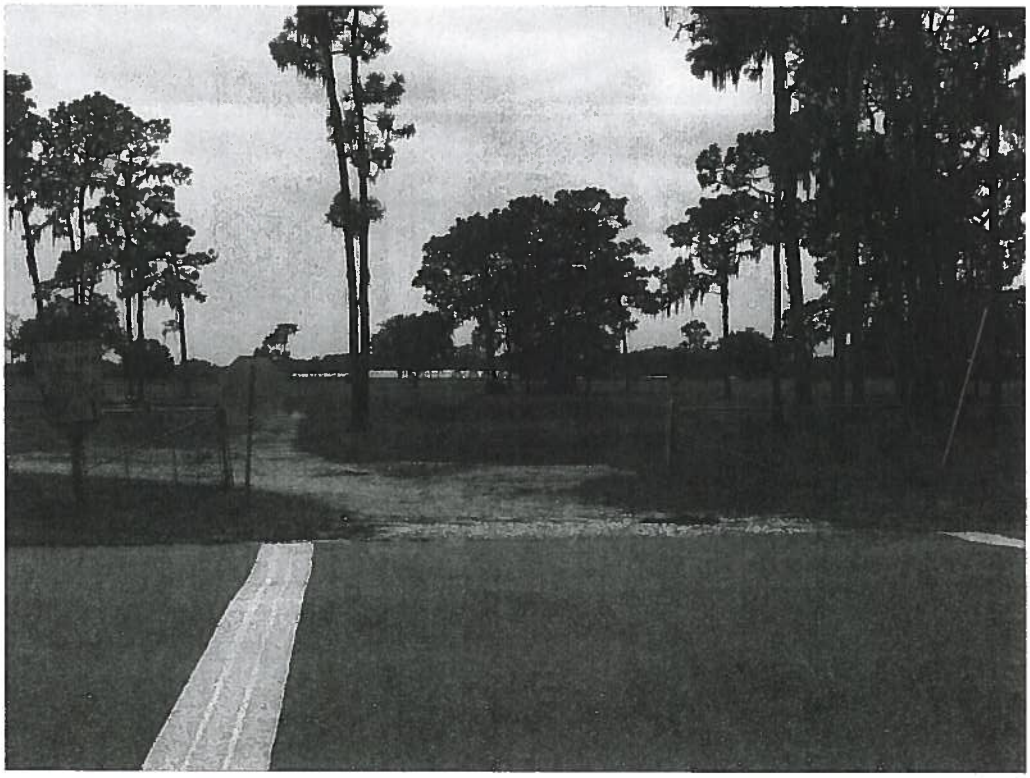
[1] Bates, Randy. Personal Communication with Trish Slovinac and Tesa Norman of Archaeological Consultants, Inc., September 27.

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA1472

PHOTOGRAPHS

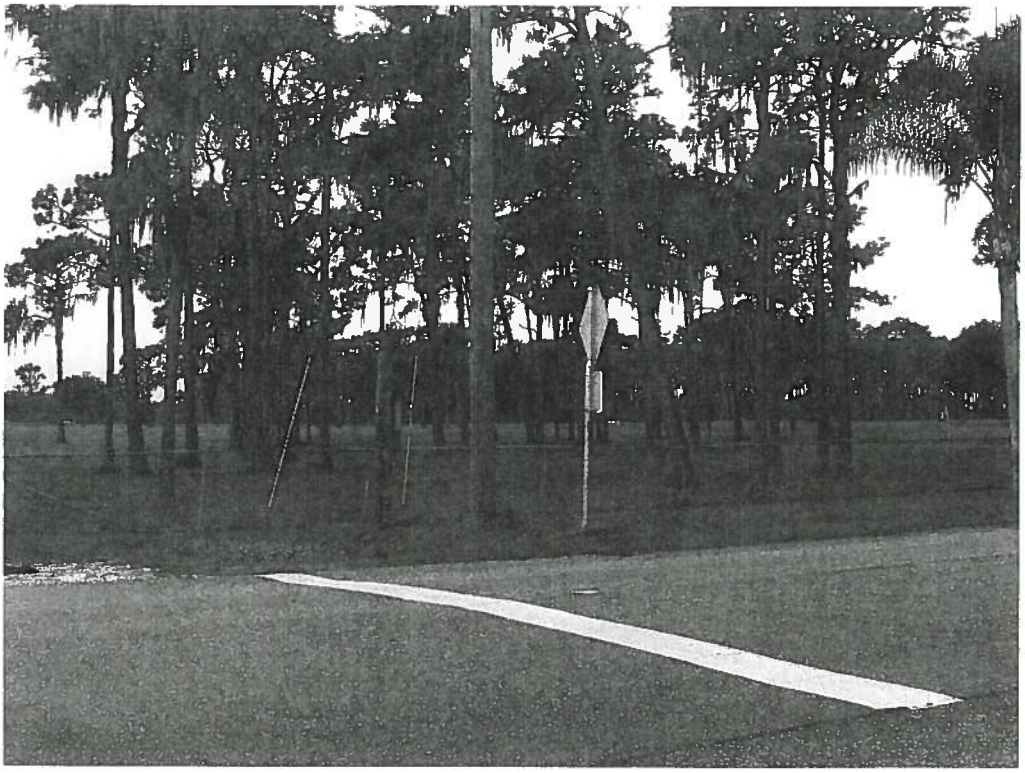




RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA1472

PHOTOGRAPHS

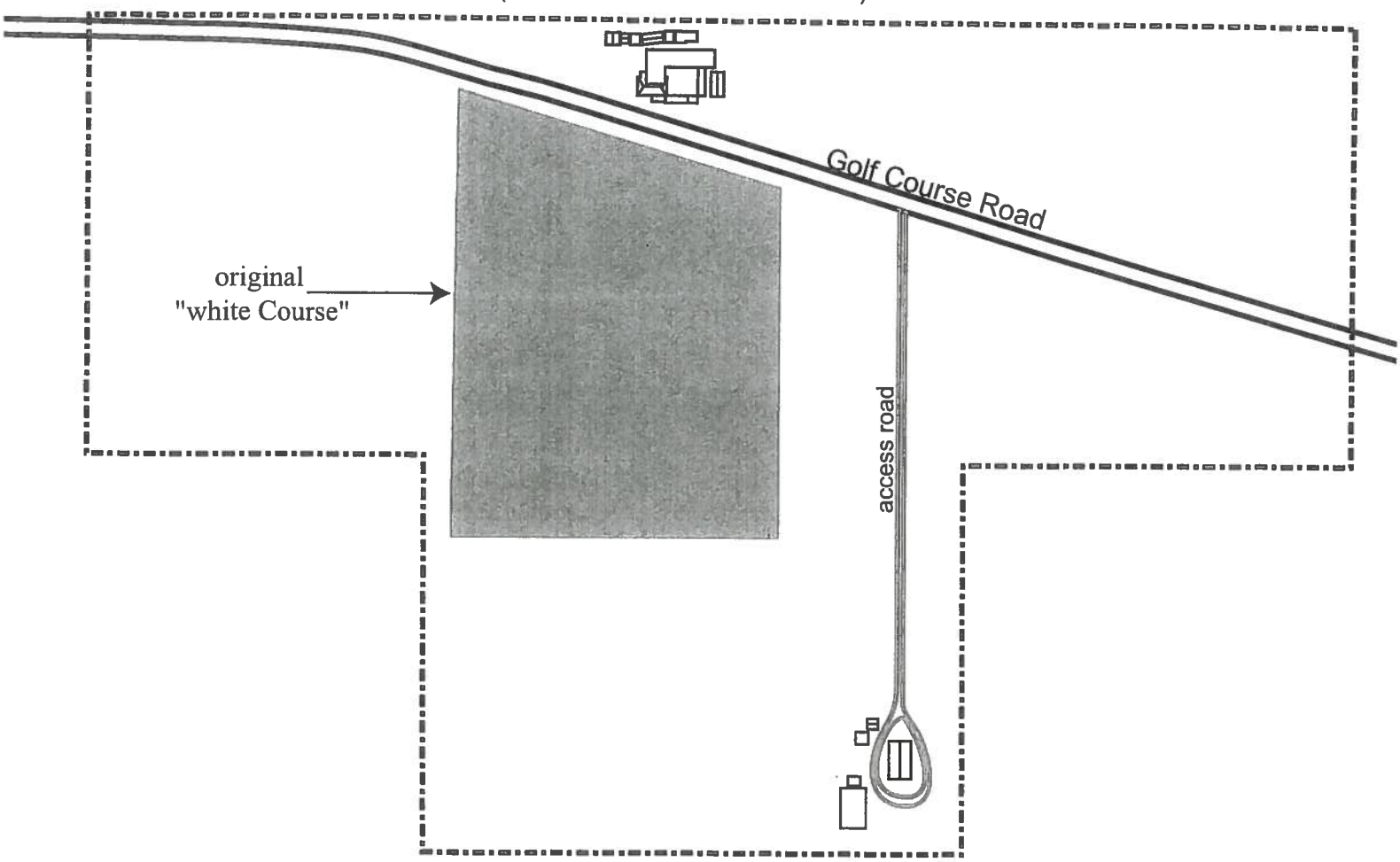


RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA1472

STREET OR PLAT MAP

14355 Golf Course Road
(Palmetto Pines Golf Course)



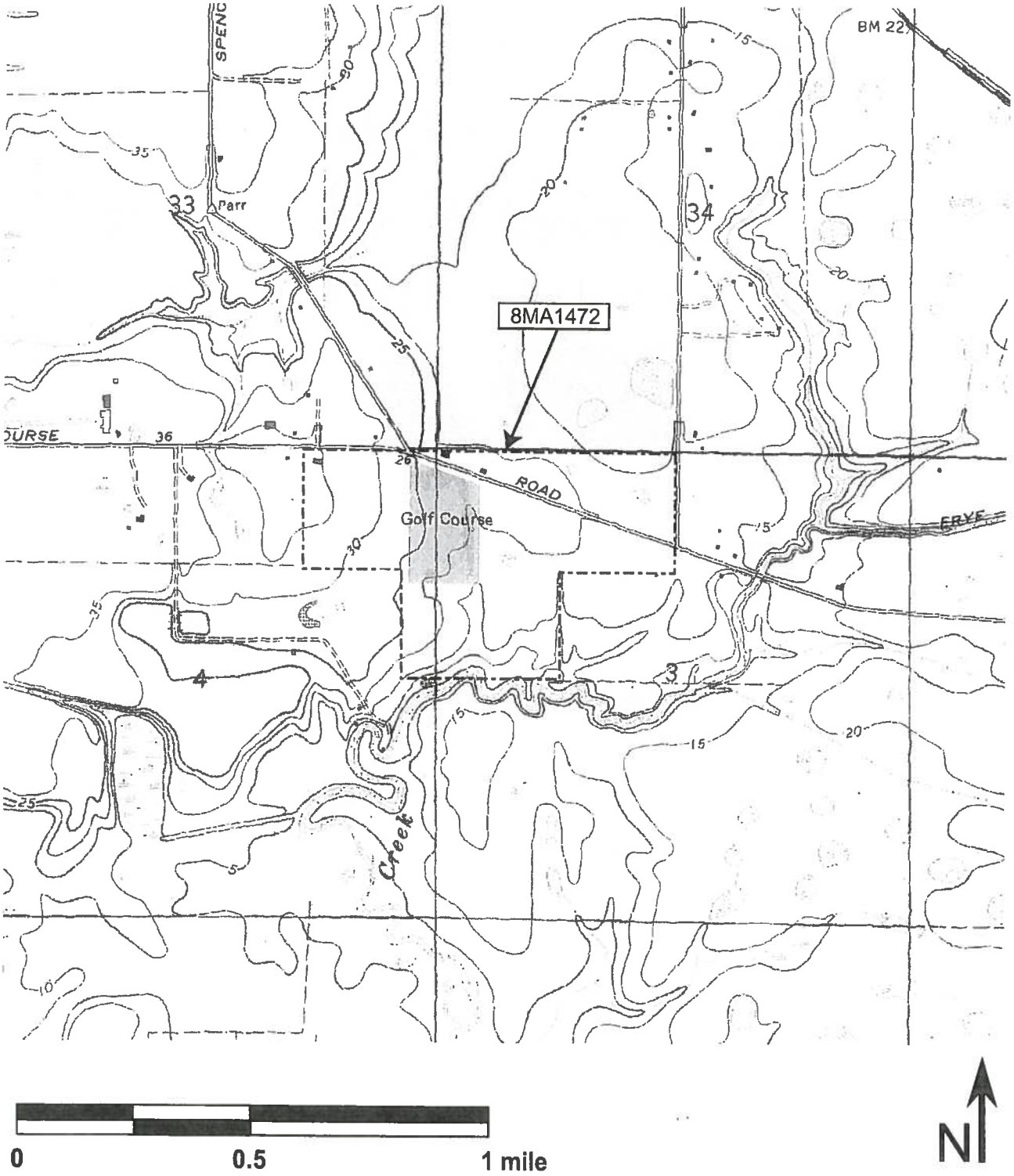
N
Not to scale

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 MA1472

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Sections 3 and 4
Parrish Fla. 1973



CONTINUATION SHEET

TABULATION OF RESOURCES

CONTRIBUTING

FMSF	SITE NAME & ADDRESS	RESOURCE CATEGORY
8MA1474	Clubhouse 14355 Golf Course Road	Building
	"White Course" 14355 Golf Course Road	

NON-CONTRIBUTING

"Blue Course"
14355 Golf Course Road

"Orange Course"
14355 Golf Course Road

"Red Course"
14355 Golf Course Road

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 MA1474
Recorder # 1-9
Field Date 9/27/06
Form Date 10/9/06

[X] Original
[ ] Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) Clubhouse/Palmetto Pines Golf Course
Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey Upper Manatee River Road, PD&E
Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): [X] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 14355 Golf Course Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Spencer Parrish Road and Jim Davis Road on north
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish
In Current City Limits: [ ] y [X] n [ ] unknown
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 497300004
Subdivision name
Block
Lot
Ownership (Please check one): [X] private-profit [ ] private-individual [ ] city [ ] county [ ] Native American [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-unspecified [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Parrish, Fla. 1973
Township 34S Range 19E Section 03 1/4 section: [ ] NW [X] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE [ ] Irregular-name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 0361722 Northing 3048939
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular
Exterior Plan* irregular
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* concrete block
Foundation: Type(s)* continuous
Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* concrete block; brick veneer; plywood
Roof: Type(s)* hip; shed; flat
Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick
Location(s)* north interior slope
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 SHS, metal, ribbon (3); 3-light awning, metal, independent; 4-light casement, metal, paired; 8-light fixed flanked by 4-light casement, metal, independent; 1-light fixed, wood, independent
Main Entrance (stylistic details) metal swing door with 1/1 SHS - south elevation
Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised Location(s) south elevation/entrance
Porch roof type(s) shed
Exterior Ornament projecting window sills; rounded corners

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): [ ] excellent [X] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) S commercial S residential N institutional S undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
4 sheds to north (2 metal, 2 wood); attached car shed to north; 1 shed (metal) to east

Archaeological Remains
[ ] Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY**********OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS**********DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE
KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info Date
DELIST DATE
LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA1474

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1956 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown

Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1975;95 Nature* east addition; car shed

Original Use* (give date ranges) unknown

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) golf course clubhouse

Present Use* (give date ranges) golf course clubhouse

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) MML II LLC (since 2005); Palmetto Pines Golf Course Inc. (1984 to 2005); William C. Grims TR (unknown to 1984); Floyd & Alma Myers (unknown dates)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- ☐ formal archaeological survey
- ☐ informal archaeological inspection
- ☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- ☐ tax records/property deeds
- ☒ tax records only
- ☐ interior inspection
- ☐ other methods (specify)
- ☒ past surveys search at FMSF
- ☒ past sites search at FMSF
- ☐ FL Archives (Gray Building)
- ☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- ☒ occupant/owner interview
- ☐ neighbor interview
- ☐ local library research
- ☐ non-local library research
- ☐ building permits
- ☐ demolition permits
- ☐ commercial permits
- ☐ occupation permits
- ☐ Sanborn maps
- ☐ subdivision maps
- ☐ plat maps
- ☐ local newspaper files

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register?	☐ yes: name register at right	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	

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

Community Planning and Development; Recreation - building

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Manatee County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, MA1474 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Manatee County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1, photos 9-12.

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Slovinac, Trish and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/
ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

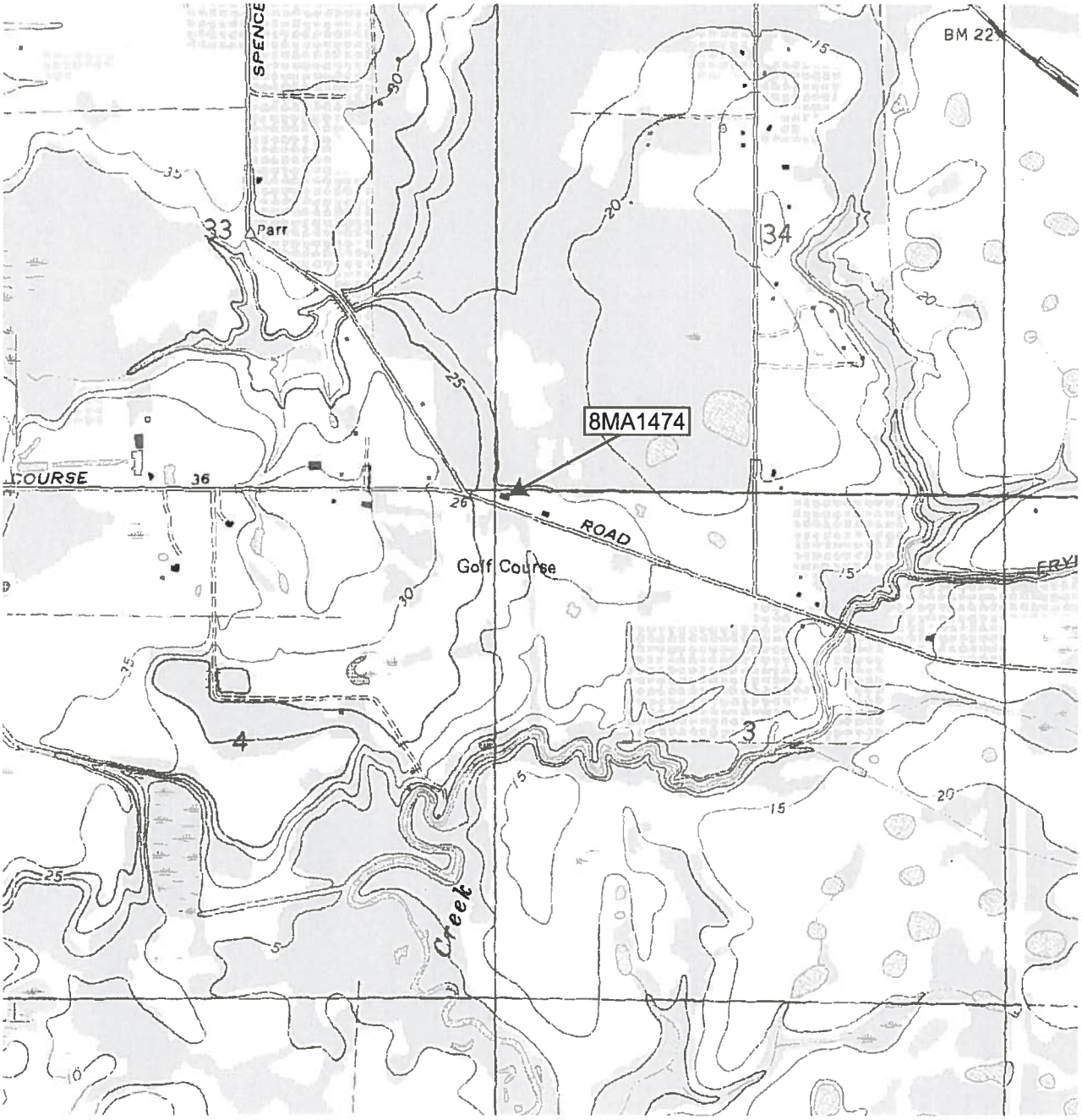
REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 MA1474

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Parrish Fla. 1973

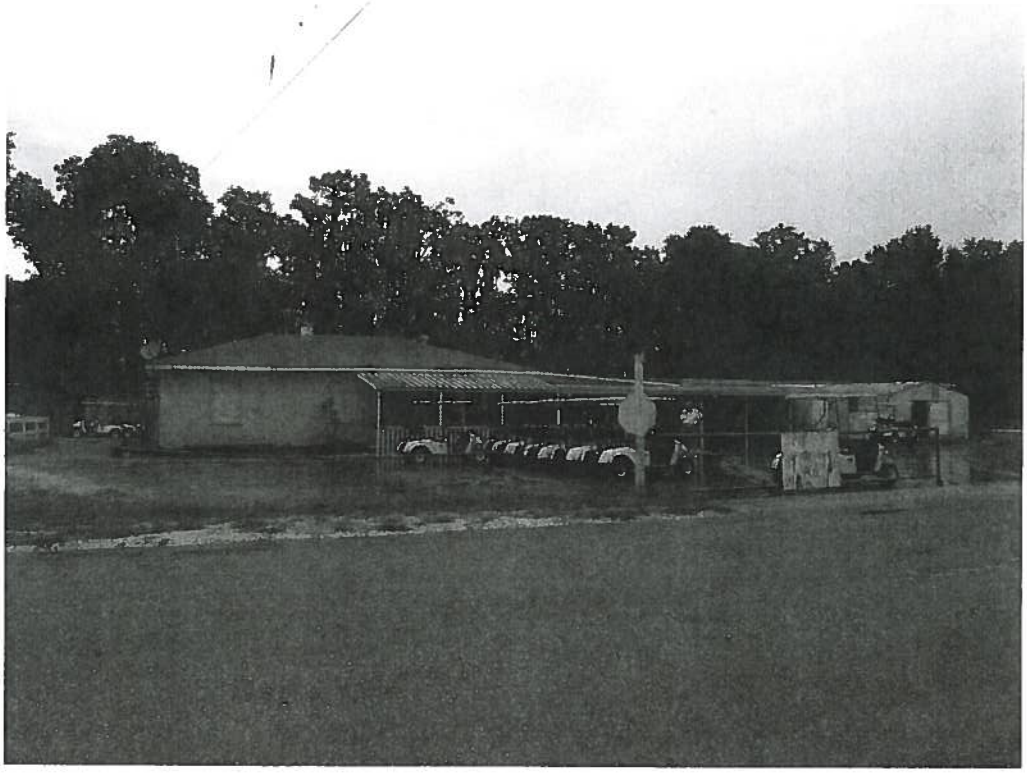


0 0.5 1 mile

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

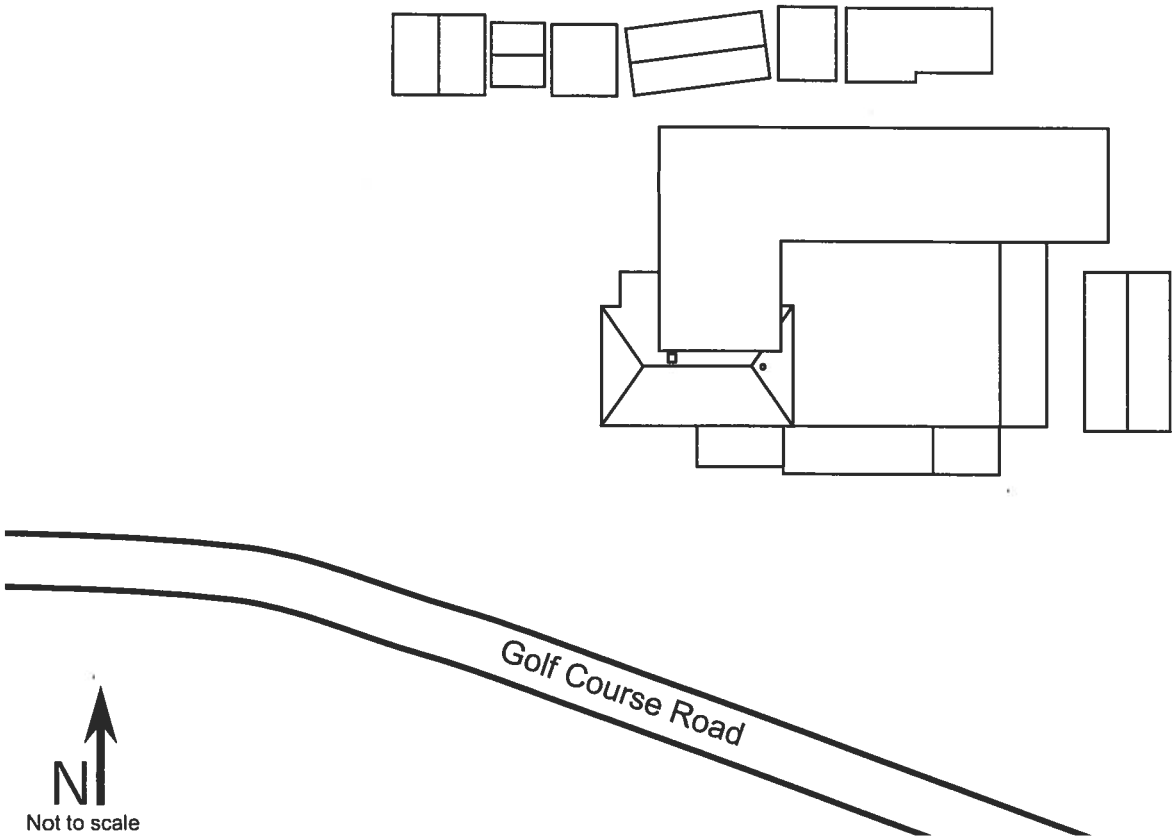
Site #8 MA1474

PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP

14355 Golf Course Road
(Palmetto Pines Golf Course)



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 MA1475
Recorder # 1-13
Field Date 9/27/06
Form Date 10/9/06

[X] Original
[ ] Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 15450 Golf Course Road
Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey Upper Manatee River Road, PD&E
Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): [X] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 15450 Golf Course Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Jim Davis Road and North Rye Road on north
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish In Current City Limits: [ ] y [X] n [ ] unknown
County Manatee Tax Parcel #(s) 497900001
Subdivision name Block Lot
Ownership (Please check one): [X] private-profit [ ] private-individual [ ] city [ ] county [ ] Native American [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-unspecified [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Parrish, Fla. 1973
Township 34S Range 19E Section 03 1/4 section: [ ] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [X] NE [ ] Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 0363097 Northing 3048452
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 2/1
Structural System(s)* concrete block
Foundation: Type(s)* continuous Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* concrete block; clapboard
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)*
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 2 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* north interior slope
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 4-light awning, metal, independent; 4-light awning, metal, paired; 3-light awning, metal, independent; 1/1 SHS, metal, independent; 2/2 SHS, metal, independent; 2/2 SHS, metal, paired; 1/1 SHS, metal, paired (6/6 SDL); 1/1 SHS, metal, independent (4/4 SDL)
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 6-panel wood swing door - south elevation
Porches: #open #closed #incised 1 Location(s) south elevation/entrance
Porch roof type(s) inset
Exterior Ornament projecting window sills; stationary wood shutters on some south elevation windows

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial S residential N institutional M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
3 car garage to north connected with covered walk; shed to west

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*************OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS***************DHR USE ONLY**

NR DATE KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info Date
DELIST DATE LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA1475

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1950 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1970;85 Nature* replacement windows (2/2 SHS); replacement windows (1/1 SHS)
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca. 1960 Nature* garage
Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) private residence
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Theola B. Cannon (since 2005)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- ☐ formal archaeological survey
- ☐ informal archaeological inspection
- ☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- ☐ tax records/property deeds
- ☒ tax records only
- ☐ interior inspection
- ☐ other methods (specify) _____
- ☒ past surveys search at FMSF
- ☒ past sites search at FMSF
- ☐ FL Archives (Gray Building)
- ☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- ☐ occupant/owner interview
- ☐ neighbor interview
- ☐ local library research
- ☐ non-local library research
- ☐ building permits
- ☐ demolition permits
- ☐ commercial permits
- ☐ occupation permits
- ☐ Sanborn maps
- ☐ subdivision maps
- ☐ plat maps
- ☐ local newspaper files

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register?	☐ yes: name register at right	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Manatee County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, MA1475 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Manatee County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1, photos 13-16.

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Slovinac, Trish and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/
ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

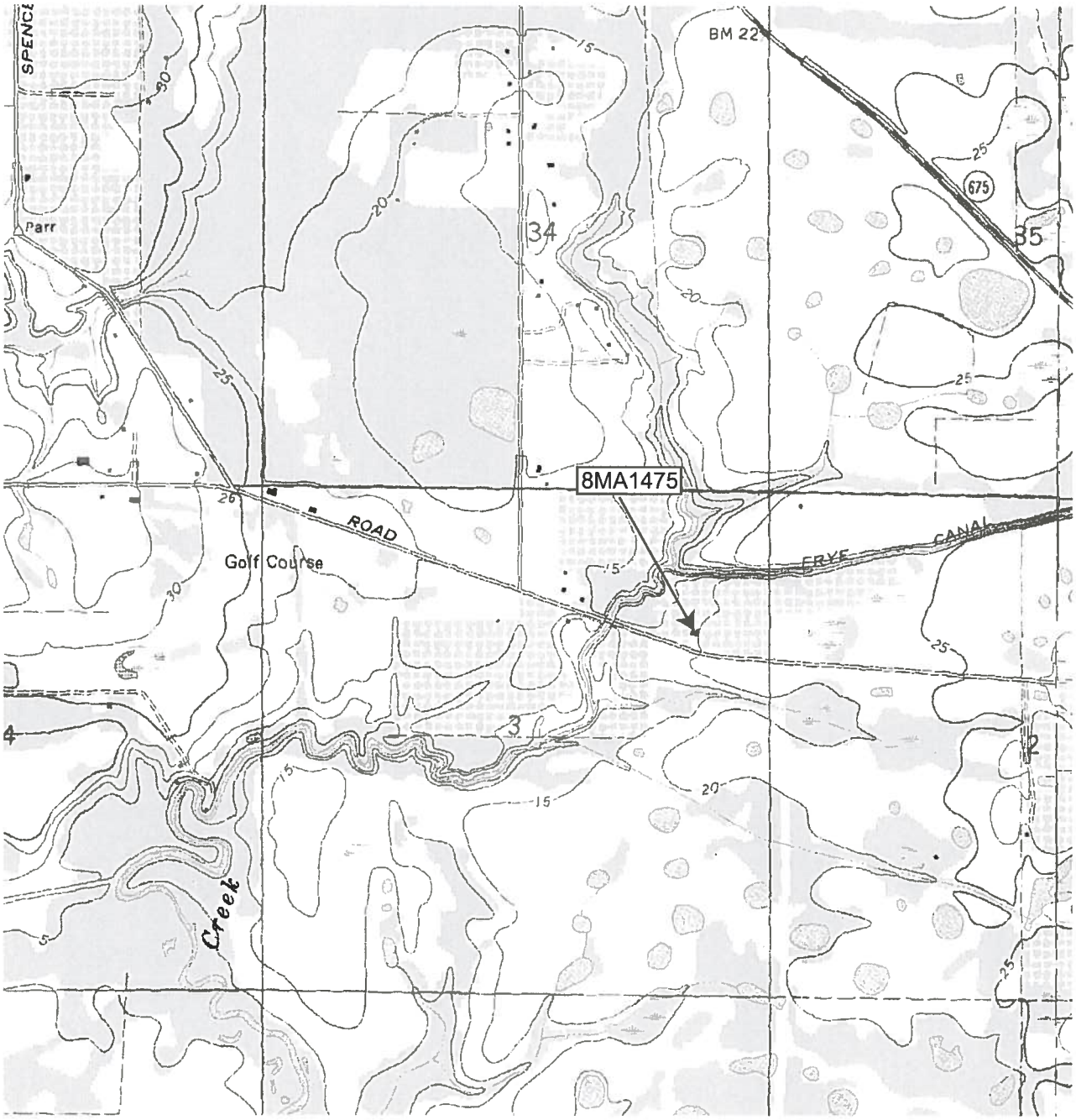
REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 MA1475

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Parrish Fla. 1973

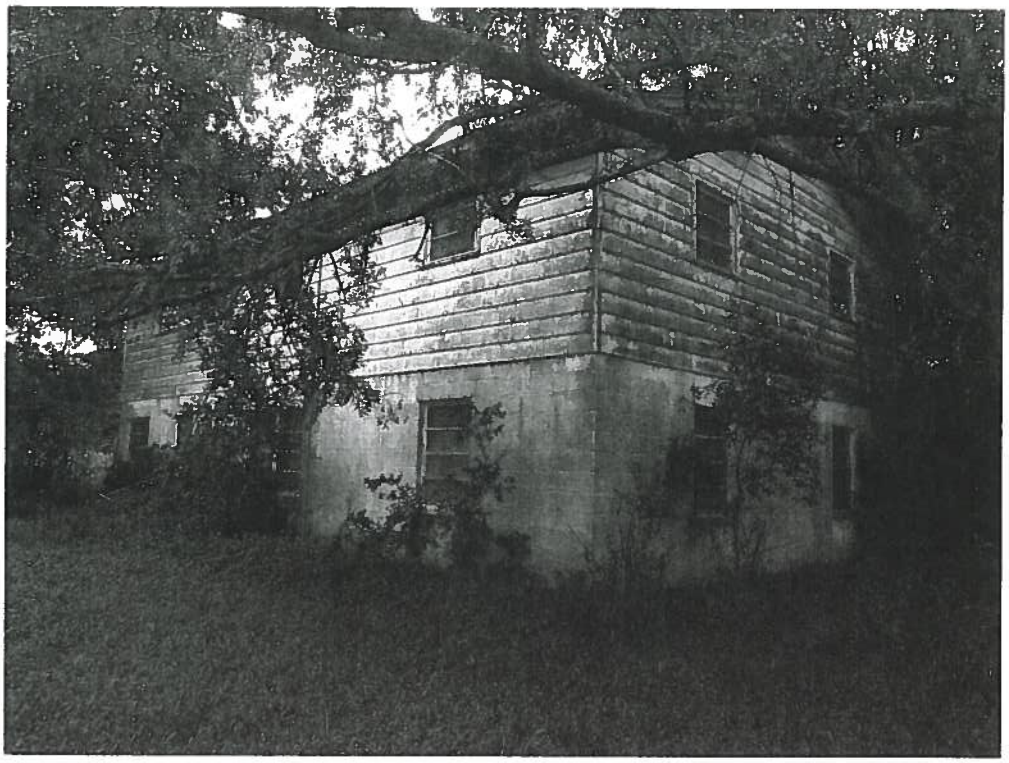


0 0.5 1 mile

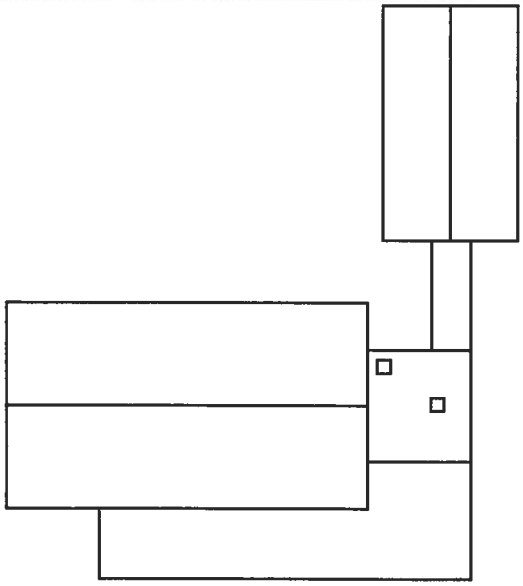
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 MA1475

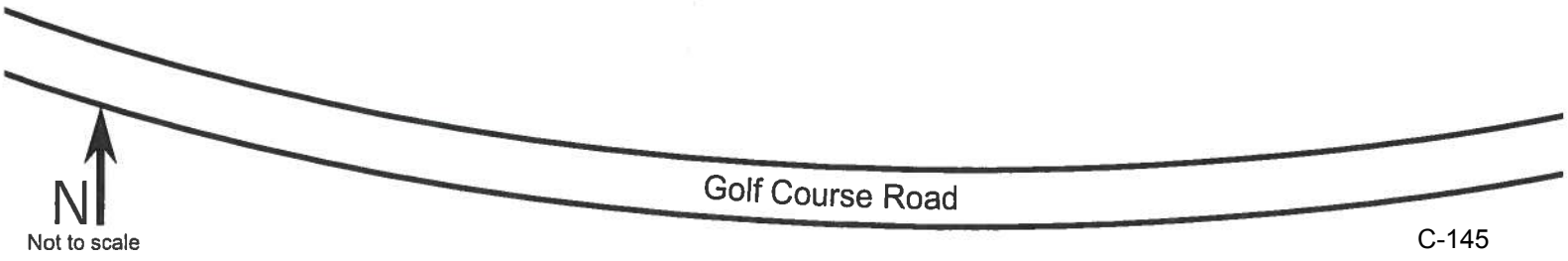
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



15450 Golf Course Road



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 MA1476
Recorder # 1-17
Field Date 9/27/06
Form Date 10/9/06

[X] Original
[ ] Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3250 Rye Road — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey Upper Manatee River Road, PD& E — Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): [X] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 3250 Rye Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Golf Course Road and Upper Manatee River Road on east
City/Town (within 3 miles) Parrish — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [X] n [ ] unknown
County Manatee — Tax Parcel #(s) 512200007
Subdivision name — Block — Lot
Ownership (Please check one): [X] private-profit [ ] private-individual [ ] city [ ] county [ ] Native American [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-unspecified [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979
Township 34S Range 19E Section 11 1/4 section: [ ] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [X] NE [ ] Irregular-name:
Landgrant — UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 0364834 Northing 3047289
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan* irregular — Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier — Material(s)* poured concrete
Exterior Fabric(s)* vinyl siding
Roof: Type(s)* cross gable; shed; flat — Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. — Material(s)* — Location(s)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent; 3-light awning, metal, independent; 2/2 SHS, metal, paired; 1/1 SHS, metal, independent
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 9-light, 3-panel wood swing door - west elevation
Porches: #open 2 #closed #incised Location(s) west elevation/entrance; east elevation
Porch roof type(s) shed; shed
Exterior Ornament gable vents; cornerboards; awnings over some windows

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial S residential N institutional S undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
shed to east; coop to east

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*************OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS***************DHR USE ONLY**

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HR6E06308-96 Florida Master Site File/Division of Historical Resources/R.A. Gray Building/500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (904) 487-2299/Suncom 277-2299/Fax (904) 921-0372/E-mail fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us
Computer File P:\FSF\DOCS\FORMS\SS _FORM_V3.0DOC

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MA1476

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1945 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown

Moves: [ ] yes [X] no [ ] unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: [X] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Dates ca.1955;75;85 Nature* repl. windows (awning); rep. windows (2/2 SHS); vinyl siding

Additions: [X] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Dates ca. 1985 Nature* south and east additions

Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) private residence

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Manatee Property Ltd (since 2005); Gilbert Charles Hine (1999 to 2005 Gilbert C. & Virginia C. Hine (1999); Gilbert C. Hine Sr. (1981 to 1999); Gilbert C. and Kathleen E. Hine (unk. to 1981)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- [ ] formal archaeological survey
- [ ] informal archaeological inspection
- [X] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] tax records/property deeds
- [X] tax records only
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] other methods (specify)
- [X] past surveys search at FMSF
- [X] past sites search at FMSF
- [ ] FL Archives (Gray Building)
- [ ] FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] local library research
- [ ] non-local library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] demolition permits
- [ ] commercial permits
- [ ] occupation permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] subdivision maps
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] local newspaper files

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register?	[ ] yes: name register at right	[X] no	[ ] insufficient info	Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register?	[ ] yes	[X] no	[ ] insufficient info	
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?	[ ] yes	[X] no	[ ] insufficient info	

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

Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Manatee County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Furthermore, numerous alterations and additions have compromised its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8MA1476 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Manatee County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1, photos 17-19.

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Slovinac, Trish and Tesa Norman

Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/

ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

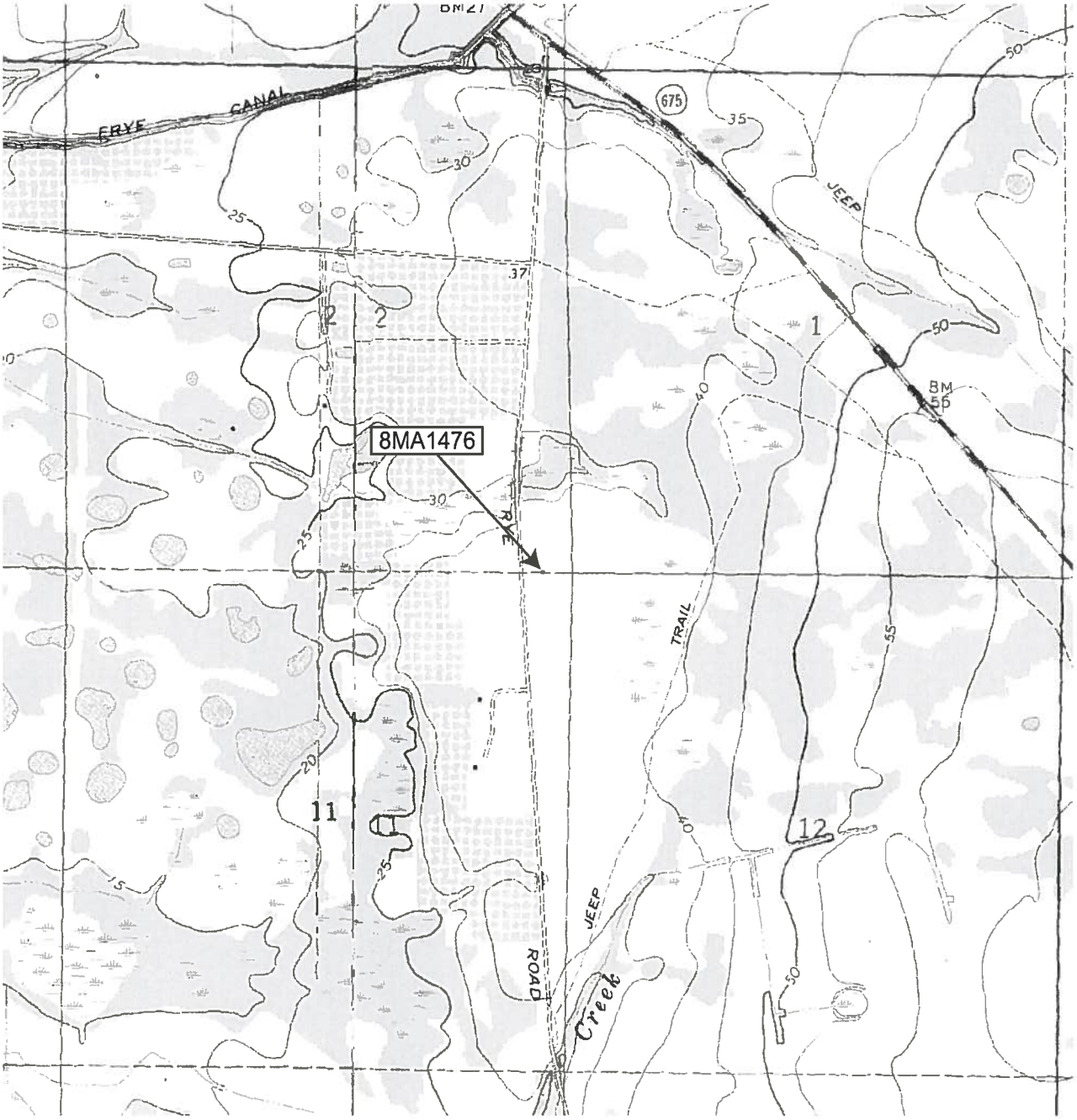
REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 MA1476

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 11
Rye Fla. 1972, PR 1979



0 0.5 1 mile

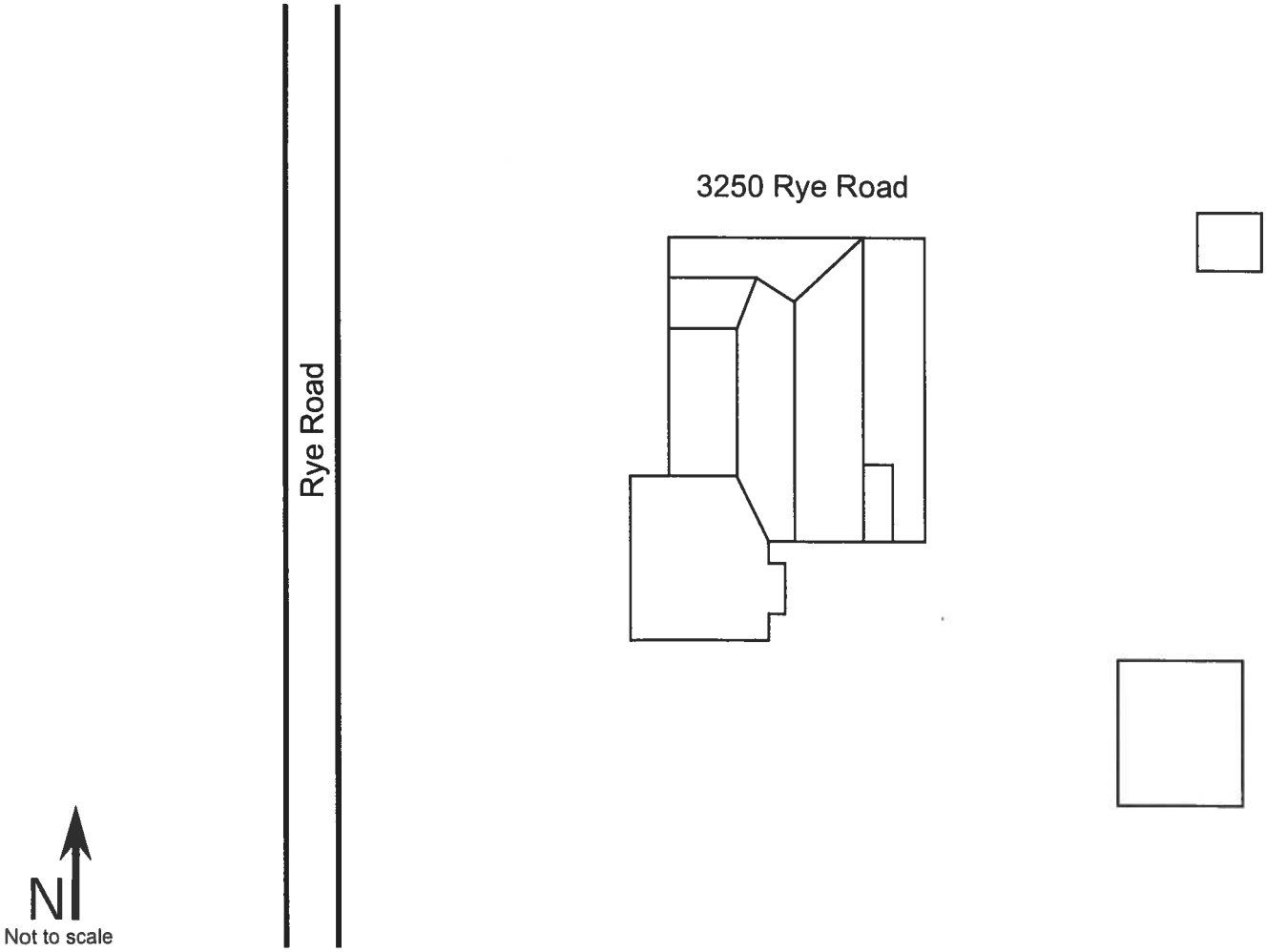
N

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 MA1476

PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP



X Original
☐Update (give site #)

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.0 10/97
Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8MA1477 _____
Recorder # 1-20 _____
Field Date 09/27/06
Form Date 10/09/06 ___

Bridge Name(s) **Rye Road Bridge** _____ *Multiple Listing [DHR only]*_____
Survey Name Upper Manatee River Road PD&E _____ FDOT Bridge # 134022 ____
Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed Manatee River _____ FMSF Survey # _____

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Nearest City/Town if within 3 mi Parrish _____ In city limits: ☐yes X no ☐unknown
County Manatee _____
Ownership Type: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-unspecified ☐city X county
☐state ☐federal ☐foreign ☐Native American ☐unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)_____
N/E: Township _34S___, Range __19E__, Section __13_, ¼ section: ☐NW X SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
S/W: Township _____, Range _____, Section _____, ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
USGS 7.5' Map (Photocopy OK; show map name, pub. date) Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979 _____
Landgrant _____

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL
Overall Bridge Design* Beam/Girder_____
Overall Condition ☐excellent X good ☐fair ☐poor ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Style and Decorative Details: _____

SUPERSTRUCTURE:
Spans: Number __2_____ Total Length(ft) _100'-6 ½"__
Main Span(s): Number __1____ Length(ft) __89'-10 ½"_ Width(ft) __21'-6"___ Roadway width(ft) _19'-0"___
Main Span Type(s): (Designs*/Materials*) _____
Approach Span(s): Number__1____ Length(ft)__10'-8"___ Width(ft)_36'-8"___ Roadway width(ft)__19'-0"__
Approach Span Type(s): (Designs*/Materials*) Slab/Blacktop _____

Deck materials* Concrete; blacktop _____

SUBSTRUCTURE:
Abutments (Materials*/Description): Backwall of concrete, good condition _____
Piers (materials*/description): Bent with four piles, concrete, seven total _____

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions: metal guardrail, unknown date _____

Tender Station Description: none _____

*Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ___/___/____	*KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY:* ☐*yes* ☐*no*	*Date* ___/___/____
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐*yes* ☐*no* ☐*potentially elig.* ☐*insufficient info.*	*Date* ___/___/____
DELIST DATE ___/___/____	*LOCAL DESIGNATION:* _____	*Date* ___/___/____
	Local office _____	

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

HISTORY OF BRIDGE

Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location: unknown

Year(s) Built 1950 Still in use? X yes ☐no ☐ restricted use (describe)

Bridge Use: original and current with dates *(Standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)**

Auto (original and current)

Ownership history: County Highway Agency

Designers/Engineers: unknown

Builders/Contractors: unknown

Text of Plaque or Inscription (Write "None" if absent) none

Narrative History (How did the bridge come to be built? How was it financed, etc... If necessary, attach separate sheet)

*Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File)

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

X FDOT database search
☐HABS/HAER search
X Past sites search at FMSF
☐ FL Archives (Gray Building)
☐ Other methods (specify)
☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
X Past surveys search at FMSF
☐ Non-local library research
☐ Informant interview
☐ Local library research
☐ Local newspaper files
☐ Informal archaeological inspection
☐ Formal archaeological survey
X Public Lands Survey Records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF BRIDGE (Check one choice on each of first 3 lines)

Potentially eligible for a local register?	☐yes: name register at right	X no	☐insufficient info.	Name of local register if eligible:
Individually eligible for National Register?	☐yes	X no	☐insufficient info.	
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?	☐yes	X no	☐insufficient info.	

Area(s) of historical significance (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
Transportation; Engineering

Explanation of Evaluation (**required,** whether significant or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
This Beam/Girder bridge is an example of a common bridge style found throughout Manatee County, therefore, it is neither architecturally nor technologically significant. Thus, 8MA1477 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Jackson, Roy, ed. The Historic Highway Bridges of Florida. Tallahassee: EMO, FDOT, 1992. National Bridge Inventory Structures Inventory & Appraisal, on file at FDOT District Structures & Facilities Office

PHOTOGRAPH IS REQUIRED. B&W prints preferred, at least 3 x 5. Either a long lateral view or an aerial view of whole bridge is required. Also, closeups of main spans, approach spans, tender's house, machinery, and decoration are all appropriate. Historical prints are encouraged. Location of negatives/negative file nos. Archaeological Consultants, Inc, Sarasota; Roll 9/27/06, photos 20-25.

RECORDER

Name (last name first) / Address / Phone / Fax / Email / Affiliation Slovinac, Trish and Tesa Norman, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240

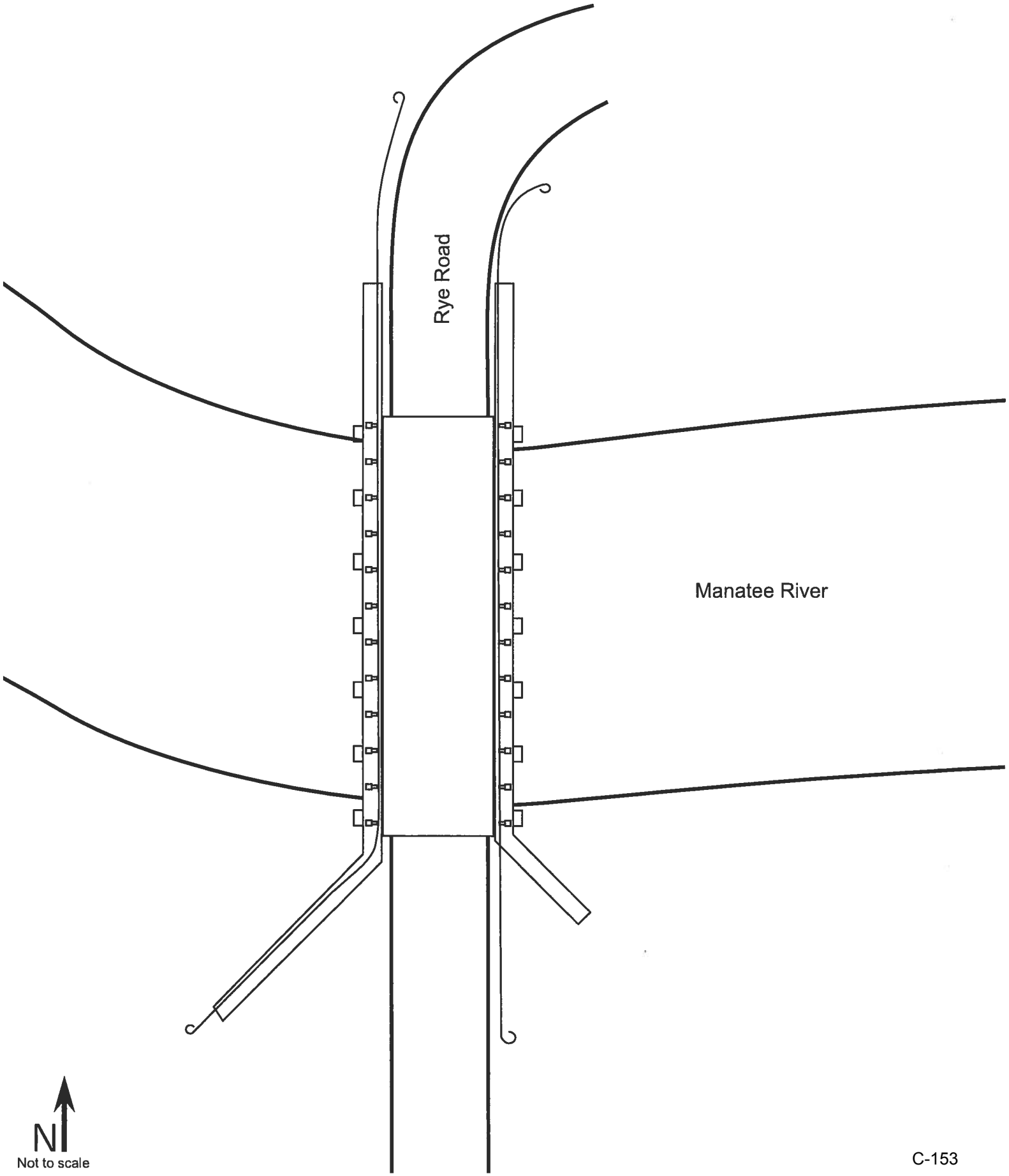
REQUIRED: (1) 7.5' USGS MAP; (2) B & W PHOTOS; ATTACH SUPPLEMENTARY SHEETS IF NEEDED.

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Site #8 MA1477

STREET OR PLAT MAP

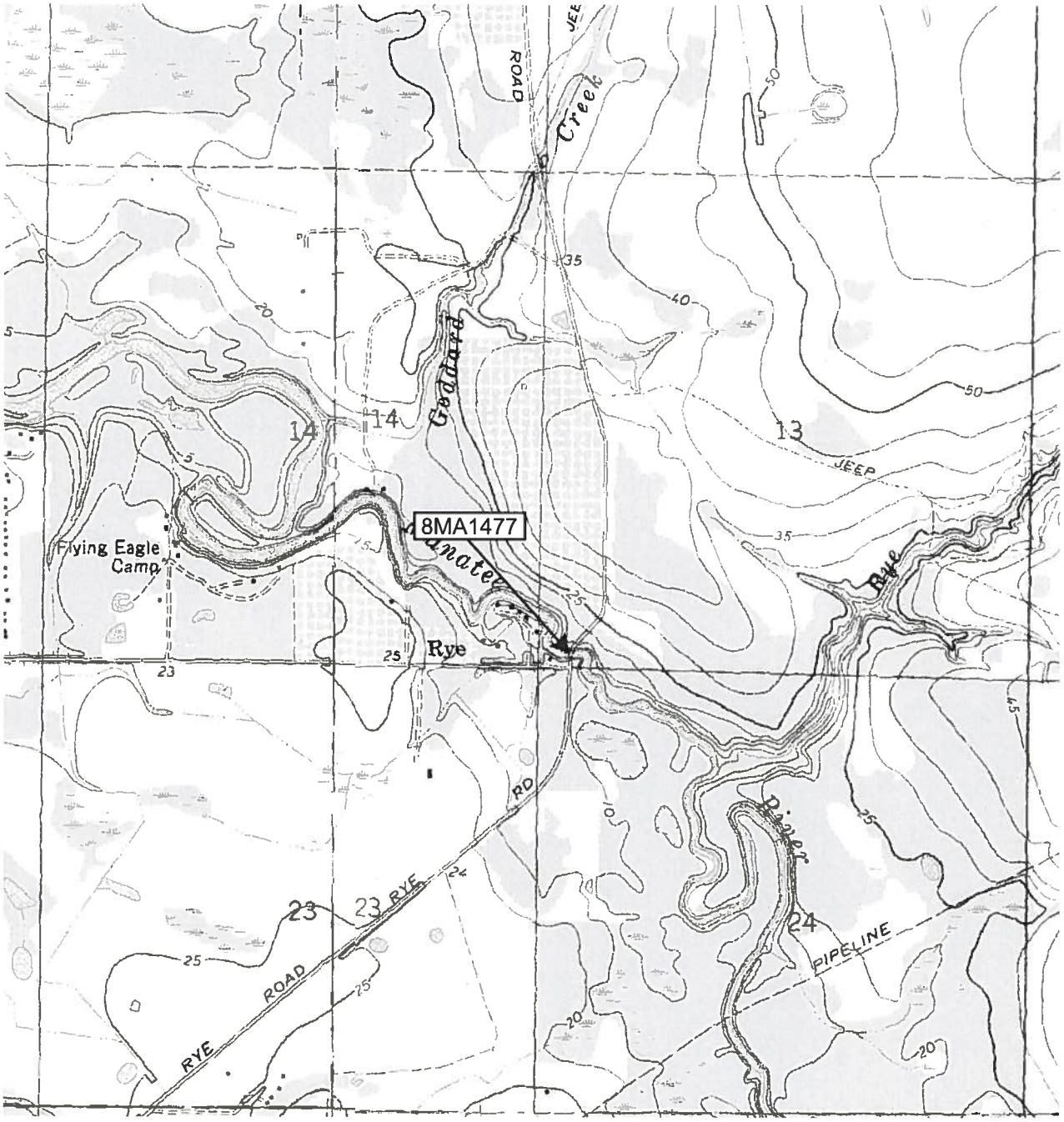


HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Site #8 MA1477

USGS MAP

Township 34 South, Range 19 East, Section 13
Rye Fla. 1972, PR 1979



0 0.5 1 mile

Bridge #134114 (previously #134022) looking north.

Bridge #134114 (previously #134022) looking northeast.

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

MA1524

Site # ~~MA01599~~
Recorder # 478700008
Field Date 6/13/2008
Form Date 6/14/2008
FormNo 200806
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? YES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Reed, Michael Todd
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >> Reed, Gayle Wyland
Survey or Project Name Manatee Co. Historical Structures Survey Phase I
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
12125		US 301	Highway	North

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) Between Doris Rd. & 64th St. E.
City / Town (within 3 miles) Parrish, FL 34219
In Current City Limits?
County Manatee
Tax Parcel #(s) 478700008
Subdivision Name
Block
Lot
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) Between Doris Rd. & 64th St. E.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date >> PARRISH;1987
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 33S ;19E ;327;Vague / Unknown
Irregular Section Name:
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 17 Easting 359273 Northing 3050731
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Irregular
Other Exterior Plan
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) >> Wood frame
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s) >> Unknown
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s) >> Unspecified
Other Foundation Material(s)
Exterior Fabric(s) >> Vinyl
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s) >> Flat
Other Roof Type(s)
Roof Material(s) >> Built-up
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) >> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 0
Chimney Material
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s)

MA1524
~~MA01599~~

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions 2/2 Single hung aluminum

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Single door

Porches: #open ____ #closed ____ #incised ____ Location(s) ____

Porch Roof Types(s) ____

Exterior Ornament Cloth awning at entry

Interior Plan ____ Other Interior Plan ____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: ____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: ____ Undeveloped: SOME of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) ____

Archaeological Remains (describe): ____

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? ____

Narrative Description (optional) Modifications to this residence include the replacement of windows and doors. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls.

HISTORY

Construction year 1940

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Altered-not to standards;;;vinyl siding added, windows changed			

Structure Use History

Use ____ Year Use Started ____ Year Use Ended ____ >> Home--private;;

Other Structure Uses ____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Maxwell Fiske 1931-1983; Jessie M. Cannon 1983; Herbert Comer 1993-2005; Michael Todd Reed 2005-current

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods ____ >> Examine local tax records

Other research methods Tax records

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES Name of Local Register if Eligible Parrish Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance ____ >> Architecture

Other Historical Associations ____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Small non-distinctive altered structure. Property does not meet any of the National Register criteria for listing as a cultural resource.

MA1524
~~8HD01599~~

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents.

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>>

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Parks, John T.

Recorder Address / Phone 1609 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. St. N. St. Petersburg, FL 33704 727-821-2986

Recorder Affiliation _____ Other Affiliation Renker Eich Parks Architects, Inc.

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

****** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY ******

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NORM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAT

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

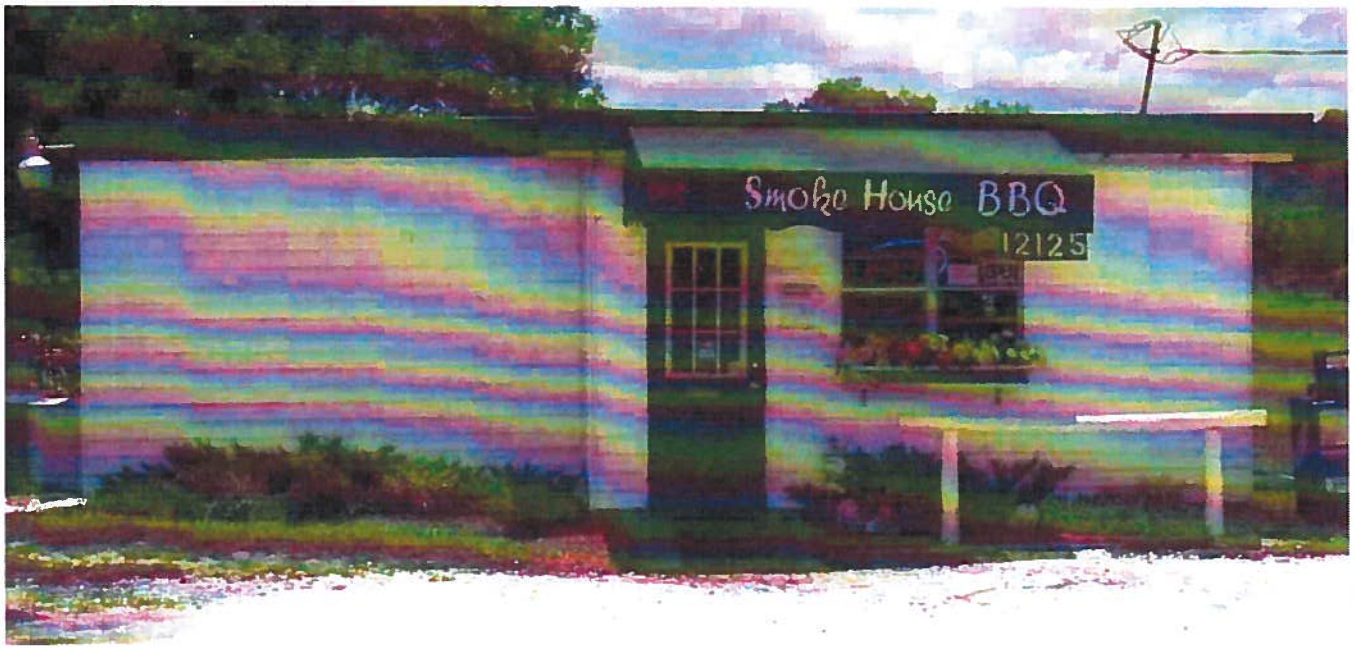
Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 2/5/2008

Form Comments: _____

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"



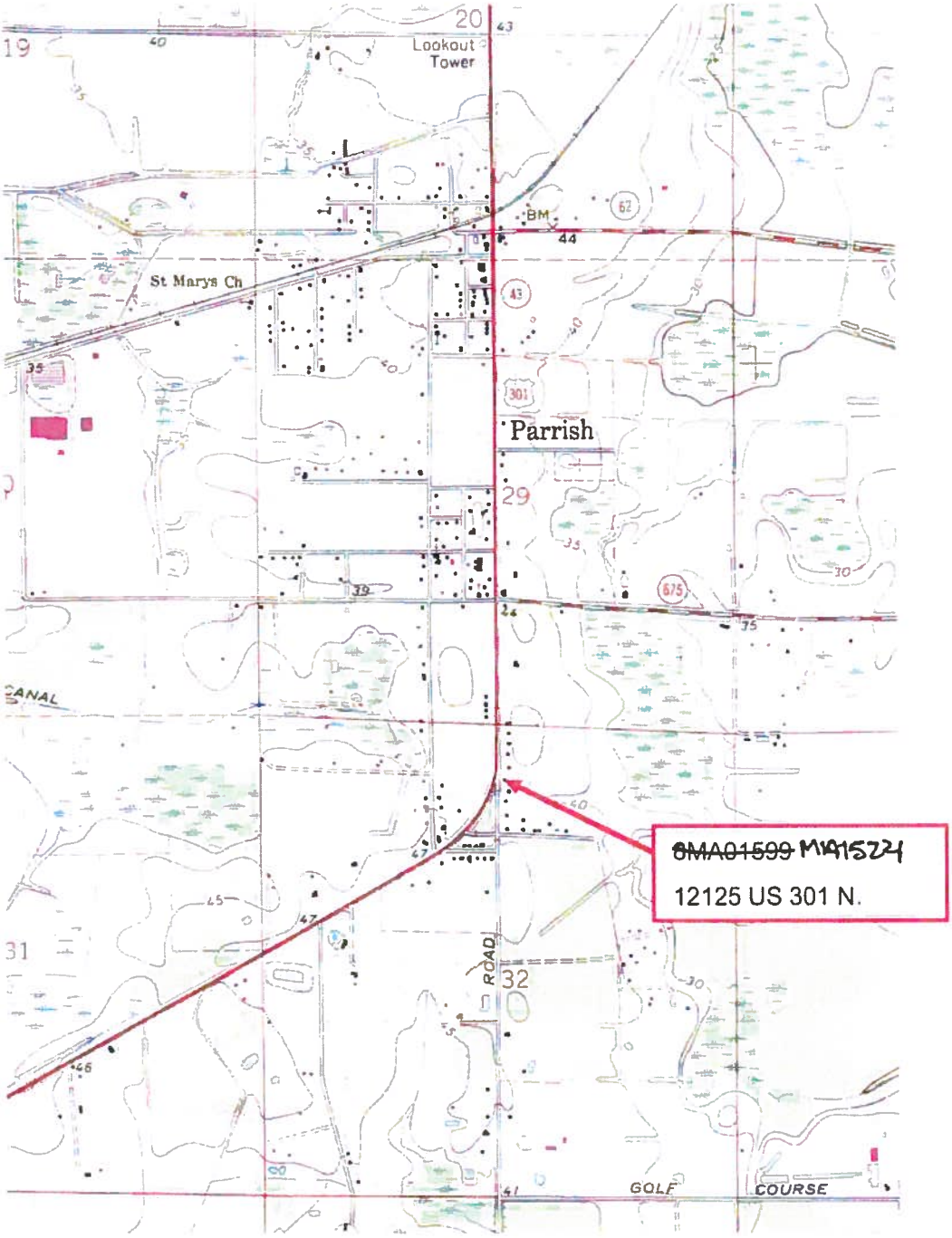
MAIN FACADE

N

LARGE SCALE STREET MAP

12125 US 301 N. PARRISH, FL 34219	**~~8MA01599~~**

MA1524



USGS Parrish (FL) Quadrangle 1987

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

N

12125 US 301 N. PARRISH, FL 34219

8MA01599

APPENDIX C: Preliminary Pond Ranking for the Rye Road APE

PROPOSED POND RANKING
FORT HAMER BRIDGE EIS
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Executive Summary

This proposed pond ranking reflects background research for 17 Proposed Pond Sites for the Rye Road APE of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS. This research indicates that, at this preliminary stage, no pond site needs to be avoided because of the presence of significant cultural resources. No archaeological sites have been recorded previously within any of the 17 Proposed Pond Sites. Based on environmental characteristics, as well as results of archaeological surveys performed in the project vicinity, each proposed pond site was determined to have a high, moderate, or low potential for the occurrence of prehistoric or historic sites. Of the 17 proposed pond sites, eight are considered to have a moderate probability for the occurrence of archaeological site, and the remainder are considered to have a low potential. Systematic archaeological survey will be conducted to identify cultural resources in selected pond sites. No historic structures (50 years of age or older) are located within or immediately adjacent to the proposed pond sites.

Results

To assess the archaeological probability of the pond sites, the Soil Survey of Manatee County (USDA 1958, 1983), the Lorraine, Parrish, and Rye USGS quadrangle maps, and previous archaeological field surveys performed in the general pond areas (ACI 2001a, 2001b, 2004, 2006a, 2006b, 2010) were reviewed. Table 1 lists the proposed ponds with their assessed archaeological probabilities - Moderate Probability Zone (MPZ) and Low Probability Zone (LPZ).

Eight of the ponds are labeled as MPZ for the occurrence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites based on soil drainage characteristics, proximity to fresh water, and the general elevation of the area, as well as their proximity to previously recorded archaeological sites or lack of sites despite previous archaeological survey. Although Proposed Pond Sites 7 and 10 are situated near natural drainages, they are located in general areas of previous archaeological survey, and, therefore, are considered to have moderate potential for sites as opposed to high potential. Proposed pond site 8 is located adjacent to a low-density historic surface scatter (8MA1344). However, subsurface testing in the site yielded negative results (ACI 2004). Thus, there were no high probability zones.

Conclusions

In summary, based on the initial research described above, it appears that the use of the twelve proposed pond sites will have no adverse effect on any known National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible cultural resources. Following the final selection of pond sites, ACI will conduct systematic subsurface archaeological testing and provide the results in a second technical memorandum. Perhaps one or more small artifact scatter type archaeological sites may be found. This type of site is rarely eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 1. Proposed Pond Ranking.

Pond Number	Soil Type	Soil Characteristics	Archaeological Potential*; Comments
Gulf Course Road			
1	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
2	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
3	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
4	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
5	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
Rye Road			
6	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
7	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent. Near Goddard Creek, but located in previously surveyed area with negative results in pond area (ACI 2001)
8	Cassia fine sand, moderately well-drained	Nearly level; moderately well drained; on ridges and knolls on the uplands	MPZ; Adjacent archaeological site 8MA1344. Located in previously surveyed area (ACI 2004)
	Palmetto sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	
	Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Moderately well drained; on ridges and knolls	
9	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
10	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent. Near natural drainage, but located in previously surveyed area (ACI 2006).
Golf Course Road to US 301			
8A	Floridana fine sand	Nearly level; very poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
9A	Palmetto sand	Nearly level; poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
9B	Palmetto sand	Nearly level; poorly drained; on flatwoods	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent

Pond Number	Soil Type	Soil Characteristics	Archaeological Potential*; Comments
10A	Orlando fine sand, moderately wet	Nearly level; moderately well drained; on uploads	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent; located in previously surveyed area (ACI 2006, 2010)
10B	Orlando fine sand, moderately wet	Nearly level; moderately well drained; on uploads	LPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent; located in previously surveyed area (ACI 2006, 2010)
11	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
	Wabasso fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	
12	EauGallie fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	MPZ; No recorded cultural resources within or adjacent
	Wabasso fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained; on flatwoods	

*Proposed ponds ranked by Zones of Archaeological Probability: MPZ=Moderate Probability; LPZ=Low Probability; there were no zones of High Probability.

References Cited

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

2001a A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Upper Manatee River Road from SR 64 to US 301, Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

2001b A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey River Chase Subdivision, Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

2004 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Waters Edge, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

2006a Cultural Resource Assessment Woodbridge Property, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

2006b A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey US 301 (SR 43)/Fort Hamer Road Intersection Safety Improvement Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

2010 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Manatee County Intersection Improvements at US 301 (SR 43) and Fort Hamer Road, Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1958 *Soil Survey of Manatee County*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1983 *Soil Survey of Manatee County*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1972 Rye, Fla., Photorevised 1979.

1973 Lorraine, Fla., Photorevised 1987.

1973 Parrish, Fla., Photorevised 1987.

APPENDIX D: SHPO Letters

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Administrative Services
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET
Division of Library & Information Services
Division of Historical Resources
Ringling Museum of Art
Division of Licensing
Division of Elections

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Sandra B. Mortham
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

February 23, 1998

Mr. Richard W. Estabrook
Janus Research
P.O. Box 919
St. Petersburg, Florida 33731

In Reply Refer To:
Frank J. Keel
Historic Preservation Planner
Project File No. 980853

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment Review Request
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Wading Bird Golf and Country Club Project Site in Manatee County, Florida February 1998

Dear Mr. Estabrook:

In accordance with the procedures contained in 36 C.F.R., Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), as well as with the provision contained in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, we have reviewed the results of the field survey for the referenced project and find them to be complete and sufficient.

We note that three previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8MA1003-1005), two two previously unrecorded historic structures (8MA1006 and 1007), and one previously recorded archaeological site, the Fort Hamer site (8MA315), were located and assessed during the course of this survey. Based on data obtained, archaeological sites 8MA1003-1005 and the historic structures were determined to be ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. We concur with this determination.

With regards to the Fort Hamer site, we have consulted with Henry Baker, Bureau of Archaeological Research and concur with your determination the site is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and that significant portions of the is likely to occur in the project area. Therefore, it is the recommendation of this agency that the site being plotted on all project maps and avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, Phase II testing will need to be conducted in order to better assess site significance and to mitigate adverse project impacts. The final results of this testing would then need to be forwarded to this office to complete the review process.

Mr. Baker has conducted investigations at Fort Chokonikla, a similar site at the Paynes Creek State Historic Site. The results of the investigations and earlier investigations by James Miller can be obtained by contacting Henry Baker at (850) 487-2299.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please do not hesitate to contact us. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Laura A. Kammerer

for George W. Percy, Director
Division of Historical Resources
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP/Kfk
Enclosure (1)

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Administrative Services
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET
Division of Library & Information Services
Division of Historical Resources
Ringling Museum of Art
Division of Licensing
Division of Elections

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Sandra B. Mortham
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

May 1, 1998

Mr. Richard W. Estabrook
Janus Research
P.O. Box 919
St. Petersburg, Florida 33731

In Reply Refer To:
Frank J. Keel
Historic Preservation Planner
Project File No. 982638

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment Review Request
Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Fort Hamer Site (8MA315) in Manatee County, Florida. By Janus Research, April 1998.

Dear Mr. Estabrook:

In accordance with the procedures contained in 36 C.F.R., Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), as well as with the provision contained in Section 373.414, *Florida Statutes* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, we have reviewed the results of the archaeological investigations for the referenced project and find them to be complete and sufficient.

We note that the additional archaeological investigations conducted at the Fort Hamer (8MA315) failed to produce evidence of subsurface features. We concur with your determination that the portion of the Fort Hamer site within the project area is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Therefore, it is the opinion of this office that the project area will have no effect on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please do not hesitate to contact us. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

for Laura A. Kammerer

George W. Percy, Director
Division of Historical Resources
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP/Kfk

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 • (850) 488-1480
FAX: (850) 488-3353 • WWW Address http://www.dos. state.fl.us

☐ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH (850) 487-2299 • FAX: 414-2207
☑ HISTORIC PRESERVATION (850) 487-2333 • FAX: 922-0496
☐ HISTORICAL MUSEUMS (850) 488-1484 • FAX: 921-2503

P99060

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Elections
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs
Division of Historical Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
Division of Licensing
Division of Administrative Services

P99060

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State Board of Education
Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
Administration Commission
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission
Siting Board
Division of Bond Finance
Department of Revenue
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Department of Veterans' Affairs

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Katherine Harris
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. James E. St. John
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration, Florida Division
227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 2015
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

October 26, 2001

Re: DHR No. 2001-09120 / Additional Information Received October 26, 2001
A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Upper Manatee River Road from SR 64 to US 301, Manatee County, Florida

Dear Mr. St. John:

Our office has received the referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, Chapters 267, *Florida Statutes*, and implementing state regulations, for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise and assist state and federal agencies when identifying historic properties, assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

Results of the survey indicate that 14 previously unrecorded historic buildings (8MA1213 – 8MA1226) and one previously recorded historic building (8MA763) were identified. In addition, the location of one previously recorded archaeological site (8MA315) was investigated. Previously recorded building 8MA763 has been determined ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. Due to extensive modifications and lack of significant historical association, none of the newly recorded historic buildings are considered eligible for listing in the *National Register*. Based on the information provided, this agency concurs with these determinations and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient.

Archaeological testing within the vicinity of site 8MA315 resulted in the recovery of a single military button that dates between 1837 and 1865. No subsurface features were identified. Although it is evident that nineteenth-century military activities took place in the vicinity, data recovered from this specific location are not indicative of a significant cultural resource (FMSF Survey #5270, DHR #1998-2638). However, due to the unique nature of this site, it is possible that standard archaeological sampling may have been unsuccessful in locating intact, discrete activity areas resultant from historic construction and habitation of the Fort Hamer compound. This project will impact the portion of 8MA315 located within the proposed right-of-way, unlike previous projects (DHR #1998-2638). Therefore, it is the opinion of this office that prior to any ground disturbing activities, controlled stripping supervised by a professional archaeologist should be conducted within the area recorded as site 8MA315. A report that describes the findings of this investigation must be forwarded to this office for review.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • http://www.flheritage.com

☐ Director's Office (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435
☐ Archaeological Research (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436
☑ Historic Preservation (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437
☐ Historical Museums (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433
☐ Palm Beach Regional Office (561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476
☐ St. Augustine Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044
☐ Tampa Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Mary Beth Fitts, Historic Sites Specialist, at mbfitts@mail.dos.state.fl.us or (850) 245-6333. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: Mr. Richard Combs, FDOT District 1 – EMO

T07020

RECEIVED
SEP 15 2004
BY:_____

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Ms. Marion Almy
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, FL 34240

September 9, 2004

Re: DHR Project File No. 2004-7727 (2004-5812, 2004-5815)/ Received by DHR: August 9, 2004
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Waters Edge Development, Manatee County, Florida.
Southwest Florida Water Management District Application No.: 4402727.000, 44027141000

Dear Ms. Almy:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with procedures outlined in Chapters 267 and 373 of the *Florida Statutes*, for possible adverse impact to historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

In March 2004, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted an archaeological and historical survey of the Waters Edge Development project area in Manatee County. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites and one previously unrecorded historic cemetery were identified within the project area during the investigation.

The Waters Edge Historic Scatter site (8MA1344), a Late 19th–Early 20th Century surface artifact scatter, was identified within the project area. Due to low density, low diversity, low research potential and the lack of intact features or cultural strata, it is the opinion of ACI that 8MA1344 does not appear eligible for listing in the *NRHP*.

The Waters Edge Prehistoric site (8MA1345), a Middle-Archaic lithic scatter, was identified within the project area. Due to low density, low diversity, low research potential and the lack of intact features or cultural strata, it is the opinion of ACI that 8MA1345 does not appear eligible for listing in the *NRHP*.

The Waters Edge Multi-component site (8MA1346), a Late 19th–Early 20th Century surface artifact scatter and a prehistoric lithic scatter, was identified within the project area. Due to low density, low diversity, low research potential and the lack of intact features or cultural strata, it is the opinion of ACI that 8MA1346 does not appear eligible for listing in the *NRHP*.

The Rye Bridge Mound site (8MA715), a prehistoric mound, was previously recorded within the project area. Evidence of this site was not identified within the project area, therefore it is the opinion of ACI that the portion of 8MA715 located within the project area does not appear eligible for listing in the *NRHP*.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • http://www.flheritage.com

☐ Director's Office (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435
☐ Archaeological Research (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436
☑ Historic Preservation (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437
☐ Historical Museums (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433
☐ Palm Beach Regional Office (561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476
☐ St. Augustine Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044
☐ Tampa Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

The Mitchellville Cemetery (8MA1343), a late 19th Century historic cemetery, was identified within the project area. Due to low research potential and deteriorated state, it is the opinion of ACI that 8MA1343 does not appear eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. ACI recommends that the legal boundaries be physically delineated by a fenced cemetery area within the Waters Edge development. ACI recommends no further investigation of the subject parcel.

It is the opinion of this office that should construction activities occur within 20 meters of the legal boundaries of 8MA1343, a professional archaeologist should monitor the construction activities since burials often occur outside boundaries of historic cemeteries.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with these determinations and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Ron Grayson, Historic Sites Specialist, by phone at (850) 245-6333, or by electronic mail at rigrayson@dos.state.fl.us. Your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Laura A. Kammerer, Deputy SHPO

for Frederick Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: BJ Jarvis – Director, Southwest Florida Water Management District

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Ms. Manu Chacko
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration, Florida Division
545 John Knox Road, Suite 200
Tallahassee, FL 32303

July 19, 2005

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2005-3943
Received by DHR: April 18, 2005
Financial Project ID No.: 199668 1 22 01
Federal-aid Project No.: 8888 650 A
Project: Upper Manatee River PD&E Study, Manatee County, Florida.

Dear Ms. Chacko:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with Federal and State agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with the appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, on Federal undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

The submitted Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) included extensive documentary research concerning the history of Fort Hamer and the Seminole emigration from this post. This was conducted in order to provide a thorough examination into the daily operations of the fort and its cultural and historical associations. Through these means, this study was successful in documenting the history of Fort Hamer.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • http://www.flheritage.com

☐ Director's Office (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436
☐ Archaeological Research (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436
☐ Historic Preservation (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437
☐ Historical Museums (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433
☐ Southeast Regional Office (954) 467-4990 • FAX: 467-4991
☐ Northeast Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044
☐ Central Florida Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Based on the information provided in the submitted CRAS, it is the opinion of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any historic properties within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. Our office concurs with this determination and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient.

However, in the event of fortuitous finds during project development (such as archaeological artifacts or features), it is the recommendation of our office that construction cease in the immediate area of the discovery until a qualified professional archaeologist can assess the significance of the discovery. If the finds are determined potentially significant, please contact our office immediately to continue consultation on this project.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Brian Yates, Compliance Review Archaeologist, by electronic mail *byates@dos.state.fl.us*, or at 850-245-6372.

Sincerely,
Barbara C. Mattick
Deputy SHPO for Survey & Registration
for Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

XC: Dick Coombs, FDOT District One, EMO
Gwen Pipkin, FDOT District One
Marion Almy, Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

P06115

AUG 29 2006

MANAGEMENT OFFICE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Sue M. Cobb
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

David C. Gibbs
Federal Highway Administration
545 John Knox Road, Suite 200
Tallahassee, FL 32303

August 22, 2006

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2006-7231
Received by DHR: August 18, 2006
Financial Project ID Number: 198230-1-22-08
Project: *A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey State US 301 (SR 43) Fort Hamer Road Intersection Safety Improvement Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Manatee County*

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with Federal and State agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with the appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, on Federal undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

A cultural resource assessment survey has been conducted for the intersection improvement project. No previously recorded archaeological sites were identified. Sixty-nine shovel tests and ground observation did not locate any archaeological sites. Three historic resources (8MA763, 8MA1217, and 8MA1219) had been previously recorded. Three additional historic structures were recorded in this survey (8MA1468, 8MA1469, and 8MA1470). None of the previously or newly recorded historic resources were determined eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*.

As a result, the Federal Highway Administration concluded that the project will have no affect on historic properties listed, or considered eligible for listing in the *NRHP*, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value. Based on the information provided, our office finds the submitted report complete and sufficient and concurs with this finding.

If you have any questions, please contact Duane Denfeld, Architectural Historian, Transportation Compliance Review Program, by email *dhdenfeld@dos.state.fl.us* or at 850-245-6430.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

XC: Ms. Elizabeth Serdynski

APPENDIX E: Survey Log

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) Fort Hamer Bridge EIS, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Fort Hamer Bridge EIS, Manatee County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Almy, Marion 2. Hutchinson, Lee 3. Lumang, Marielle 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2011 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 78

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
P1121A, ACI, Sarasota

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Marion Almy

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)
1. Ft. Hamer 2. Rye 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)
Name URS Corporation Organization _____
Address/Phone/E-mail 7650 West Courtney Campbell Causeway, Tampa, FL 33607

Recorder of Log Sheet Lee Hutchinson **Date Log Sheet Completed** 5-26-2011

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name LORRAINE Year 1973
2. Name PARRISH Year 1973
3. Name RYE Year 1972
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start _____ End _____ **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 6

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters _____ feet **Length:** _____ kilometers 11.4 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 This report is a compilation of reports for the area conducted since 2001 (2001-2011); scope, etc. was variable

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

- ☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- ☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- ☒ Site File property search
- ☒ Site File survey search
- ☒ library research- *local public*
- ☐ library-special collection - *nonlocal*
- ☒ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- ☐ local informant(s)
- ☒ local property or tax records
- ☐ newspaper files
- ☒ literature search
- ☐ Sanborn Insurance maps
- ☒ other historic maps
- ☒ soils maps or data
- ☒ windshield survey
- ☒ 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
- ☐ surface collection, **un**controlled
- ☒ shovel test-1/4"screen
- ☐ shovel test-1/8" screen
- ☐ shovel test 1/16"screen
- ☐ shovel test-unscreened
- ☐ shovel test-other screen size
- ☐ water screen
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger tests
- ☐ coring
- ☐ test excavation (at least 1x2 m)
- ☐ block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
- ☐ soil resistivity
- ☐ magnetometer
- ☐ side scan sonar
- ☐ pedestrian survey
- ☐ unknown
- ☒ other (describe): ACI 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010

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
- ☐ commercial permits
- ☐ interior documentation
- ☐ demolition permits
- ☐ exposed ground inspected
- ☐ local property records
- ☐ neighbor interview
- ☐ occupant interview
- ☐ occupation permits
- ☐ subdivision maps
- ☐ tax records
- ☐ unknown
- ☐ other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 16 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** _____

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) MA315, MA1216-1218; MA1220, MA1222-1226, MA1472, MA1474-MA1477, MA1524

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

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:** _____

Environmental setting of the Fort Hamer Bridge EIS project. Townships 33 and 34 South, Range 19 East, (Parrish, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Rye, Fla. 1972, PI 1979; Lorraine, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Verna, Fla. 1973, PR 1979). The Fort Hamer corridor is shown in red, the Rye Road corridor is in yellow, and the pond sites and mitigation site are shown in blue.

CRAS
Fort Hamer Bridge EIS
Manatee County, Florida