CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE GRIMSLEY PROPERTY,
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of the ±580-acre Grimsley project area in Pasco County, Florida. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the property, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This project was conducted as due diligence. The archaeological and historical field surveys, conducted in August and September 2006, were in accordance with the Pasco County Growth Management Plan: Article 315 of the Pasco County Land Development Code, Ordinance 93-23. In addition, all work was carried out in conformity with the standards contained in the “Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual” (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). The resulting report meets specifications in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, Florida Statutes, as well as Florida’s Coastal Management Program and implementing state regulations regarding possible impact to significant historical properties.

Findings

Archaeological: Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP indicated that there were no previously recorded archaeological sites within the Grimsley property. However, previous surveys in the immediate project vicinity resulted in the recording of 11 archaeological sites, mostly lithic scatters, within one mile of the project area. As a result of field survey, no archaeological sites were identified or recorded within the Grimsley property.

Historical/Architectural: Background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that no historic structures had been previously recorded within the Grimsley project area. As a result of field survey no historic structures were identified or recorded within the Grimsley property.

Conclusions

Given the results of background research and field survey, project development will have no effect on any significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

This project involved a cultural resource assessment survey of the ±580-acre Grimsley property located immediately north of the Pasco/Hillsborough County Line and approximately two miles south of SR 54 between Basset Branch and New River (Figure 1.1). Ranchette Road leads into the project area from the east.

1.2 User Reliance

This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report is furnished to Wachovia Bank National Association along with Metro Development Group, LLC, for their sole and exclusive use and may not be utilized or relied upon by any other entity without the expressed written authorization of Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures within the project area, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This project was conducted as due diligence. The archaeological and historical field surveys, conducted in August and September 2006, were in accordance with the Pasco County Growth Management Plan: Article 315 of the Pasco County Land Development Code, Ordinance 93-23. In addition, all work was carried out in conformity with the standards contained in the “Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual” (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). The resulting report meets specifications in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, Florida Statutes, as well as Florida’s Coastal Management Program and implementing state regulations regarding possible impact to significant historical properties.

1.4 Project Location and Physical Setting

The Grimsley project area is located in Sections 35 and 36 of Township 26 South, Range 20 East in the southeastern portion of Pasco County (Figure 1.2).

Geology: The project area is located within the mid-peninsular physiographic zone of Florida which is characterized by discontinuous highlands in the form of sub-parallel ridges aligned with the axis of the peninsula and separated by broad valleys (Puri and Vernon 1964). More specifically, the Grimsley property lies within the Brooksville Ridge. The Brooksville Ridge is a linear feature composed predominantly of a sand
Figure 1.1. Grimsley Property location, Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 35 and 36, Pasco County (State Mapping Office Pasco County 2004 and Hillsborough County 1976).
Figure 1.2. Environmental setting of the Grimsley Property in Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35 and 36 (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987).
lithology. The topography of the proposed development property is nearly level, with elevations ranging between 60 to 70 feet (ft) (18 to 21 meters [m]) above mean sea level (AMSL).

**Soils, Vegetation, and Hydrology:** The Grimsley property is characterized by soils of the Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers association. These nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils support a pine flatwoods community. Specific local soil types (Table 1.1) within the project area range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained, and occur in the flatwoods, low ridges, drainageways and depressions.

Vegetation associated with the sandy soils may include longleaf and slash pine and oaks, with an undergrowth of saw palmetto, wax myrtle, running oak, greenbrier, huckleberry, gallberry, bluestems, indiangrass, panicums, lovegrass, and pineland threeawn (USDA 1982). Very poorly drained soils may support cypress, water oak, elm, ash, red maple, pond pine, bay, sweetgum, pickerelweed, water lily, St.-Johnswort, cattails, maidencane sawgrass and other grasses. Freshwater in the project area includes a small segment of New River within the far eastern portion of the project area, as well as scattered wetland depressions. Seasonal depressions, ponds, and marshes dot the surrounding landscape. Bassett Branch flows just west of the project area. The following table lists the specific soils found within the project area, their drainage characteristics, and physical environments.

### Table 1.1. Soils located within the Grimsley project area.

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<th>Physical Environment</th>
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<td>Pomona fine sand</td>
<td>Nearly level, poorly drained</td>
<td>Low ridges in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellers mucky loamy fine sand</td>
<td>Nearly level, very poorly drained</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephyr muck</td>
<td>Nearly level, very poorly drained</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyrna fine sand</td>
<td>Nearly level, poorly drained</td>
<td>Broad flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basinger fine sand, depressional</td>
<td>Nearly level, poorly drained</td>
<td>Depression areas in flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EauGallie fine sand</td>
<td>Poorly drained</td>
<td>Low ridges in flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chobee soils, frequently flooded</td>
<td>Nearly level, very poorly drained</td>
<td>Swamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newnan fine sand, 0-5% slopes</td>
<td>Nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained</td>
<td>Low ridges in flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto-Zephyrs-Sellers complex</td>
<td>Poorly to very poorly drained</td>
<td>Sloughs and depressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompano fine sand, frequently flooded</td>
<td>Nearly level, poorly drained</td>
<td>Well defined drainageways on floodplains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paleoenvironmental Considerations:** The prehistoric environment of this area was different from that which is seen today. Sea levels were much lower, the climate was drier, and potable water was scarce. Dunbar (1981:95) notes that due to the arid conditions during the period 16,500 to 12,500 years before the present (B.P.), "the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent." Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5,000 years ago, this
area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea levels severely reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. By 8500 B.P., intermittent flow in the Hillsborough River was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6000 B.P., the river probably began flowing "as a result of spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer" (Dunbar 1981:99).

By 5000 years ago, the mid-Holocene hypsithermal, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions, induced a change towards more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannas. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie in south central Florida, pollen cores are dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time a forest dominated by longleaf pine, along with cypress swamps and bayheads, existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). Surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to above five feet above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established (Watts 1975).

With the onset of the modern environmental conditions, numerous micro-environments were available to the aboriginal inhabitants in the Hillsborough River Basin. By 4000 B.P., ground water had reached current levels, and the shift to warmer, moister conditions saw the appearance of hardwood forests, bayheads, cypress swamps, prairie, and marshlands.

**Existing Land Use:** The majority of the land within the project area currently consists of a nearly level, low-lying sod farm with numerous drainage ditches and canals (Photos 1.1 and 1.2). Areas of cypress swamp are interspersed throughout the landscape (Photo 1.3). The swamp areas may have been more expansive at one time, although the ditches and canals have altered the natural drainage of the property. A non-historic residence is also situated within the property (Photo 1.4).

![Photo 1.1. General view looking north at sod farm within the Grimsley property.](image-url)
Photo 1.2. Looking west at general landscape within the Grimsley property.

Photo 1.3. Looking south into a cypress swamp within the Grimsley property.

Photo 1.4. Looking east toward a non-historic residence within the Grimsley property.
2.0 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

A discussion of the regional prehistory and history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment reports in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological and historical record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined, interpreted, or evaluated without reference to other sites and resources in the general area. Also, the summary of the historic development and land-use patterns in the general project area focuses on the salient events of local history, and addresses such issues as regional exploration, colonization, settlement, industry, and transportation. In addition to providing pertinent background information, the historical overview provides a basis for the analysis and evaluation (in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria) of historic period archaeological sites as well as historic structures and landscapes identified within the Grimsley property.

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 Grimsley project area in Pasco County is located in northern region of the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region, in the transition zone of the North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). The Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor to north of Tampa Bay, while the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from Pasco County northward to the Big Bend/Apalachee Bay area (Figure 2.1). Within these zones, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and, more recently, Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, 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, Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Manasota, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor. Since the project area lies within a transitional zone, traits associated with both archaeological regions may be expected within the project area.

Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are fairly similar throughout the southeastern U.S. Cultural regionalism began to develop approximately 4000 years ago with the advent of fired clay pottery, and was evident by 500 B.C. A brief summary of the major cultural stages follows.

2.1 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. 10,000 to 12,000 B.C., and which terminated about 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38).
Figure 2.1. Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:xix). The project area (★) is located in the northern region of the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region.
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, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas most common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 feet 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 (Claussen et al. 1979; Ruppé 1980). Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970).

Most of the information about this period, which is thought to be characterized by small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers, is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Claussen et al. 1979). In addition, the Nalcrest Site, located on Lake Weohyakapka in southeastern Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973), has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time.

Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1983, 1987). Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Also, research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were very important to Paleo-Indian populations. Since the climate was cooler and drier, it is likely that the presence of permanent sources of water, such as springs, combined with the availability of certain fixed resources, such as chert, were important factors in Paleo-Indian site location. Approximately three and one-half miles to the south, the 4 Stones East Site (8PA467) was reported as containing artifacts that date to the Paleo-Indian period (FMSF).

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 lanceolate-shaped stone projectile points, such as the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975:6). During the late Paleo-Indian period, these large lanceolate points were replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53).

2.2 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 that 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 such as deer, raccoon, and opossum, as well as a reliance on wild plants and shellfish, where available.

The Archaic stage has been divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late (or Ceramic) Archaic. Bullen (1959, 1975) separates the Orange (2000 to 1000 B.C.) and the Transitional (1200 to 500 B.C.) periods from the Late Archaic. Milanich (1994:35), however, suggests that even with the advent of fired clay pottery, the basic lifestyles of the aboriginal occupations of the Late Archaic remained relatively unchanged. The local variants of the Late Archaic evolved into more recognizable regional cultures around 500 B.C.

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C., is well documented in Florida, and generally recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen type projectile points (Bullen 1975). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site in Brevard County (Doran 1986, 2002) 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; for example, the Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food.

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C., 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 a maximizing 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, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Some of these sites include 8HI450(D) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981) and 8HI483(B) (Gagel 1981). Several Middle Archaic period campsites were also recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s, including the Deerstand (Daniel 1982) and Wetherington Island (Chance 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. Other Hillsborough County sites dating from this period include Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), Ranch House (Estabrook and Newman 1984), Sheba’s Place and the Gates Site (FMSF), the Boom Boom Site (ACI 2002), and the Palm Cove #4 Site (Austin 2003).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary as the result of the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). 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 was during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 1000-500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60). Within the region of the project area, a few sites with Late Archaic components have been recorded. These include the Tupper 75 Site (ACI 2001), the Gates Site (FMSF), and the Sanibel Site (ACI 2003).

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C., as defined by Bullen. 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). 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, or the beginning of cultural regionalism. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant type. Two lithic scatter sites dating to the Transitional period have been recorded several miles southwest of the project area and include 8PA182 and 8PA183, recorded during a survey of the Saddlebrook Village Development Site in 1985 (Ste. Claire et al. 1985).

### 2.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions is comprised of the Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) and the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800), respectively. Within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region, the Deptford period has been well-documented as a coastal culture. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise since the Deptford period has inundated some of these sites and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well understood. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on coastal resources. It is believed that Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72). Deptford pottery is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed during Deptford times. There is some evidence that around A.D. 200, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations.

In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. The subsistence practices of the
earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. "Large, shoreside sites, on or very near the mainland, were the major villages" (Luer and Almy 1982:37). Small, perhaps seasonal, villages were located 12 to 18 miles inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became the 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. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994:225). Both large and small middens are known and most often sites are multi-component. While not directly assignable to the Manasota period, several small sites in the interior part of the region may be contemporaneous with coastal Manasota sites. Among these are the Curiosity Creek (Almy 1980), Cypress Creek (Almy 1982), and Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. The Trout Creek Ridge Site (8PA184), located near Wesley Chapel, is believed to represent an intermittent camp of the Manasota time (Ste. Claire et al. 1985:47). In addition, the Yat Kitissee Site (8PI1753), in Pinellas County, also dates to the Manasota period (Austin 1995).

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 pattern continued to be based on a hunting and gathering of land, marine, riverine, and swamp resources. 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. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types (Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and Weeden Island varieties) and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds.

Usually sites are identified by the presence of shell middens or habitation areas and sand burial mounds. As not all villages possessed mounds, 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. Weeden Island-related sites in the interior portion of the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region include the Branch Mound and Thomas Mound (Bullen 1952), as well as the South Prong I Site in Hillsborough County (Martin 1976), and Parrish Mound 5 (Willey 1949) and Stanley Mound (Deming 1976) in Manatee County. A portion of the Fort Brooke Midden Site, in downtown Tampa, has been assigned to the Weeden Island-related period (Piper and Piper 1982).

2.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into the Safety Harbor culture (A.D. 900-1725), named for the type site in Pinellas County. Mitchem (1989) has subdivided
the Safety Harbor period into four phases: Englewood (A.D. 900 to 1100), Pinellas (A.D. 1100 to 1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview (A.D. 1567 to 1625). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and southern Pasco Counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1989:10).

To the south of Tampa Bay, there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore, many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns, many having temple mounds, plazas, middens and nearby burial mounds, characterized the Safety Harbor period. 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). Situated near SR 54, west of the project area, is an artifact scatter site (8PA357) that contains a Safety Harbor period component. This site was located in 1990 during a survey of alignment corridors for SR 54 (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1991). Artifacts found at this site include lithics and ceramics.

The Timucuan Indians, locally the Tocobaga (Tampa Bay area), 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 at Safety Harbor (Sears 1958; Griffin and Bullen 1950), Maximo Point (Bushnell 1962; Sears 1958), Narvaez Midden (Bushnell 1966), and Tierra Verde (Sears 1967), all in Pinellas County. Inland sites include Picnic Mound (Willey 1949), and Buck Island (Bullen 1952) in Hillsborough County, and Parrish Mounds 1, 2 and 3 in Manatee County (Willey 1949). The Fort Brooke Mound in downtown Tampa has been assigned to the Safety Harbor period (Willey 1949; Luer and Almy 1981).

Following European contact, native populations were decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts and by exposure to European diseases. By the first half of the 18th century, the native populations had all but vanished in the Tampa Bay area and vicinity (Neill 1968), and groups of Creek Indians, who came to be known as Seminoles, moved into Florida. Seminole sites tend to be located in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua Savanna (Weisman 1986); south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. Among the known resources is the Quad Block Site in downtown Tampa, where Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982) and from excavations at Newman’s Garden in Citrus County (Weisman 1986).
2.5 Contact and Colonialism

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. The first European to have contact with present-day Pasco County was Ponce de Leon. Arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Next, Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay eventually crossing the Withlacoochee River near present-day Dunnellon, and investigating the mouth of the river in search of the Gulf of Mexico. Finally, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale. By the early 1700s, the native populations were largely wiped out--ravaged by conquest, disease, and the effects of European contact.

In 1757, Francisco Maria Celi traveled up the Hillsborough River to a point located in what is now probably Hillsborough River State Park (Arnade 1968:1-24; Fryman in Grange et al. 1979). During the same century, Bernard Romans conducted another exploration of the Hillsborough River area (Romans 1961). Romans, commissioned by the British authorities to map and survey the southern district of North America, named the Hillsborough River in honor of Lord Hillsborough, England's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The area which now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783, when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek nation and remnants of other Native American groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the dissemination of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Native Americans became known, formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971:72).

2.6 American Nineteenth Century

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 United States Territory in 1821. 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 including present-day Pasco County. Escambia County included the land lying to the west. The first territorial census in 1825, recorded some 5,077 living east of the Suwannee River; by 1830, that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1971:134).
Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the War, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967:46-50). The eastern half of what is now Pasco County and the northeastern corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty never satisfied the Native Americans nor the incoming settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the 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 angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This 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 United States 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 (Chamberlin 1968:43). The 256-square-mile military reservation included a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. Two years prior to the establishment of the reserve, William G. Saunders of Mobile, Alabama had opened a general store within its boundaries (Tebeau 1971:146). With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992:40).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992). At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties—most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed" (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22).

On December 28, 1835 Major Francis Langhorne Dade was leading a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King along the Fort King Road. Only five of the 111 men under Dade’s command survived the Seminole attack led by Chief Jumper. The attack served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War and as a battle cry for the removal of the Seminoles (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96). This action, which became known as the Dade Massacre, occurred near the settlement of Darby (northwest of the project area), one of the oldest settlements in Pasco County (Hendry n.d.:16). In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate the slain company and their leader, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837, near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (a new Fort Dade was established in 1849, south of the original location) (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96).
In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had left their farms seeking protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27-28). Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole war years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots and were built to protect the nearby settlers during Seminole uprisings. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984).

The Second Seminole War 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. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were shipped west. Those who were adamant about remaining were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1967:321). The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida.

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452 with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age 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 1961:48).

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements in south Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke, which became the first of several merchandising firms established. Washington Street was the business center of the village. The Tampa area, which had first been a military center, now developed into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida. Settlers such as the Henderson, Kennedy, McKay, Mitchell, Robles, Turman, and Spencer families poured into the area (Robinson 1928:21-23).

The state legislature created Hernando County in 1843 from portions of Hillsborough, Mosquito, and Alachua Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, it reverted back to Hernando in 1850, and included present-day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. The land in Tampa, surrounding Fort Brooke, continued to belong to the U.S. Government until 1846; as a result, few permanent structures were erected beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort. After the military reservation was reduced from sixteen square miles to four square miles, John Jackson
was hired to survey and plat the town in 1847 (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27; Robinson 1928:26). A stagecoach between Brooksville and Tampa, with relay stations in Pasco County, also started during the 1850s. On December 15, 1855 the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of state legislature. The name "Tampa" is believed to have been derived from a Native American word either "itimpi" meaning "close to it" or "tampa" meaning "split wood for fires" (Robinson 1928:32).

With the induction of Florida into the United States, the federal government commenced surveys of public lands. The exterior lines for Township 26 South, Range 20 East were surveyed by A.M. Randolph, R.W. Templeman, R.W. Norris, and B.F. Whitner between 1843 and 1847 (State of Florida 1843, 1844, 1845a, 1845b, 1846-7); the subdivision lines were surveyed by J.F. Leslie in 1879 (State of Florida 1879a). During Randolph’s 1843 survey along the southern boundary of the project area, he noted “3rd [rate] pine land level and wet” (State of Florida 1843:158). In 1879, Leslie described the general project area as low and flat, with 3rd rate or “very poor timber,” pine, cypress, and ponds (State of Florida 1879a: 101-102, 113-116). The resulting Plat depicts a number of cultivated plots of land, especially within the northeast portion of the township (State of Florida 1879b). Connecting these plots is a web of trails. None of the manmade features is within or adjacent to the Grimsley project area (State of Florida 1879b). However, the Plat does illustrate “New River Creek” running through Section 36 (State of Florida 1879b).

Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was re-established in 1849 south of the original site, in present day Dade City, where a post office had been established in 1845 (Horgan et al. 1992:25). Skirmishes began occurring near the project vicinity at this time, in the settlement of Darby. In the fall of 1855, the home of Captain Robert Bradley came under attack by angered Seminoles, which resulted in the death of two Bradley children. Prior to the attack, Bradley killed a Seminole Chief, and this act is thought to have been in retaliation for that deed. Eventually friends of Bradley, such as Captain John McNeal, among others, pushed the Seminoles into the Everglades.

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) began as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate west. The war started in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief 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 (Covington 1982).

Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5,000 for himself, and $2,500 for his lost cattle; each warrior received $5,000, 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 were added to the group. This made a total of 165 Seminoles
migrating west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida’s 35 counties as $35,127,721, and the value of slaves at $29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union Army at one of the coastal areas retained by the United States government, or joined the Confederate Cow Cavalry. The Confederate Cow Cavalry provided one of the state’s primary contributions to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976:93-95). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy. The war lasted until 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. On July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1971:251). Two companies of U.S. soldiers garrisoned Fort Brooke during this time (Robinson 1928:47-48). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions, and federal lands were opened up for purchase. In the 1870 census, Tampa's population numbered 3,216. By the end of the decade, Tampa was linked to Gainesville by way of stagecoach, but remained in relative isolation until the railroad arrived (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:286-7).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company, which purchased four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971). All the land in Sections 35 and 36, Township 26 South, Range 20 East, including the Grimsley project area, was purchased by the Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Company on December 30, 1884 (State of Florida n.d.:153).

In 1882, Judge Edmund Dunne founded San Antonio, located along State Road 52, north of the project area, as the center of a Catholic Colony. His brother, John Dunne, was the vice president of Disston’s Florida Land and Improvement Company and Edmund Dunne handled the legal arrangements for Disston’s purchase. As payment for
handling the transaction, he was given 100,000 acres to establish the Catholic Colony of San Antonio. He traveled through Florida on horseback to select his acreage. On February 15, 1882, he founded “the town of San Antonio...on the very apex of all the high land in that region” (Horgan et al. 1992:167). Dunne came to Florida from Arizona, where he served as Chief Justice in the mid-1870s. He named his new town for Saint Anthony on Saint Jovita’s Day. San Antonio was settled as a central city, surrounded by farming villages. Prior to Dunne’s settlement of the colony, settlers were already living in the area (Horgan et al. 1992:168).

Improvements in the transportation systems to the communities played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth within the area. The railroad had an immediate impact on the entire region. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, who was a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida, a place he considered the only isolated area remaining in the south. From Alfred M. Parslow, he purchased a charter to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had only a seven-month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With this segment complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with the St. Johns River with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

The Orange Belt Railroad Company, organized by Peter A. Demens (Piotr DeMentieff), acquired large tracts of land in the area on June 18, 1888 (Horgan et al. 1992:126, 156-7; State of Florida n.d.:142, 144, 146). The Orange Belt Railroad constructed a railway line from Lake Monroe to the Gulf Coast location of St. Petersburg, a town Demens named after his native city of St. Petersburg, Russia. The railroad entered Pasco County in 1888, linking the county diagonally from Lacoochee in the northeast through San Antonio to Odessa in the southwest. The railway had many financial difficulties while under construction and in its early operation. Consequently, the Orange Belt Railroad was overtaken by the Plant System in 1895, thereafter operating under the names Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. In 1902, it became the Atlantic Coast Line and served the area until merging with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967 which discontinued service in the early 1970s (Covington 1957:182; Horgan et al. 1992:126, 156-7).

Pasco County was formed on June 2, 1887, when Hernando County was divided into Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. The county was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, a United States Senator from Florida. Dade City, the largest early settlement in the county, was chosen as the county seat. Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its establishment; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county’s creation (Hendry n.d.:4-5; Morris 1995:191). Fort Dade (Dade City), Tuckertown, and Lake Buddy (Pasadena) were established communities by the 1840s. Hopeville and Pleasant Plains originated during the 1850s, Sapling Woods (Elfers) and Cedar Tree (near Lake Iola) in the 1860s, and Macon (Trilby) and Hudson’s Landing (Hudson) by the end of the 1870s (Horgan et al. 1992:40). Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads. These included Big Cypress, Disston, Drexel, Ehren, Fivay Junction, Godwin, Mexico, Myrtle-
Denham, Singleton, Stemper, Tucker, and Pasco (Horgan et al. 1992:101). Port Richey and Gulf Key were founded in the 1880s. The Orange Belt Railway Company established Odessa around 1888 (Horgan et al. 1992:40). Initially called Wesley, Wesley Chapel, northwest of the project area, established a post office in September of 1897, but it was discontinued in September of 1902, with service continuing from Abbott Station (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:56, 87). Originally called Lemon and then Wesley, the community settled upon the name Wesley Chapel from a local Methodist chapel named after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The early settlement, called Abbot Station, became Zephyrhills in 1910, and the nearby town of Port Richey was founded in 1915 (Horgan et al. 1992).

In 1887, Tampa became a port of entry and received a United States Customs House. The following year, the Plant Railway system extended its lines to Port Tampa and developed docks, storage, and shipping facilities (Tebeau 1971:285). Around the same time, the Tropical Florida Railroad was to extend south from Ocala (HT/HCPB 1980). As a result of the stimulus caused by the capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems, central Florida prospered. As more settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves grew more accessible, and adequate and economical transportation for citrus crops and naval stores destined for northern markets became a reality.

The railroad era also saw increased population growth. Just after the Orange Belt Railway Company acquired land in the project area, new settlers began to arrive. Rail service extended to San Antonio by 1888, then southeast to Pasco, and on to Ehren. A majority of towns were established at this time in Pasco County due to the railroad.

The town of Abbott was platted in 1888 on land purchased by Simon J. Temple. A post office was established on February 2, 1888, named for Dr. Abbott who ran a drug store and practiced medicine. The name was changed to Hegman in 1890, and renamed Abbott in 1892 (Dunson 1976:23-24; ComTel of Pasco, Inc. 1991). In the early 1900s, Captain H. B. Jeffries, a Civil War veteran from Pennsylvania, began searching for a suitable community in Florida where Civil War veterans could live on their small pensions and enjoy the warm winters. In 1909, he purchased 35,000 acres at Abbott, northeast of the project area, and formed the Zephyrhills Colony Company to “buy, advertise, and sell Zephyrhills lands to all veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the north” (Trottman 1978:139). Zephyrhills was incorporated in 1914.

The Great Freeze of 1894-95 had a devastating effect on the smaller communities of Pasco County. The citrus industry was virtually destroyed along with several settlements, including Carmel, Earnestville, Saint Thomas, and Ellerslie. Owners were deprived of their primary source of income, which caused them to relocate and/or diversify from citrus. However, turpentine and lumber were major contributors to the local economy and helped other communities to survive this period. In 1896, Henry Plant purchased the Orange Line Railway Company and installed a standard gauge track. The plant system was acquired by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1902, and served San Antonio for approximately 75 years.
2.7 American Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of the county’s lands were now available for development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services beyond the traditional limits of the previous century. Prior to 1900, there were still no roads in Pasco County, only trails created by wagons and turpentine carts. What is now Old Pasco Road appears to have been an existing trail at this time (MacManus and MacManus 1998:210). Sometime after marrying Lawrence Goodman, circa 1930s, Alice Goodman blazed a trail from her house to her sister Jewel Branch, about six miles away. This became known as the “Goodman Trail.” The Goodman residence was located “two and three-quarters miles northwest of Wesley Chapel on the west side of what is now I-75 (MacManus and MacManus 1998:364).

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. However, by 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986:84). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation (Curl 1986:84-85).

At the same time, the agriculture industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, which endangered the future of the entire citrus industry (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). To make the situation even worse two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise, and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. Soon after, the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation. The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment.

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs, implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive
the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Pasco County and the metropolitan Tampa area benefited from several small Public Works Administration projects such as the construction of the Woman’s Clubhouse in Zephyrhills, and the Old State Farmer’s Market and City Hall in Dade City. One project, The Federal Writers’ Project of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of Dade City, St. Leo, San Antonio, and Zephyrhills in 1939. Dade City, population 1,811, was described as the “seat of Pasco County and formerly an Indian trading post, is the commercial center of a prosperous truck-farming and citrus-fruit district” (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:537). The Benedictine Abbey and the Holy Name Academy were mentioned in the descriptions of St. Leo, population 158, and San Antonio, population 411. Zephyrhills, with residents numbering 748, had a “broad main street lined with oaks” and “a crate mill and naval-stores plant” (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:537).

By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association (now Lykes-Pasco), which pioneered development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936. In 1938, the company experimented with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of the association’s output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps bases, to British children, and to school lunch programs in the United States (Horgan et al. 1992:41, 67-70).

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming servicemen and women renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida, the growing Tampa metropolitan area, and Pasco County. The local economy of eastern Pasco County was characterized by cattle ranching, subsistence farming, and turpentine production through the 1940s. During this time, Anthony Tuzzolino, from Ybor City, planted a cactus field around Wesley Chapel from State Road 52 to State Road 54. It was killed about 20 years later in the freeze of 1962 (MacManus and MacManus 1998:154).

On the eve of World War II, an interesting tourist attraction was established in Pasco County. J. William Dupree developed a 25-acre “Blossom Center of Florida” in Ehren in 1941. The lodge had a gift shop and restaurant, and electric powered boats skimmed the lake that fronted the lodge. As many as 30,000 visitors flocked to see gardens which were described as a “fresh source of joy to lovers of horticulture” by the Florida Times-Union (Horgan et al. 1992:75-77). The gardens even took part in the inauguration of daily direct air service between Tampa and New York City by National Airlines on October 3, 1944. The gardens shipped camellia blooms, which were to be auctioned for the war effort. However, gas and tire rationing restricted tourist traffic, and when the government issued a ban on unnecessary private travel, the gardens “closed for the duration” (Horgan et al. 1992:75-77).

Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City had a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp from around 1942 until
1946. Known as Company 7, the compound could accommodate approximately 200 POWs, mostly from Erwin Rommel’s Afrika Korps. They worked outside the camp making limestone bricks at the McDonald Mine near Brooksville, building warehouses at the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant, and making boxes at the Cummer & Sons Cypress Company. A radar base was established in San Antonio from 1943 through 1945. The base was part of a network throughout Florida to keep track of pilot trainees and to provide training for members of the 661st Army Signal Corps in the use of radar (Horgan et al. 1992:170-171). The Radar Base Site contained barracks and personnel accommodations. It was first established near the railroad depot at Pasco. The barracks consisted only of tents which were washed away by floods, causing the base to relocate east, finally settling on San Antonio (Horgan et al. 1992:171). Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron in 1942. The Squadron boasted 220 enlisted men and 36 officers, and the site offered a mess hall, a command office, orderly room, bachelor officer’s quarters, an infirmary and dentist office, a United Service Organization Club, as well as an airfield with 5,000-foot runways. After the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the city’s municipal airport (Horgan et al. 1992:203-204).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida’s population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1971:431). Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and making vacations less costly and easier. Many who had served at Florida’s military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. After World War II, "agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa" (HT/HCPB 1980:34).

Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate. The community of Land O’Lakes, west of the project area, was formed on September 1, 1950, after the consolidation of schools and post offices. Following a public contest, the community was named Land O’Lakes from a popular brand of butter. At a 1950 community meeting to discuss prospective names, local real estate broker M. H. Sears brought one of the brightly colored packages and convinced the assembly to select the name (Horgan et al. 1992:101). Land O’Lakes, Dade City, and Zephyrhills continued to grow after World War II. In Saint Leo, Saint Leo College was reestablished in 1959, while the preparatory school functions were phased out in 1964. Saint Leo College continues to provide educational opportunities to the surrounding communities (Horgan et al. 1992:141).

Agriculturally, citrus continued to be a mainstay while increasing amounts of tomatoes, poultry, and shellfish were being harvested. By 1948, the Pasco Packing
Association ceased handling fresh fruit and shipped only frozen concentrated orange juice. The following year Lykes Brothers, Inc. acquired 20 percent of the company’s stock, and in 1954 acquired the remaining stock in the company. Although severe freezes once again devastated the local citrus industry in 1983-84, the company continued to be a financial stronghold for the area and acquired its present name, Lykes Pasco, Inc., in 1987 (Horgan et al. 1992:69-70).

With the population explosion in Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. Completion of Interstate 4 in 1965, and Interstate 275 and 75 in the late 1960s and 1970s, respectively, provided more convenient access throughout the county and to Tampa. The Atlantic Coast Railroad merged with the Seaboard Air Line, forming the Seaboard Coast Line in 1967. Service to San Antonio was discontinued in the early 1970s and the tracks were soon removed (Horgan et al. 1992:157). By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway county-wide. By 1993, Pasco County was ranked as the 13th largest county in the state. The largest employers in 1993 were in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Nearly 90 percent of the population lived in the unincorporated areas, which had increased nearly fourfold between 1970 and 1987. Pasco County was designated, along with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa – St. Petersburg – Clearwater – Metropolitan Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Purdum 1994:102). By 2005, the population of Pasco County was estimated at 429,065, representing a 24.5% increase from the year 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2006).
3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND METHODS

3.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records 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 and the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps. In addition to the FMSF in the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). No informant interviews were conducted.

It should be noted that FMSF data used in this report were obtained in August 2006 from the FMSF. However, input may be several months behind receipt of reports and site files. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the general project area. In addition, in keeping with standard archaeological conventions, the metric form of measurement is used in this and the following section of the report.

3.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

For archaeological survey projects of this kind, specific research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork in order to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, on the basis of prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective, and thus a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

A review of the FMSF and the Wesley Chapel USGS quadrangle map at the Division of Historical Resources indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites were located within the Grimsley project area. However, 11 archaeological sites were recorded within approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1). The sites are generally comprised of lithic scatters and artifact scatters. All 11 sites are prehistoric, with one dating to the Middle Archaic. These sites generally represent campsites or quarry sites. Ten of the sites were evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP, and one (8HI6927) has not been evaluated by SHPO (although the recorder deemed it ineligible for the NRHP). The sites were recorded as the result of surveys of the Florida Power Corporation’s Lake Tarpon-Kathleen transmission line corridor (Austin 1991); the proposed alignment corridors of State Road 54 (Dethlefsen and Estabrook 1991); the Wyndfields Development property (ACI 2000a); the K-Bar Ranch properties (ACI 2000b; Burger 2001); and the Zephyr Egg property (Driscoll 2005).
Figure 3.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the Grimsley Property. Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35 and 36 (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987).
Table 3.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the Grimsley Property.

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<th>SITE NO.</th>
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<th>TYPE</th>
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<th>SHPO EVALUATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>8HI4071</td>
<td>(8PA497)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8HI6927</td>
<td>New River-579</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Not evaluated by SHPO</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cypress Dome</td>
<td>Lithic scatter/quarry</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP</td>
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<td>Bassett Ranch</td>
<td>Lithic scatter/quarry</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA373</td>
<td>Nice Little Rise</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA374</td>
<td>Zephyr Egg</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA376</td>
<td>(8HI4071)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA497</td>
<td>K-Bar Ranch</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
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<td>Ineligible for NRHP</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA1295</td>
<td>Persimmon Grove</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA1346</td>
<td>Rough Road</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
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<td>8PA2153</td>
<td>Albumen</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP</td>
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</table>

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the Grimsley project area, as well as their likely environmental settings, were generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, the pattern of site distribution in Pasco County repeatedly demonstrates that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Further, upland sites well removed from potable water are rare, and in the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on slightly higher land, such as sandy ridges adjacent to wetland features or stream headwaters. Also, some sites are found to be associated with swamp-creek hammocks. Finally, it should be noted that this settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, it was anticipated that prehistoric lithic or artifact scatter type sites might be found along the relatively elevated lands near wetland areas. The likelihood for archaeological sites of the historic period,
including military trails, forts, Indian camps or fields, was considered low based on the results of archival research.

### 3.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that no historic structures were recorded previously within the Grimsley property. An examination of the USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 quad map indicated the potential for one historic structures within the property. However, the Pasco County Property Appraiser records indicated no potential for structures 50 years of age or older (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2006).

### 3.2 Field Methodology

**Archaeological field survey** methods consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance to check for the presence of surface cultural materials. Following this, systematic subsurface testing was conducted within the areas identified as having the potential for archaeological site location. Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 100 m (328 ft) intervals, as well as judgmentally. Shovel tests were also planned to be placed at a closer intervals around positive units to better define site boundaries. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately .5 m (1.6 ft) in diameter by 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth, unless impeded by water or hard pan. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 6.4 mm (.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial map, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

**Historic structures field survey** consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the property to determine the location of all buildings believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if any such resources could be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In the event that such resources had been identified, each resource would have been sketched and photographed, and all information required for the completion of FMSF forms would have been recorded. In addition to architectural descriptions, each resource would have been assessed for style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pasco County Property Appraiser records would have been examined to ascertain construction dates. No historic structures were identified as a result of this survey.

### 3.3 Laboratory Methods/Curation

In the event that artifacts are found, lithic materials are subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stage(s) of stone tool production represented. Flakes are measured, examined for raw material type (chert, coral) and absence or presence of thermal alteration, and classified into four types: primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter, on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface (cf., White 1963). The size categories include
small (<1 cm/.4 in), medium (1-2 cm/.4-.8 in), large (2-3 cm/.8-1.2 in), extra-large (3-4 cm/1.2-1.6 in), and XX-large (>4 cm/1.6 in). If found, aboriginal ceramics are classified into commonly recognized ceramic types based upon observable characteristics such as paste and surface treatment. Historic artifacts are subjected to a functional and typological analysis. No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey.

All project-related records (aerials, field notes, and photos) are being curated at Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Sarasota, unless the client requests otherwise.

### 3.4 Unexpected Discoveries

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, F.S. (Florida’s Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not anticipated to be found during this survey.
4.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Archaeological survey of the Grimsley property included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 127 shovel tests (Figure 4.1). Shovel tests were placed at 100 m (328 ft) intervals, particularly on the relatively elevated areas proximate wetlands, as well as judgmentally. The topography of the project area was generally flat, with hydric soils and terrain altered by recent agricultural endeavors. The average stratigraphy included dark gray sand from 0 to 20 cm below surface (cmbs) and gray sand from 20 to 50 cmbs which was underlain by water and/or dark brown hard pan. As a result of these efforts, all test pits were sterile and no archaeological resources were identified.

4.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

The historical resource survey of the project area revealed an absence of historic structures (50 years of age or older). Thus, no historic structures which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the proposed development property.

4.3 Conclusions

As a result of this archaeological and historical survey, no archaeological sites or historic structures were discovered within the proposed development property. Therefore, development of the ±580-acre Grimsley property will have no effect on any significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Thus, no further work is recommended.
Figure 4.1. Approximate location of shovel tests within the Grimsley Property. Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35 and 36 (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale.
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APPENDIX: Survey Log Sheet
**Survey Log Sheet**

Florida Master Site File  
Version 2.0  9/97  

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

**Recorder of Log Sheet**  Katherine Baar

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Is this a continuation of a previous project?  **X No**  **☐ Yes**  Preceding survey#(s)

| Report Title (exactly as on title page)       | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Grimsley Property, Pasco County, Florida |
| Report Author(s) (as on title page-individual or corporate) | Archaeological Consultants, Inc. |

**Publication Date**  (month/year)  **9/06**  **Total Number of Pages in Report**  (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms)  **51**

**Publication Information**  (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city.  For article or chapter, cite page numbers.  Use the style of *American Antiquity*.  See *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet.*)  
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
8110 Blaikie Ct., Suite A., Sarasota, FL 34240

**Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork**  (whether or not the same as author[s])  
Affiliation of Fieldworkers  (organization, city)  Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

**Key Words/Phrases**  (Don't use the county, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture.  Put the most important first.  Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters).  
Grimsley, New River Creek

**Survey Sponsors**  (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)  
Name Metro Development Group  
Address/Phone  2502 N. Rocky Point Drive, Suite 1050, Tampa, Florida 33607

**Mapping**

**Counties**  (List each one in which field survey was done-do not abbreviate)  Pasco

**USGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates:**  Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987

**Remarks**  (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed)  No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites found; no historic structures found.

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**Remarks**

| HR6E06610-97 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Gray Building, 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250  
| Phone 850-487-2299, Suncom 277-2299, Fax 850-921-0372, Email fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us, Web http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/msfl |

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### Research and Field Methods

#### Preliminary Methods

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<tr>
<td>X FMSF site property search</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X FMSF survey search</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Sanborn Insurance maps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other (describe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Archaeological Methods

- surface collection, controlled: ___
- surface collection, uncontrolled: ___
- shovel test-1/4" screen: ___
- shovel test-1/8" screen: ___
- test excavation (at least 1x2 m): ___
- other (describe): ___

#### Historical/Architectural Methods

- building permits: ___
- demolition permits: ___
- commercial permits: ___
- interior documentation: ___
- other (describe): ___

### Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

- Site Significance Evaluated: X Yes, No
- Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites: 0
- Newly Recorded Sites: 0
- Previously Recorded Site #s: 0
- Newly Recorded Site #s: 0
- Site Form Used: SmartForm, FMSF Paper Form, Approved Custom Form
- Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

### Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Background research; historical/architectural visual reconnaissance; archaeological field survey with surface reconnaissance and systematic testing. 127 STs at 100 m intervals and judgmentally; 1/4" mesh screen. Photos taken CRAS report prepared.