

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
63RD AVENUE EAST
FROM US 301 TO TUTTLE AVENUE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Manatee County Improvement Project (CIP) No. 6107860

Performed for:

Manatee County Public Works Department
1112 Manatee Avenue West
Bradenton, Florida 34205

July 2023

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
63RD AVENUE EAST
FROM US 301 TO TUTTLE AVENUE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Manatee County Improvement Project (CIP) No. 6107860

Performed for:

Manatee County Public Works Department
1112 Manatee Avenue West
Bradenton, Florida 34205

Prepared by:

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, Florida 34240

Maranda Kles – Project Manager
Lee Hutchinson– Project Archaeologist
Crystal Wright and Chris Lopez – Archaeologists
Kimberly M. Irby – Project Architectural Historian
Savannah Y. Finch – Architectural Historian

In Association With:

Patel, Greene & Associates, LLC.
215 East Main Street
Bartow, Florida 33830

July 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS), in association with Patel, Green and Associates Inc., on behalf of Manatee County Public Works Department. Manatee County proposes road widening and reconstruction improvements to 63rd Avenue East from US 301 to Tuttle Avenue in Manatee County, Florida. This roadway project will widen approximately 1.12 miles of 63rd Avenue East from US 301 to Tuttle Avenue from two-lanes to four 11-foot lanes (two lanes in each direction). Improvements will include a 12-foot two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL) from US 301 to Prospect Road, a 16-foot raised median from Prospect Road to Tuttle Avenue, 6-foot buffered bike lanes, curb and gutter, 6-foot sidewalks in each direction, and street lighting throughout the corridor. The project also includes improvements at the 63rd Avenue East intersections with 33rd Street and Tuttle Avenue that include replacing the stop sign traffic control with traffic signals, left turn lanes, and pedestrian crosswalks as well as one offsite parcel, and two Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) sites, hereinafter referred to as pond sites (Patel Greene 2023). This CRAS was conducted as part of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) permit requirements (Permit Application No. 865268). The project is funded by Manatee County.

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of roadway construction and proposed pond sites. The historical/architectural includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200-foot (ft) of the existing right-of-way (ROW) were surveyed, as well as resources within 150-ft from pond sites. The fieldwork was conducted in May 2023.

All work was carried out in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and Florida’s Coastal Management Program. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual*, and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2020). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database indicated that no archaeological site has been recorded within the APE, but one site has been recorded within one mile. The corridor has environmental features which indicate additional sites may be found, thus requiring archaeological testing. The previously recorded site, Royal Palm Nursery (8MA01209), is a historic farmstead with building remains dating from the nineteenth century to twentieth century American period (1821-present) and a multicomponent artifact scatter dating from prehistoric to present times. This site was determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Manatee County and the surrounding region indicated a variable probability for archaeological sites within the APE. Background research also indicated that pre-Contact period archaeological sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic/artifact scatters. No historic archaeological sites were anticipated. As a result of the field survey, including the excavation of 44 shovel tests, one archaeological occurrence (AO) was discovered during testing, which is defined

by the FMSF as “the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface.” Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites and are ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historical/architectural background research, including a review of the FMSF database and the NRHP, indicated that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE; however, an unrecorded segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is located immediately adjacent to the off-site mitigation pond. A previously recorded segment of the canal approximately 0.76 miles north of APE was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2016. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Manatee County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for 18 new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1977 or earlier) within the APE (Hackney 2023).

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 19 historic resources (8MA01293, 8MA02544 – 8MA02561) within the APE. Of these, 18 historic resources (8MA02544 – 8MA02561) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated and one (8MA01293) is a newly identified segment of a previously recorded resource (8MA01293). These include one (1) linear resource, a segment of the circa (ca.) 1922 Peace Drainage Canal (8MA01293), and 18 buildings (8MA02544 – 8MA02561) constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1977. One ca. 1974 mobile home (8MA02553) is located within the off-site mitigation pond and the Peace Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is located adjacent to, but within the off-site mitigation pond APE. Two other buildings (8MA02548 and 8MA02557) are located within the pond APE adjacent to SMF-1 and SMF-2B respectively. Overall, the buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) within the APE is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Manatee County with no significant engineering features. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 Project Description.....	1-1
1.2 Report Purpose.....	1-1
1.3 Area of Potential Effects.....	1-1
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW.....	2-1
2.1 Location and Setting.....	2-1
2.2 Physiography and Geology.....	2-5
2.3 Soils and Vegetation.....	2-5
2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations.....	2-6
3.0 CULTURE HISTORY.....	3-1
3.1 Paleoindian.....	3-2
3.2 Archaic.....	3-3
3.3 Woodland.....	3-4
3.4 Mississippian.....	3-5
3.5 Colonial Period.....	3-6
3.6 Territorial and Statehood.....	3-7
3.7 Civil War and Aftermath.....	3-11
3.8 Twentieth Century.....	3-13
3.9 Project Specifics.....	3-15
4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS.....	4-1
4.1 Background Research and Literature Review.....	4-1
4.2 Archaeological Considerations.....	4-1
4.3 Historical Considerations.....	4-6
4.4 Field Methodology.....	4-6
4.5 Inadvertent/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains.....	4-7
4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation.....	4-7
5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	5-1
5.1 Archaeological.....	5-1
5.2 Historical/Architectural.....	5-5
5.3 Conclusions.....	5-12
6.0 REFERENCE CITED.....	6-1
APPENDICES	
Appendix A	Florida Master Site File Forms
Appendix B	Survey Log

LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure

Figure 1.1.	Location of the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.....	1-2
Figure 2.1.	Environmental setting of the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.....	2-2
Figure 2.2.	Soil type distribution within the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida...	2-8
Figure 3.1.	Florida archaeological regions.	3-1
Figure 3.2.	1847 Plat of the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.....	3-10
Figure 3.3.	1947 USGS map of the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.	3-16
Figure 3.4.	1948 and 1970 aerial photographs of the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.	3-17
Figure 4.1.	Previously recorded cultural resources proximate to the 63 rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.....	4-2
Figure 4.2.	Distribution of sites by elevation.	4-4
Figure 5.1.	Location of the shovel tests within the archaeological APE.....	5-4

Table

Table 2.1.	Soil types within the APE.	2-6
Table 4.1.	CRAS Projects Proximate to the 63 rd Avenue E project.	4-1
Table 4.2.	Distribution of sites by water type and distance.....	4-3
Table 4.3.	Soil types within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of Manatee County.....	4-4
Table 5.1.	Pond testing and results.....	5-1
Table 5.2.	Newly recorded and updated historic resources within the 63 rd Avenue E APE.	5-6

Photo

Photo 2.1.	Current condition of the north ROW of 63 rd Avenue East in the eastern corridor facing west.	2-1
Photo 2.2.	Current condition of the north ROW of 63 rd Avenue East facing west toward Pearce Canal from the east corridor.	2-1
Photo 2.3.	Current condition of the bridge over Pearce Canal on the north ROW of 63 rd Avenue East near corridor center, facing east.....	2-3
Photo 2.4.	Current condition of south ROW of the intersection of 63 rd Avenue East and 33 rd Street, facing west in central corridor.	2-3
Photo 2.5.	Current condition of the Pearce Canal Overpass on 63 rd Avenue East south ROW near corridor center, facing east.	2-3
Photo 2.6.	Current condition of the 63 rd Avenue East and Tuttle Avenue intersection from northeast corner facing southwest.....	2-3
Photo 2.7.	Current Conditions of the south ROW of 63 rd Avenue East west end facing west towards US 301.....	2-3
Photo 2.8.	Current conditions of the 63 rd Avenue East and US 301 intersection from the south ROW southeast corner facing northwest.....	2-3
Photo 2.9.	Current condition of 63 rd Avenue East northern ROW at the west end of the corridor facing east.....	2-4
Photo 2.10	Current condition of the north ROW of 63 rd Avenue East from east of 23 rd Street, facing east.....	2-4
Photo 2.11	Current condition of eastern border of Offsite Parcel with 20 feet of backfill, facing west.	2-4

Photo 2.12	Current condition of south part of Offsite Parcel facing north-northwest.....	2-4
Photo 2.13	Current conditions of ditch running along southern border of Offsite Parcel facing south.	2-4
Photo 2.14	Current conditions and natural gas line running laterally east to west through east-central portion of Offsite Parcel facing west.	2-4
Photo 2.15	Current conditions of the north side of pond SMF 1, facing south-southwest.....	2-5
Photo 2.16	Current conditions of the southeastern side of pond SMF 1, facing north.....	2-5
Photo 2.17	Current conditions of west part of pond SMF 2B facing west towards Prospect Road.	2-5
Photo 2.18	Current conditions of pond SMF 2B from the west ROW of Prospect Road, facing east.....	2-5
Photo 5.1.	Stratigraphy in east end of 63 rd Avenue East corridor east of Pearce Canal.	5-2
Photo 5.2.	Stratigraphy in the east end of 63 rd Avenue East corridor on north ROW.....	5-2
Photo 5.3.	Stratigraphy of the central APE of 63 rd Avenue East corridor.	5-2
Photo 5.4.	Stratigraphy in west end of 63 rd Avenue East corridor.	5-2
Photo 5.5.	Stratigraphy in non-compacted areas of the west end of 63 rd Avenue East corridor	5-2
Photo 5.6.	Stratigraphy in northeast edge of Offsite Parcel FPC with impenetrable clay at bottom.	5-2
Photo 5.7.	Stratigraphy in western side of Offsite Parcel FPC with utility line at 20 cms.....	5-3
Photo 5.8.	View of stratigraphy in SMF 1 in southwest corner.	5-3
Photo 5.9.	View of stratigraphy in northeastern corner of SMF 1.	5-3
Photo 5.10.	View of stratigraphy in SMF 2B in southeast corner.	5-3
Photo 5.11.	View of stratigraphy in SMF 2B off Prospect Road driveway.	5-3
Photo 5.12.	Environmental condition of Pearce Canal AO 1, taken from north ROW of 63 rd Avenue East facing south towards positive shovel test across the street.	5-5
Photo 5.13.	Masonry Vernacular style building (8MA02551) located at 6227 33rd Street E, looking east.	5-8
Photo 5.14.	Masonry Vernacular style building (8MA02558) located at 3616 63rd Avenue E, looking south-southwest.....	5-8
Photo 5.15.	Frame Vernacular style building (8MA02554) located at 6303 Prospect Road, looking east.	5-9
Photo 5.16.	Frame Vernacular style building (8MA02559) located at 3708 63rd Avenue E, looking south-southeast.....	5-9
Photo 5.17.	Industrial Vernacular style building (8MA02545) located at 2910 63rd Avenue E, looking south.....	5-10
Photo 5.18.	Industrial Vernacular style building (8MA02547) located at 6223 31st Street E, looking east.	5-10
Photo 5.19.	Mobile home with no style (8MA02553) located at 6041 33rd Street E, looking north.	5-11
Photo 5.20.	Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293), looking north-northeast.....	5-12

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS), in association with Patel, Green and Associates Inc., on behalf of Manatee County Public Works Department. Manatee County proposes road widening and reconstruction improvements to 63rd Avenue East from US 301 to Tuttle Avenue in Manatee County, Florida (**Figure 1.1**). This CRAS was conducted as part of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) permit requirements (Permit Application No. 865268). The project is funded by Manatee County.

1.1 Project Description

This roadway project will widen approximately 1.12 miles of 63rd Avenue East from US 301 to Tuttle Avenue from two-lanes to four 11-foot lanes (two lanes in each direction). Improvements will include a 12-foot two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL) from US 301 to Prospect Road, a 16-foot raised median from Prospect Road to Tuttle Avenue, 6-foot buffered bike lanes, curb and gutter, 6-foot sidewalks in each direction, and street lighting throughout the corridor. The project also includes improvements at the 63rd Avenue East intersections with 33rd Street and Tuttle Avenue that include replacing the stop sign traffic control with traffic signals, left turn lanes, and pedestrian crosswalks as well as one offsite parcel, and two Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) sites, hereinafter referred to as pond sites (Patel Greene 2023).

1.2 Report Purpose

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The CRAS was initiated in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part § 800 (Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and Florida's Coastal Management Program. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2020). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

As defined in *36 CFR Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of roadway construction and proposed pond sites. The historical/architectural includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200-foot (ft) of the existing right-of-way (ROW) were surveyed, as well as resources within 150-ft from proposed pond sites.

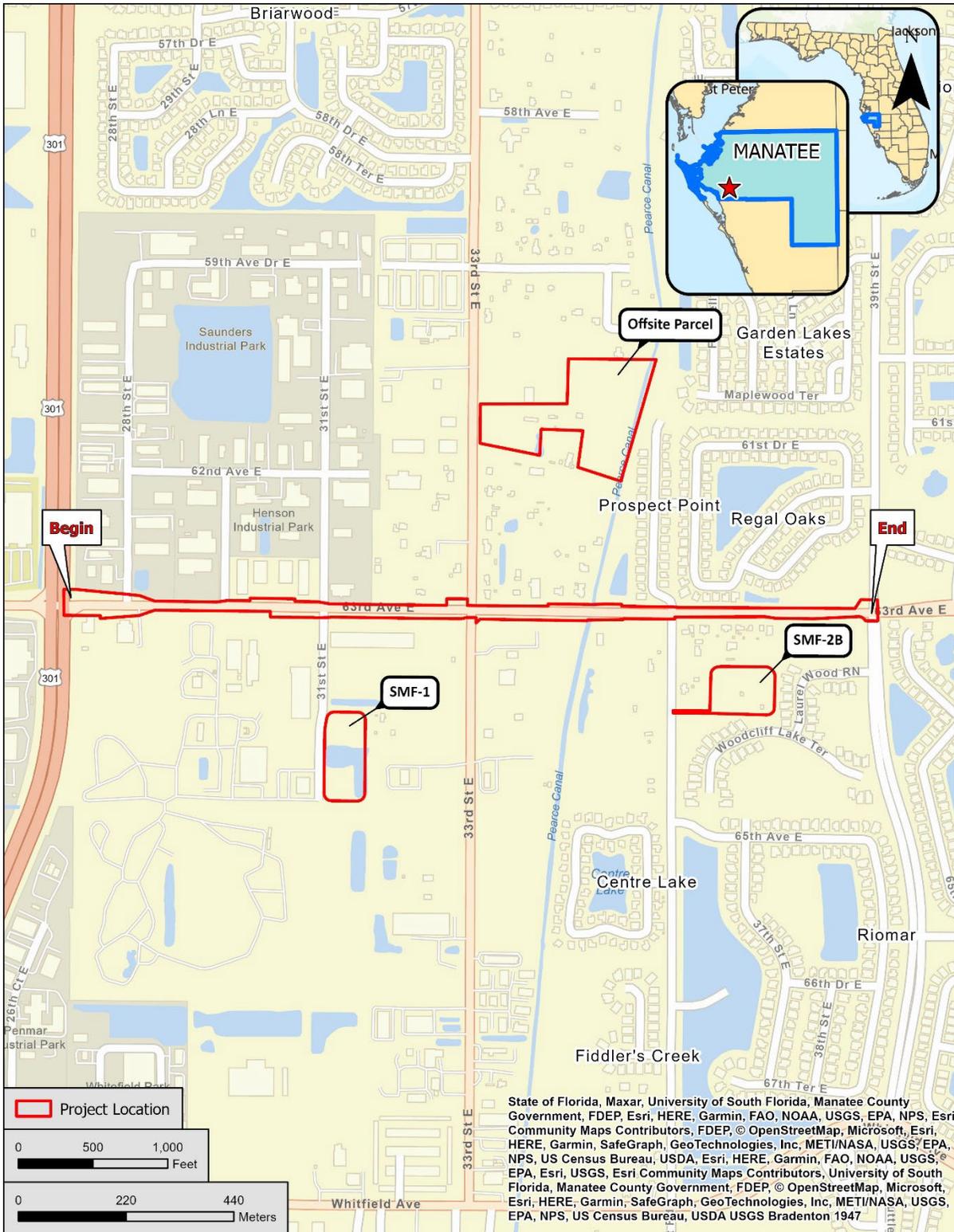


Figure 1.1. Location of the 63rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

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

2.1 Location and Setting

The APE is located in Section 20 of Township 35 South, Range 18 East (**Figure 2.1**) (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Bradenton 1964). The project is situated between US 301 and Tuttle Avenue in the southwestern part of Manatee County. The ROW is almost entirely disturbed by buried utilities, drainage ditches, sidewalks, driveway and road paving, and is generally maintained grass in a highly urbanized environment (**Photos 2.1-2.10**).

Three areas for pond sites were also surveyed (**Photos 2.11-2.18**). The offsite parcel is almost entirely covered in an Arundo-like overgrown scrub, Brazilian pepper, and grasses with some oaks on the eastern side. This side has also been highly disturbed by backfill dumping with at least 15 ft of backfill, and a natural gas utility line runs laterally from east to west along the driveway of the property. The western side was better maintained with a grassy clearing off the driveway and dense Brazilian pepper and scrub along its norther and southern borders. The property is currently in use as a plant farm/nursery. The second pond (SMF 2B) has an environment of overgrown oak scrub with palmetto, Brazilian pepper, caesarweed, vines and palm. The third pond (SMF 1) is generally maintained hardwood flats with pines, oaks, and some palmetto. An existing pond and canal were found at the southeastern part of the property, with areas to the south raised with backfill.



Photo 2.1. Current condition of the north ROW of 63rd Avenue East in the eastern corridor facing west.



Photo 2.2. Current condition of the north ROW of 63rd Avenue East facing west toward Pearce Canal from the east corridor.
Note ditch with utilities.

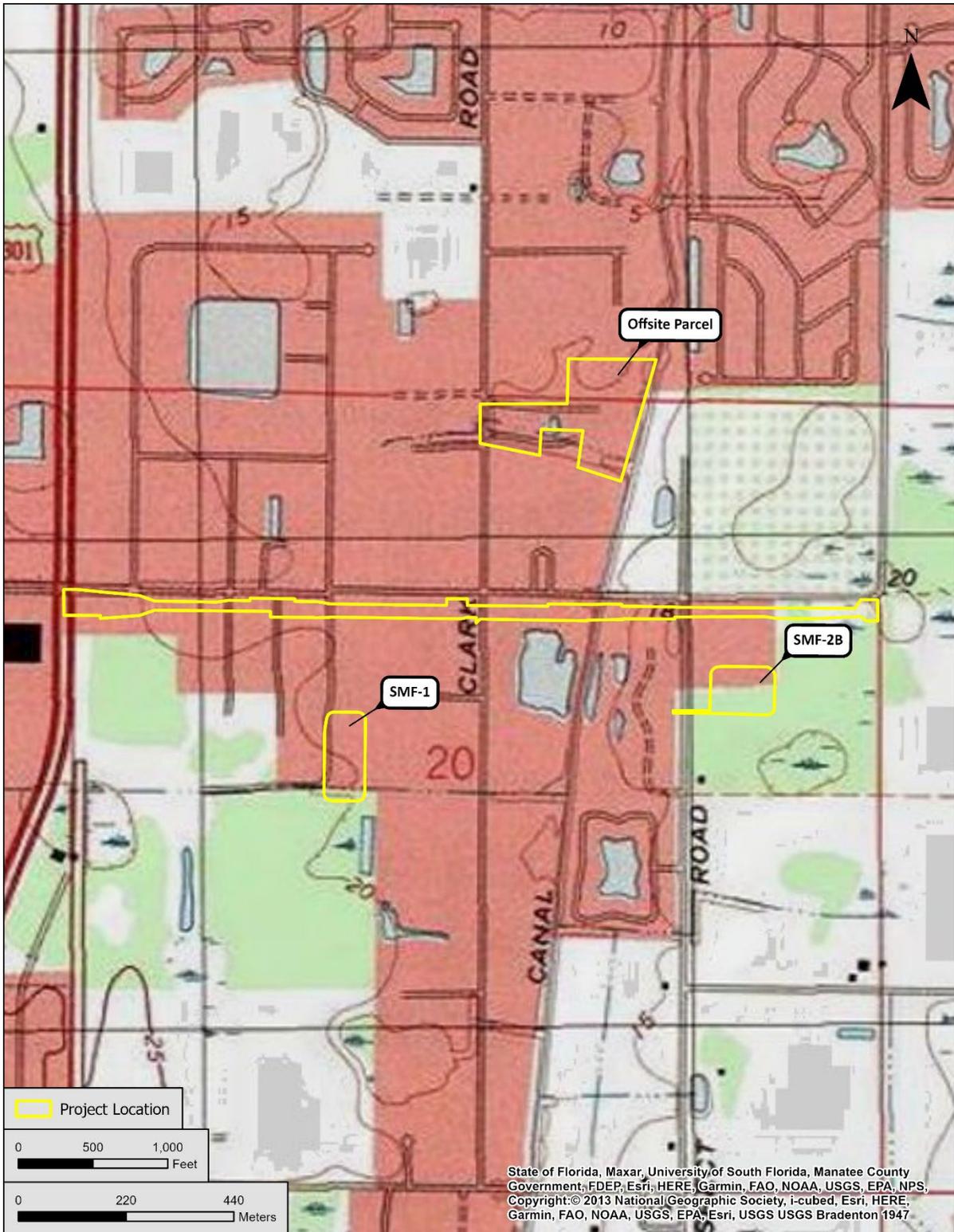


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the 63rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.



Photo 2.3. Current condition of the bridge over Pearce Canal on the north ROW of 63rd Avenue East near corridor center, facing east.



Photo 2.4. Current condition of south ROW of the intersection of 63rd Avenue East and 33rd Street, facing west in central corridor.



Photo 2.5. Current condition of the Pearce Canal Overpass on 63rd Avenue East south ROW near corridor center, facing east.



Photo 2.6. Current condition of the 63rd Avenue East and Tuttle Avenue intersection from northeast corner facing southwest.



Photo 2.7. Current Conditions of the south ROW of 63rd Avenue East west end facing west towards US 301.



Photo 2.8. Current conditions of the 63rd Avenue East and US 301 intersection from the south ROW southeast corner facing northwest.



Photo 2.9. Current condition of 63rd Avenue East northern ROW at the west end of the corridor facing east.



Photo 2.10 Current condition of the north ROW of 63rd Avenue East from east of 23rd Street, facing east.



Photo 2.11 Current condition of eastern border of Offsite Parcel with 20 feet of backfill, facing west.



Photo 2.12 Current condition of south part of Offsite Parcel facing north-northwest.



Photo 2.13 Current conditions of ditch running along southern border of Offsite Parcel facing south.



Photo 2.14 Current conditions and natural gas line running laterally east to west through east-central portion of Offsite Parcel facing west.



Photo 2.15 Current conditions of the north side of pond SMF 1, facing south-southwest.



Photo 2.16 Current conditions of the southeastern side of pond SMF 1, facing north.



Photo 2.17 Current conditions of west part of pond SMF 2B facing west towards Prospect Road.



Photo 2.18 Current conditions of pond SMF 2B from the west ROW of Prospect Road, facing east.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The APE is located within the Mid-Peninsular physiographic zone, which is characterized by a gently rolling topography with a series of low hills and valleys paralleling the coast (White 1970). It is situated within the Gulf Coast Lowlands. The surface lithology consists of shelly sediments of the Oligocene, which are surficially evidenced by shelly sand and clay (Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The APE ranges in elevation from 15- to 20-ft above mean sea level (amsl).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the APE occurs within two soil associations. The EauGallie-Floridana association, which is characterized by nearly level sandy soils, most of which are poorly drained and have a subsoil that is dark colored and sandy in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Some are very poorly drained and have a loamy subsoil (Hyde and Huckle 1983). Natural vegetation of this association consists of South Florida slash pine, live oak, water oak, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, fetterbush, huckleberry, and pineland threeawn. The native vegetation in the lowest places consists of sawgrass, maidencane, and willow, while other parts of depressions consist of maidencane, St. John's Wort, bluestems, cordgrass, and sedges. The Delray-Floridana association is

characterized by nearly level, very poorly drained sandy soils mainly in depressions and have a loamy subsoil. The natural vegetation consists mostly of water tolerant grasses such as bluestems, cattail, lopsided Indiangrass, maidencane, St. John’s Wort, pineland threawn, and sawgrass. In some areas, native vegetation consists of waxmyrtle, sedges or scattered cypress, bay, sweetgum, maple, or willow. **Table 2.1** lists the specific individual soil types within the APE and their locations are depicted on **Figure 2.2**.

Table 2.1. Soil types within the APE.

Soil type, % slopes	Drainage	Setting
Bradenton fine sand, limestone substratum	Poor	Low-lying ridges and hammocks
Delray complex	Very poor	Flats and sloughs that are moderately broad, low, and grassy
Delray mucky loamy fine sand	Very poor	Shallow depressions in flatwoods
EauGallie-EauGallie wet, fine sand 0-2%	Poor	Broad areas of flatwoods
Felda fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Low hammocks
Floridana fine sand, 0-2%	Very poor	Low flats that have been drained by ditches and channels in many places
Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta Association	Very poor	Small to large shallow grassy ponds mainly in the central and eastern parts of the county
Manatee mucky loamy fine sand	Very poor	Drained depressions
Pinellas fine sand	Poor	Areas of flatwoods bordering sloughs and depressions
Tomoka muck, frequently ponded, 0-1%		Freshwater marshes
Wabasso-Wabasso wet, fine sand 0-2%	Poor	Areas of broad flatwoods

Soils support different vegetative regimes, which in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus provide essential food resources. Davis depicts the area as within a pine flatwoods zone (Davis 1980). The soils have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats (good, fair, poor, very poor). The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox. Bradenton and Felda soils are well-suited to openland habitats.

Woodland wildlife habitat includes areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants, associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer. Bradenton and Wabasso soils are rated fair for this type of habitat. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy, or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, geese, herons, shorebirds, minks, and otters. Felda, Pinellas, Delray Complex, Manatee, Tomoka, Wabasso and Floridana, Immokalee, and Okeelanta soils are well suited to wetlands (Hyde and Huckle 1983:Table 8). Soils not mentioned above are rated poor or very poor for that habitat.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

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

place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

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

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

3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

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

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

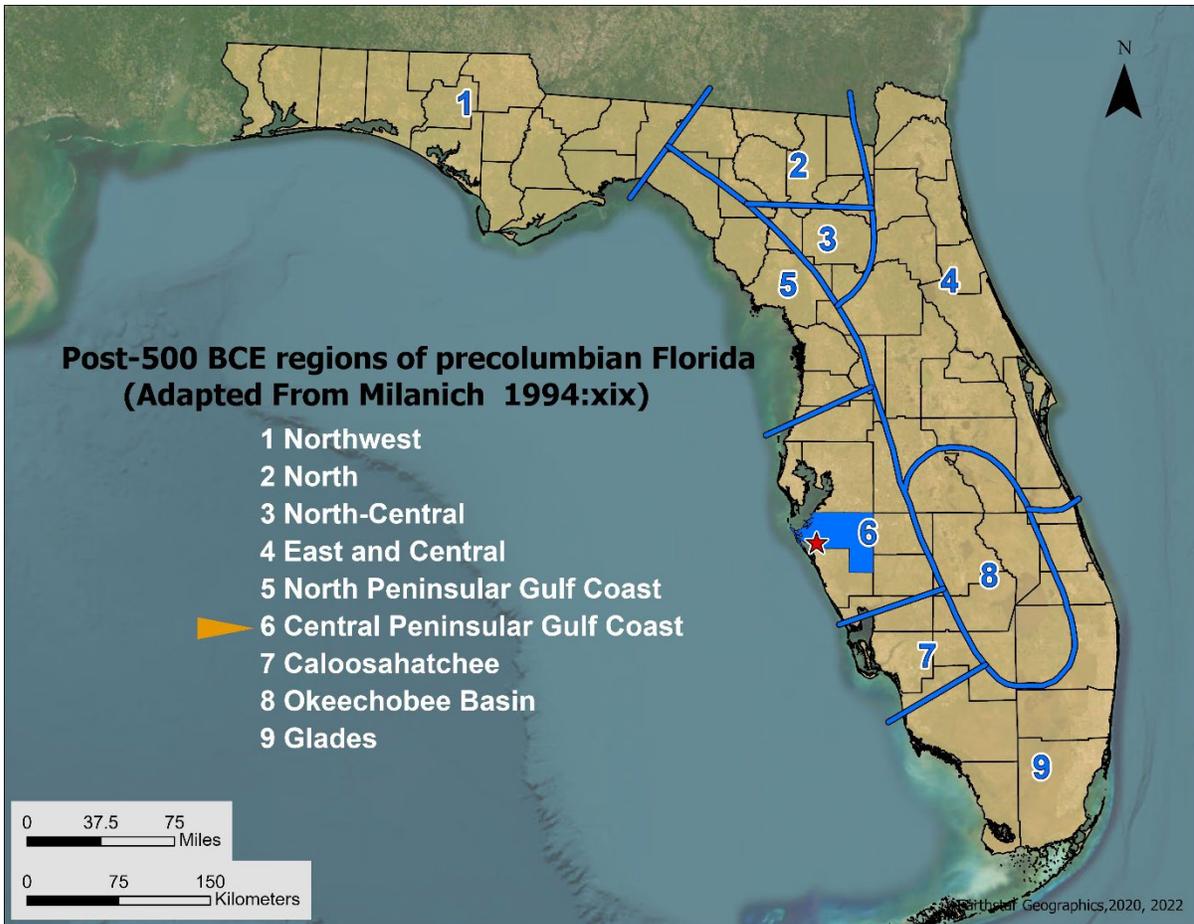


Figure 3.1. Florida archaeological regions.

The historical overview of Florida as compiled below is resolved into four distinct yet equally important chronological divisions. The Colonial Period (ca. 1513-1821 CE) developed during the Age of Exploration and witnessed more than three centuries of adventurism by both the Spanish and British empires. During Territory and Statehood (1822-1860 CE), a territorial government was established in Florida by the United States Congress on March 30, 1822 (Legislative Council of the Territory of

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

3.1 Paleoindian

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

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

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

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

3.2 Archaic

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

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

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

Tools became diverse and specialized for specific procurement tasks based on settlement type and location (Bullen 1975). New manufacturing processes, such as thermal alteration, became prevalent

in shaping chert and coral tools, including broad-bladed projectile points, microliths, burins, large chopping implements, and stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Bense 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant ceramic type. This diversification of lithic and ceramic artifacts created several tool traditions that reflect cultural regionalism throughout the period.

3.3 Woodland

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

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

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

Several Manasota characteristics continued in the transition to Weeden-Island-related cultures, with a few new developments. Burial mounds reached their greatest development during this time and became more complex, probably due to influences from the Weeden Island “heartland” located in north-central Florida, containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings. These influences can also be

seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time, with the secular, sand tempered ware continuing to be the dominant model. The beginning of food production ushered in the addition of horticultural products within the existing maritime and terrestrial subsistence economy. There is some evidence that around that time, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations from the north peninsula (Kohler 1991).

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

3.4 Mississippian

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

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

The Safety Harbor culture was datable using both plain and decorated ceramics unique to this period. The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage: utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand-tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as bottle forms, jar forms, and the guilloche or “loop” design are indicative of this period (Luer 2014); however, unlike most

Mississippian period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012). Both Manasota and Englewood cultures are indicated by ceramic evidence, but the Manasota phase continued later than previously thought, and Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all in other areas (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of diagnostic Englewood ceramics may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

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

3.5 Colonial Period

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

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

In northern Florida, much of the surviving Native American population was converted by Jesuit and Franciscan missions (McEwan 1993). However, similar efforts in peninsular Florida were unsuccessful, not for a lack of effort, but because the remaining populations were intractable (Hann 1991). In time, some of the missionized Native Americans fled south along the Gulf Coast (Luer 1999). Evidence of their presence has been found around Tampa Bay at locales like the Safety Harbor and Narvaez sites, and at the Fort Brooke Midden in downtown Tampa. South of Tampa Bay, historic documents mention various activities along the Gulf Coast in the 1600s and early 1700s, as refugees fleeing mission sites probably joined indigenous Indians (Luer 1999).

The geographic area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded per terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) by Spain to Great Britain as a result of the British victory in the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763), the last-stage theater of the wider, global Seven Years' War (1756-1763) (Anderson 2000)

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

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

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

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

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

In 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation BoardHT/HCPB 1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke. Frontier families followed the soldiers, and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie agreement (Guthrie 1974:10). In 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke

with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the military reservation were a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

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

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

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

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

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

Through the Armed Occupation Act, Josiah Gates purchased a quarter section of land at a mineral spring on the south bank of the Manatee River. He built a log cabin and moved his family into it in January 1842. By 1844, extensive sugar plantations and mills had been constructed along the river. Two brothers, Hector and Dr. Joseph Braden, purchased land on the south side of the Manatee River at the confluence of the river and a large creek, which acquired the name of Braden. They grew sugar

cane on their 1,100 acres and constructed a residence of tabby in 1850, later known as Braden Castle. In addition to the Braden brothers, the Gamble brothers, also from Tallahassee, arrived in the area to farm the north side of the river. In 1844, Major Robert Gamble constructed a sugar plantation on the Manatee River with approximately 1,500 acres under cultivation (Matthews 1983).

To hasten settlement of Florida, the U.S. government commenced official surveys of public land. In 1843, Samuel Reid surveyed the exterior lines of Township 35 South, Range 18 East (State of Florida 1847). He described the landscape as level wet pine lands and saw palmetto and 3rd rate pine land; within the APE a sawgrass pond was noted (State of Florida 1843:14). The resulting plats did not depict any historic features, including Indian trails or mounds within the APE but historic trails are shown north and south of the APE (**Figure 3.2**).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. Although most Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of Second Seminole War, many Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In July 1849, an incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store near Peas Creek (Peace River). Four Seminoles killed two men, and wounded William McCollough and his wife Nancy, before looting and burning the store. This incident initiated the "Indian Scare" of 1849 in central Florida and resulted in the federal government establishing a series of forts across the state (Brown 1991; Covington 1961b). In December 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started because 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.

General David Twiggs of Tampa was appointed to oversee the construction of the forts. Starting at the mouth of the Manatee River, the forts were built 15 miles apart, to keep the Seminoles south of the line of forts. Fort Hamer was established by the U.S. Army on November 28, 1849. Located ten miles upriver from Manatee Village, "near the head of the steamboat navigation," it lay at the western terminus of a cross-Florida military trail. Twiggs described this location as one of the finest sites for a military installation that he had ever seen.

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

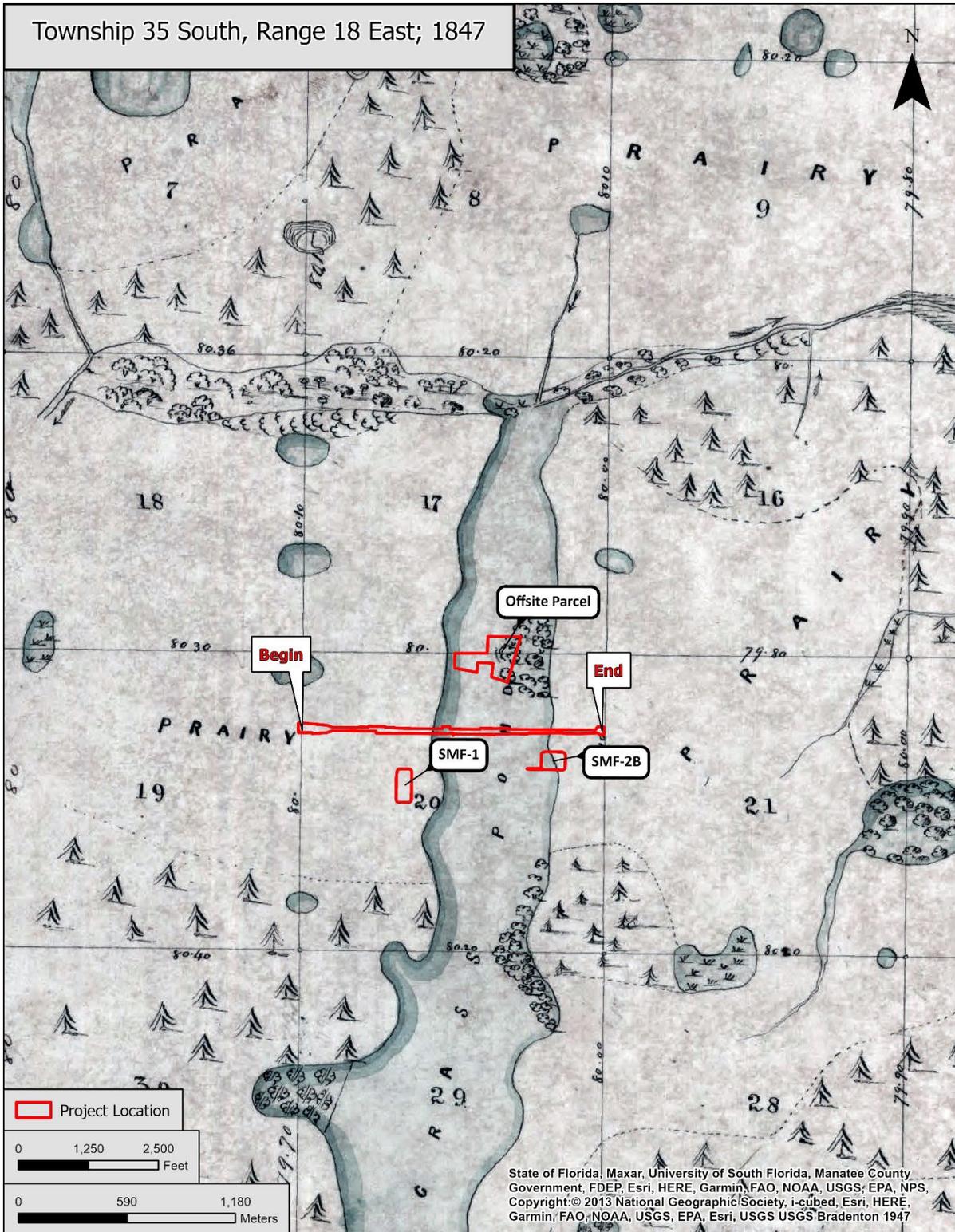


Figure 3.2. 1847 Plat of the 63rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100

was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared over (Covington 1982).

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

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

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

Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supporters and troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and 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 Manatee River burning sugar mills and plantation houses. Because of this, new settlement within the area remained limited. The war lasted until 1865.

In 1865, Maj. William Iredell Turner, a Seminole and Civil War veteran, became the owner of the Oak Hill Plantation, the forerunner of Parrish. He moved to the area now known as Bradenton and sold his land to Crawford and Mary Parrish, a cattle rancher who had moved to the area in 1868. Their son, John, donated land for a train depot, and the depot and town were then named after his father.

Crawford P. Parrish built the first school and church. They raised cattle and sheep, as well as growing citrus (Parrish Design Company 2004-2013). The post office was established in 1879 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:65). Spencer O. Crawford, after which the road was named, was born in 1889, served in World War I, and also became a farmer/rancher (USCB 1940).

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

During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with numerous winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a major role in the inland economy around Pine Level and Arcadia. According to the Federal Writers’ Project (FWP), Manatee became a popular winter resort in the 1870s, at which time tourists and health seekers, as well as mail and supplies, were transported on sailing ships from Cedar Key, the nearest railroad station. Boarding houses stimulated appetites by offering wild turkey, venison, a variety of fresh- and salt-water fish, and lemon pie; one hostelry advertised its “well-tended croquet grounds.” Grapes flourished, but no use was made of them, which led a visiting woman to remark that if the manufacture of wine were encouraged, “this beastly drunkenness from strychnine whiskey would very soon be abandoned” (FWP 1939:471). During these years, Jesse J. Robertson operated a sawmill at Curiosity Creek. The mill produced lumber for home construction and boards for coffins (Snell and Snell 2002:5).

In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, contracted with the State of Florida to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. Disston’s land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company (FLIC). He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company in 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract with the State. This contract provided one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation. The Disston Purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). Disston sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954). This was done to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston’s assets had been tied up in the drainage contract.

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

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

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

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

3.8 Twentieth Century

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

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

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

investors could not sell lots. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928, creating a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry.

The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment. This included the cigar industry of Tampa, the area's economic backbone for a half century, which was severely impacted. Several cigar factories closed, eleven cigar firms moved, and three merged into one (Campbell 1939). Further compounding the desperate economic situation was the all-time record flood crest of the Alafia River on June 9, 1933. However, during the 1930s, tropical fish farms were established in the general area.

In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Manatee County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects (Lowry 1974). It was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into the region.

As World War II ended, Manatee County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 in 1940 to 2,771,305 in 1950 (Forstall 1995). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. The 1947 quad map indicates that residential development within the APE was limited at this time (USGS 1964) (**Figure 3.3**).

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

With the population explosion in the region, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway throughout the region. By 2010, Manatee was ranked 16th most populous, with a population of 322,833 (Office of Economic and Demographic Research [EDR] 2023). As of the 2020 Census, the population had reached 399,710 (EDR 2023). Today, the top industries in Manatee County are tourism and agriculture with tomatoes, strawberries, and peppers being the County's highest grossing crops, and Tropicana is one of the top employers in the County (Manatee County 2023). Manatee County is part of the Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice Metropolitan Area.

3.9 Project Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that the APE was largely undeveloped as late as ca. 1973 (FDOT 1973) (**Figure 3.4**). A segment of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad was located where US 301 is currently and 63rd Avenue E terminated at 39th Street E/Tuttle Avenue. A few industrial buildings were located adjacent to the railroad line and residential development was minimal. The Pearce Drainage Canal was also present at this time. By ca. 1977, residential and industrial development had expanded slightly within the general vicinity; however, the majority of the land within the APE remained undeveloped or agricultural (FDOT 1977). Between ca. 1980 and 1991, industrial development increased significantly in the western portion of the APE and US 301 had been constructed (FDOT 1980, 1991) (**Figure 3.4**). The eastern portion of the APE remained relatively undeveloped with the exception of a few residential buildings. Residential subdivisions were constructed in the eastern portion of the APE by the early 2000s and by ca. 2006, 63rd Avenue E was extended to the east of 39th Street E/Tuttle Avenue (Google Earth 2023). Residential and industrial development continues along the APE and general vicinity today.

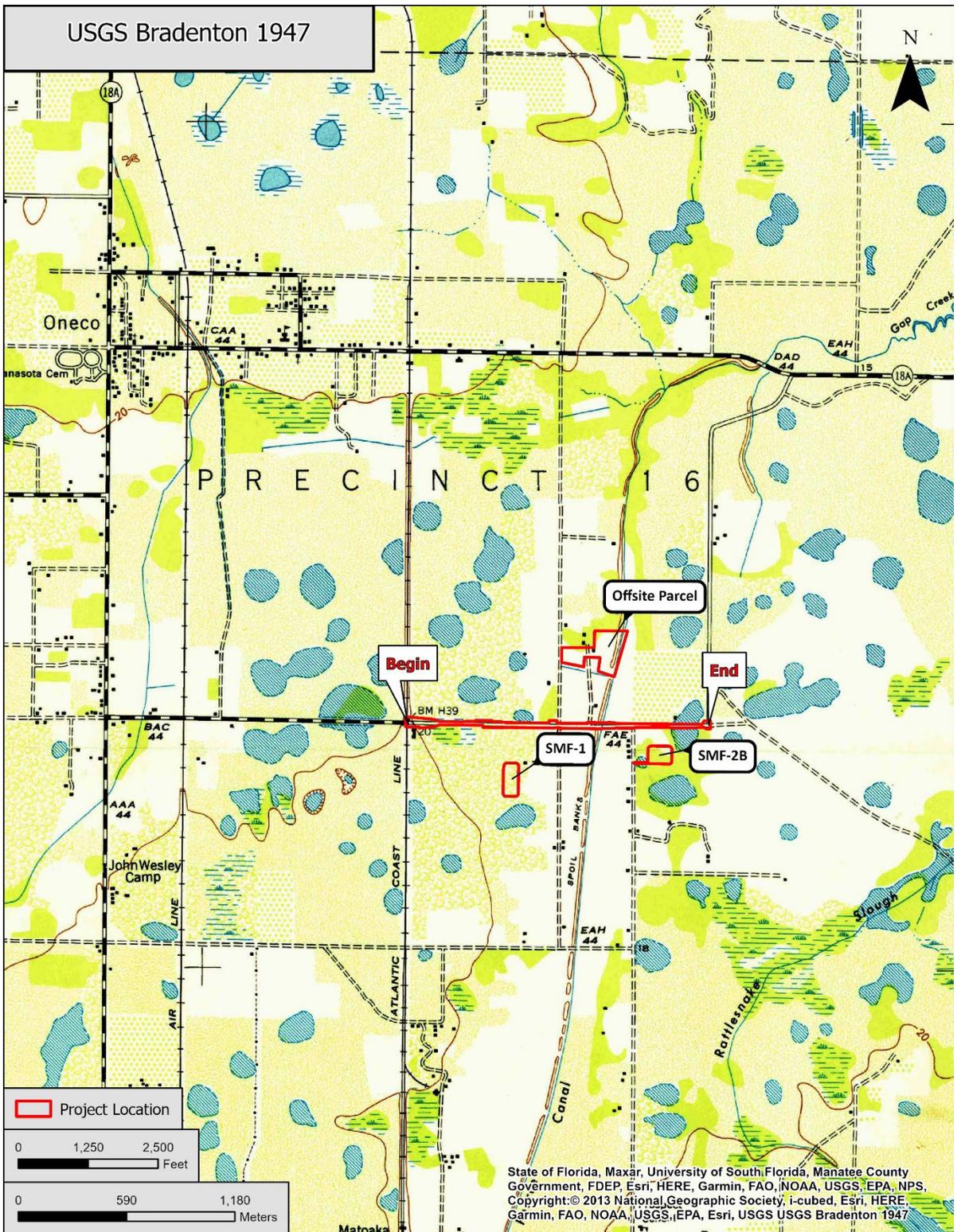


Figure 3.3. 1947 USGS map of the 63rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.

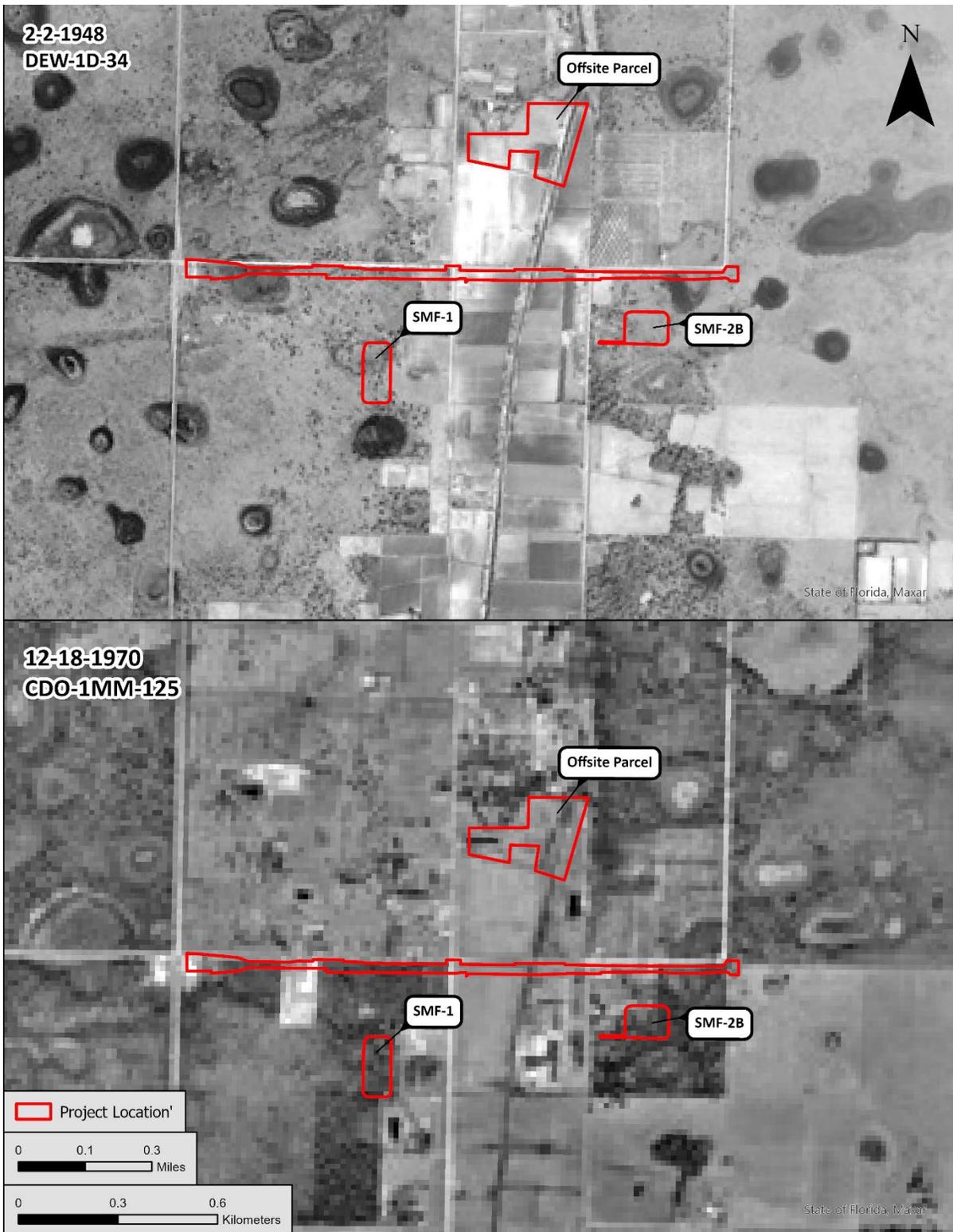


Figure 3.4. 1948 and 1970 aerial photographs of the 63rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

For CRAS projects, research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective and, thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. The digital Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data used in this report were initially reviewed in August 2022 but updated in May 2023. However, according to FMSF staff, input is typically several weeks behind receipt of reports and site files and the GIS data are updated quarterly. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the area. No one was interviewed who had information on the history of the project area.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF indicated that no archaeological sites have been recorded within the APE, but one has been recorded within one mile (**Figure 4.1**). The previously recorded site, Royal Palm Nursery (8MA01209), is a historic farmstead with building remains dating from the nineteenth century to twentieth century American period (1821-present) and a multicomponent artifact scatter dating from pre-Contact to present times (FMSF). Recovered artifacts include animal bone, lithics, pre-Contact period and historic ceramics, glass, and building debris. The site was recorded during a survey for the Sabal Palm Harbor residential development project in Manatee County (Parker 2000). This site was determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). There have been nine CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the APE, including telecommunications, US Post Office, and development surveys (**Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1. CRAS Projects Proximate to the 63rd Avenue E project.

Survey No.	Title	Reference
86	Cultural Resource Survey of the Palm Aire Property	Clausen et al. 1977
2612	Archaeological Survey of Proposed East Bradenton Branch Office Site, Sec.16, T35S-R18E, Oneco, Manatee County, Florida	Almy 1981
6232	Cultural Resources Phase I Assessment of the Proposed Sabal Palm Harbor Development, Manatee County, Florida	Parker 2000
7506	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties within the One-Half Mile Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed 150-foot Suncoast-Tallevast Wireless Telecommunications Tower (Verizon Wireless 87016-8), Manatee County, Florida	Parker 2002
7647	Proposed Cellular Tower: Longwood Park (FL-0496)	ACI 2000
9058	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Bowless Creek Tower Location in Manatee County, Florida	Hughes 2003
9270	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Cascades at Sarasota Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2003
21818	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, 18 Acre Parcel, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2014
22954	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Westport Subdivision, Manatee County, Florida	ACI 2016

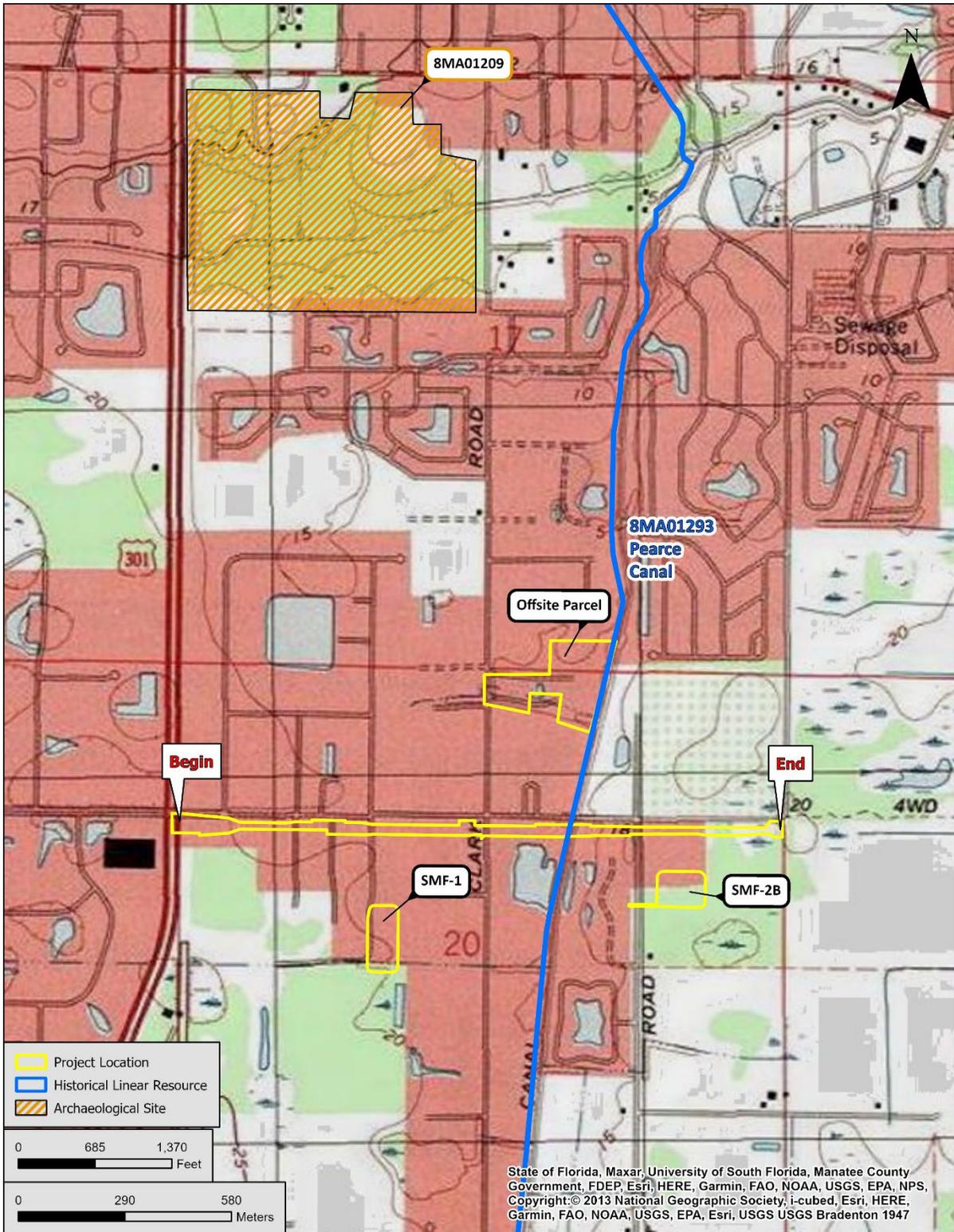


Figure 4.1. Previously recorded cultural resources proximate to the 63rd Avenue East project, Manatee County, Florida.

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

An analysis of the 2018 data for the 278 pre-Contact period archaeological sites with known locations in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of Manatee County was conducted. Distance to water is a prime factor in site selection. Over 80% of the sites are located within 100 m of a water source, with another 11% being within 200 m (**Table 4.2**). The most common water source is a swamp or wetland, which accounts for 41% of the sites. The rest of the sites are evenly distributed between the bay, creeks, and rivers. Less than 10% of the sites are proximate to a lake or pond.

Table 4.2. Distribution of sites by water type and distance.

Type	≤100 m		≤200 m		≤300 m		≤400 m		>400 m		Total	
	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%
bay	34	11.8%	7	2.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%		0.0%	43	15.0%
creek	36	12.5%	6	2.1%	3	1.0%	2	0.7%		0.0%	47	16.4%
lake	2	0.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2	0.7%
pond	14	4.9%	5	1.7%	3	1.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	24	8.4%
river	40	13.9%	8	2.8%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	52	18.1%
swamp	106	36.9%	7	2.4%	3	1.0%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	119	41.5%
Total	232	80.8%	33	11.5%	12	4.2%	7	2.4%	3	1.0%	287	100.0%

Elevation may also play a role in site selection but is more likely to be a relative elevation change as opposed to a specific contour (**Figure 4.2**). However, 64% of the sites are located between sea level and 5 ft amsl. This is likely due to the location of the sites along the coast as opposed to a preference for this lower elevation.

Soil types and their drainage characteristics can also be used to assess the likelihood for aboriginal site occurrence (Almy 1978). There are 56 soil types within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of Manatee County, of which 31 have recorded aboriginal archaeological sites. This analysis only included the four types covering the greatest acreage for each site, and the relevant soil types have been highlighted in orange (**Table 4.3**). The first column under Soil indicates that this soil type had the greatest acreage within the site, while Soil “4” had the lowest acreage. It must be remembered that although we know what soils the sites occur on, we do not know what percentage of the various soil types have been surveyed for archaeological sites.

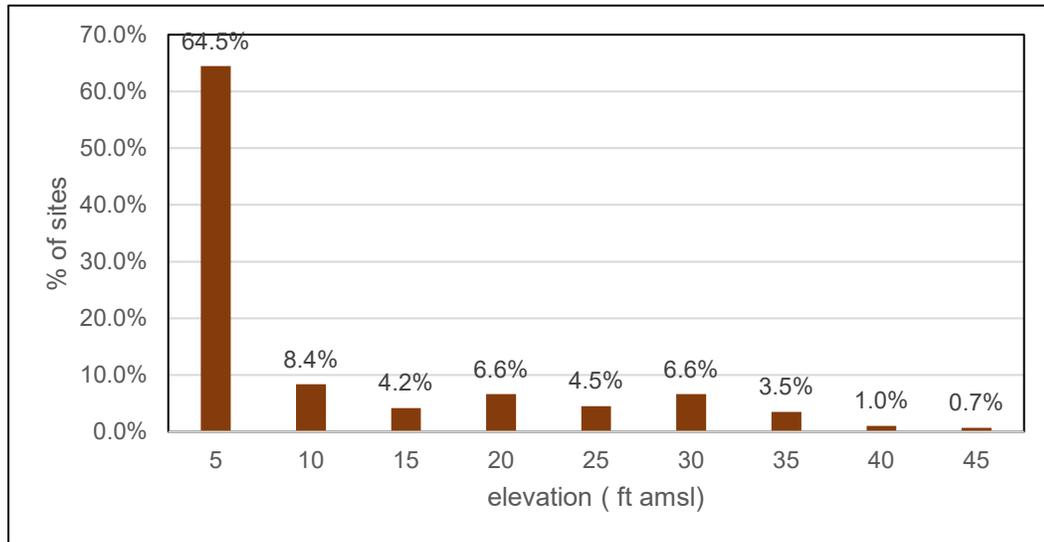


Figure 4.2. Distribution of sites by elevation.

Table 4.3. Soil types within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of Manatee County.

DRAINAGE / Soil Type, % slopes	% of Area	Soils					% of Sites	difference
		1	2	3	4	Total		
MODERATELY WELL								
Canaveral fine sand (fs), 0-5%	0.65%	1				1	0.26%	-0.40%
Canaveral sand, filled	0.30%	1				1	0.26%	-0.05%
Canaveral sand, organic substratum	0.66%					0	0.00%	-0.66%
Cassia fs, moderately well	0.37%		1			1	0.26%	-0.11%
Duette fs, 0-5%	0.44%	2		1		3	0.77%	0.33%
Orlando fs, moderately wet, 0-2%	0.37%	4				4	1.03%	0.66%
Orsino fs, 0-5%	0.22%	1		1		2	0.51%	0.29%
Pomello fs, 0-2%	1.23%	5				5	1.28%	0.05%
Tavares fs, 0-5%	0.43%	2				2	0.51%	0.08%
Total	4.68%	16	1	2	0	19	4.87%	0.19%
POOR								
Beaches	0.10%					0	0.00%	-0.10%
Bradenton fs	1.53%					0	0.00%	-1.53%
Bradenton fs, limestone substratum	4.41%	25	15	1		41	10.51%	6.10%
Broward variant fs	0.72%	2				2	0.51%	-0.20%
EauGallie and Myakka fs	0.04%					0	0.00%	-0.04%
EauGallie fs	44.07%	86	21	3		110	28.21%	-15.87%
Felda fs	0.90%	2	1			3	0.77%	-0.13%
Felda-Palmetto complex	0.09%					0	0.00%	-0.09%
Felda-Wabasso association (assn), frequently flooded	2.04%					0	0.00%	-2.04%
Hallandale fs	0.16%					0	0.00%	-0.16%
Myakka fs, 0-2%	1.90%	4	1			5	1.28%	-0.62%
Myakka fs, 2-5%	0.08%	1				1	0.26%	0.18%
Myakka fs, shell substratum	0.17%					0	0.00%	-0.17%
Ona fs, Orstein substratum	0.82%	3				3	0.77%	-0.05%

DRAINAGE / Soil Type, % slopes	% of Area	Soils					% of Sites	difference
		1	2	3	4	Total		
Palmetto sand	1.67%	1				1	0.26%	-1.41%
Parkwood variant-Chobee, limestone substratum-Parkwood complex	0.67%	1	1			2	0.51%	-0.16%
Pinellas fs	0.32%				1	1	0.26%	-0.07%
St. Johns fs, 2-5%	0.00%					0	0.00%	0.00%
St. Johns-Myakka complex	0.10%					0	0.00%	-0.10%
Wabasso fs	7.48%	12	7			19	4.87%	-2.60%
Wabasso fs, rarely flooded	0.12%	1				1	0.26%	0.13%
Wabasso variant fs	0.95%					0	0.00%	-0.95%
Wauchula fs	0.03%					0	0.00%	-0.03%
Waveland fs	0.25%					0	0.00%	-0.25%
Total	68.62%	138	46	4	1	189	48.46%	-20.16%
SOMEWHAT POOR								
Adamsville variant fs	0.17%					0	0.00%	-0.17%
Braden fs	0.07%					0	0.00%	-0.07%
Cassia fs	1.62%	14	3			17	4.36%	2.73%
Zolfo fs, 0-2%	0.39%	1	1			2	0.51%	0.12%
Total	2.25%	15	4	0	0	19	4.87%	2.62%
VERY POOR								
Canova, Anclote, and Okeelanta soils	2.43%	3	5	2		10	2.56%	0.13%
Chobee loamy fs	1.79%	4	9			13	3.33%	1.54%
Chobee variant sandy clay loam	0.32%					0	0.00%	-0.32%
Delray complex	0.79%	1	3			4	1.03%	0.24%
Delray mucky loamy fs	0.15%					0	0.00%	-0.15%
Delray-EauGallie complex	0.49%	1	4			5	1.28%	0.79%
Delray-Pomona complex	0.02%					0	0.00%	-0.02%
Estero muck	1.54%	48	5	1		54	13.85%	12.31%
Floridana fs	1.34%					0	0.00%	-1.34%
Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta assn	5.53%	2	3	1		6	1.54%	-3.99%
Gator muck	0.05%					0	0.00%	-0.05%
Manatee mucky loamy fs	0.31%					0	0.00%	-0.31%
Myakka fs, tidal	0.25%		1			1	0.26%	0.01%
Okeelanta muck, tidal	1.12%	1	1			2	0.51%	-0.61%
Tomoka muck	0.96%					0	0.00%	-0.96%
Wulfert-Kesson assn	1.52%	58	10			68	17.44%	15.92%
Total	18.60%	118	41	4	0	163	41.79%	23.19%
OTHER								
Pits and dumps	0.05%					0	0.00%	-0.05%
Water	1.84%					0	0.00%	-1.84%
Waters of the Gulf of Mexico	3.96%					0	0.00%	-3.96%
Total	5.85%	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-5.85%
Total	100.00%	287	92	10	1	390	100.00%	0.00%

Highlights represent soils within the archaeological APE.

The Gulf Coastal Lowlands in Manatee County consists of approximately 69% poorly drained soils, 19%, very poorly drained soils, 5% moderately well drained, and 2% somewhat poorly drained soils, the remainder being water and pits/dumps.

Those soils that have a higher percentage of sites as compared to area (2% or greater) are marked in red on the table, while those that seem to be avoided (-2% or less) are marked in blue. Interestingly, there does not appear to be any preferred soil type within the APE. There are three soil types that appear to be avoided. The poorly drained EauGallie fine sand covers 44% of the area but has only 28% of the sites. The other two soil types have a much smaller difference of sites to area. The poorly drained Wabasso fine sand is associated with almost 5% of the sites, but also covers only 7% of the area. Soils of very poorly drained Floridana-Immokalee-Okeelanta association are associated with almost 2% of sites but covers only almost 6% of the area. Other noted soil types do not appear to have any positive or negative correlations to the presence of sites, but they cover 0.2 to 2.4% of the area.

Using these criteria, the APE was considered to have a variable probability for pre-Contact period archaeological site occurrence; this was taking into consideration all the disturbance that has occurred within the APE. Sites, if found, were expected to be small lithic and/or artifact scatters, like the previously recorded sites within the general area. Given the results of the historic research, no nineteenth century forts, military trails, or Indian encampments, were expected.

4.3 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and NRHP revealed that no historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE; however, an unrecorded segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is located immediately adjacent to the off-site mitigation pond (**Figure 4.1**). A segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) was previously recorded approximately 0.76 miles north of the APE during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Westport Subdivision, Manatee County, Florida* conducted by ACI (ACI 2016; Survey No. 22954). In Manatee County this segment was named “Pearce Canal Segment” and was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2016.

4.4 Field Methodology

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

Archaeological field methods consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Tests were placed at 50-meter (m) intervals and judgmentally; many areas had to be avoided due to buried utilities. The shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless precluded by dense fill or utilities. All soil removed was screened through 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The location of all tests was recorded using ArcGIS Field Maps cellular application and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and setting, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e., bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1977), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.5 Inadvertent/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains

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

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan. If ancestral remains are encountered during development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05 FS must be followed, all activities in the vicinity of the discovery must cease and the local Medical Examiner and State Archaeologist should be notified.

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

The one recovered artifact was initially cleaned, analyzed, and measured; it is discussed in Section 5.0. All recovered artifacts and project-related records, including maps, field notes, photos, documents, and digital data will be housed at ACI in Sarasota (P22114) unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

Archaeological field methods consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing resulting in the excavation of 44 shovel tests (**Figures 5.1**). Tests were placed at 50-m intervals and judgmentally; many areas had to be avoided due to buried utilities. Although shovel tests were planned to be dug to a depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), many had to be terminated at shallower depths due to dense fill and utilities. As a result of testing, one archaeological occurrence (AO) was discovered (**Photo 5.12**). An AO is defined by the FMSF as “the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface.” Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to locate any historic properties within the current property (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.). Stratigraphy of test pits varied between the general APE corridor and the ponds (**Table 5.1**), consisting generally of the following:

- **East End:** 0-40 cmbs gray-brown sandy backfill with shell and concretions, impenetrable fill hardpan at 40 cmbs (**Photo 5.1**); in non-compacted areas: 0-40 cmbs brown sandy backfill with shell, gravel, and clay, 40-90 cmbs dark gray-brown damp sand, and 90-100 cmbs brown wet sand (**Photo 5.2**).
- **Central APE:** 0-30 cmbs gray-brown sandy compacted backfill with shell and gravel, impenetrable gravel hardpan and compacted clay at 30 cmbs (**Photo 5.3**).
- **West End:** 0-20 cmbs dark gray sandy backfill with shell, concrete, asphalt, and clay, impenetrable compacted gravel hardpan at 20 cmbs (**Photo 5.4**); in non-compacted areas: 0-80 cmbs gray-brown sand backfill with some gravel, asphalt and concretions, 80-100 cmbs dark brown sand with some concretions (**Photo 5.5**).

Table 5.1. Pond testing and results

Pond Name	No. of ST	Stratigraphy
Offsite Parcel	11	0-30 cmbs dark brown sand backfill with shell, gravel and clay, 30-50 cmbs gray-brown clay backfill with some sand, shell, gravel, and concrete, and impenetrable clay and concrete hardpan at 50 cmbs (Photo 5.6); one test pit had an impeding metal utility line at 20 cmbs (Photo 5.7)
SMF 1	6	0-30 cmbs light gray-brown sand, 30-90 cmbs gray sand with concretions, mottled brown and dark brown sand, 90-100 cmbs gray clay (Photo 5.8); Near existing retention pond: 0-40 gray-brown sand backfill with mottled lay, shell, and concretions, 40-80 cmbs dark brown sand backfill with gravel and compacted fill, impenetrable clay and gravel backfill layer showing as early as 50 cmbs (Photo 5.9)
SMF 2B	7	0-50 cmbs gray sand, 50-100 cmbs light brown/tan sand with some having clay/merle layer beginning at 90 cmbs (Photo 5.10); Driveway off Prospect Road: 0-30 cmbs gray-brown sand backfill with concretions and concrete hardpan at 30 cmbs (Photo 5.11)



Photo 5.1. Stratigraphy in east end of 63rd Avenue East corridor east of Pearce Canal.



Photo 5.2. Stratigraphy in the east end of 63rd Avenue East corridor on north ROW.



Photo 5.3. Stratigraphy of the central APE of 63rd Avenue East corridor.



Photo 5.4. Stratigraphy in west end of 63rd Avenue East corridor



Photo 5.5. Stratigraphy in non-compacted areas of the west end of 63rd Avenue East corridor



Photo 5.6. Stratigraphy in northeast edge of Offsite Parcel FPC with impenetrable clay at bottom.



Photo 5.7. Stratigraphy in western side of Offsite Parcel FPC with utility line at 20 cmbs.



Photo 5.8. View of stratigraphy in SMF 1 in southwest corner



Photo 5.9. View of stratigraphy in northeastern corner of SMF 1.



Photo 5.10. View of stratigraphy in SMF 2B in southeast corner.



Photo 5.11. View of stratigraphy in SMF 2B off Prospect Road driveway.

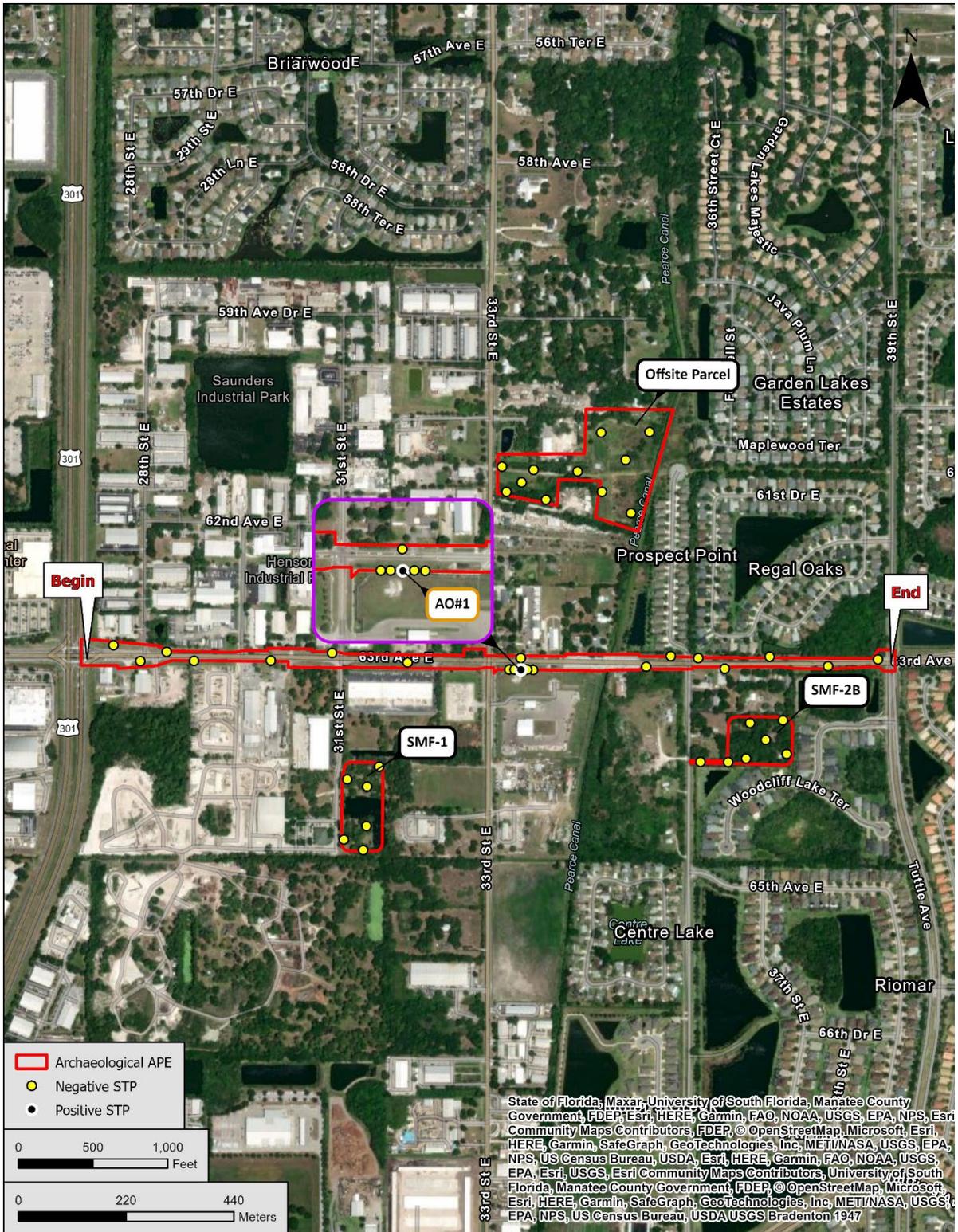


Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests within the archaeological APE.

AO#1 is located in the northeast quarter of Section 20 of Township 35 South, Range 18 East (USGS Bradenton). It occurs on Felda fine sand, 0-2% at an elevation of 15 ft amsl (**Figure 5.1, Photo 5.12**). The single artifact is the tip of a projectile point, measuring 5 cm in length by 3 cm at the widest width and is made of thermally altered chert flake recovered at a depth of 80 cmbs. The stratigraphy of the single positive test consists of 0-40 cmbs brown sandy backfill with shell, asphalt, and gravel, 40-60 cmbs dark brown sand, 60-90 cmbs light brown sand, and 90-100 cmbs gray clay mottled with orange clay. The surrounding area is maintained grassy upland in the ROW, disturbed by a utility corridor, drainage ditch, and sidewalk, with Pearce Canal as the closest water source to the AO. The AO was found during 50 m interval tests and no artifacts were found in the additional five tests at 12.5 and 25 m intervals around the positive test. No shovel tests were placed south of the positive one due to the area being out-of-the APE. Because of the low research potential, this AO is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.12. Environmental condition of Pearce Canal AO 1, taken from north ROW of 63rd Avenue East facing south towards positive shovel test across the street.

5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE; however, an unrecorded segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is located immediately adjacent to the off-site mitigation pond. A previously recorded segment of the canal approximately 0.76 miles north of APE was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2016. The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 19 historic resources (8MA01293, 8MA02544 – 8MA02561) within the APE (**Figure 5.2**). Of these, 18 historic resources (8MA02544 – 8MA02561) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated and one (8MA01293) is a newly identified segment of a previously recorded resource (8MA01293). These include one (1) linear resource, a segment of the Peace Drainage Canal (8MA01293), and 18 buildings constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1977. The architectural styles represented include seven (7) Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02544, 8MA02549, 8MA02551, 8MA02552, 8MA02555, 8MA02556, 8MA02558), seven (7) Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA02548, 8MA02550, 8MA02554, 8MA02557, 8MA02559, 8MA02560, 8MA02561), three (3) Industrial Vernacular style buildings (8MA02545, 8MA02546, 8MA02547), and one (1) mobile home with no style (8MA02553). Overall, the newly identified historic buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not

significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) within the APE is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Manatee County with no significant engineering features. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

General descriptions and selected examples of the architectural styles and resource types represented within the APE follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are included in **Appendix A**. All resources are summarized below in **Table 5.2**. No informant interviews for historic resources were conducted during the field survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5.2. Newly recorded and updated historic resources within the 63rd Avenue E APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Resource Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8MA02544	2704 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02545	2910 63rd Avenue E (Building 1)	ca. 1974	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02546	2910 63rd Avenue E (Building 2)	ca. 1976	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02547	6223 31st Street E	ca. 1977	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02548	6412 33rd Street E	ca. 1963	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02549	3219 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02550	6216 33rd Street E	ca. 1961	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02551	6227 33rd Street E	ca. 1977	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02552	3315 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1972	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02553	6041 33rd Street E	ca. 1974	No Style (Mobile Home)	Ineligible
*8MA01293	Pearce Drainage Canal	ca. 1922	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8MA02554	6303 Prospect Road (Building 1)	ca. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02555	6303 Prospect Road (Building 2)	ca. 1969	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02556	6331 Prospect Road	ca. 1976	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02557	6371 Prospect Road	ca. 1953	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02558	3616 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02559	3708 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1957	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02560	3710 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1958	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02561	3712 63rd Avenue E	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible

*denotes resource(s) updated as part of this survey.

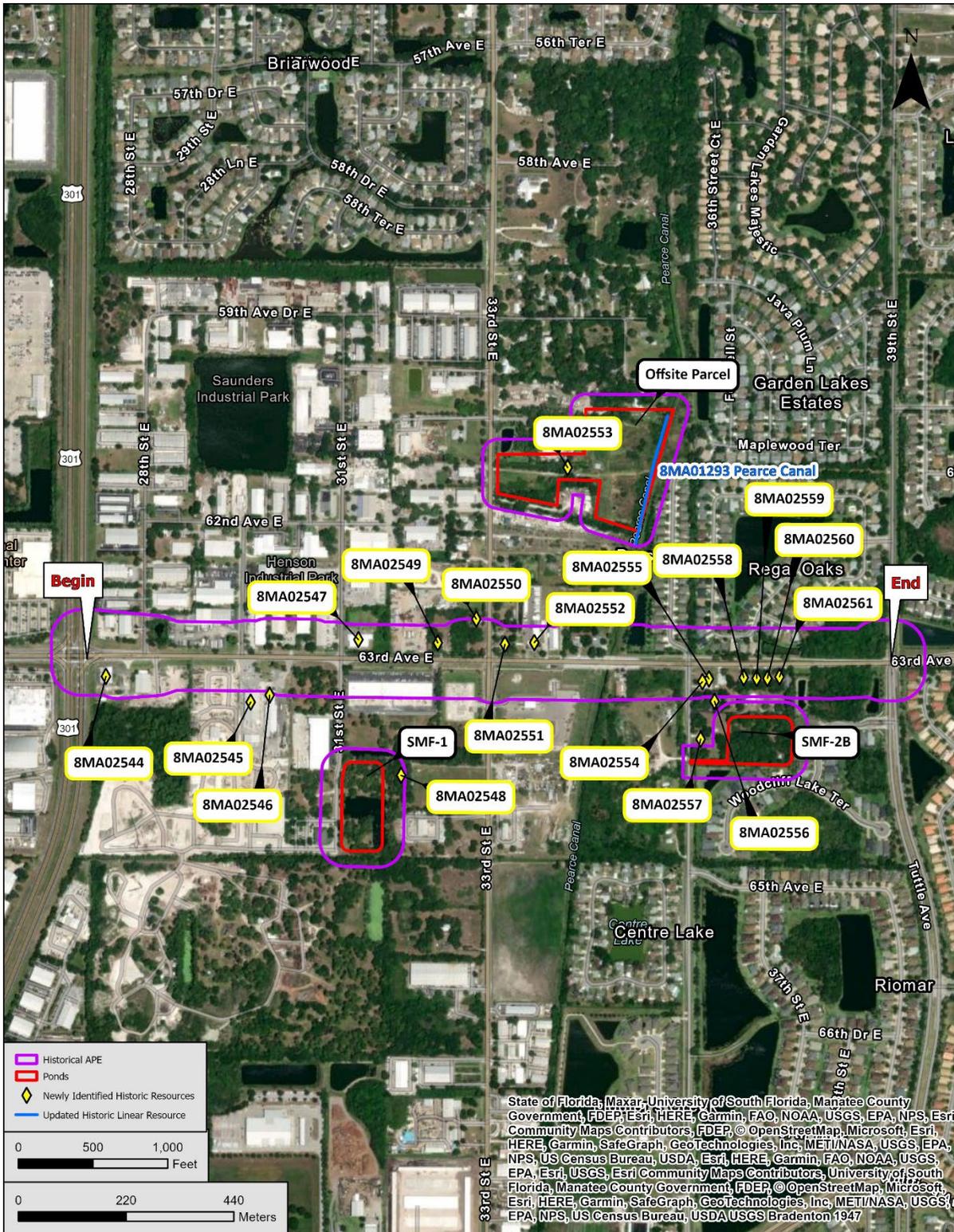


Figure 5.2. Location of historic resources within the Historical APE.



Photo 5.13. Masonry Vernacular style building (8MA02551) located at 6227 33rd Street E, looking east.



Photo 5.14. Masonry Vernacular style building (8MA02558) located at 3616 63rd Avenue E, looking south-southwest.

Masonry Vernacular: A total of seven (7) Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02544, 8MA02549, 8MA02551, 8MA02552, 8MA02555, 8MA02556, 8MA02558) (**Photos 5.13 and 5.14**). The majority of these resources are single-family residences; however, one is utilized for industrial purposes (8MA02544) and one former residence is now utilized as an office (8MA02552). These resources have construction dates that range from ca. 1963 to ca. 1977. Masonry Vernacular style buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament. Within the APE, the buildings generally have a concrete slab or continuous concrete block foundations and concrete block structural systems, and the

windows include single-hung sash, sliding, picture, and awning units. Gable and hip roofs are most common, with shed roof segments. The building exteriors are clad with stucco, brick, or wood siding, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. Most of the buildings of this style display replacement roofing, siding, and windows, additions, and fenestration changes, such as enclosed carports.



Photo 5.15. Frame Vernacular style building (8MA02554) located at 6303 Prospect Road, looking east.



Photo 5.16. Frame Vernacular style building (8MA02559) located at 3708 63rd Avenue E, looking south-southeast.

Frame Vernacular: A total of seven (7) historic resources within the APE are of the Frame Vernacular style and were constructed between ca. 1925 and 1963 (8MA02548, 8MA02550, 8MA02554, 8MA02557, 8MA02559, 8MA02560, 8MA02561) (**Photos 5.15 and 5.16**). Frame Vernacular style buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament. The buildings sit on slab,

continuous, and pier foundations with wood frame structural systems. The windows are typically single-hung sash or awning units, and the roofs are gable or intersecting gables with flat or shed roof segments. The building exteriors are clad with stucco, novelty siding, or vinyl, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. The buildings of this style display replacement roofs, siding, and windows, and additions. One Frame Vernacular style resource is located adjacent to SMF-1 (8MA02548) and one is located adjacent to SMF-2B (8MA02557).



Photo 5.17. Industrial Vernacular style building (8MA02545) located at 2910 63rd Avenue E, looking south.



Photo 5.18. Industrial Vernacular style building (8MA02547) located at 6223 31st Street E, looking east.

Industrial Vernacular: Three (3) Industrial Vernacular style buildings (8MA02545, 8MA02546, 8MA02547) are located within the APE (**Photos 5.17 and 5.18**). These resources are utilized as industrial warehouses and have construction dates that range from ca. 1974 to ca. 1977. Similar to Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular style buildings, Industrial Vernacular style structures are simply built with available local materials and display little ornamentation. Within the APE, this building type has concrete slab foundations with gable and shed roofs. The buildings have metal skeleton structural systems clad with metal and small segments of brick (8MA02545) or wood siding (8MA02547). The roofs are also covered with metal.



Photo 5.19. Mobile home with no style (8MA02553) located at 6041 33rd Street E, looking north.

No Style: One historic resource within the project APE is a mobile home with no style (8MA02553) and was constructed in ca. 1974 (**Photo 5.19**). The mobile home within the APE is a single-wide with a shed roof addition on the south elevation and a gable roof garage addition on the east elevation. The building has a wood frame structural system and rests on an obscured foundation. The majority of the building is highly obscured by surrounding vegetation, so no windows were visible during survey. Visible exterior ornamentation is minimal. These manufactured buildings have no style and are simply built in a factory with a steel chassis to allow for the ability to be moved. A ca. 1990s secondary dwelling is located to the east of the building. The property is impacted by the off-site mitigation pond.



Photo 5.20. Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293), looking north-northeast.

Linear Resource: The segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is located within Section 20 of Township 35 South, Range 18 East and immediately adjacent to the off-site mitigation pond (USGS 1964) (**Photo 5.20**). The segment is located to the north of 63rd Avenue E, west of 35th Court E, and east of 33rd Street E. Within the APE, the resource is approximately 881 ft long and 20 ft wide with overgrown vegetation along the shallow to moderate banking. The Pearce Drainage Canal was completed in ca. 1922 and was constructed in order to drain muck land south of Bradenton for cultivation (Tampa Tribune 1922). The primary crop intended for growing at the time of construction was celery. Overall, the segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is a common example of drainage canals found throughout Florida and Manatee County and it is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, 8MA01293 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

5.3 Conclusions

As a result of the archaeological investigations, including the excavation of 44 shovel tests, no archaeological sites were discovered. The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 19 historic resources (8MA01293, 8MA02544 – 8MA02561) within the APE. These include one (1) linear resource, a segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293), and 18 buildings (8MA02544 – 8MA02561) constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1977. One ca. 1974 mobile home (8MA02553) is located within the off-site mitigation pond and the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) is located adjacent to, but within the off-site mitigation pond APE. Two other buildings (8MA02548 and 8MA02557) are located within the pond APE adjacent to SMF-1 and SMF-2B respectively. Overall, the newly identified historic structures have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the segment of the Pearce Drainage Canal (8MA01293) within the APE is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Manatee County with no significant engineering features. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the historic resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. As such, given the results of background research and field survey, no

archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

6.0 REFERENCE CITED

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

- 2000 Proposed Cellular Tower: Longwood Park (FL-0496). ACI, Sarasota. MS# 7647.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Cascades at Sarasota Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. MS# 9270.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 18 Acre Parcel Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. MS# 21818.
- 2016 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Westport Subdivision, Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. MS# 22954.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

- n.d. *Meeting the "Reasonable and Good Faith" Identification Standard in Section 106 Review*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. <https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/meeting-reasonable-and-good-faith-identification-standard>.

Akerman, Joe A.

- 1976 *Florida Cowman: A History of Florida Cattle Raising*. Florida Cattlemen's Association, Kissimmee. 4th edition.

Almy, Marion M.

- 1978 The Archaeological Potential of Soil Survey Reports. *fa* 31(3):75-91.
- 1981 Archaeological Survey of Proposed East Bradenton Branch Office Site, Sec. 16, T35S-R18E, Oneco, Manatee County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. MS# 2612.

Anderson, David G. and Kenneth E. Sassaman

- 2012 *Recent Developments in Southeastern Archaeology: From Colonization to Complexity*. The SAA Press, Washington D.C.

Anderson, Fred

- 2000 *Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754-1776*. Knopf, New York.

Archbelle-Smith, Aric

- 2015 *The Manasota Key Cemetery (8SO1292): Insights into Everyday Life in the Manasota Period (500 BCE-800 CE) on Florida's Gulf Coast*. Division of Anthropology, New College of Florida, Sarasota.

Austin, Robert J.

- 1995 Yat Kitischee: A Prehistoric Coastal Hamlet 100 B.C.-A.D. 1200. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 4381.
- 2001 Paleoindian and Archaic Archaeology in the Middle Hillsborough River Basin: A Synthetic Overview. SEARCH, Jonesville. MS# 6661.

Austin, Robert J., Kenneth W. Hardin, Harry M. Piper, Jacquelyn G. Piper, and Barbara McCabe

- 1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the Tampa Convention Center, Tampa Florida. Volume 1: Prehistoric Resources, Including a Report on the Mitigative Excavation of a Prehistoric Aboriginal Cemetery. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 3246.

- Austin, Robert J., Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arlene Fradkin, John E. Foss, Shanna Drwiega, and Linda Allred
 2008 Bayshore Homes Archaeological Survey and National Register Evaluation. Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society, Pinellas Park. MS# 15516.
- Austin, Robert J. and Michael Russo
 1989 Limited Excavations at the Catfish Creek Site (8SO608), Sarasota, Florida. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 1885.
- Bense, Judith A.
 1994 *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States*. Academic Press, New York.
- Blankenship, Beth
 2013 *The Hopewellian Influence at Crystal River, Florida: Testing the Marine Shell Artifact Production Hypothesis*. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
- Bradbury, Alford G. and E. Storey Hallock
 1962 A Chronology of Florida Post Offices. *Handbook* The Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs.
- Brown, Canter, Jr.
 1991 *Florida's Peace River Frontier*. University of Central Florida Press, Orlando.
 1999 *Tampa Before the Civil War*. Tampa Bay History Center, Tampa.
- Bruton, Quintilla Geer and David E. Bailey
 1984 *Plant City: Its Origins and History*. Hunter Publishing Co., Winston-Salem.
- Bullen, Ripley P.
 1975 *A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points*. Kendall Books, Gainesville.
 1978 Tocobaga Indians and the Safety Harbor Culture. In *Tacachale: Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia during the Historic Period*. Edited by Jerald T. Milanich and Samuel Proctor, pp. 50-58. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
- Burger, B. W.
 1982 *Cultural Resource Management in Manatee County, Florida: The Prehistoric Resource Base*. MA thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
- Caldwell, Joseph R.
 1964 Interaction Spheres in Prehistory. In *Hopewellian Studies*. Edited by Joseph R. Caldwell and Robert L. Hall, pp. 133-143. *Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers* 12.
- Campbell, A. Stuart
 1939 *The Cigar Industry of Tampa, Florida*. University of Florida. Bureau of Economics and Business Research, Gainesville.
- Carbone, Victor
 1983 Late Quaternary Environment in Florida and the Southeast. *The Florida Anthropologist* 36(1-2):3-17.

- Carter, Brinnen C. and James S. Dunbar
 2006 Early Archaic Archaeology. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 493-517. Springer, The Netherlands.
- Chamberlin, Donald L.
 1968 *Fort Brooke: A History*. MA thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
- Clausen, Carl J., Marion M. Almy, Lewis N. Wood, Jr., and Cynthia S. Clausen
 1977 Cultural Resource Survey of the Palm Aire Property. FDHR, Tallahassee. MS# 86.
- Cordell, Ann S.
 2004 Paste Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Late Archaic Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Selected Sites in Peninsular Florida. In *Early Pottery: Technology, Function, Style, and Interaction in the Lower Southeast*. Edited by Rebecca Saunders and Christopher T. Hays, pp. 63-104. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Covington, James W.
 1957 *The Story of Southwestern Florida*. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., New York.
 1958 Exploring the Ten Thousand Islands: 1838. *Tequesta* 18:7-13.
 1961a The Armed Occupation Act of 1842. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 40(1):41-53.
 1961b The Indian Scare of 1849. *Tequesta* 21:53-62.
 1982 *The Billy Bowlegs War 1855-1858: The Final Stand of the Seminoles Against the Whites*. The Mickler House Publishers, Chuluota.
- Curl, Donald W.
 1986 *Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History*. Windsor Publications, Northridge.
- Daniel, I. Randolph and Michael Wisenbaker
 1987 *Harney Flats: A Florida Paleo-Indian Site*. Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Farmingdale.
- Davis, John H.
 1980 General Map of Natural Vegetation of Florida. *Circular* S-178. Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville.
- Davis, T. Frederick
 1939 The Disston Land Purchase. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 17(3):200-210.
- de Montmollin, Wanda
 1983 *Environmental Factors and Prehistoric Site Location in the Tampa Bay Area*. MA thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
- Deagan, Kathleen A.
 2013 The Historical Archaeology of Sixteenth-Century La Florida. *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 91(3):349-374.

- Delcourt, Paul A. and Hazel R. Delcourt
 1981 Vegetation Maps for Eastern North America: 40,000 yr B.P. to the Present. In *Geobotany II*. Edited by R. C. Romans, pp. 123-165. Plenum Publishing Corp., New York.
- Deming, Joan
 1980 *The Cultural Resources of Hillsborough County: An Assessment of Prehistoric Resources*. Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, Tampa.
- Dunbar, James S.
 2006a Paleoindian Archaeology. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 403-435. Springer, The Netherlands.
 2006b Paleoindian Land Use. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 525-544. Springer, The Netherlands.
 2016 *Paleoindian Societies of the Coastal Southeast*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Dunbar, James S. and Pamela K. Vojnovski
 2007 Early Floridians and Late Mega-Mammals: Some Technological and Dietary Evidence from Four North Florida Paleoindian Sites. In *Foragers of the Terminal Pleistocene in North America*. Edited by R. B. Walker and B. N Driskell, pp. 167-202. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Dunn, Hampton
 1989 *Back Home: A History of Citrus County, Florida*. Citrus County Historical Society, Inverness. 2nd edition.
- Eriksen, John M.
 1994 *Brevard County, A History to 1955*. Florida Historical Society Press, Tampa.
- Ethridge, Robbie, Jessica Blanchard, and Mary Linn
 2022 Southeast. In *Introduction*. Edited by Igor Krupnick, pp. 461-480. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Evans, Mary K.
 1972 National Register of Historic Places Nomination of the Tampa Bay Hotel. FDHR, Tallahassee.
- Faught, Michael K.
 2004 The Underwater Archaeology of Paleolandscapes, Apalachee Bay, Florida. *American Antiquity* 69(2):275-289.
- Faught, Michael K. and Joseph F. Donoghue
 1997 Marine Inundated Archaeological Sites and Paleofluvial Systems: Examples from a Karst-controlled Continental Shelf Setting in Apalachee Bay, Northeastern Gulf of Mexico. *Geoarchaeology* 12:417-458.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

- 1973 Aerial Photograph. 2-22-73, PD-1271-8-06. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.
- 1977 Aerial Photograph. 12-7-77, PD-2179-9-03. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.
- 1980 Aerial Photograph. 10-5-80, PD-2549-8-04. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.
- 1991 Aerial Photograph. 10-18-91, PD-3952-9-04. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.
- 2020 *Project Development and Environment Manual, Part 2, Chapter 8, Archaeological and Historical Resources*. Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee. <https://www.fdot.gov/environment/pubs/pdeman1/pdeman1.shtm>.

Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR)

- 2003 *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual*. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Florida Constitutional Convention

- 1868 The Constitution of 1868 Tallahassee.

Florida Convention of the People

- 1861 Ordinance of Secession, 1861 Tallahassee.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF)

Various Site File Forms.

Florida Museum of Natural History

- 2021 *Aucilla River Prehistory Project: When the first Floridians met the last mastodons*. University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History website. <https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/vertpaleo/aucilla-river-prehistory-project/>

Forstall, Richard L.

- 1995 *Population of Counties by Decennial Census*. www.census.gov/population/cencounts/fl190090.txt.

Friedel, Frank

- 1985 *The Splendid Little War*. Bramhall House, New York.

Federal Writers' Project (FWP)

- 1939 *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State*. Federal Writers' Project. Oxford University Press, New York.

Garner, Michael S. and J. Raymond Williams

- 1992 The Oeslner Mounds (8PA2): A Safety Harbor Mound and Village Complex in Southwestern Pasco County, Florida. University of South Florida, Tampa. MS# 3129.

Google Earth

- 2023 Google Earth Imagery.

- Grismer, Karl H.
 1946 *The Story of Sarasota*. Florida Grower Press, Tampa.
 1950 *Tampa: A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida*. St. Petersburg Printing Company, St. Petersburg.
- Guthrie, Sarah M. W.
 1974 *Land of Promise, Land of Change: An Examination of the Population of Hillsborough County, Florida*. MA thesis, Emory University, Atlanta.
- Hackney, Charles E.
 2023 Manatee County Property Appraiser. Accessed June 5, 2023. <https://www.manateepao.gov/>.
- Hann, John
 1991 *Missions to Calusa*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
 1992 Political Leadership among the Natives of Spanish Florida. *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 71(2):188-208.
 2003 *Indians of Central and South Florida 1513-1763*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Hemmings, C. Andrew
 1999 *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Tools of Sloth Hole (8Je121): An Inundated Site in the Lower Aucilla River, Jefferson County, Florida*. MA Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.
- Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board (HT/HCPB)
 1980 *The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County: An Inventory of the Built Environment*. Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, Tampa.
- Hughes, Skye W.
 2003 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Bowless Creek Tower Location in Manatee County, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa. MS# 9058.
- Hyde, Adam G. and Horace F. Huckle
 1983 *Soil Survey of Manatee County, Florida*. USDA, Soil Conservation Service.
- Janus Research
 1990 Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation to Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500 kV Transmission Line Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Polk Counties, Florida. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 2534.
 1992 An Archaeological Resource Inventory and Archaeological Site Predictive Model for Manatee County, Florida. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 3066.
 2002 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the El Conquistador Tracts, Manatee County, Florida. Janus Research, St. Petersburg. MS# 10513.
 2004 Updated Archaeological Site Predictive Model for the Unincorporated Areas of Hillsborough County, Florida. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 10723.

- Kelly, Jennifer A., Robert H. Tykot, and Jerald T. Milanich
 2006 Evidence for Early Use of Maize in Peninsular Florida. In *Histories of Maize: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Prehistory, Linguistics, Biogeography, Domestication, and Evolution of Maize*. Edited by Robert H. Tykot, John E. Staller, and Bruce F. Benz, pp. 249-261. Academic Press (Elsevier), Cambridge.
- Knapp, Michael S.
 1980 Environmental Geology Series: Tampa Sheet. *Map Series 97*. Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Geology, Tallahassee.
- Knetsch, Joe
 2003 *Florida's Seminole Wars 1817-1858*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston.
- Knight, Melinda
 1983 The Mizell Homestead: Florida's History Preserved. AMAX Chemical Corporation, Lakeland.
- Kohler, Timothy A.
 1991 The Demise of Weeden Island and Post-Weeden Island Cultural Stability in Non-Mississippianized Northern Florida. In *Stability, Transformation, and Variations: the Late Woodland Southeast*. Edited by M. S. Nassaney and C. R. Cobb, pp. 91-110. Plenum Press, New York.
- Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida
 1822 An Act for the Establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida. Floridian Press, 1822-1845, Pensacola.
- Lonn, Ella
 1965 *Salt as a Factor in the Confederacy*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Lowry, Charles B.
 1974 The PWA in Tampa: A Case Study. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 52(4):363-380.
- Luer, George M.
 1999 Cedar Point: A Late Archaic Through Safety Harbor-Period Occupation on Lemon Bay, Charlotte County, Florida. *Maritime Archaeology of Lemon Bay. Florida Anthropological Society Publications* 14:43-61.
 2014 New Insights on the Woodland and Mississippi Periods of West-Peninsular Florida. In *New Histories of Pre-Columbian Florida*. Edited by Neill J. Wallis and Asa A. Randall, pp. 74-93. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
- Luer, George M. and Marion M. Almy
 1981 Temple Mounds of the Tampa Bay Area. *The Florida Anthropologist* 34(3):127-155.
 1982 A Definition of the Manasota Culture. *The Florida Anthropologist* 35(1):34-58.
- Luer, George M., Marion M. Almy, Dana Ste. Claire, and Robert J. Austin
 1987 The Myakkahatchee Site (8SO397), A Large Multi-Period Inland from the Shore Site in Sarasota County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 40(2):137-153.

- Mahon, John K.
 1985 *History of the Second Seminole War 1835-1842*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Revised edition.
- Mahon, John K. and Brent R. Weisman
 1996 Florida's Seminole and Miccosukee Peoples. In *The New History of Florida*. Edited by Michael Gannon, pp. 183-206. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Manatee County
 2023 "About Manatee County." Welcome to Manatee County, Florida. Accessed May 26, 2023. https://www.mymanatee.org/government/about_manatee_county_government.
- Matthews, Janet Snyder
 1983 *Edge of Wilderness: A Settlement History of Manatee River and Sarasota Bay 1528-1885*. Coastal Press, Sarasota.
- McDuffee, Lillie B.
 1961 *The Lures of Manatee: A True Story of South Florida's Glamorous Past*. Manatee Historical Society, Bradenton. 2nd edition.
- McEwan, Bonnie G.
 1993 *The Spanish Missions of La Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Milanich, Jerald T.
 1994 *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks
 1980 *Florida Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Missall, John and Mary Lou Missall
 2004 *The Seminole Wars: America's Longest Indian Conflict*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
 1988 Some Alternative Interpretations of Safety Harbor Burial Mounds. *Florida Scientist* 51(2):100-107.
 1989 *Redefining Safety Harbor: Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Archaeology in West Peninsular Florida*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.
 2012 Safety Harbor: Mississippian Influence in the Circum-Tampa Bay Region. In *Late Prehistoric Florida: Archaeology at the Edge of the Mississippian World*. Edited by Keith Ashley and Nancy Marie White, pp. 172-185. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Neill, Wilfred T.
 1964 The Association of Suwannee Points and Extinct Animals in Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 17(3-4):17-32.
- Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR)
 2023 "Manatee County." Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Accessed May 1, 2023. <http://edr.state.fl.us/content/area-profiles/county/manatee.pdf>

- Parker, Brian T.
 2000 Cultural Resources Phase I Assessment of the Proposed Sabal Palm Harbor Development, Manatee County, Florida. Florida Archaeological Consulting, Inc., Daytona Beach. MS# 6232.
 2002 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties within the One-Half Mile Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed 150-foot Suncoast-Tallevast Wireless Telecommunications Tower (Verizon Wireless 87016-8), Manatee County, Florida. Florida Archaeological Consulting, Inc., DeLand. MS# 7506.
- Parrish Design Company
 2004-2013 *Some Parrish History*. Parrish Design Company, Parrish. <http://parrishflorida.com/history.php>.
- Patel Greene
 2023 Electronic Project Description for the 63rd Avenue Project, June.
- Pettengill, George W., Jr.
 1952 The Story of the Florida Railroads 1834-1903. *Bulletin* 86. The Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Boston.
- Piper, Harry M., Jacquelyn G. Piper, Kenneth W. Hardin, George R. Ballo, Mark M. Thomsen, Daniel F. Belknap, and Curtis W. Wienker
 1982 Archaeological Excavations at the Quad Block Site, 8HI998, Located at the Site of the Old Fort Brooke Municipal Parking Garage, Tampa. Janus Research, Inc., Tampa. MS# 5308.
- Pluckhahn, Thomas J. and Victor D. Thompson
 2014 Monumentality beyond Scale: The Elaboration of Mounded Architecture at Crystal River. In *New Histories of Pre-Columbian Florida*. Edited by Neill J. Wallis and Asa Randall, pp. 62-73. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Prendergast, Eric
 2015 *The Archaeology of the McKinnie Site (8JA1869), Apalachicola River Valley, Northwest Florida: Four Thousand Years in the Backswamp*. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
- Rick, Torben C. and Todd J. Braje
 2022 Coastal Peoples and Maritime Adaptations: From First Settlement to Contact. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Introduction*. Edited by Igor Krupnick, pp. 106-119. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Rogers, J. Daniel and William W. Fitzhugh
 2022 Emergence of Cultural Diversity: Long-Distance Interactions and Cultural Complexity in Native North America. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Introduction*. Edited by Igor Krupnick, pp. 90-106. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Russo, Michael
 1994a A Brief Introduction to the Study of Archaic Mounds in the Southeast. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13(2):89-92.

- Russo, Michael
 1994b Why We Don't Believe in Archaic Ceremonial Mounds and Why We Should: The Case from Florida. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13(2):93-108.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E.
 2008 The New Archaic, It Ain't What It Used to Be. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 8 (5): 6-8.
- Sax, Adam J.
 2021 *Politics vs. The Environment: The Spatial Distributions of Mississippian Mound Centers in Tampa Bay*. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
- Schroder, Lloyd E.
 2002 *The Anthropology of Florida Points and Blades*. American Systems of the Southeast, West Columbia.
- Schwadron, Margo
 2002 Archeological Investigations of De Soto National Memorial. *SEAC Technical Reports* 8. Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.
- Scott, Thomas M.
 2001 Text to Accompany the Geologic Map of Florida. *Open File Report* 80. Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee.
- Scott, Thomas M., Kenneth M. Campbell, Frank R. Rupert, Jonathan D. Arthur, Thomas M. Missimer, Jacqueline M. Lloyd, J. William Yon, and Joel G. Duncan
 2001 Geologic Map of the State of Florida. *Map Series* 146. Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee.
- Scupholm, Carrie
 1997 The Tamiami Trail: Connecting the East and West Coasts of the Sunshine State. *The Society for Commercial Archeology Journal* 15(2):20-24.
- Sheppard, William L., Margot Moore, Phillip A. Werndli, Mary McCahon, and Marion M. Almy
 1981 A Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Survey of the City of Bradenton, Florida. FDHR, Tallahassee. MS# 735.
- Shofner, Jerrell H.
 1995 *History of Brevard County*. Brevard County Historical Commission, Stuart.
- Snell, Marvis R. and Jacob R. Snell
 2002 *The Gillette Cemetery: A Pioneer Cemetery in the Gillette Community, Manatee County, Florida*. Snell Publishing, Inc., Bradenton.
- State of Florida
 1843 Field Notes, Volume 89; Township 35 South, Range 18 East.
 1847 Plat, Township 35 South, Range 17 East.

- Ste. Claire, Dana
 1987 The Development of Thermal Alteration Technologies in Florida: Implications for the Study of Prehistoric Adaptation. *The Florida Anthropologist* 40(3):203-208.
- Struever, Stuart
 1964 The Hopewell Interaction Sphere in Riverine-Western Great Lakes Culture History. In *Hopewell Studies*. Edited by Joseph R. Caldwell and Robert L. Hall, pp. 85-106. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.
- The Tampa Tribune
 1922 "Complete Drainage of Large Muck Land Truck in Bradentown." *The Tampa Tribune*, September 24, 1922. Accessed June 30, 2023. <https://www.newspapers.com>.
- Tebeau, Charlton W.
 1980 *A History of Florida*. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables. Revised Edition.
- Tebeau, Charlton W. and Ruby Leach Carson, Eds.
 1965 *Florida -- From Indian Trail to Space Age*. Southern Publishing Co., Delray Beach.
- Tischendorf, A. P.
 1954 Florida and the British Investor: 1880-1914. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 33(2):120-129.
- United States Census Bureau (USCB)
 1940 1940 Census. United States Census Bureau, Population Division.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
 1964 Bradenton, Fla. *Photorevised 1981*.
- Waller, Ben I.
 1970 Some Occurrences of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points in Florida Waters. *fa* 23(4):129-134.
- Wallis, Neill J. and Victor D. Thompson
 2019 Early platform mound communalism and co-option in the American Southeast: Implications of shallow geophysics at Garden Patch Mound 2, Florida, USA. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24:276-289.
- Watts, William A.
 1969 A Pollen Diagram from Mud Lake, Marion County, North-Central Florida. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 80(4):631-642.
 1971 Post Glacial and Interglacial Vegetational History of Southern Georgia and Central Florida. *Ecology* 51:676-690.
 1975 A Late Quaternary Record of Vegetation from Lake Annie, South-Central Florida. *Geology* 3(6):344-346.
- Webb, S. David, Ed.
 2006 *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Springer, The Netherlands.

Webb, S. David and James S. Dunbar

2006 Carbon Dates. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 83-102. Springer, The Netherlands.

Weisman, Brent R. and Lori Collins

2004 A GIS Archaeological Modeling and Testing of Nine ELAPP Preserves, Hillsborough County, Florida. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa. MS# 10759.

Weisman, Brent R.

1989 *Like Beads on a String*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

White, William A.

1970 Geomorphology of the Florida Peninsula. *Geological Bulletin 51*. Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Geology, Tallahassee.

Willey, Gordon R.

1949 Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 113*. 1982 Reprint. Florida Book Store, Gainesville.

Appendix A
Florida Master Site File Forms



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

Site #8 MA01293
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-30-2023
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Pearce Drainage Canal
Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Manatee
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 35S Range 18E Section 20
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
A segment approximately 881 ft long and 20 ft wide located to the north of 63rd Avenue E, west of 35th Court E, and east of 33rd Street E.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1922 []approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: Builder: McElroy Engineering Company

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. Twentieth C American 3. 2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The Pearce Drainage Canal was completed in ca. 1922 and was constructed in order to drain muck land south of Bradenton for cultivation (Tampa Tribune 1922). The primary crop intended for growing at the time of construction was celery.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps []FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps [x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP) []cultural resource survey []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search [x]other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

PALMM, accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/; Tampa Tribune, "Complete Drainage of Large Muck Land Tract in Bradentown," September 24, 1922. Accessed June 30, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The canal is a common example of drainage canals found throughout Florida and Manatee County and it is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

- 1. 3. 5. 2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments 1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED 3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address. 4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

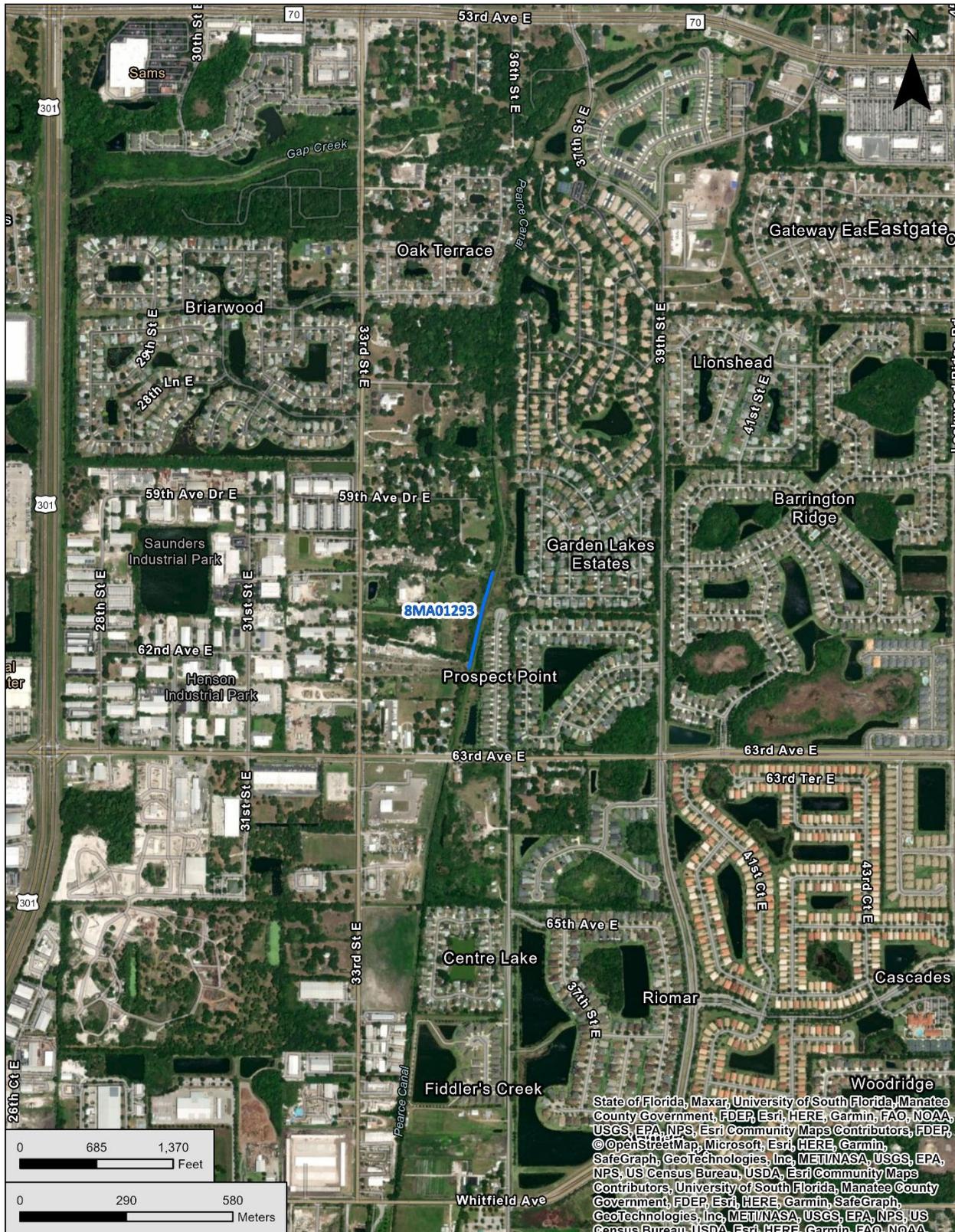


PHOTOGRAPHS



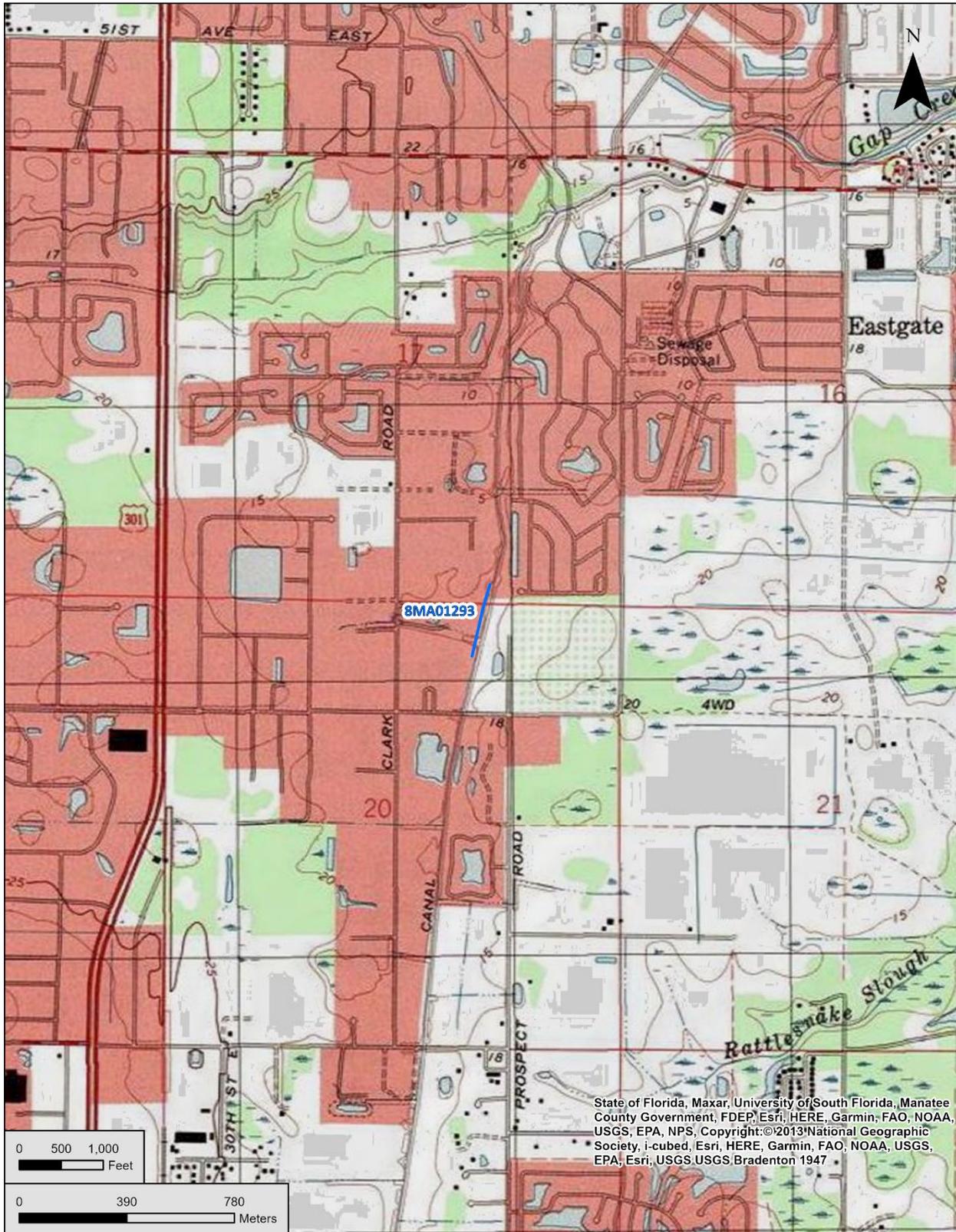


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02544**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2704 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2704 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 217
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1875100008 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Oneco Park Block 19 Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 348791 Northing 3034853
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Industrial From (year): 1968 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Mar-Step, LLC (2015); Vinnie Nardi & Guy Paparella (1998); Joan Frost

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Metal 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; multiple infilled

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Minimal eave overhang, concrete windowsills, scored stucco (horizontal lines), garage bays

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Metal skeleton 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Metal skeleton 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Slab
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single metal door

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

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a metal skeleton wing on the W ELEV. Approximately two window openings have been filled in.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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



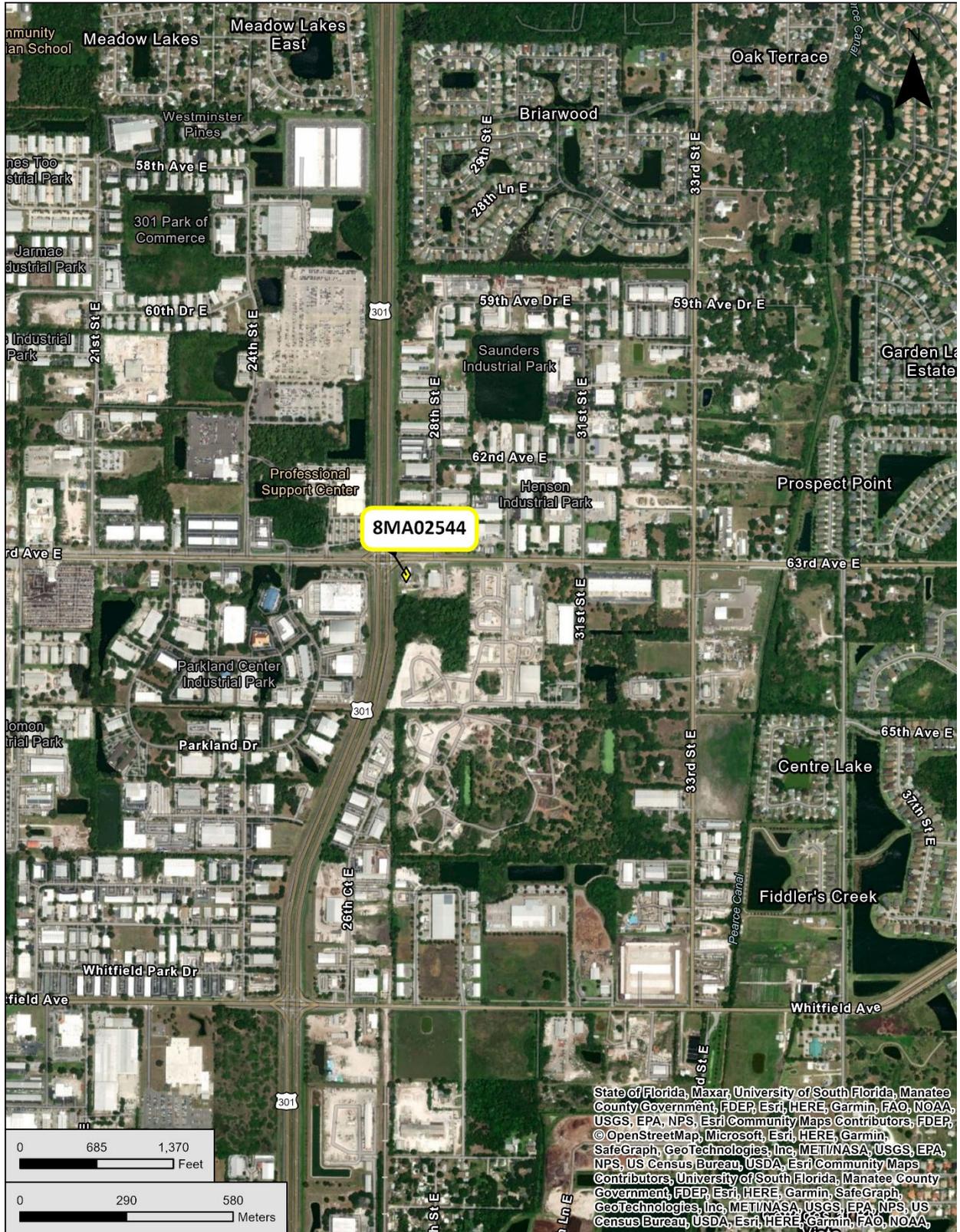
PHOTOGRAPHS





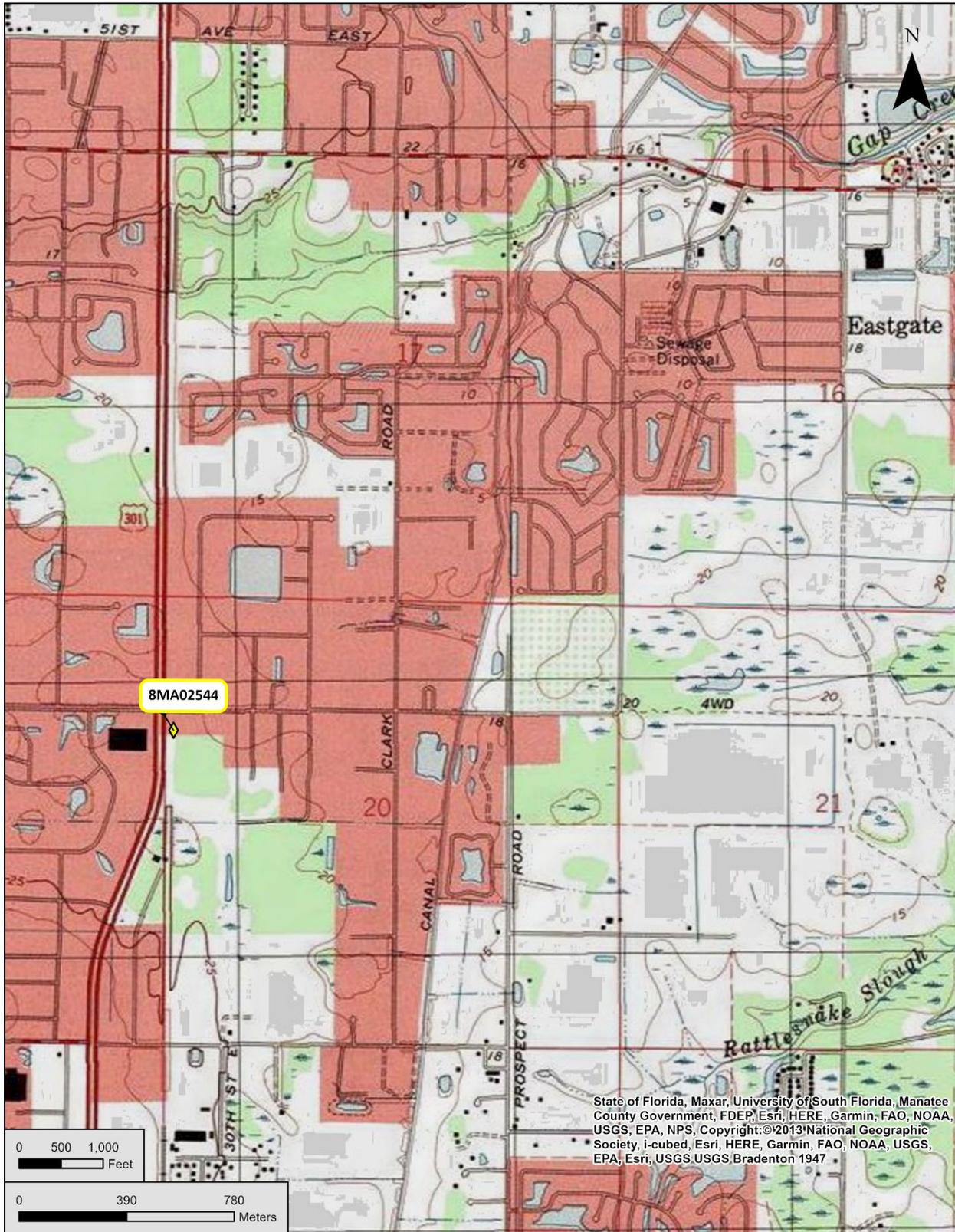


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





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

Site#8 MA02545
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2910 63rd Avenue E (Building 1) Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual [X]private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2910 Direction Direction Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 217
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 1874900002 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Oneco Park Block 19 Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 349086 Northing 3034798
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Warehouse From (year): 1974 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
PDG Electric, LLP (2010); 63rd Avenue Associates (1987); L. B. & D. Properties

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes []no [X]unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Brick 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed, metal, single, one-light
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Minimal eave overhang, brick veneer accent, garage bays, industrial venting, canvas awning
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
ca. 1976 warehouse (8MA02546)

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO listing criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single full view metal frame door w/ sidelight, beneath a canvas awning

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a canvas awning w/ cylindrical concrete supports

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Industrial Vernacular style building w/ a brick veneer accent wall on the NW corner beneath the canvas awning. The windows are covered w/ advertising film.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

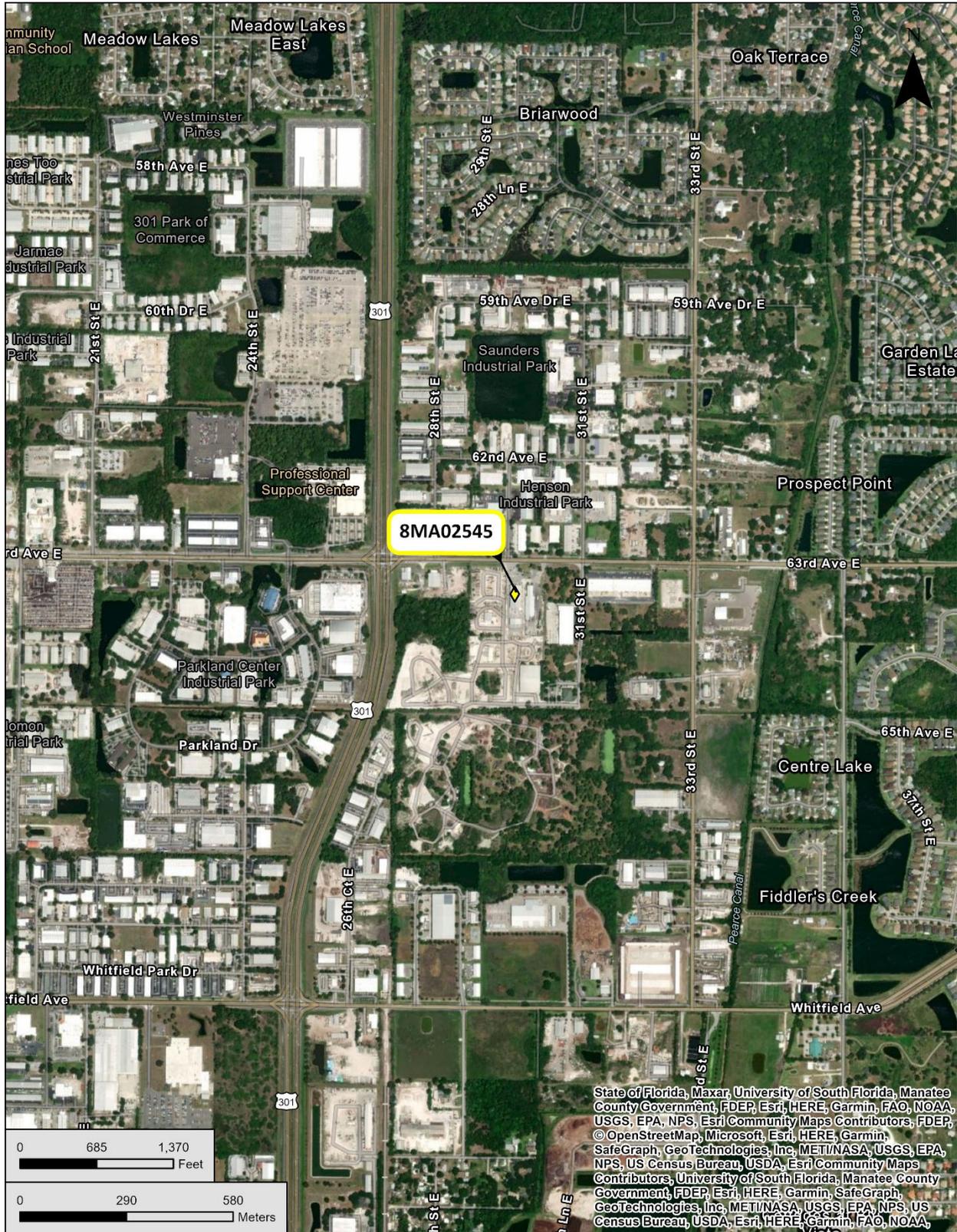


PHOTOGRAPHS





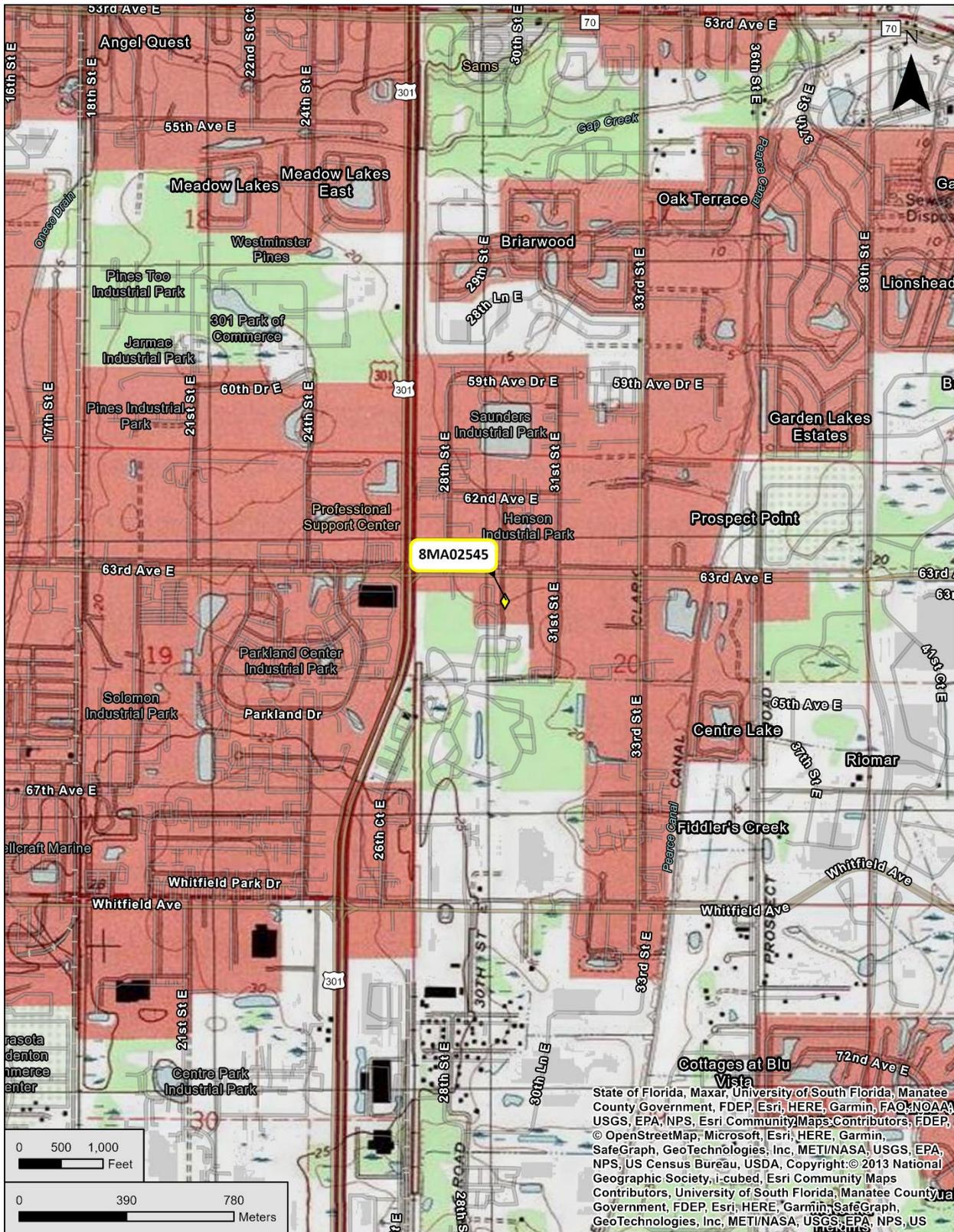
AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, Esri Community Maps Contributors, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, Vito



USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02546**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2910 63rd Avenue E (Building 2) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2910 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 217
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1874900002 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Oneco Park Block 19 Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349125 Northing 3034812
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1976 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Warehouse From (year): 1976 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, hurricane shutters
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
PDG Electric, LLP (2010); 63rd Avenue Associates (1987); L. B. & D. Properties

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Metal 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed, metal, single, one-light
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Minimal eave overhang, canvas awning, brick veneer accent wall, hurricane shutters, brick windowsills, garage bays, industrial vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
ca. 1974 warehouse (8MA02545)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Slab
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Slab 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: two single metal frame full view doors w/ sidelights, beneath a canvas awning

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, full width, beneath a canvas awning w/ cylindrical concrete supports

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Industrial Vernacular style building w/ a brick veneer accent wall on the N ELEV. Roll up hurricane shutters are installed on the windows and entrances (retracted at time of survey).

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

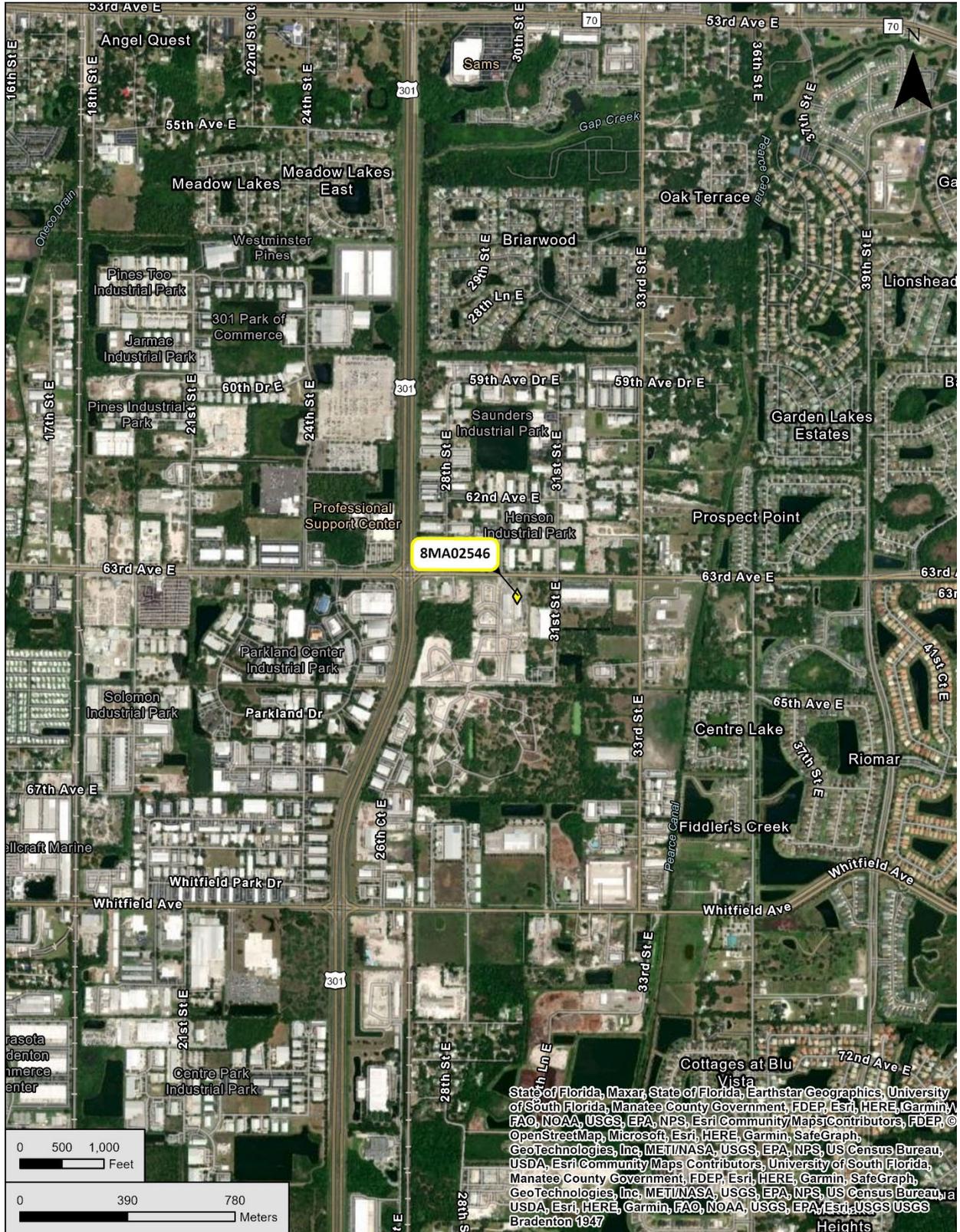


PHOTOGRAPHS



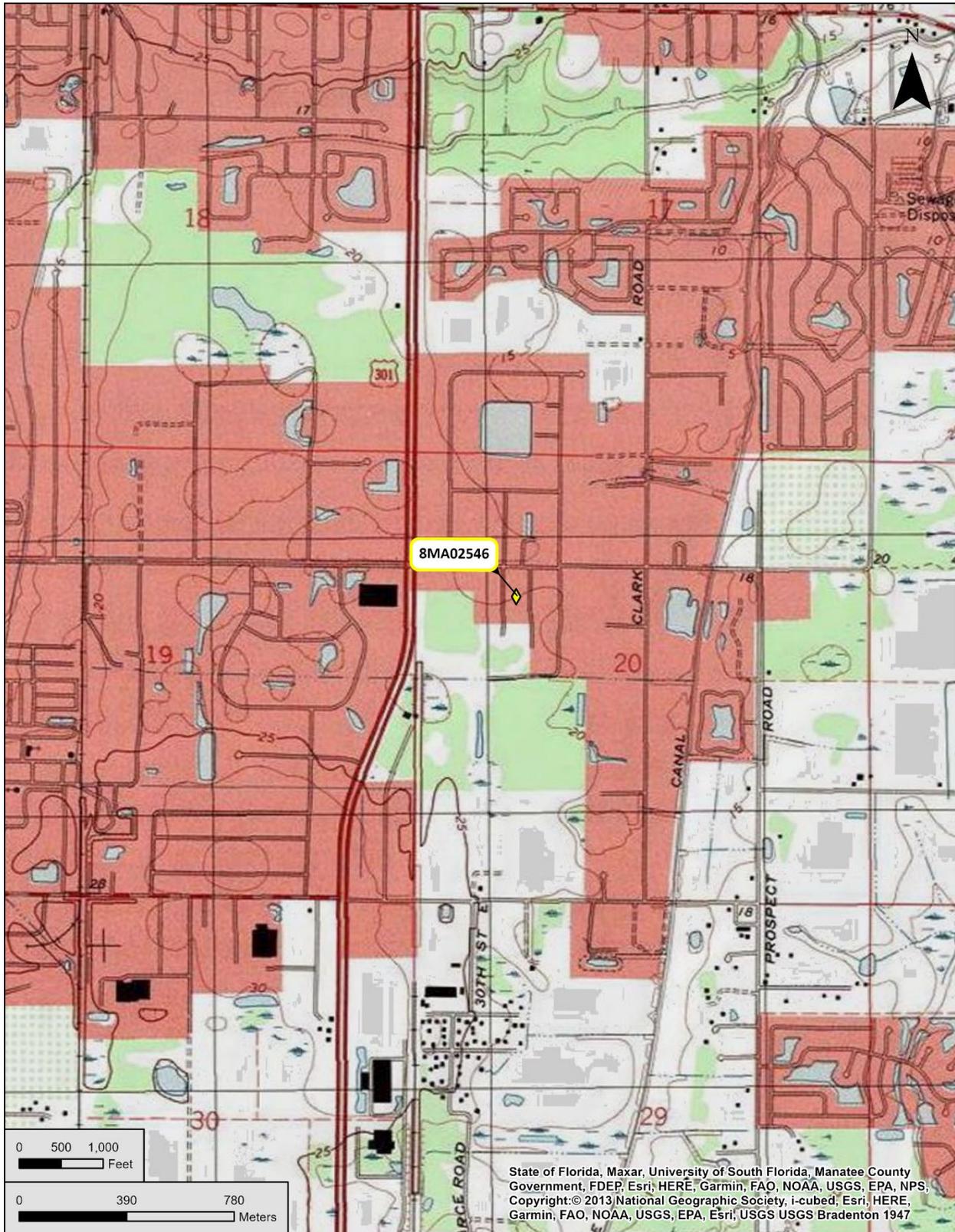


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20**





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02547**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6223 31st Street E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6223 Direction _____ Street Name 31st Street Type Street Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 16 / PG 28
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1875811158 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Henson Industrial Park Block _____ Lot 23
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349307 Northing 3034924
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1977 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Warehouse From (year): 1977 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof; E ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Electrical Terminal Corporation (1982); Spiral Carbide Tool, Co. (1980); Florida EDC, Inc.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
None visible

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Minimal eave overhang, garage bays w/ roll up doors, industrial vents, wood lattice screening, affixed signage

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single metal door

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

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Industrial Vernacular style building w/ a shed roof addition on the W ELEV that is partially lined w/ wood lattice screening. An addition is also located on the E ELEV but it is not visible from the public R.O.W.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps [] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps [x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP) [] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search [x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

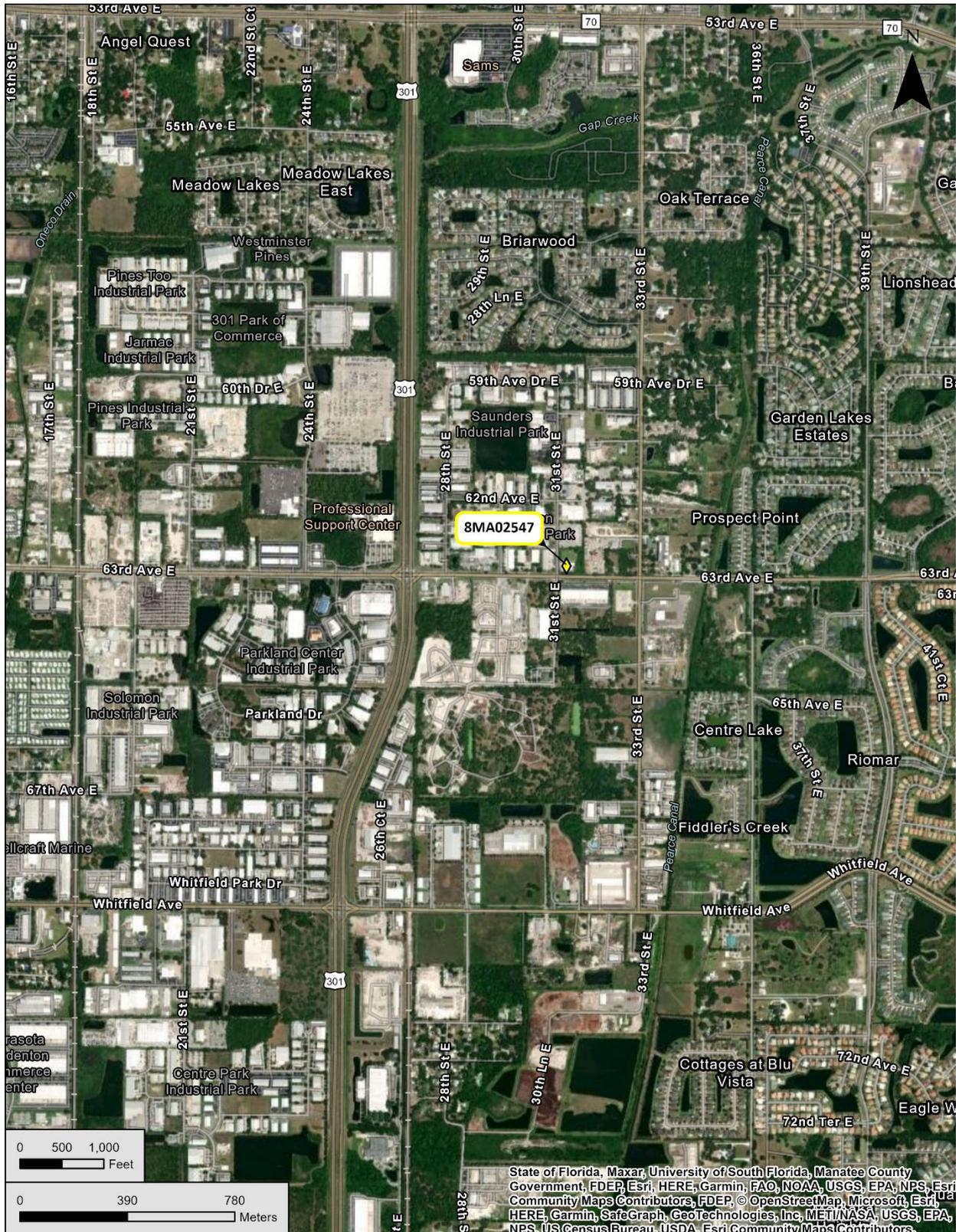


PHOTOGRAPHS



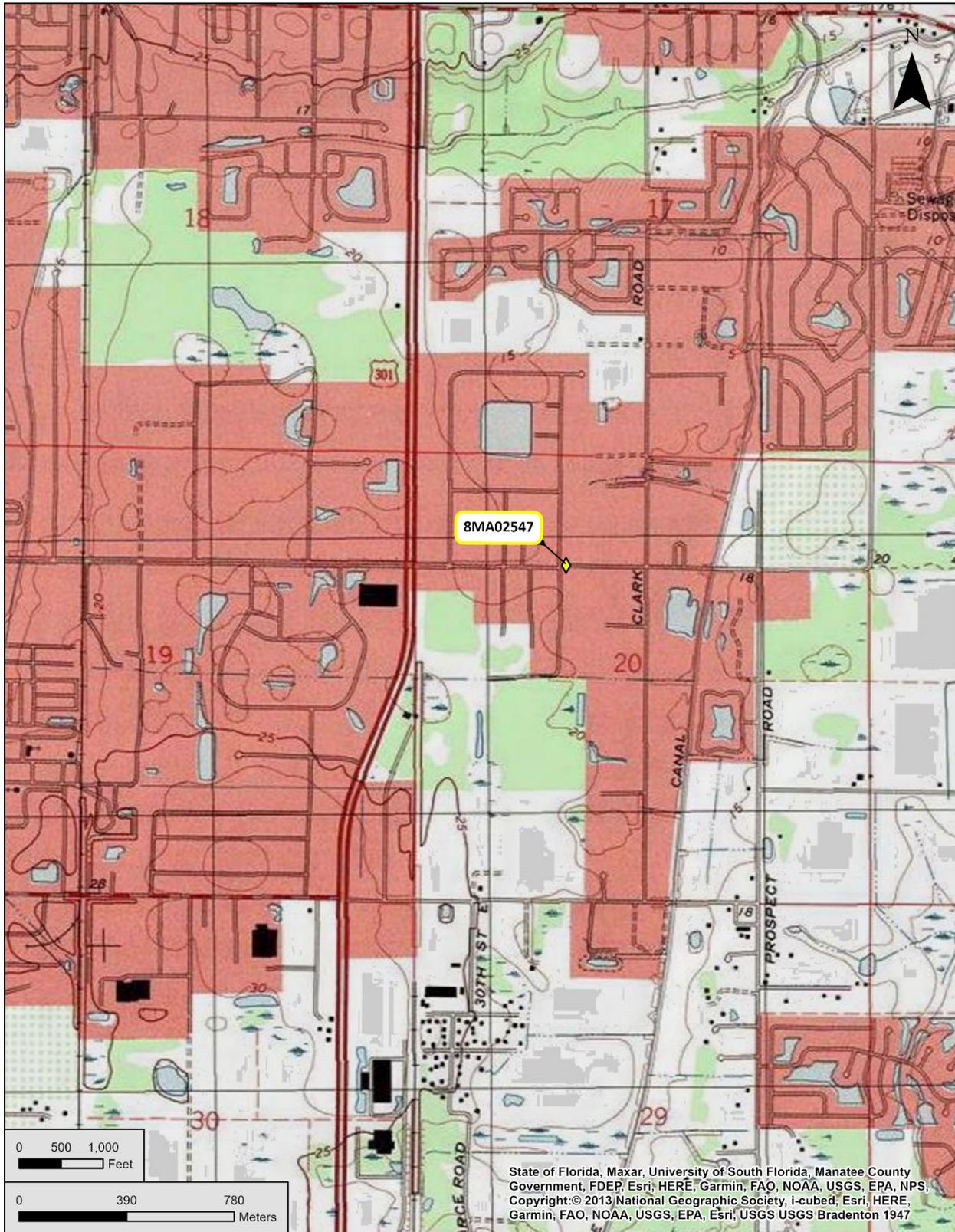


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02548**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6412 33rd Street E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 6412 33rd Street E
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 217
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1875600007 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Oneco Park Block 20 Lot 5
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349392 Northing 3034646
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1963 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, carport
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
L. B. & D. Properties (2001); Emma Helm

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Novelty siding 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Intersecting gables 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, metal, grouped (3), 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails, corner boards, rectangular gable vent
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured from public R.O.W.

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

Obscured from public R.O.W.

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [] good [] fair [x] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ patched siding in several places (plywood) and a tarp over the composition shingle roof. The building is largely obscured from the public R.O.W. A shed roof carport is on the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

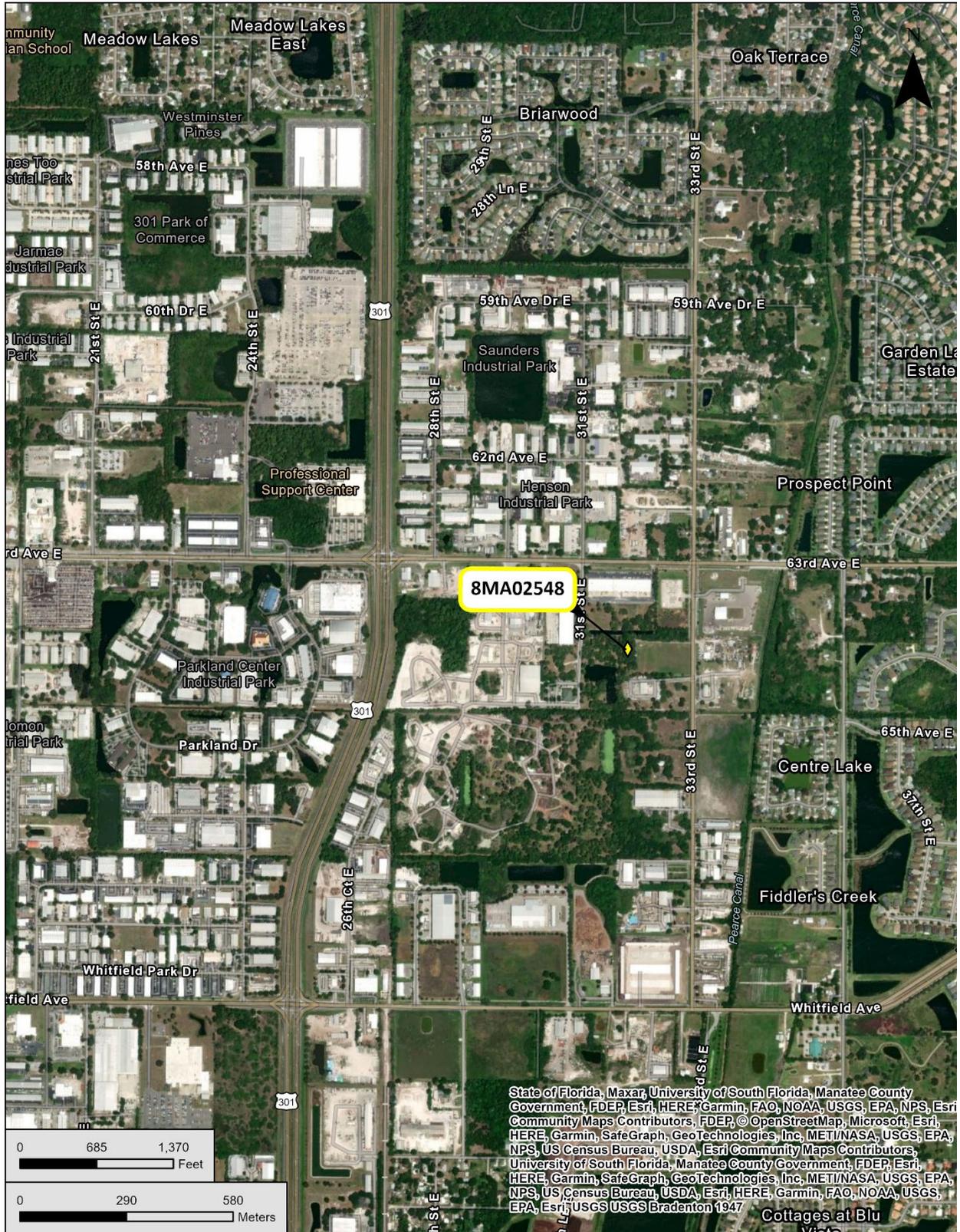


PHOTOGRAPHS



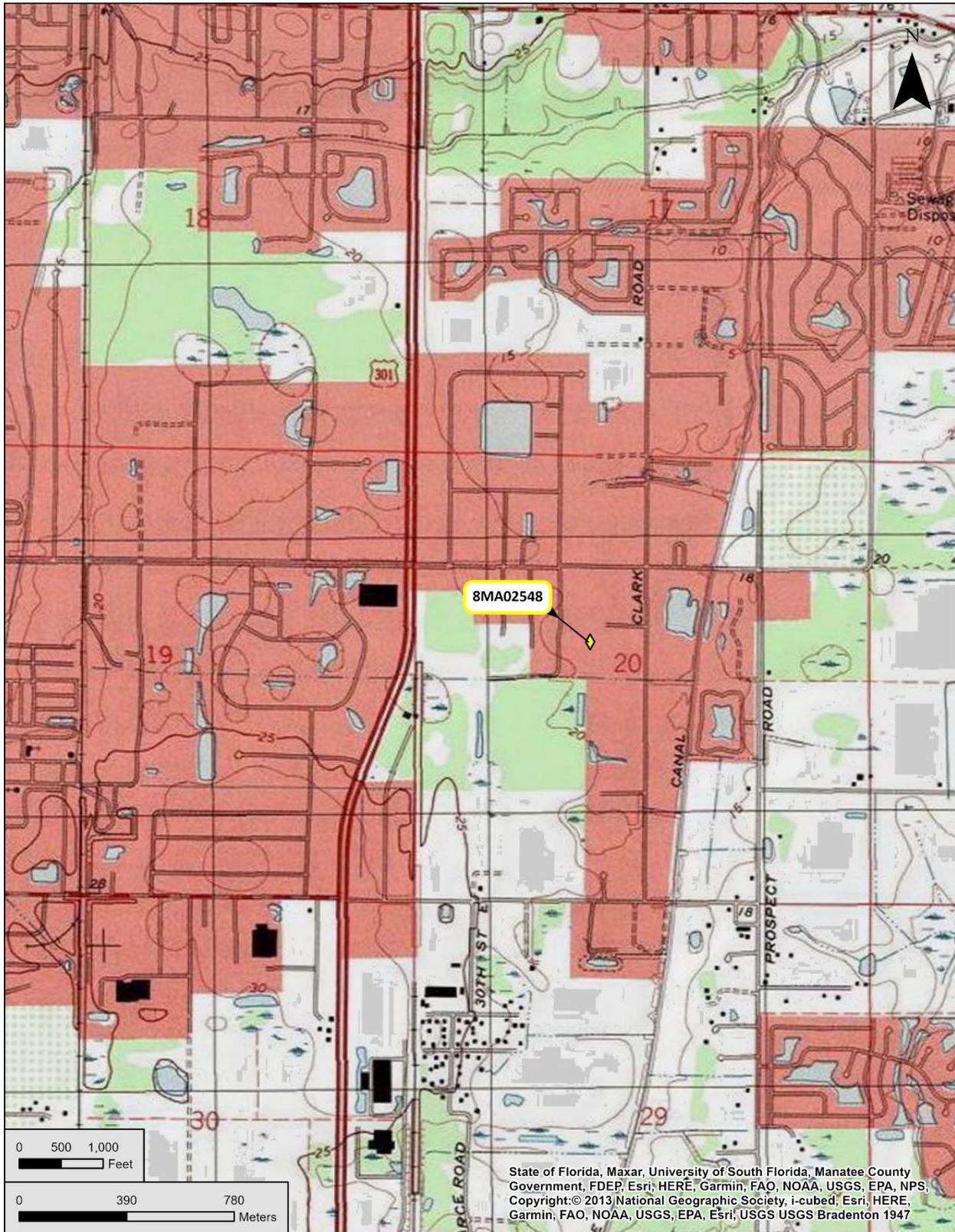


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20**





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

Site#8 MA02549
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder #

Original
Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3219 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 3219 63rd Avenue E
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 217
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 1874010000 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Oneco Park Block 11 Lot 7
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349469 Northing 3034916
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1963 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature Shed roof (porch)
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Donald & Joleen Toole (2010); Lonnie & Arlene Toole (1980); Anita & L.H. Glasgow

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Brick 3. Wood/Plywood
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters, brick veneer accents, concrete windowsills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic utility sheds

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) S ELEV: single door w/ paneling, beneath a shed roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ screening

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an integrated one-car garage on the E end of the S ELEV. Brick veneer accents and wood siding have been installed on the S ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps [] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps [x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP) [] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search [x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites) 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

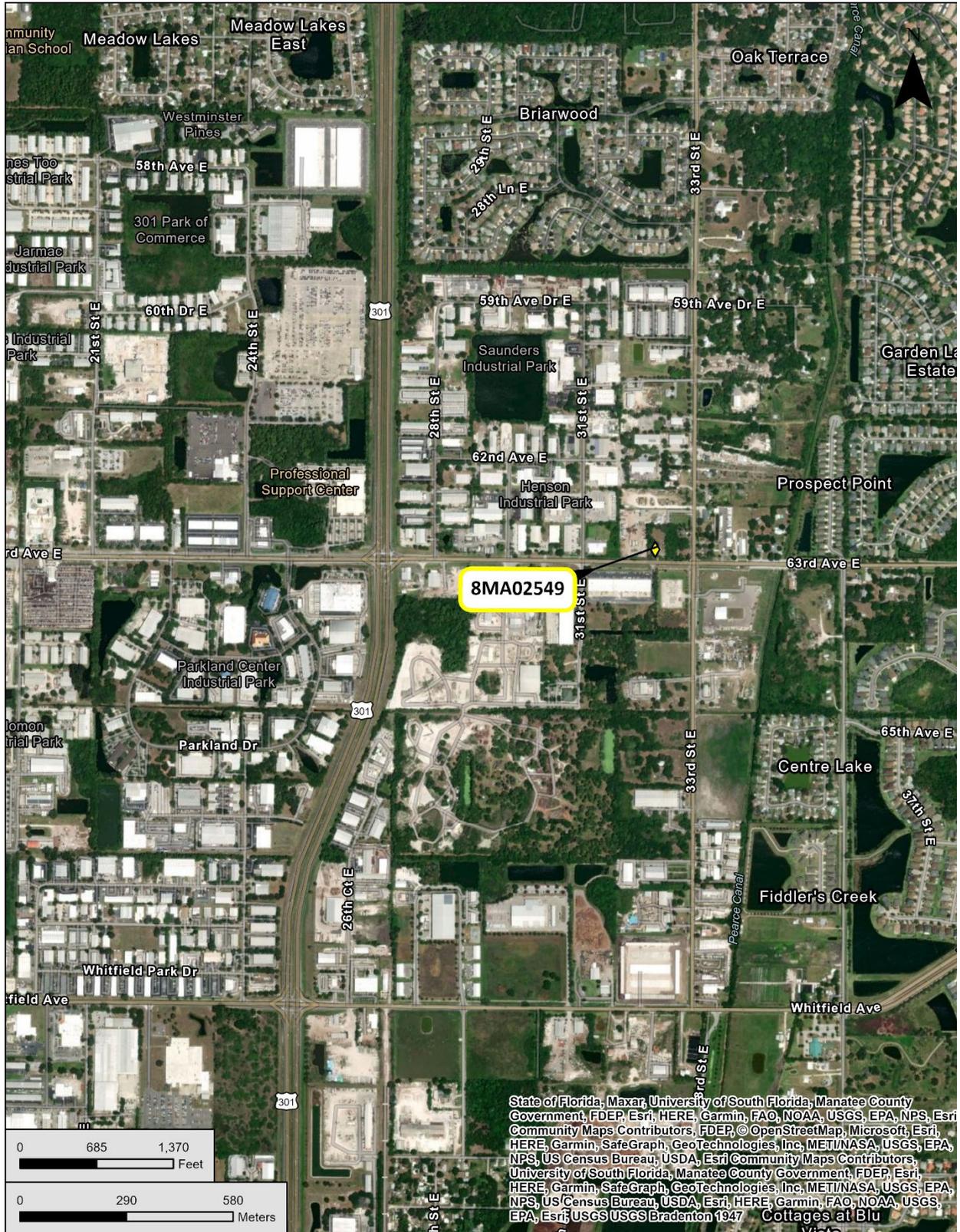


PHOTOGRAPHS





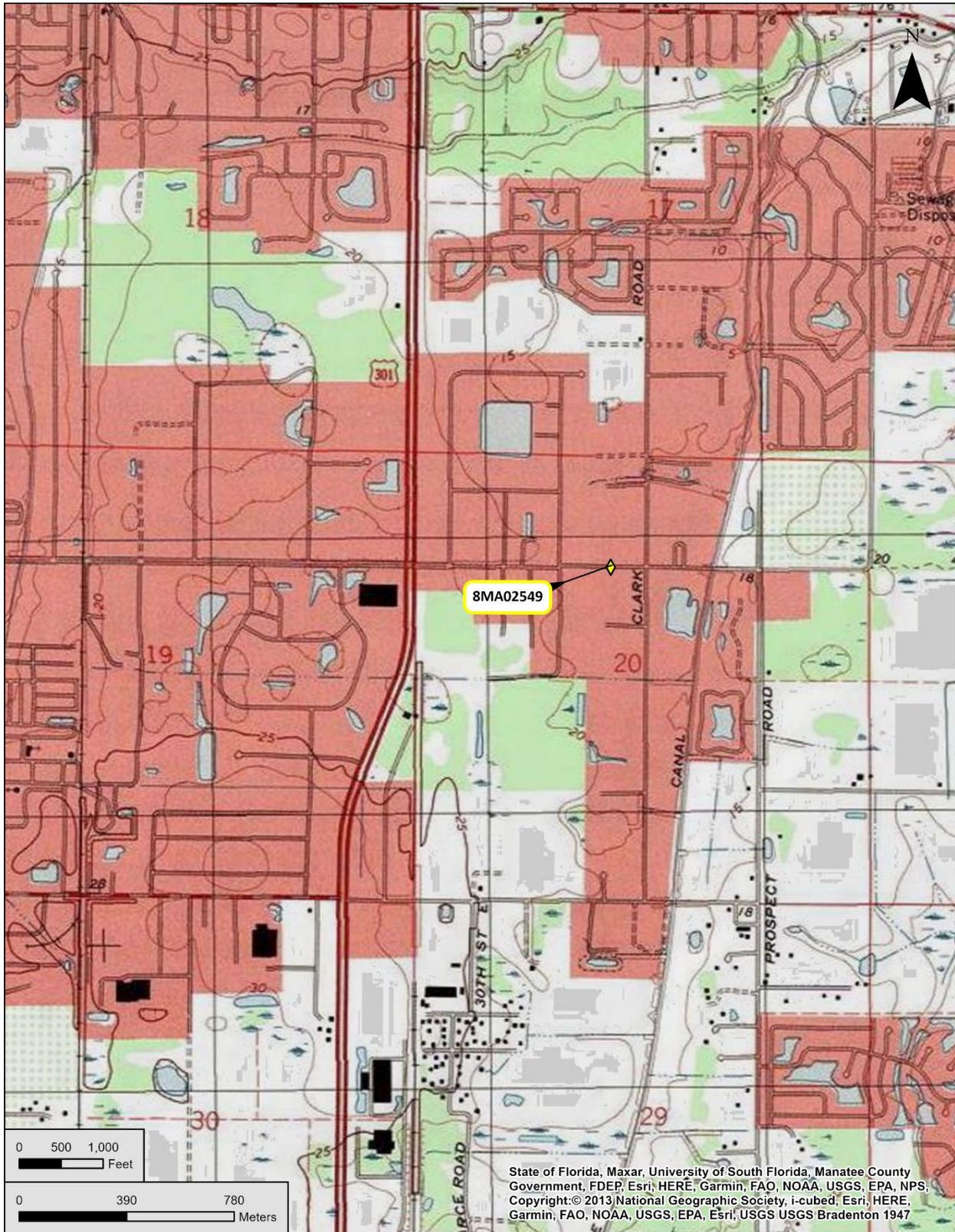
AERIAL MAP



State of Florida; Maxar; University of South Florida; Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, Esri Community Maps Contributors, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS USGS Bradenton 1947 Cottages at Blu Vista



**USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20**





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

Site#8 MA02550
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder #

Original
Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6216 33rd Street E Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 6216 33rd Street E
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 217
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 1873800005 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Oneco Park Block 11 Lot 7
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349548 Northing 3034964
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1961 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature W ELEV
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Palomino Motors, Inc. (2022); Marilyn Payne (2021); John Payne Jr.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3. Artif masonry veneer
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 2/2; Awning, metal, paired, 4-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, artif. masonry veneer accents

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO listing criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single door w/ paneling

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ artif. masonry veneer accents flanking the entrance and a segment of wood siding on the E ELEV. A flat roof addition is located on the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments	① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
	② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
	③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.	

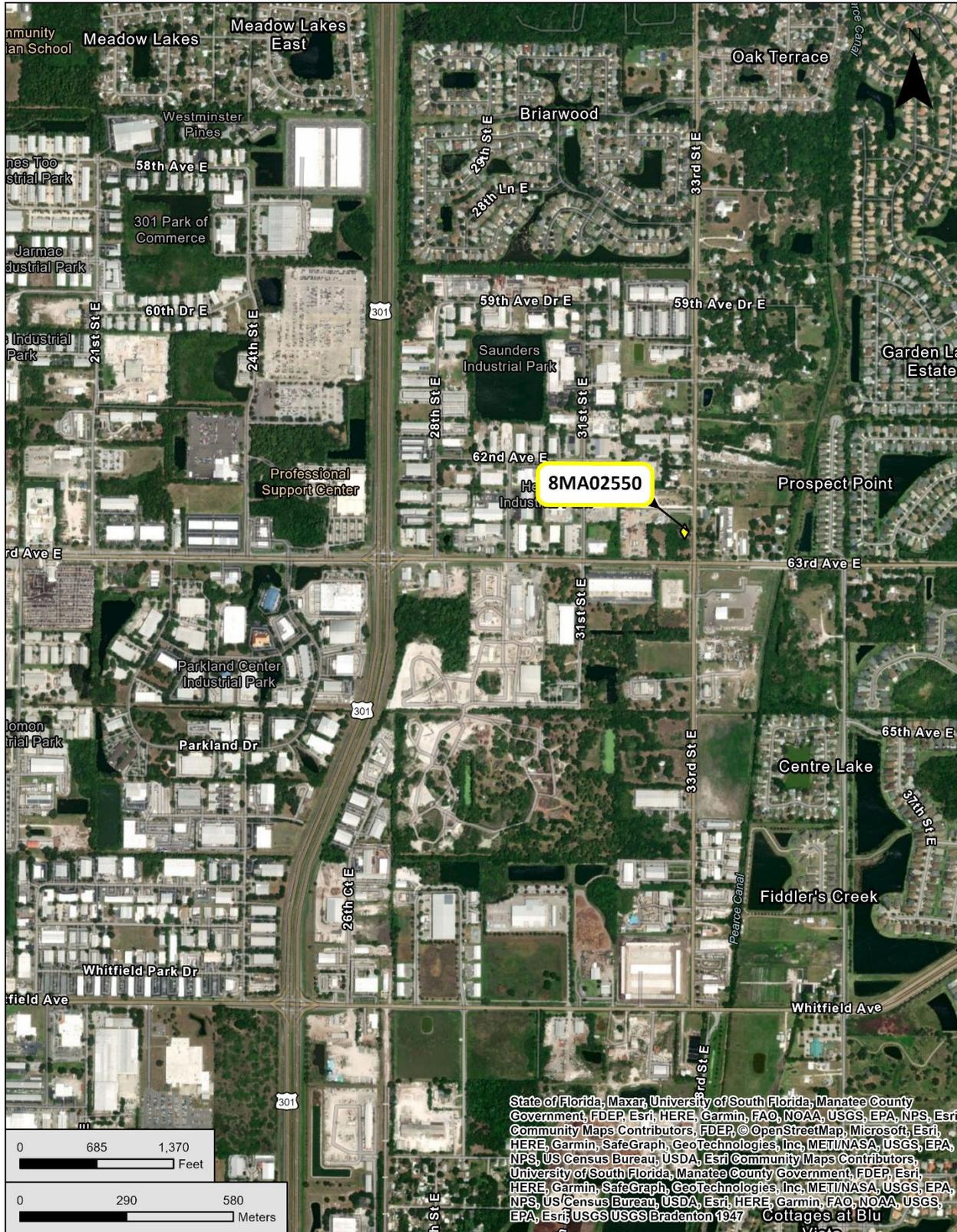


PHOTOGRAPHS



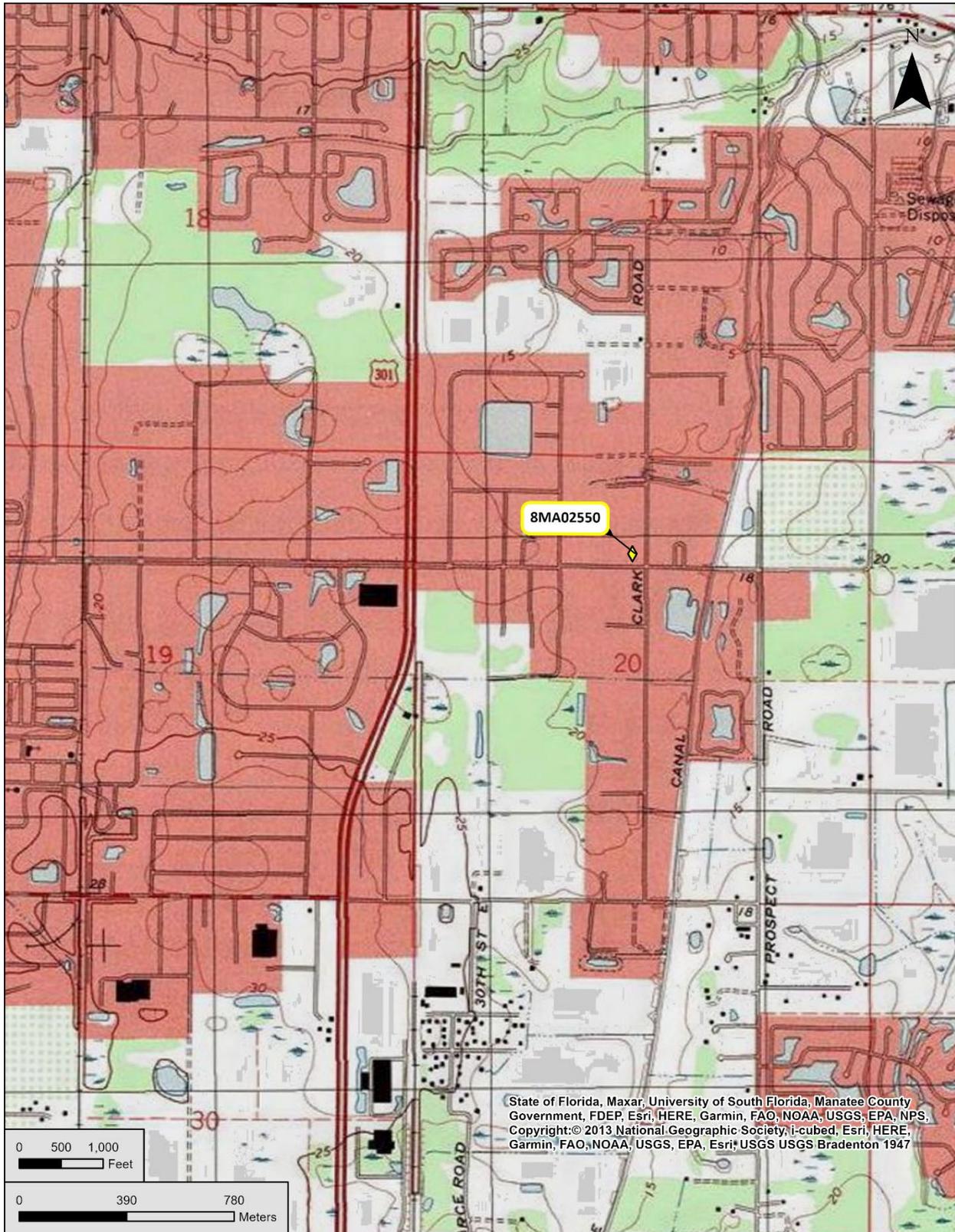


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02551**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6227 33rd Street E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 6227 33rd Street E
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1869800001 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349606 Northing 3034912
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1977 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1977 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, encl. carport
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Christopher Johnson (2018); Jerome & Debra Roberts (2001); Tina Payne (1992); Pedro & Sara Garibay

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Hip extension 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, metal, single, paired, 3-, 4-stacked; Picture, metal, single, central fixed pane flanked w/ 3-stacked awning
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, brick windowsills, shutters, rectangular foundation vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Brick planter (adjacent to entryway)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door w/ paneling

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

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an enclosed carport on the S end of the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

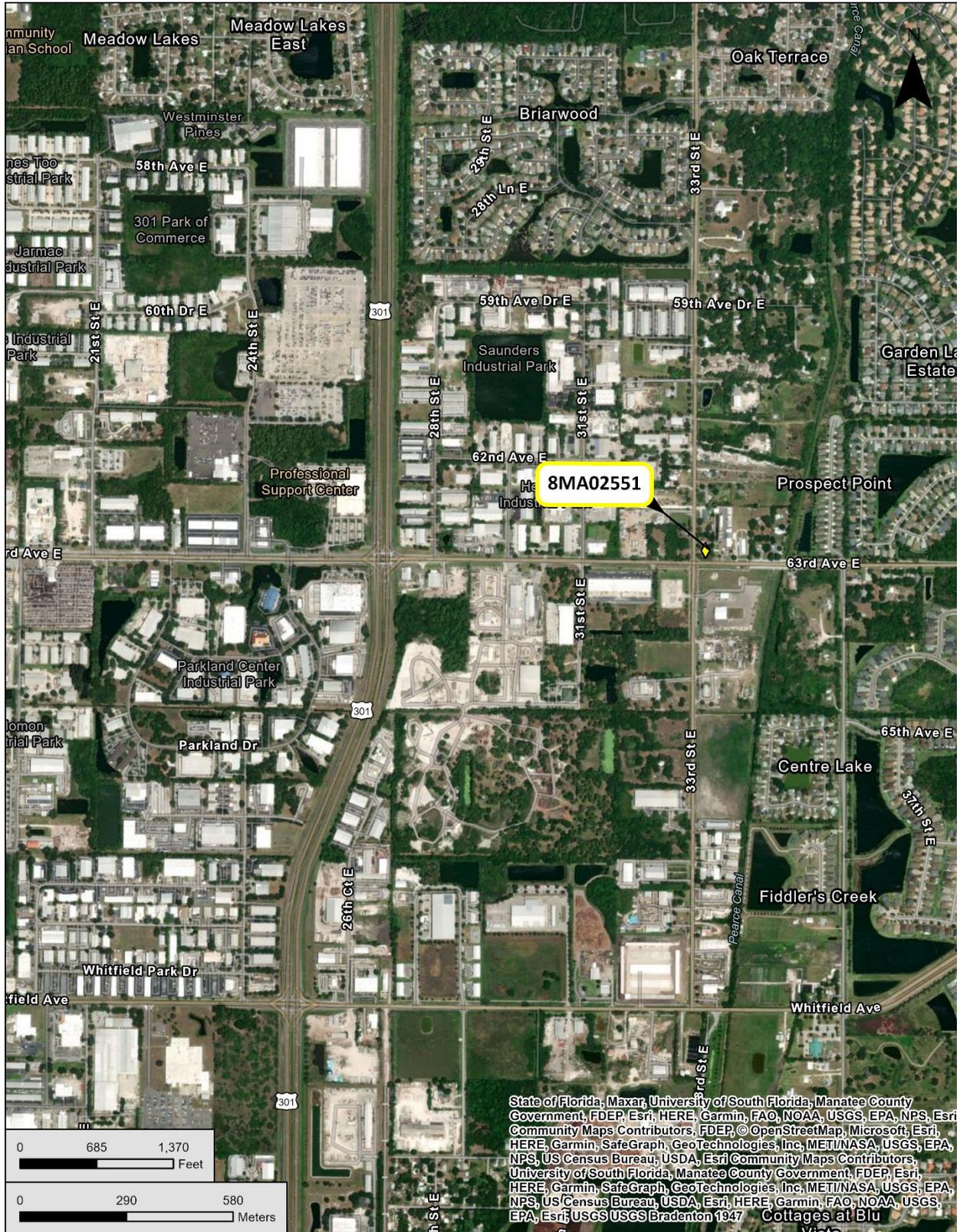


PHOTOGRAPHS



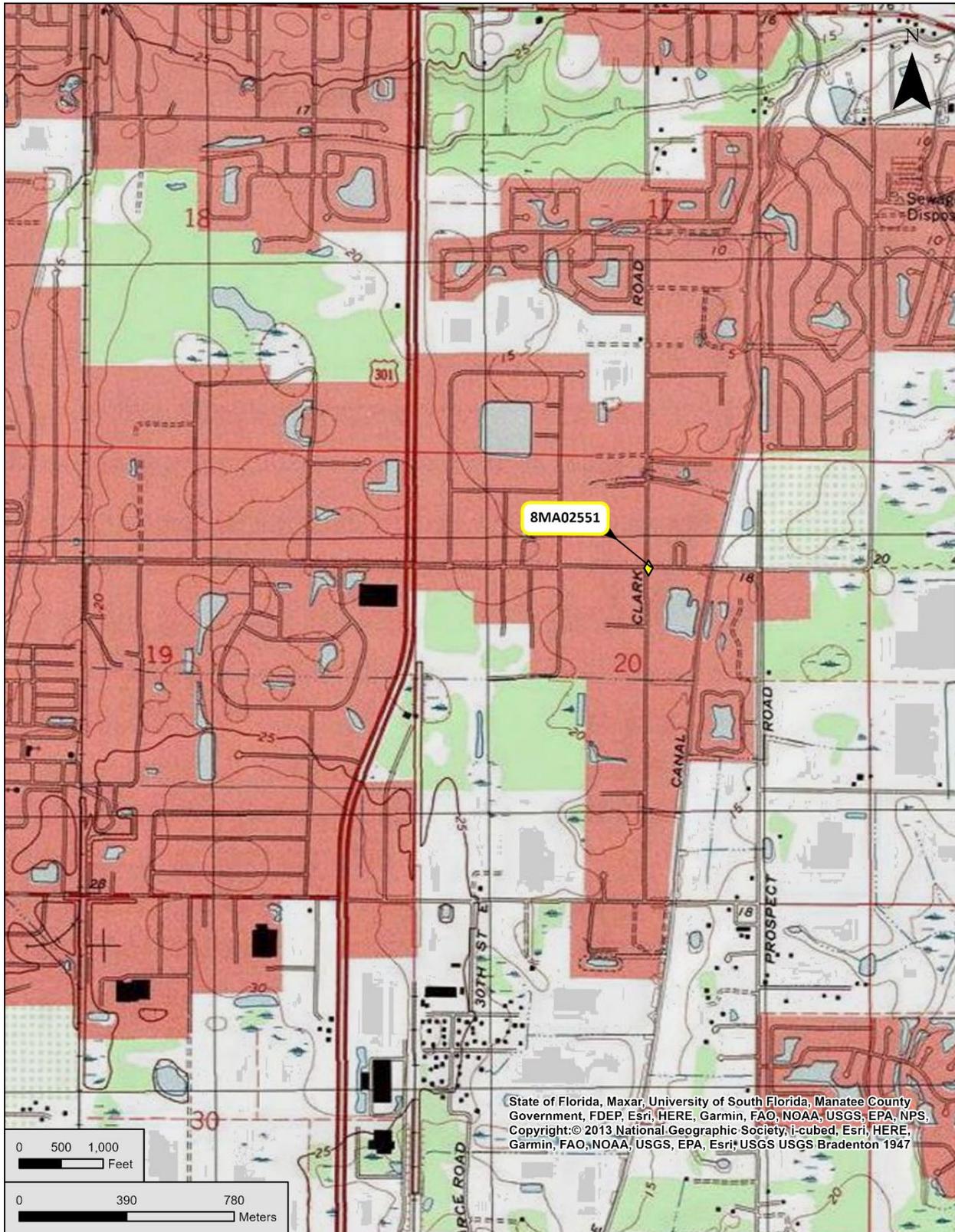


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02552**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3315 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3315 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1870010103 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349666 Northing 3034915
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1972 To (year): UNK
Current Use Office From (year): UNK To (year): CURR
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows, awnings, sec. bars
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
3315 63rd Ave E, LLC (2018); Debra Roberts (2000); Daniel Wimpy (1998); Robert Adams & Candace Murray (1993); Ethel Wells

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters, canvas awnings, metal security bars, window boxes

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic storage building, carports, & concrete privacy wall

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ paneling & inset fanlight

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

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a non-historic concrete privacy wall extending from the SW corner of the building.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

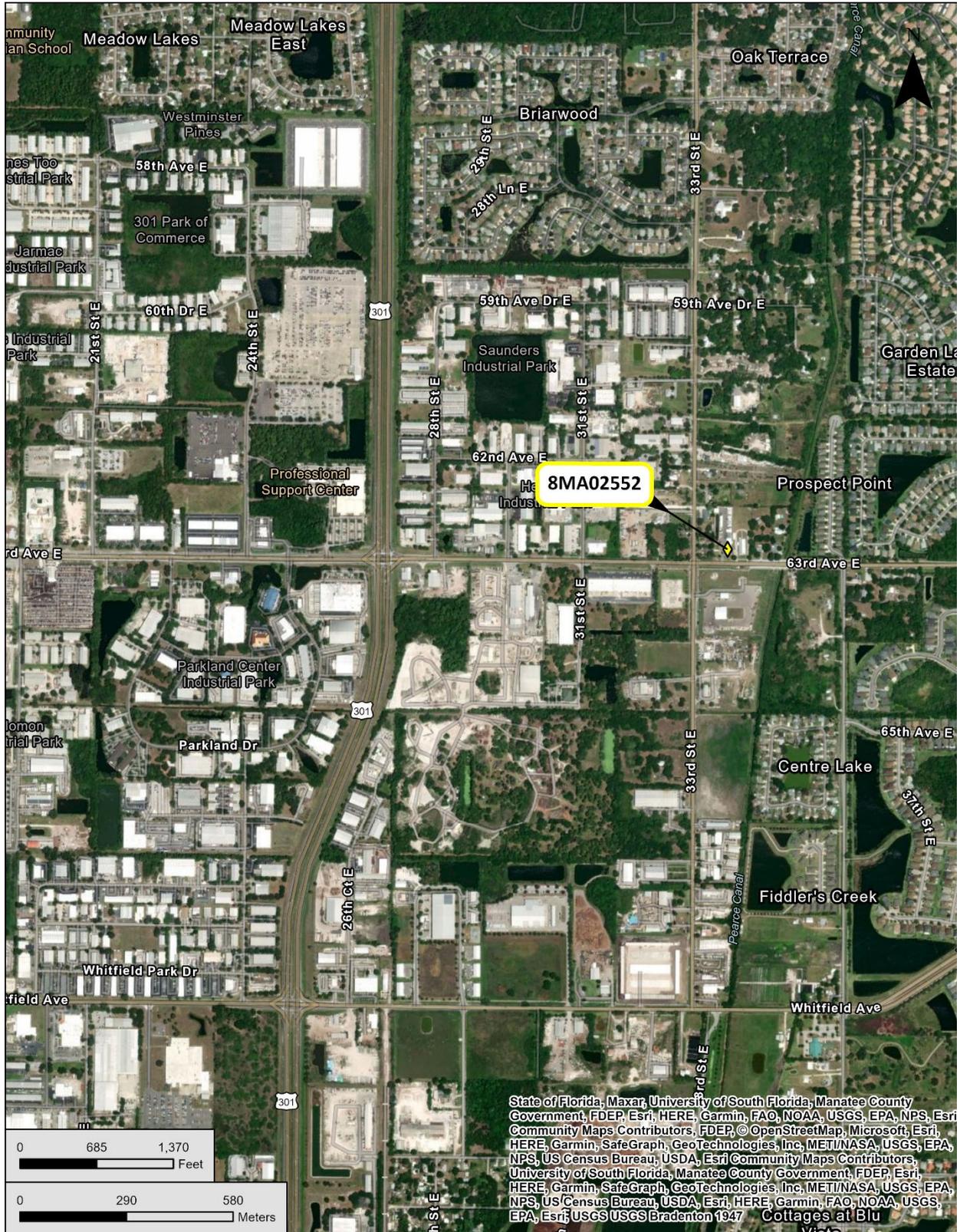


PHOTOGRAPHS



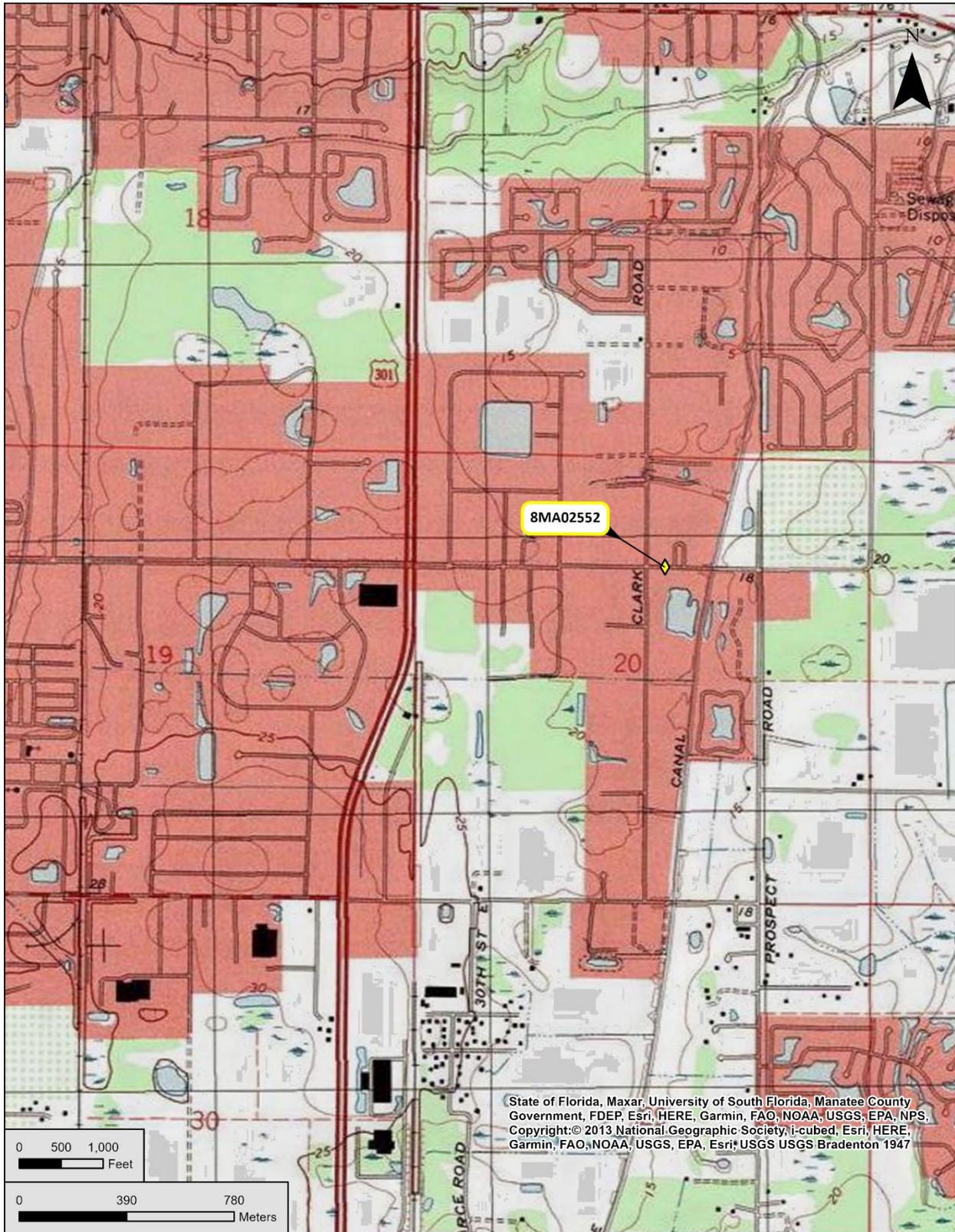


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02553**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6041 33rd Street E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 6041 33rd Street E
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1870010079 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 349737 Northing 3035272
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1974 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof; garage
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Bret R. Osborn (2003); John Scarbrough (1999); George & John Scarbrough (1992); George Scarbrough

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

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured by overgrown vegetation

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, obscured by overgrown vegetation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic secondary dwelling (ca. 1990s)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ metal frame screen door, beneath a shed roof

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

S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ wood porch supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A mobile home with no style that is highly obscured by surrounding overgrown vegetation. A shed roof addition is on the S ELEV and a gable roof garage addition is on the E ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

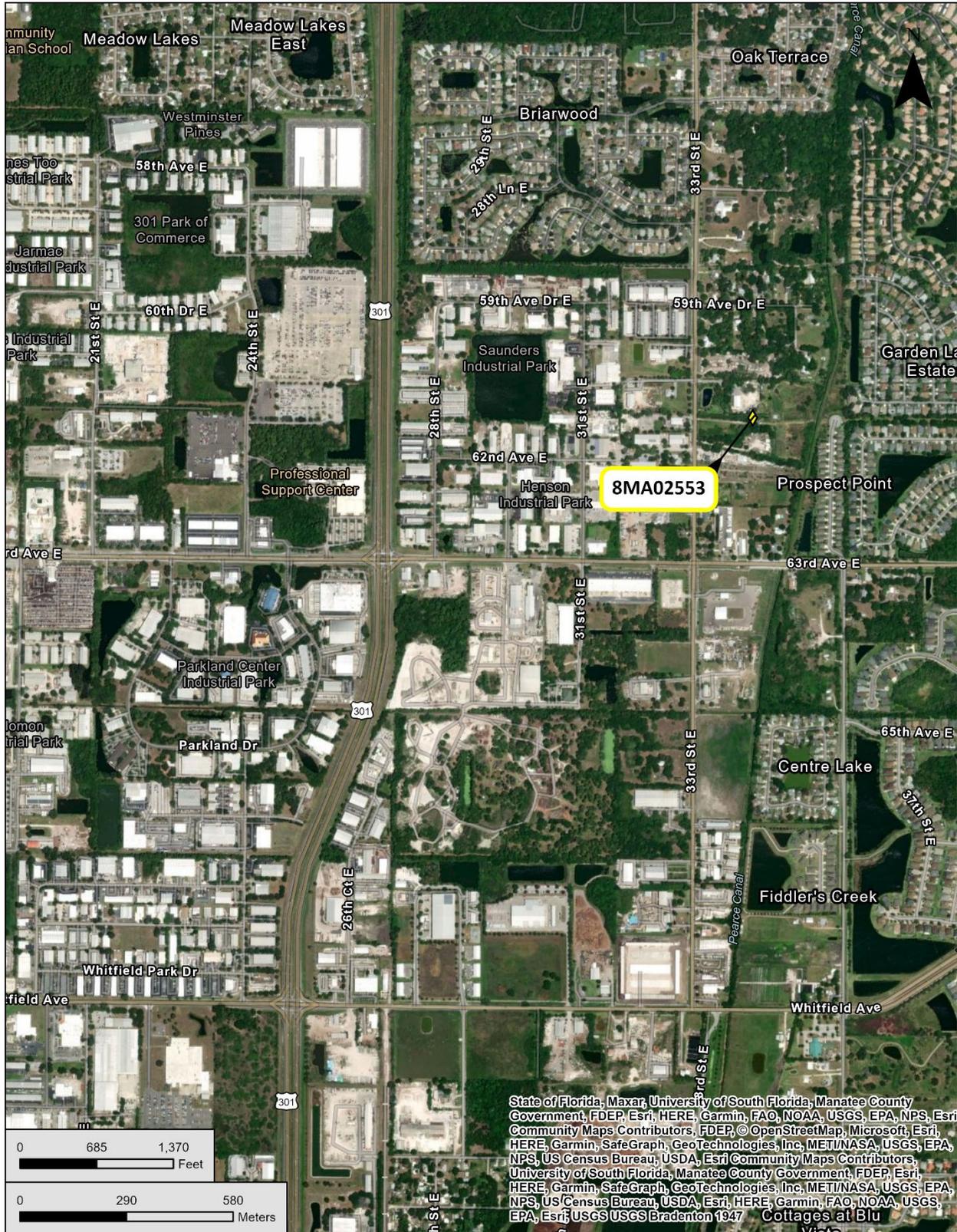


PHOTOGRAPHS





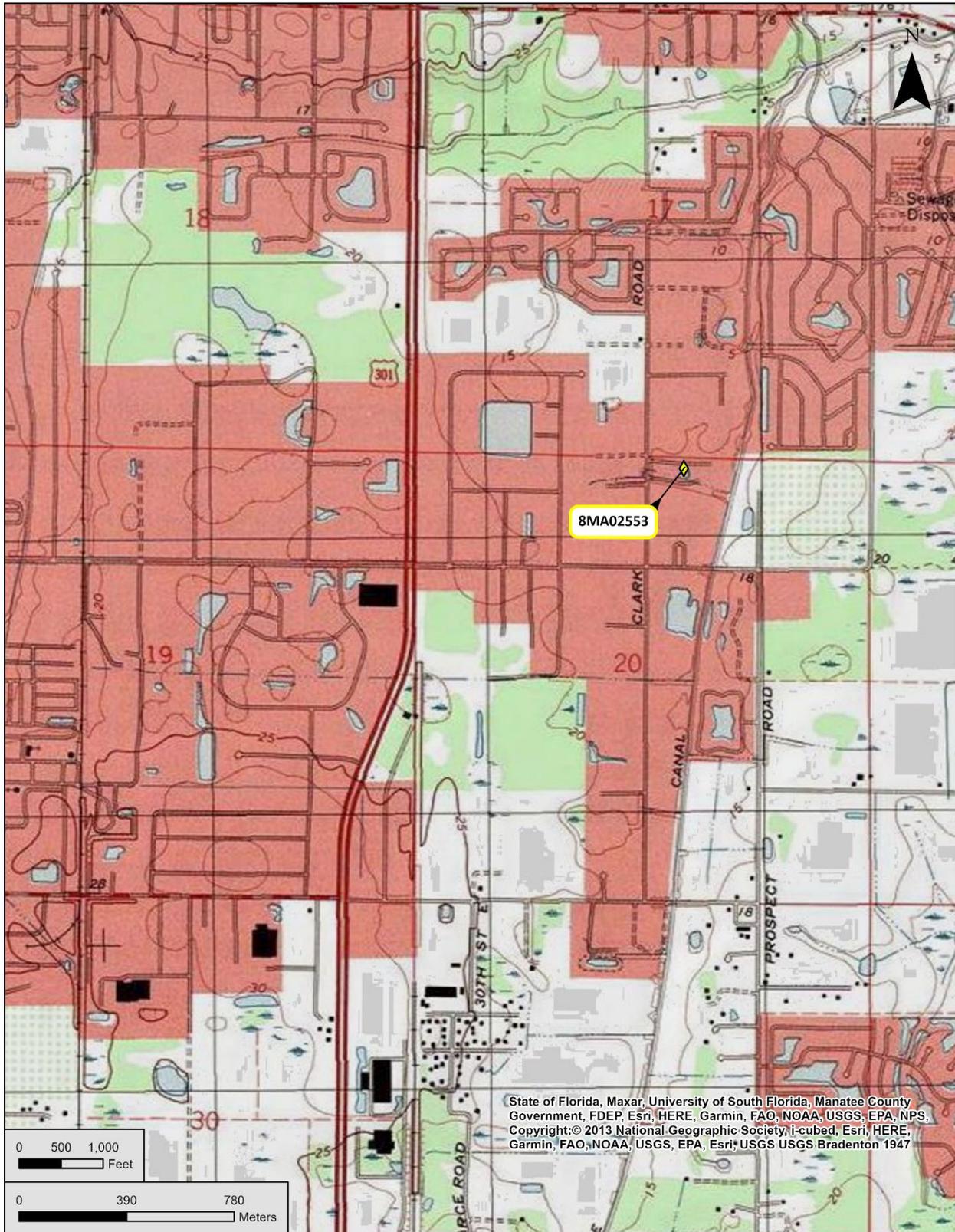
AERIAL MAP



State of Florida; Maxar, University of South Florida; Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, Esri Community Maps Contributors, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS USGS Bradenton 1947 Cottages at Blu Vista



USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





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

Site#8 MA02554
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6303 Prospect Road (Building 1) Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 6303 Direction Street Name Prospect Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 1870700000 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 350008 Northing 3034832
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1925 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Siding, windows, shutters, awning
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Sherri Waters (2022); Margo Eib (2010); Ethel Yeomans & Margo Eib (2004); Ethel Yeomans

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes []no [X]unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 2/2; Awning, metal, single, 2-stacked; SHS, wood, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, lattice gable vent, shutters, metal clamshell awning

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
ca. 1969 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8MA02555); non-historic utility shed

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO evaluation criteria, and dates.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: obscured by screening, beneath a gable roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a gable roof w/ squared wooden supports, screening, and vinyl half wall

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ several materials alterations. A small wooden deck is located on the SE corner of the residence.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



PHOTOGRAPHS





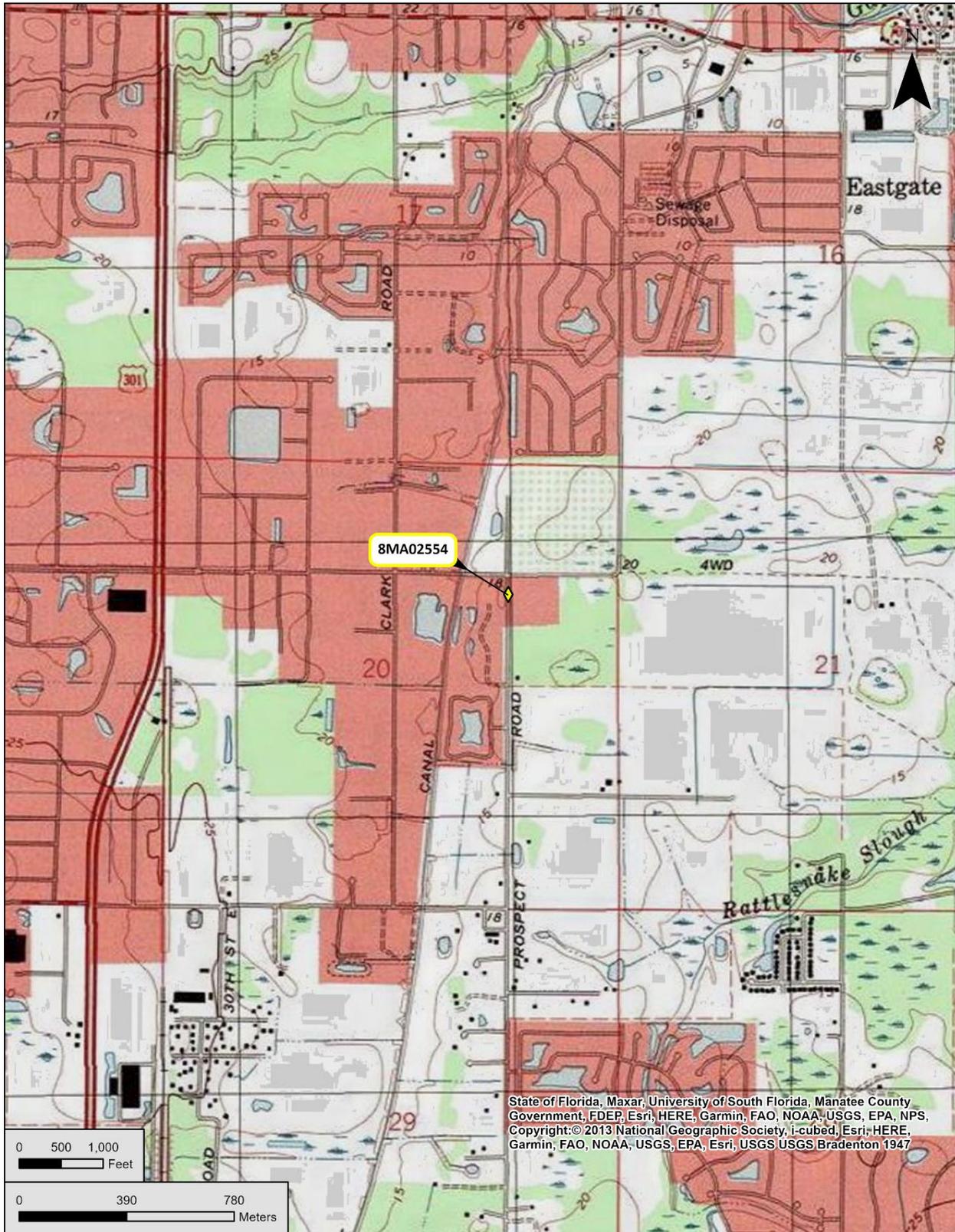


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20



State of Florida, Maxar, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS USGS Bradenton 1947



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02555**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6303 Prospect Road (Building 2) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6303 Direction _____ Street Name Prospect Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1870700000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350022 Northing 3034838
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1969 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof (porch)
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Sherri Waters (2022); Margo Eib (2010); Ethel Yeomans & Margo Eib (2004); Ethel Yeomans

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Sheet metal:standing seam 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, rectangular gable vent, concrete windowsills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
ca. 1925 Frame Vernacular style residence (8MA02554); non-historic utility shed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door w/ inset 1/1 SHS light, beneath a shed roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ metal supports and screening

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a front porch addition on the W ELEV. The residence is clad with wood siding in the gable ends.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

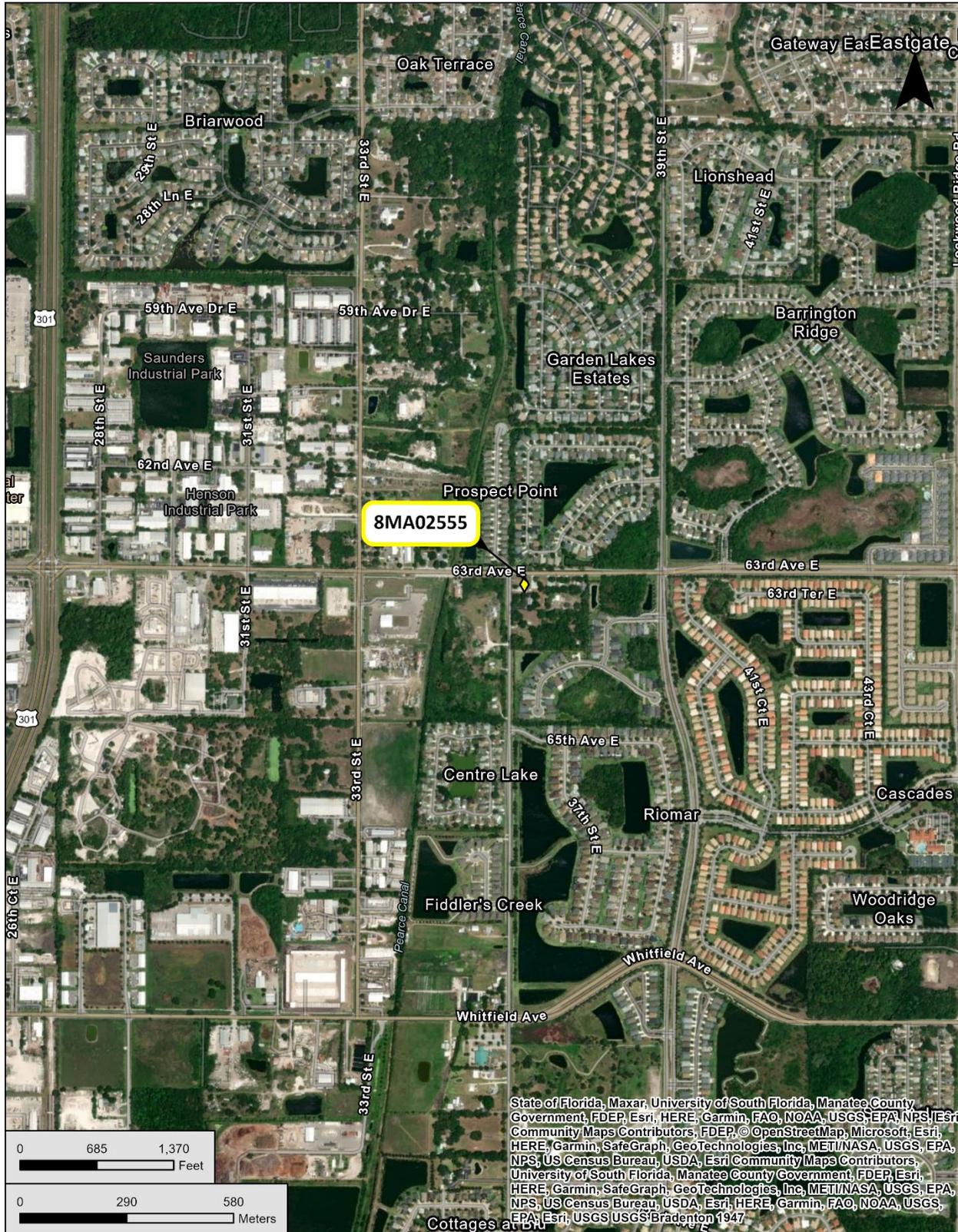


PHOTOGRAPHS



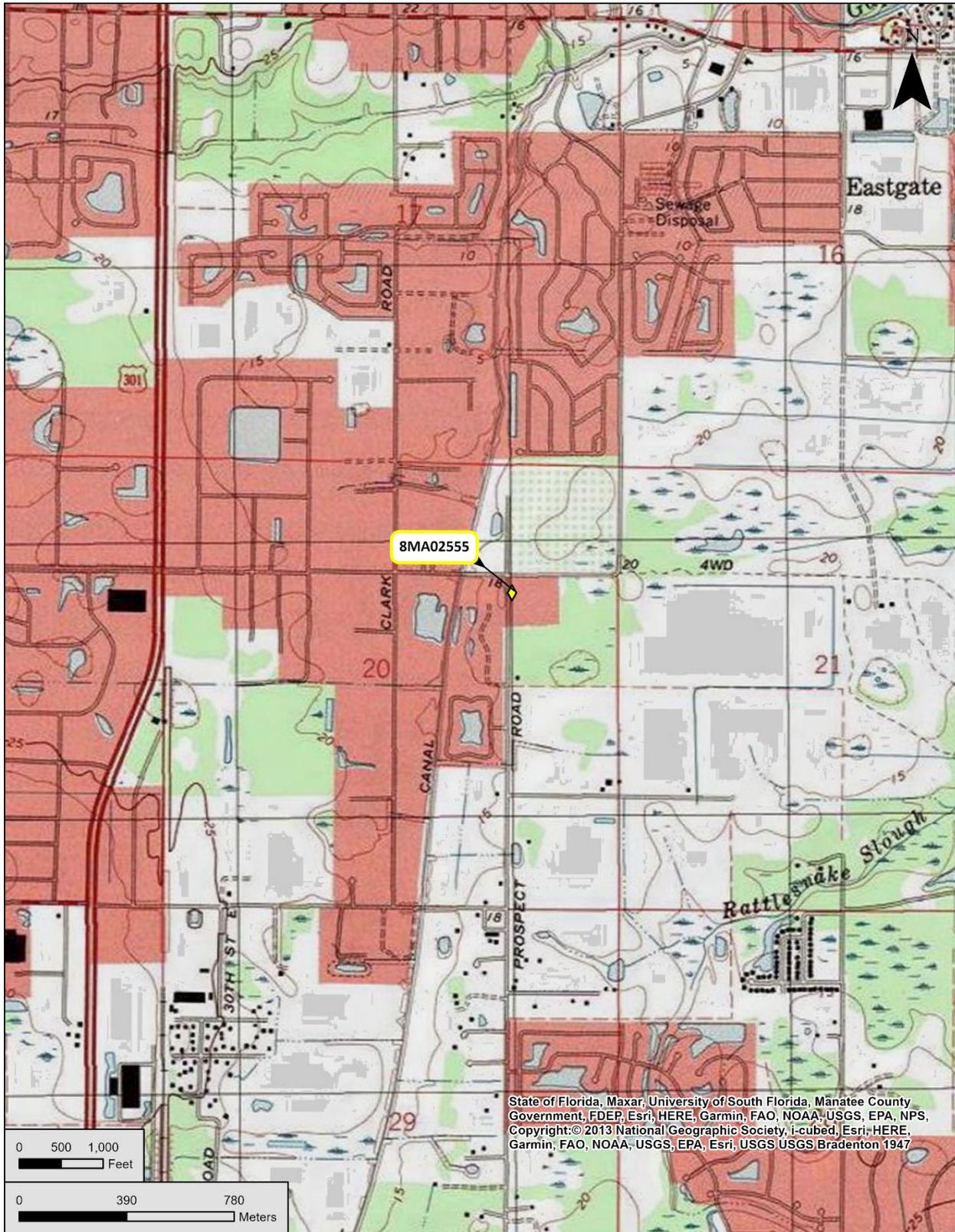


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20**





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02556**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6331 Prospect Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 6331 Prospect Road
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1870600002 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350033 Northing 3034792
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1976 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1976 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows, encl. carport
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature E ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Angeles Navarro (2022); Justin Douglas (2014); Donald & Ellen Starkey (1983); Rabon & Etta Smith

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, shutters
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic detached garage

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset oval light, beneath a shed roof extension

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

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an enclosed carport on the S end of the W ELEV. An addition is located on the E ELEV (screened porch per property appraiser data).

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

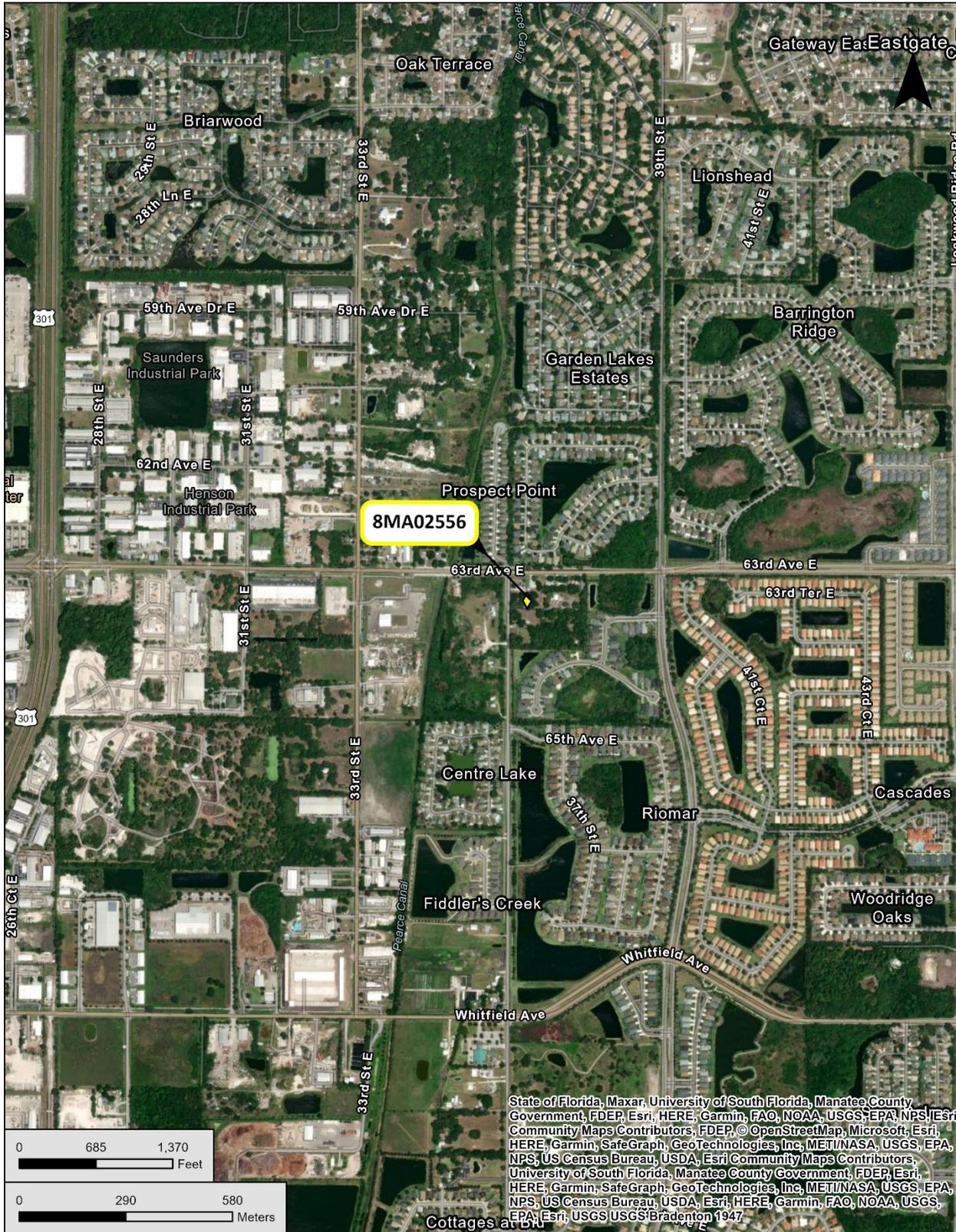


PHOTOGRAPHS



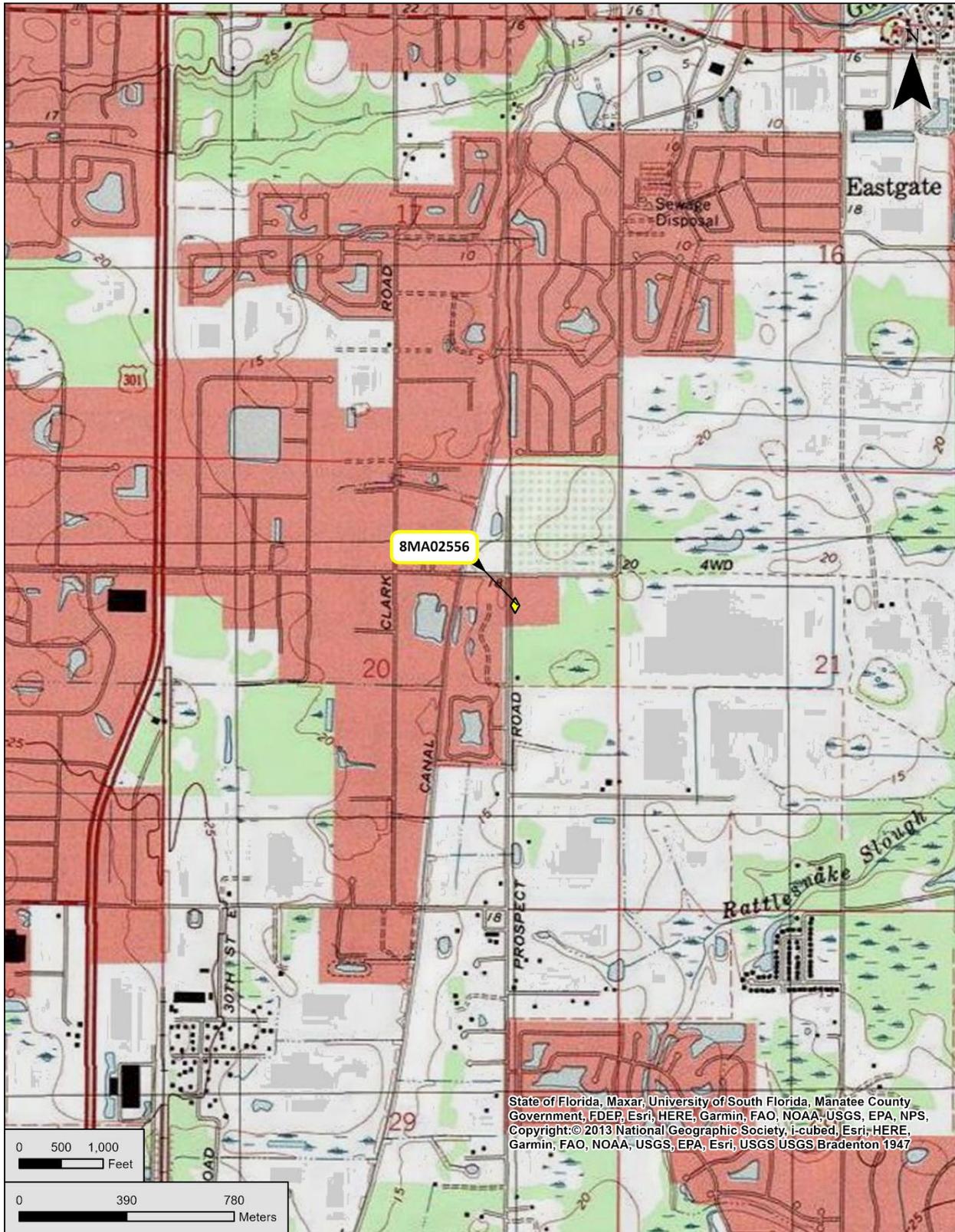


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20



State of Florida, Maxar, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS USGS Bradenton 1947



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02557**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6371 Prospect Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 6371 Prospect Road
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1870400007 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350004 Northing 3034715
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1953 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Gable roofs (N, E, & W ELEV)
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Mary Helm (2007); Ernest Glenn Helm, Jr. (1990); Leo Pennington

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Intersecting gables 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 1/1, 2/2

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, hurricane shutters (translucent corrugated plastic panels)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic utility shed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door w/ paneling and sidelight, beneath a gable roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a gable roof w/ squared wooden supports and railing set on concrete blocks

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ large gable additions on the N, E, & W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

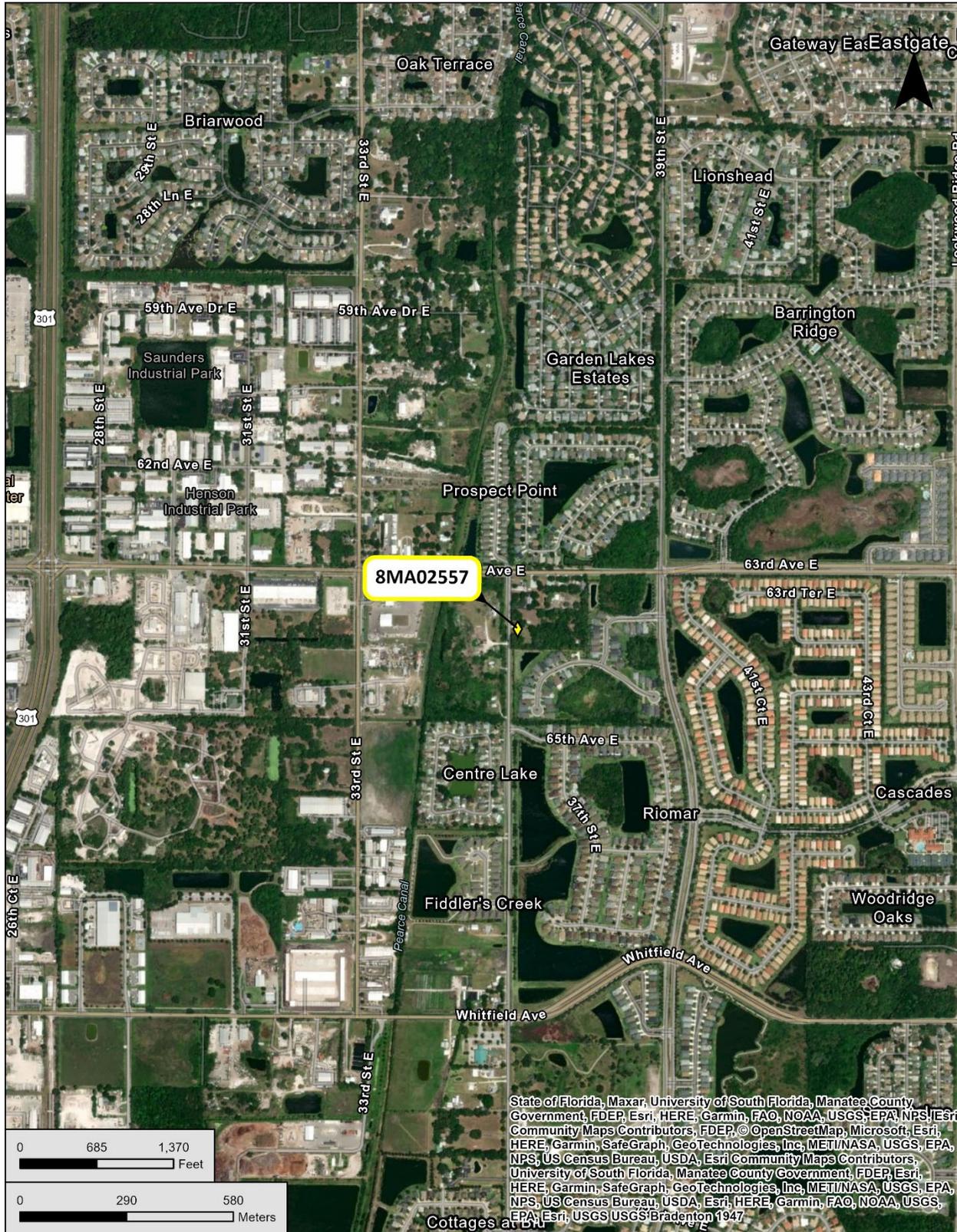


PHOTOGRAPHS



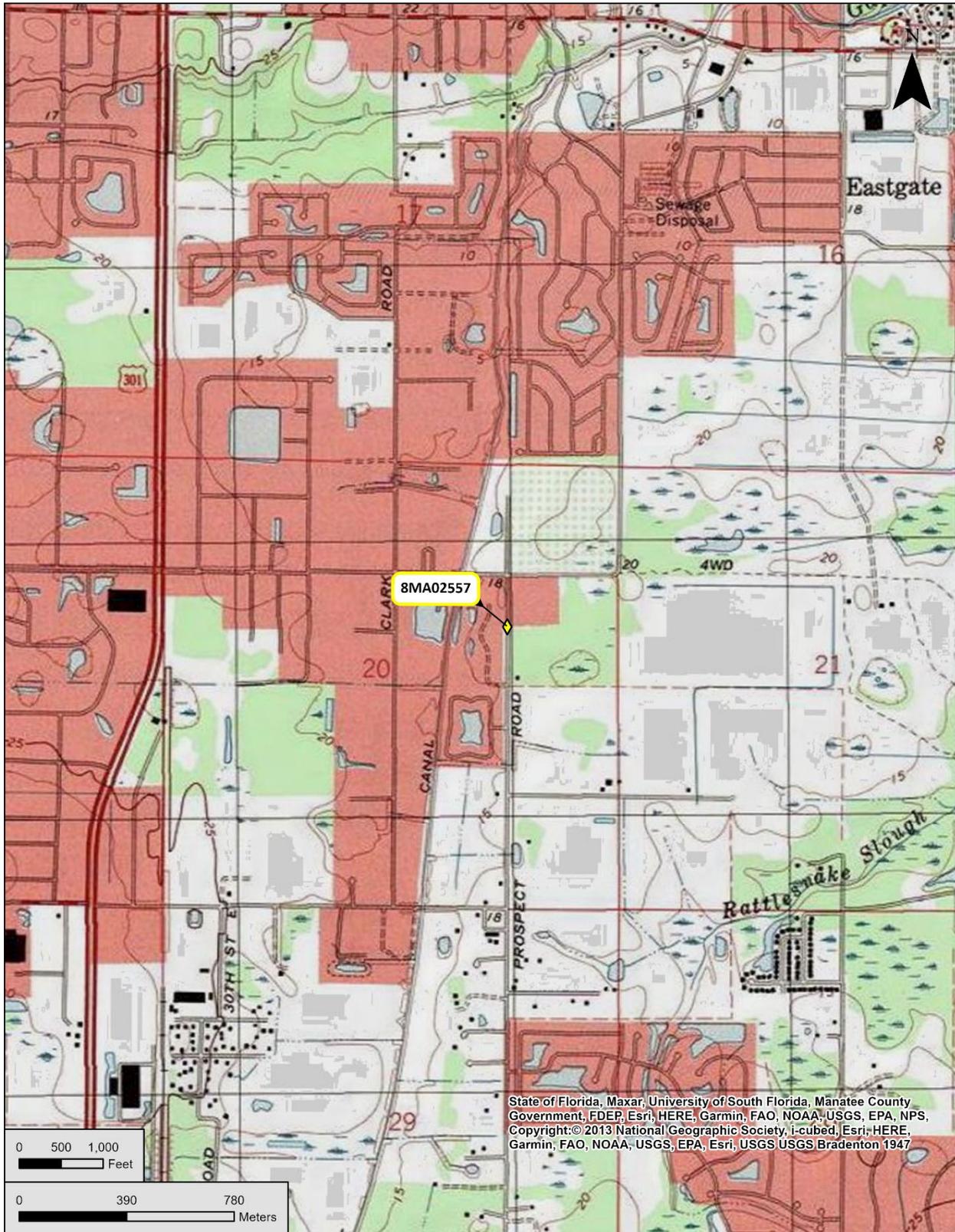


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02558**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3616 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3616 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1870700059 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350093 Northing 3034840
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1974 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature S ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Ina Marie Waldron

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Intersecting gables 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, shutters
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic utility shed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
 N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and metal frame screen door, beneath a gable roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
 N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a gable roof w/ column supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource
 A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an integrated one-car garage on the W end of the N ELEV. An addition is on the S ELEV (screened porch per property appraiser data).

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
 Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
 The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
 Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments	① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
	② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
	③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.	

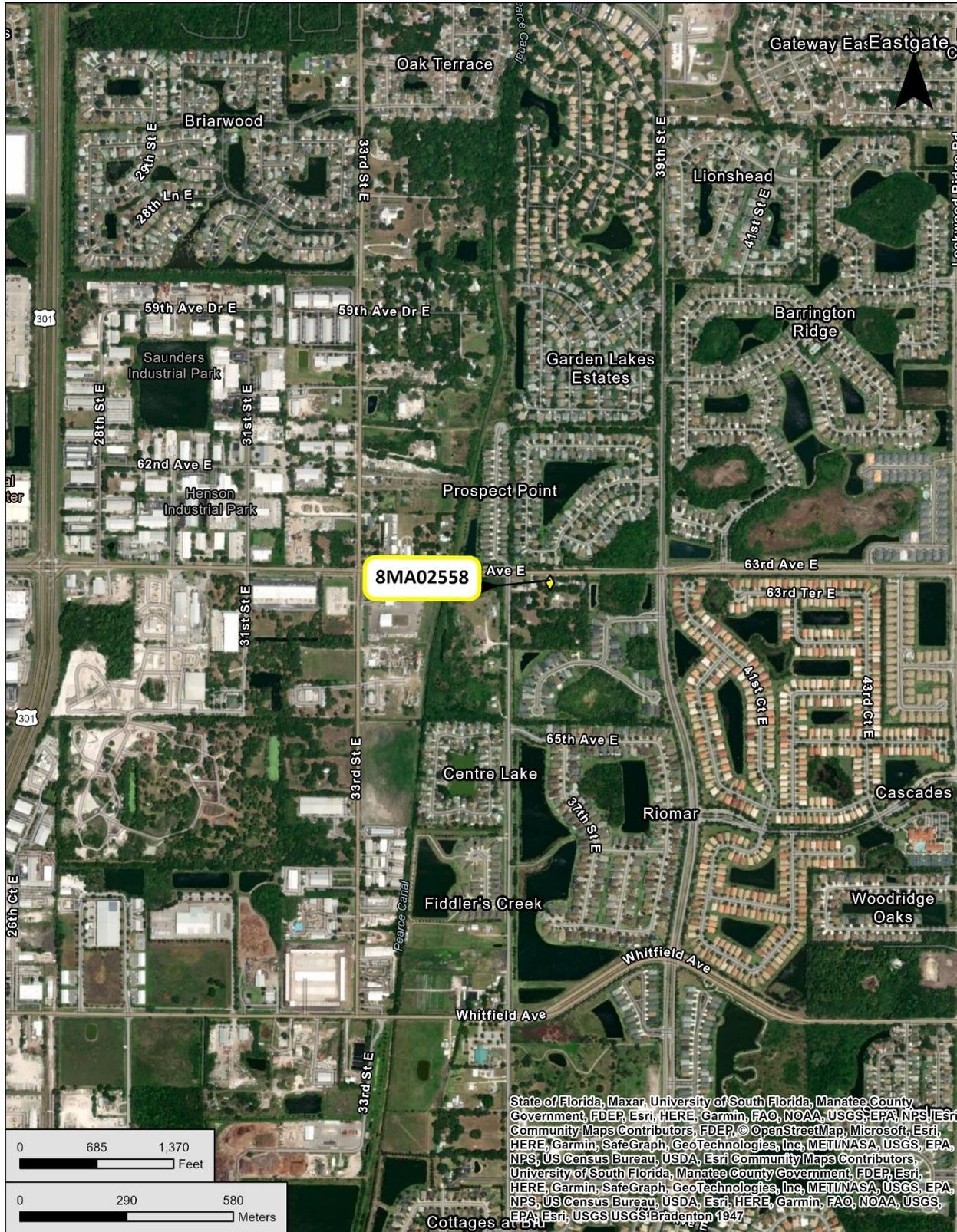


PHOTOGRAPHS



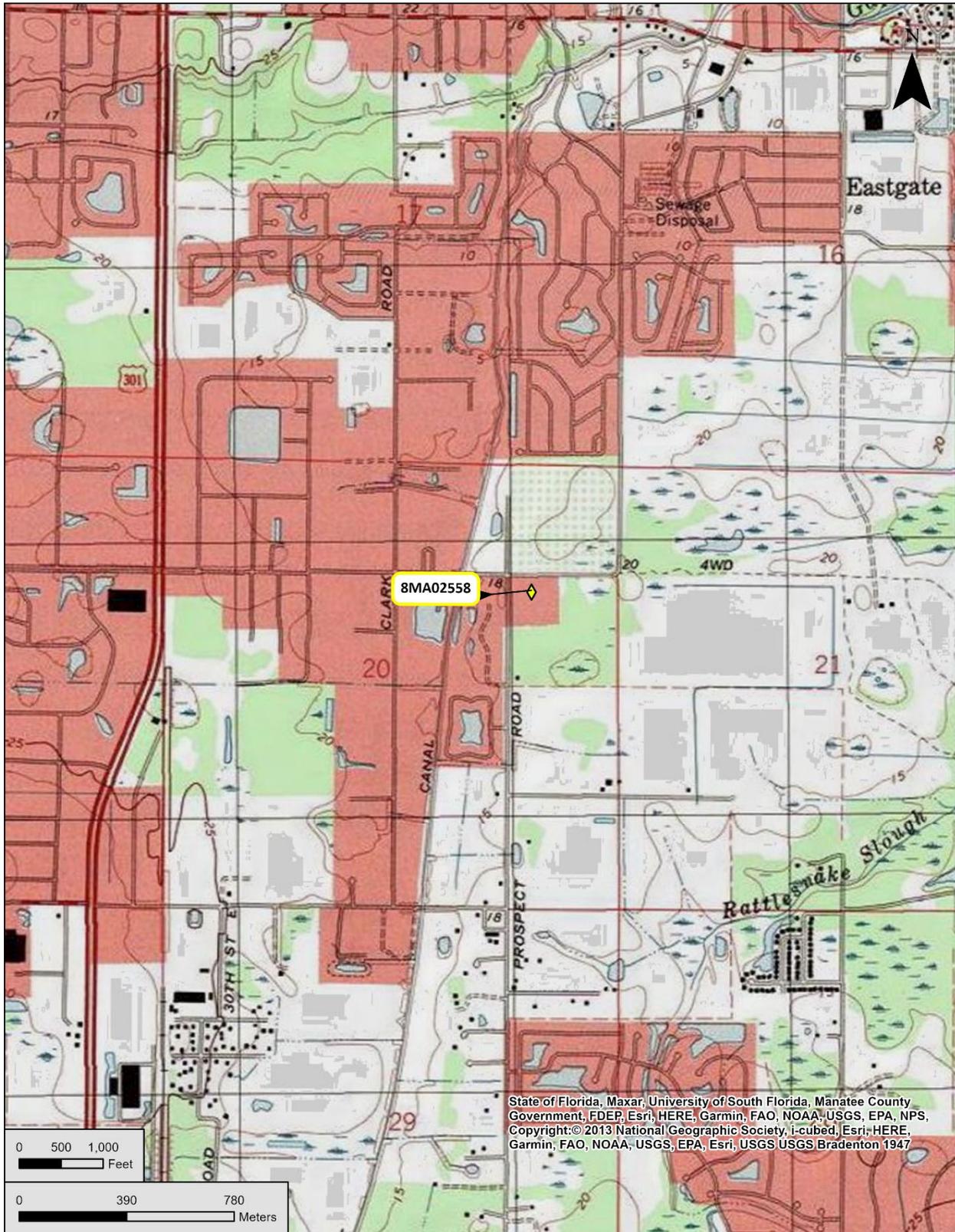


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02559**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3708 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3708 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1871000053 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350119 Northing 3034838
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature S ELEV
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Marie Smith (1999); O.B. Smith

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 2/2; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Historic utility sheds (not visible from public R.O.W.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Brick

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
 N ELEV: single door w/ inset diamond light, beneath a shed roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
 N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w, squared wooden supports and railings

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

Narrative Description of Resource
 A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a one-car carport on the W ELEV. There are multiple additions on the S ELEV that are not visible from the public R.O.W.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
 Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
 The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
 Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

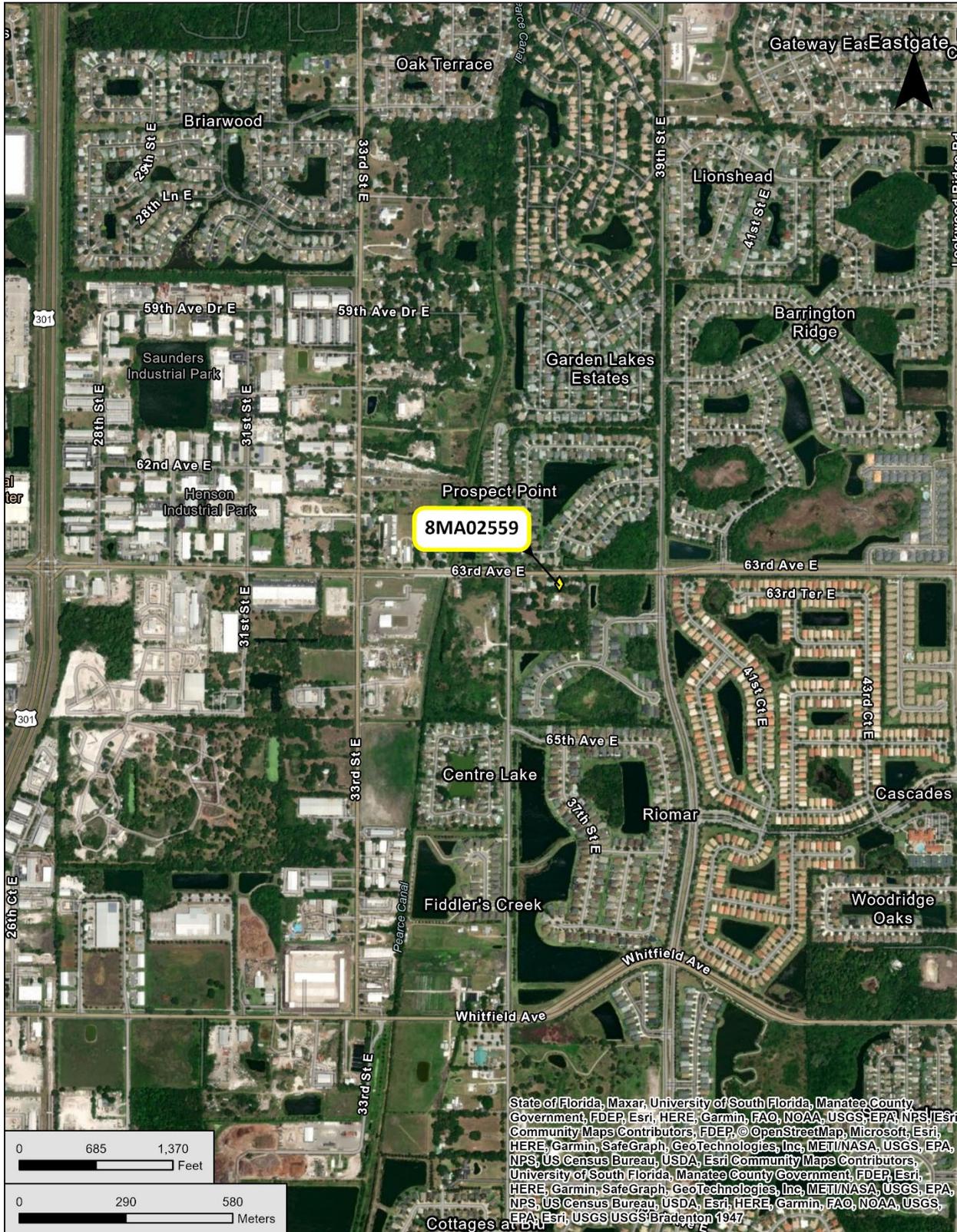


PHOTOGRAPHS



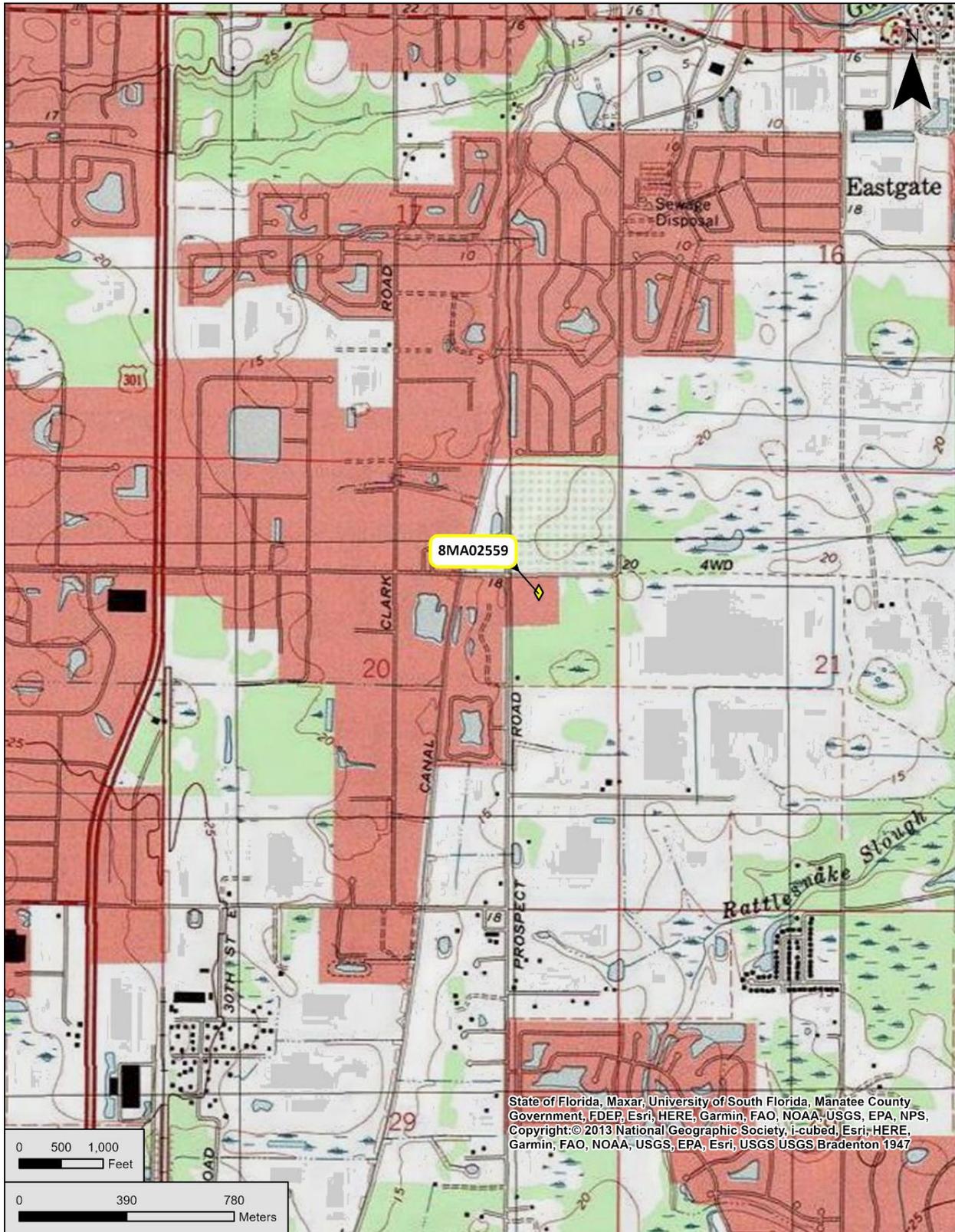


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02560**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3710 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3710 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1871600001 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350141 Northing 3034838
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1958 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Marie Smith (1999); O.B. Smith

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Novelty siding 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Intersecting gables 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, wood, single, paired, 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wood window/door trim, cornerboards
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic utility shed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ paneling, accessed by concrete steps w/ wooden railings

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a shed roof addition on the N ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

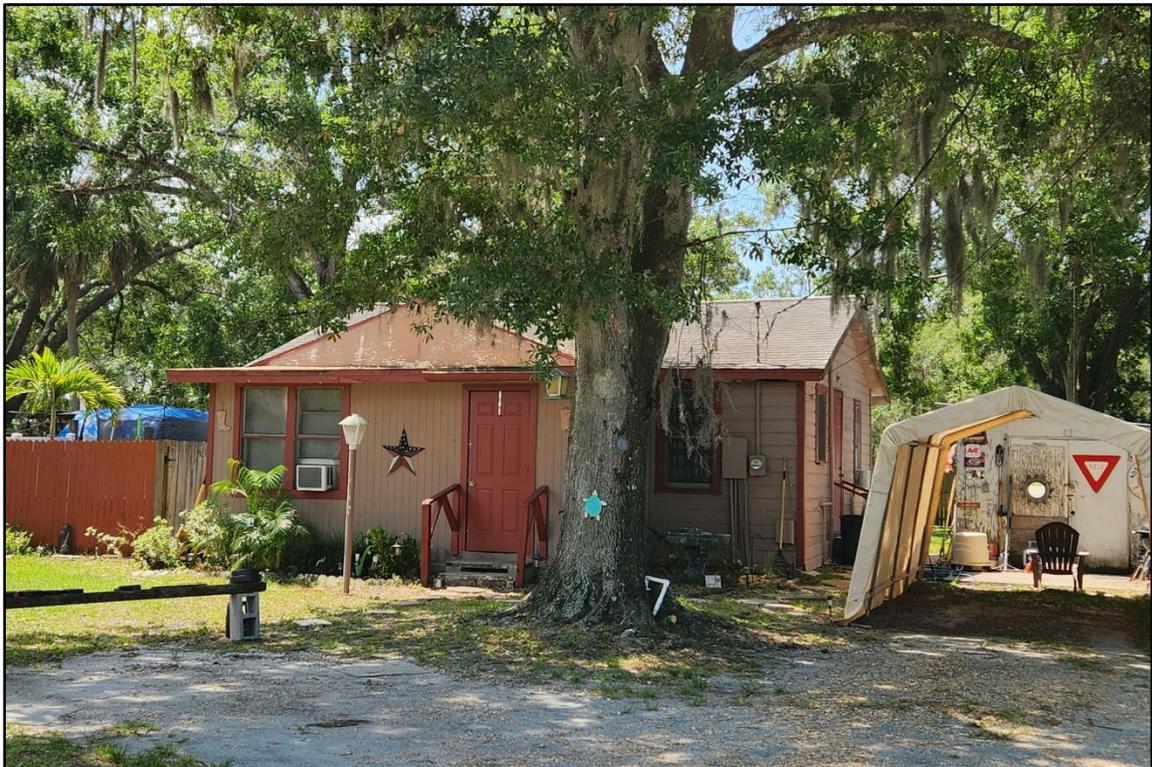
Required Attachments

- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

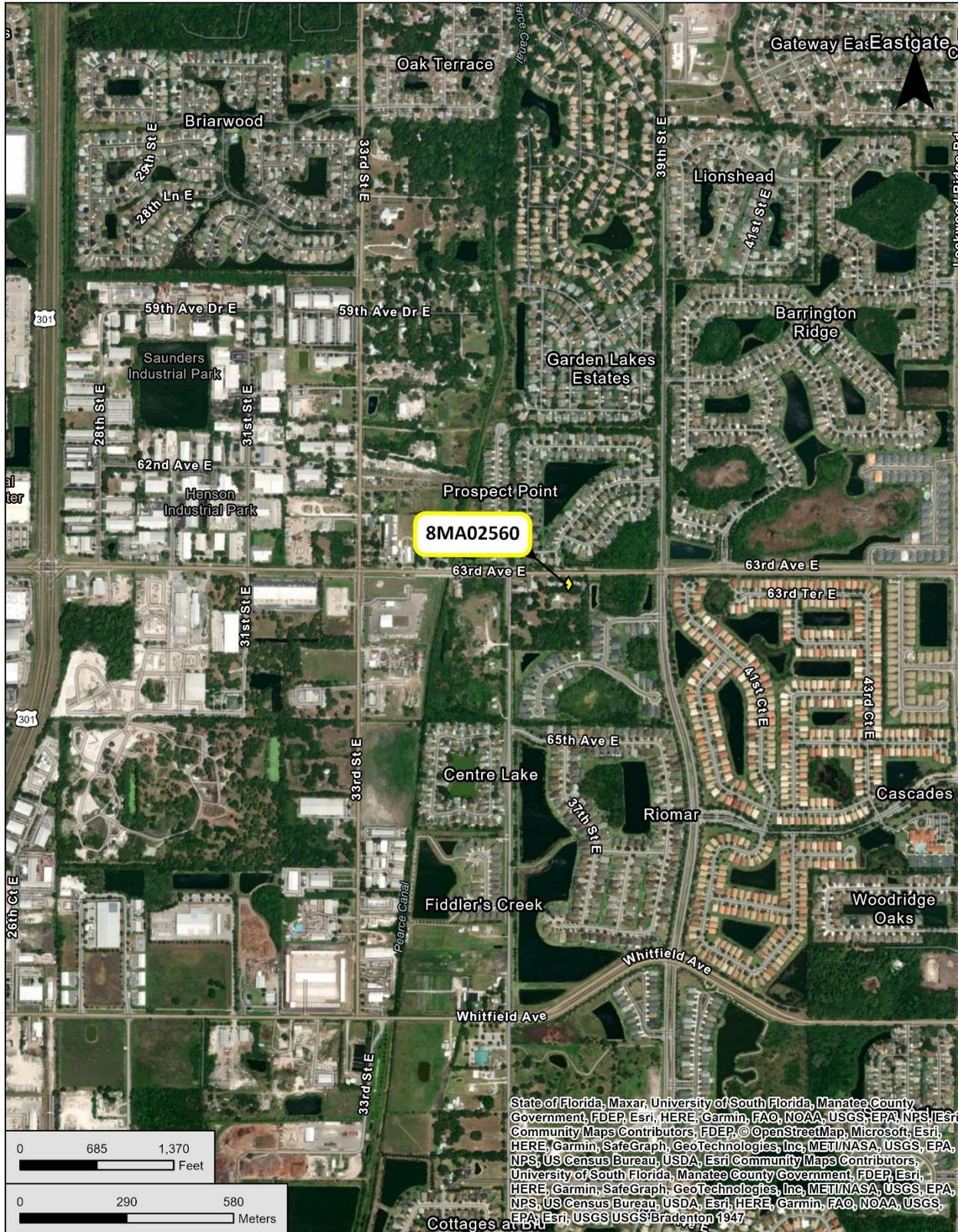


PHOTOGRAPHS



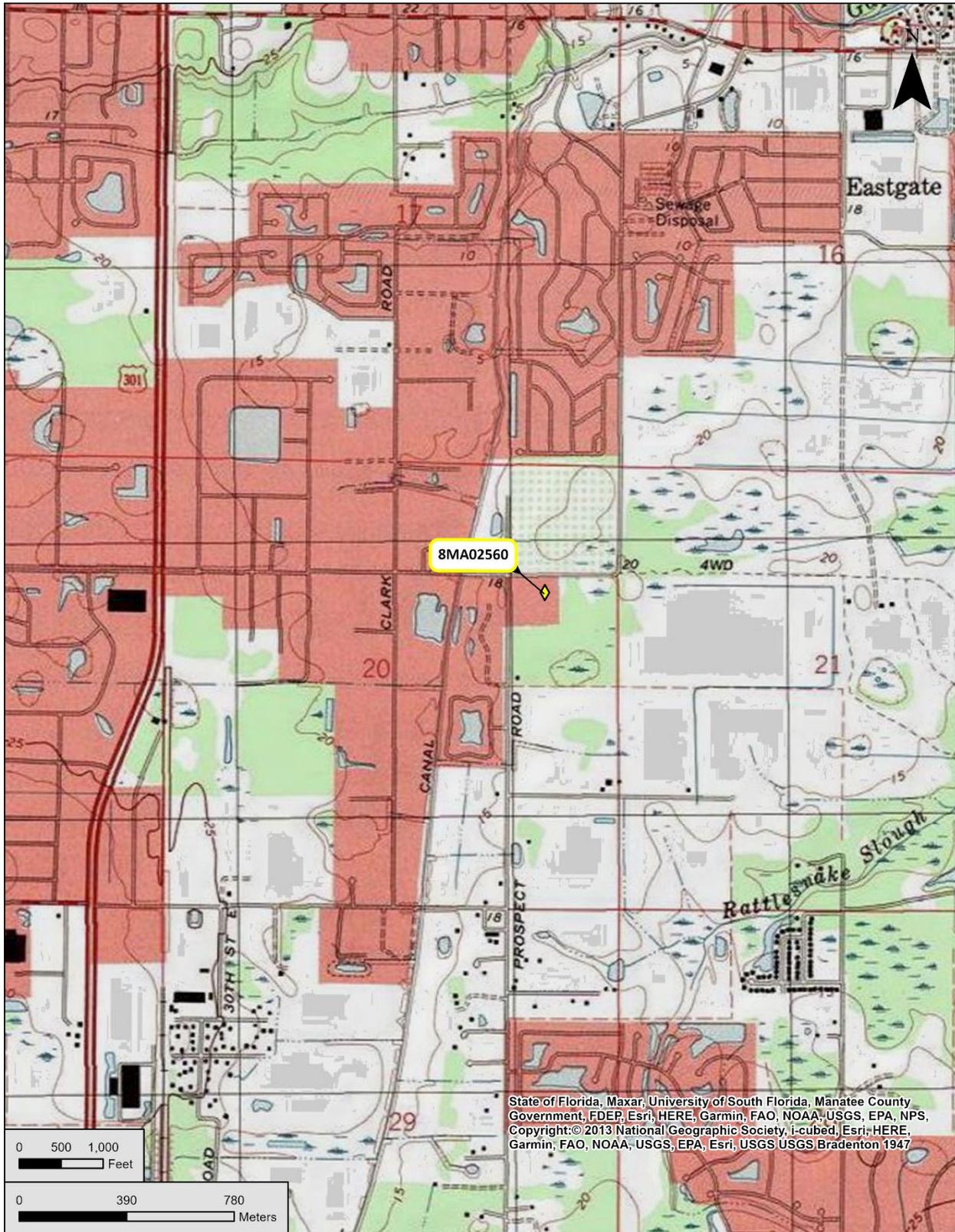


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20**





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02561**
Field Date 5-10-2023
Form Date 6-27-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3712 63rd Avenue E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3712 Direction _____ Street Name 63rd Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction E
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Bradenton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 18E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1871000103 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 350166 Northing 3034841
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1940 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, partially encl. porch, awnings
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Marie Smith (1999); O.B. Smith

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Novelty siding 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, wood, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, corner boards, wood window trim, canvas awnings, triangular gable vent

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: obscured by partially enclosed porch

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a gable roof w/ squared wooden supports, half wall, and wooden lattice (partially enclosed w/ plywood)

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building that is partially obscured by overgrown vegetation. The front porch is partially enclosed w/ wooden lattice and plywood.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22114
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

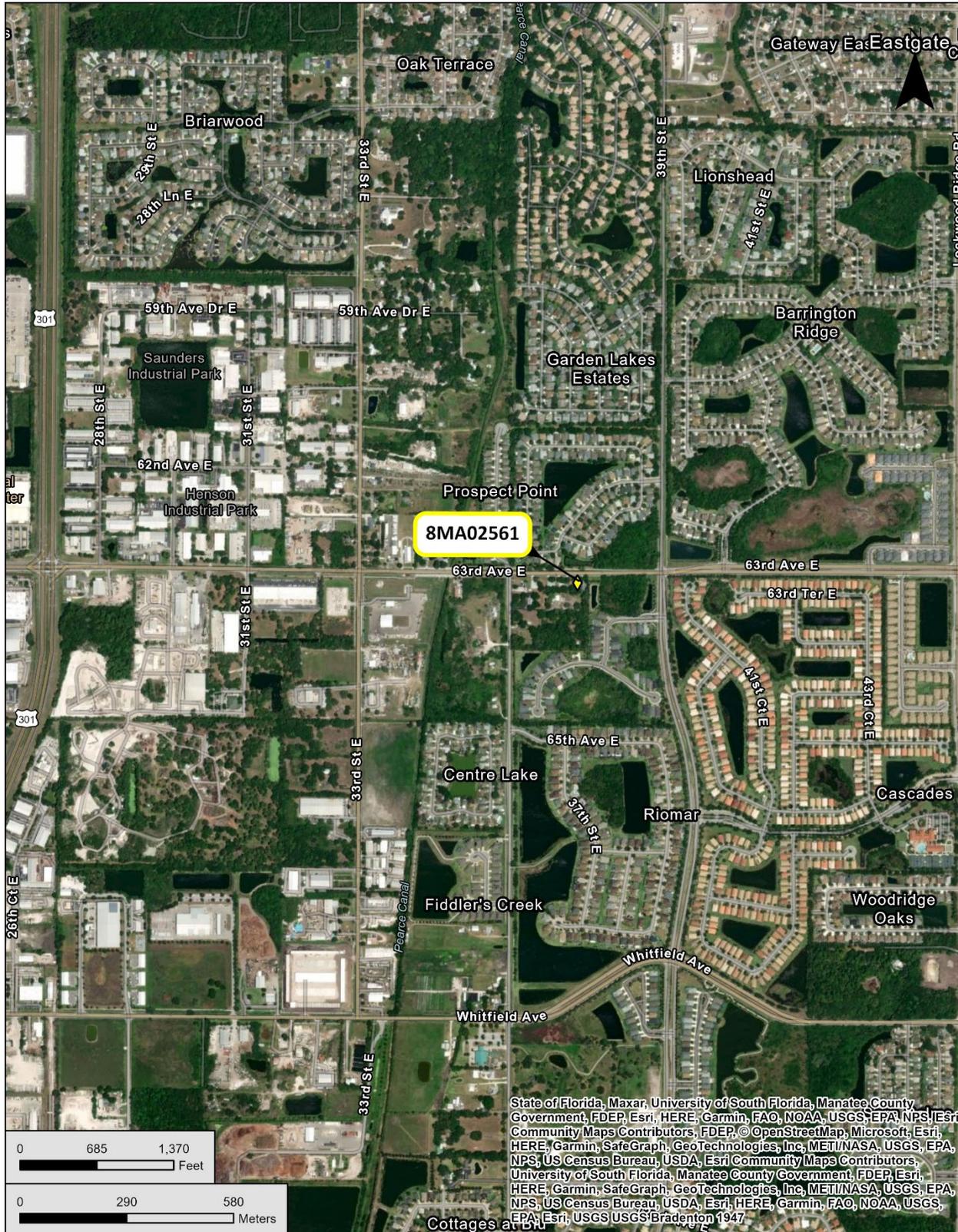


PHOTOGRAPHS



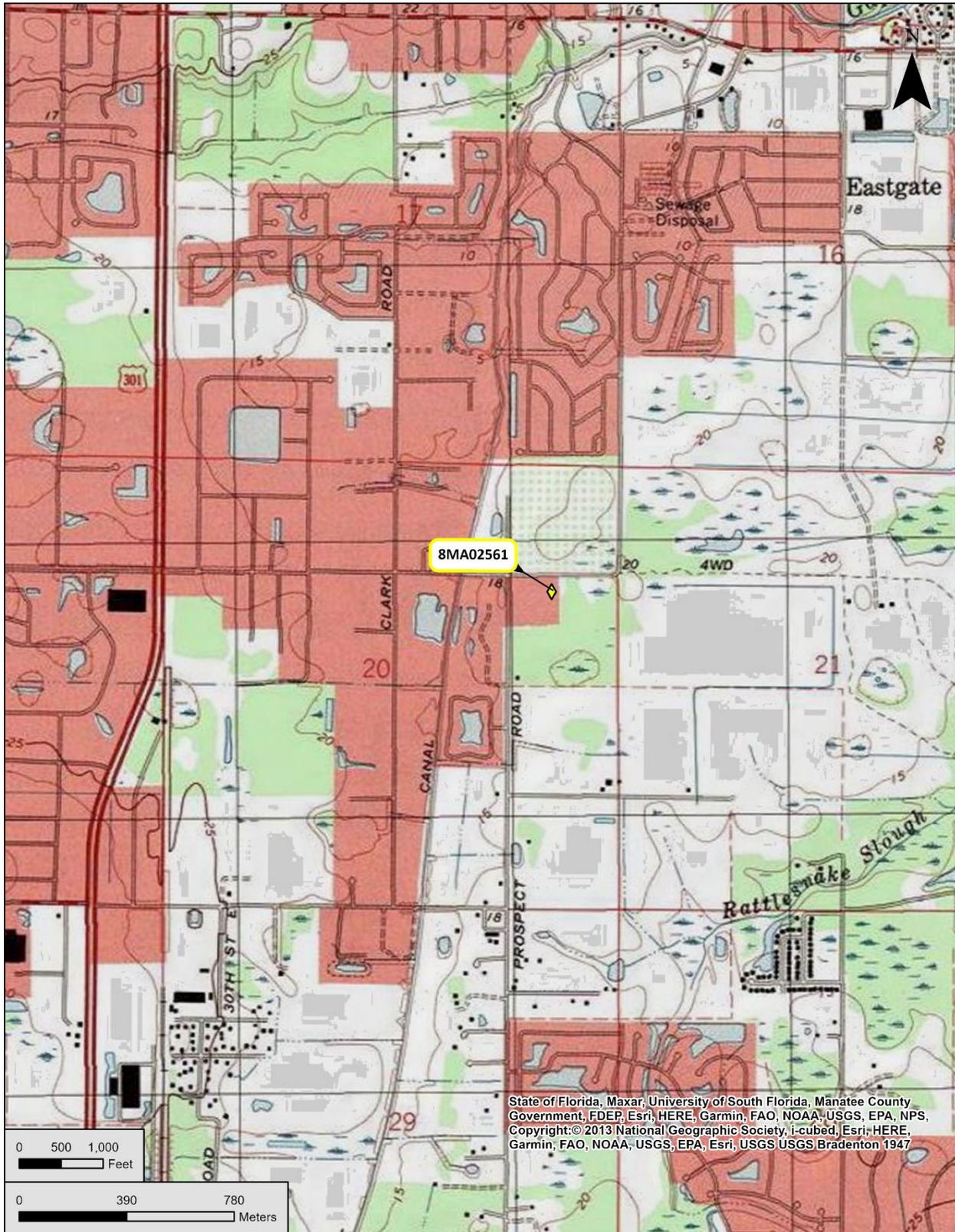


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bradenton
Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20



Appendix B

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS, Phase I, 63rd Avenue East, Manatee County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 63rd Avenue East from US 301 to Tuttle Avenue, Manatee County, Florida; Manatee County Improvement Project (CIP) No. 6107860

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Maranda Kles

3. Kimberly Irby

2. Lee Hutchinson

4. Crystal Wright

Publication Year 2023

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 69

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

P22114; ACI Florida, Sarasota

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. 63rd Avenue East

3. US 301

5. Prospect Road

7. _____

2. Pearce Canal

4. Tuttle Avenue

6. _____

8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Manatee County Planning Department

Address/Phone/E-mail 1112 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, Florida, 34205

Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Wright

Date Log Sheet Completed 5-23-2023

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

Project Area Mapping

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

1. Manatee

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

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

1. Name BRADENTON

Year 1964

4. Name _____

Year _____

2. Name _____

Year _____

5. Name _____

Year _____

3. Name _____

Year _____

6. Name _____

Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-8-2023 End 5-10-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 4

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 1.12 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Surface reconnaissance, systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (50-m & judgmental intervals); bounding shovel tests (12.5- and 25-m intervals; 1 AO; historic survey; photos taken; report prepared

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

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

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

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
[]surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector
[]surface collection, uncontrolled []water screen []soil resistivity []other remote sensing
[X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]pedestrian survey
[]shovel test-1/8" screen []auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown
[]shovel test 1/16" screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR)
[]shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR
[]other (describe): _____

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

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
[X]building permits [X]demolition permits []neighbor interview [X]subdivision maps
[X]commercial permits [X]windshield survey []occupant interview [X]tax records
[]interior documentation [X]local property records [X]occupation permits []unknown
[]other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 18

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

MA01293

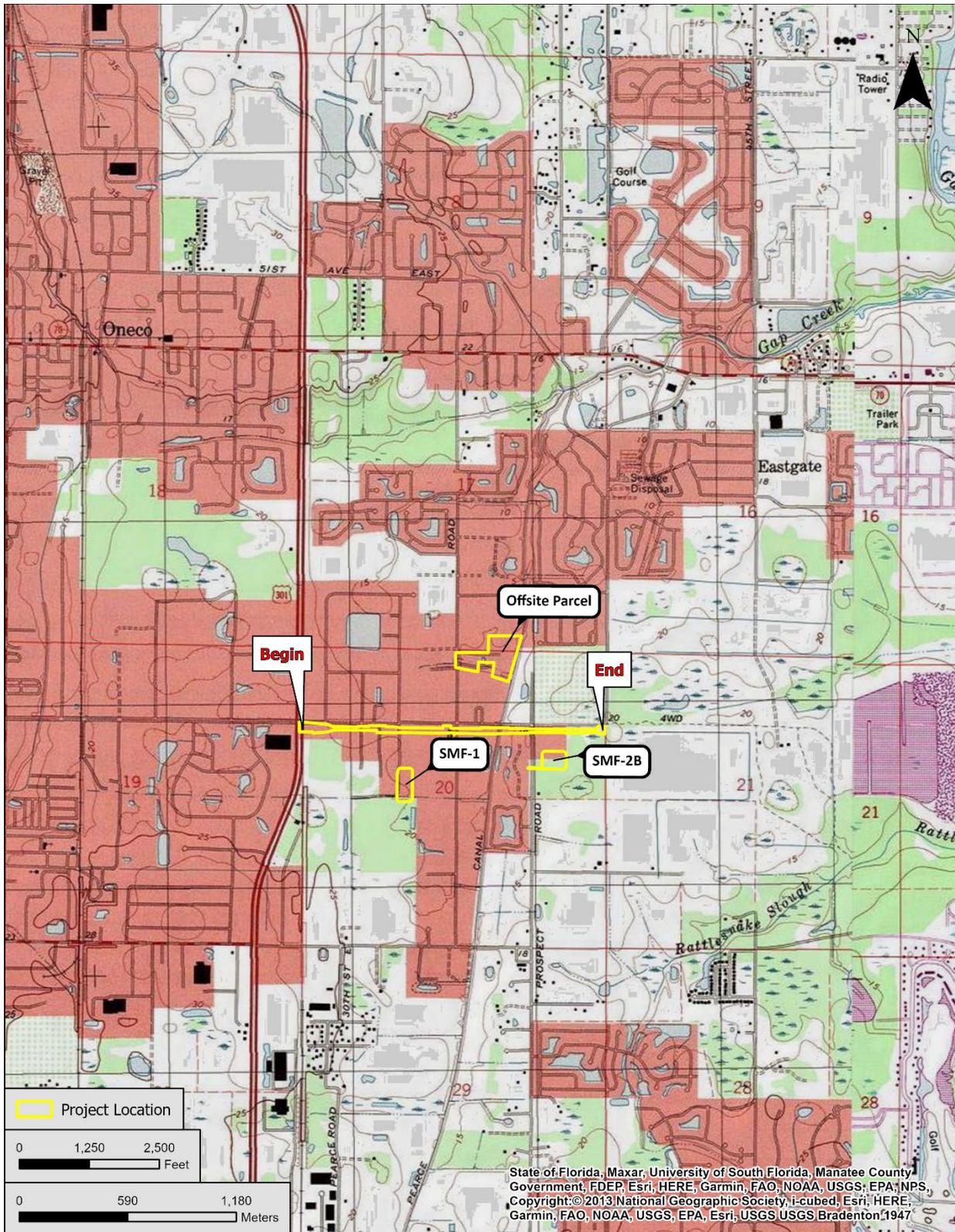
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

MA02544 - MA02561

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms [X]Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: []872 []Public Lands []UW []1A32 # _____ []Academic []Contract []Avocational
[]Grant Project # _____ []Compliance Review: CRAT # _____
Type of Document: []Archaeological Survey []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report
[]Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
[]Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: _____
Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: []



63rd Avenue East

Township 35 South, Range 18 East, Section 20
 USGS Bradenton Quadrangle
 Manatee County, Florida

CRAS

63rd Avenue East from US 301 to Tuttle Avenue,
 Manatee County, Florida
 Manatee County Improvement Project (CIP)
 No. 6107860