

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
10<sup>TH</sup> STREET COMPLETE STREET PROJECT  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Prepared for:**

**City of Sarasota  
1761 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sarasota, Florida 34240**

**Prepared by:**



***Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management***

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Sarasota, Florida 34240  
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**March 2024**

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**March 2024**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Sarasota is proposing a Complete Streets project, with safety improvements, for the 10<sup>th</sup> Street corridor from east of the US 41 (Tamiami Trail) roundabout to N. Orange Avenue in Sarasota County. The project will enhance approximately 1.25 miles of roadway by providing wider sidewalks, protected bike lanes, enhanced landscaping, and other infrastructure improvements. The project will modify critical intersections throughout corridors that encompass neighborhoods that have been traditionally underserved as well as historic districts. This project links the residential communities of Central Cocoanut, Gillespie Park, Downtown, Rosemary District, the Quay, and other underserved neighborhoods to recreational trail paths, employment centers, parks, essential services, schools, public amenities, and the Bay, a 53-acre waterfront park located on Sarasota Bay. The project includes approximately 0.54 miles of new protected bicycle lanes and sidewalk widening along 10<sup>th</sup> Street and a roundabout at 10<sup>th</sup> Street and N. Orange Avenue (RK&K 2024).

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any cultural 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 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.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a limited potential for any direct (physical, visual, or audible) or indirect/cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the existing right-of-way (ROW) of 10<sup>th</sup> Street. The historical APE is defined as the footprint of construction and resources within 250-foot (ft) of the proposed roundabout at N. Orange Avenue and 10<sup>th</sup> Street. The archaeological and historic surveys occurred in February 2024.

The project is anticipated to receive federal funding. As such, all work was carried out in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*, and in conformity with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* and follow the guidelines set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) PD&E Manual (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2023). The resulting survey and report meets specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, as well as Florida’s Coastal Management Program and complies with Article IV (Development Review Procedures), Division 8 (Historic Structures, Districts, and Archaeological Sites), Section IV of the *City of Sarasota Code, Ordinance No. 20-53310*.

Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), Sarasota County Register of Historic Places (SCRHP), and the NRHP databases indicated that one archaeological site has been recorded within the APE and six sites have been recorded within one half mile of the APE. Site 8SO00041 (Tamiami Trail) is a pre-Contact shell midden with its northernmost portion recorded within the south right-of-way (ROW) east of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street and US 41 roundabout. At the time of its recording in 1977, this site was reported as destroyed and has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (Almy et al. 1977). The remaining six sites consist mainly of shell middens, with only one site determined eligible for listing in the NHRP and five sites have not been evaluated by the SHPO. The eligible site (8SO00097; Acacias Midden) is a pre-Contact period midden located within a residential property and parallels Sarasota Bay dating to the Safety Harbor/Weeden Island period and the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. As a result of field survey,

including the excavation of four shovel tests, no previously unrecorded archaeological sites were discovered in the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE.

Historical background research, including a review of the FMSF, SCRHP, and the NRHP databases, indicated that one historic resource, a circa (ca.) 1952 Masonry Vernacular style building (8SO03246), was previously recorded within the APE. The building is located at 1010 N. Orange Avenue at the eastern terminus of the APE and has not been evaluated by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Sarasota County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for no new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1978 or earlier) within the APE (Furst 2024).

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and re-evaluation of one previously recorded historic resource (8SO03246) within the APE. This includes a ca. 1952 Masonry Vernacular style (8SO03246) building. Because the resource has not been evaluated by the SHPO, an FMSF form was updated and the building re-evaluated. Overall, the historic resource has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no significant archaeological sites within the APE. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, one historic resource (8SO03246) was identified and re-evaluated, and the FMSF form was updated. Overall, the historic resource is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction and has no known historical associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the SCRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Sarasota is proposing a Complete Streets project, with safety improvements, for the 10<sup>th</sup> Street corridor from east of the US 41 (Tamiami Trail) roundabout to N. Orange Avenue and the Boulevard of the Arts from Sarasota Bay to N. Orange Avenue in Sarasota County. The project will enhance approximately 1.25 miles of roadway by providing wider sidewalks, protected bike lanes, enhanced landscaping, and other infrastructure improvements. The project will modify critical intersections throughout corridors that encompass neighborhoods that have been traditionally underserved as well as historic districts. This project links the residential communities of Central Coconut, Gillespie Park, Downtown, Rosemary District, the Quay, and other underserved neighborhoods to recreational trail paths, employment centers, parks, essential services, schools, public amenities, and the Bay, a 53-acre waterfront park located on Sarasota Bay. The project includes approximately 0.54 miles of new protected bicycle lanes and a roundabout at 10<sup>th</sup> Street and N. Orange Avenue (RK&K 2024).

### 1.1 Project Description

The 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street project (**Figure 1.1**) will incorporate variable cross-sections that replace excess vehicle capacity with enhanced bicycle and pedestrian facilities, shade/canopy trees, low-impact stormwater development, and pedestrian lighting. The improvements will maintain access to the in-road baffle box for ongoing service and maintenance and provide a proposed roundabout at N. Orange Avenue. Additionally, the City will install Street Advanced Featured Elements (S.A.F.E.) technology as needed with the project limits. S.A.F.E. is an advance warning, tactile in-road installment that would warn vehicles that they are approaching intersections and high pedestrian and bicyclist activity zones. The material will be installed into the roadway and would provide a feel similar to a rumble strip when approaching intersections and high pedestrian and bicyclist activity zones. S.A.F.E. technology is intended to improve the overall safety of the roadway and provide a traffic calming element.

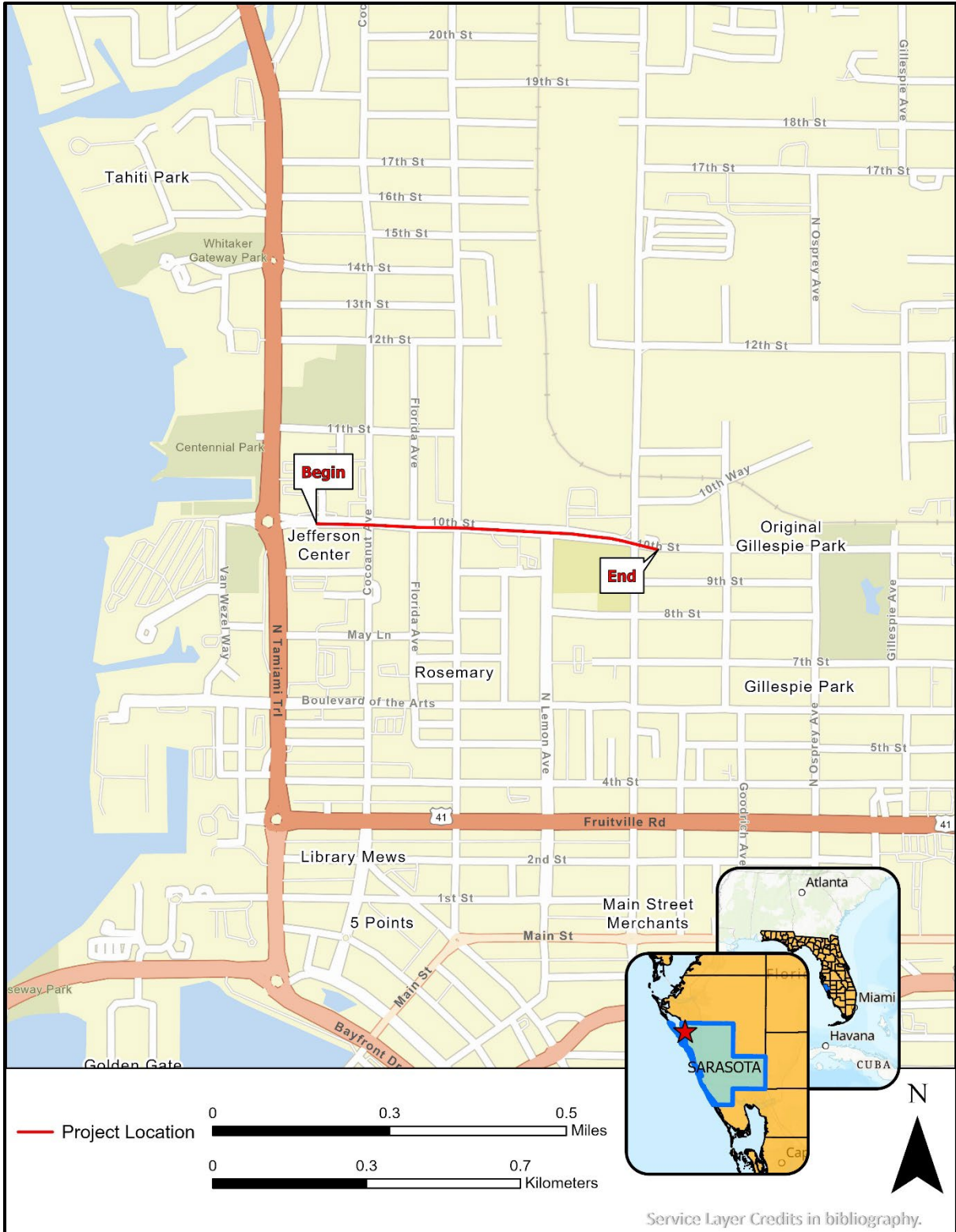
### 1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2023), and the Florida Division of Historic Resources’ (FDHR) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

### 1.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a limited potential for any direct (physical, visual or audible) or indirect/cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the existing right-of-way (ROW) of 10<sup>th</sup> Street. The historic APE is defined as the footprint of construction and resources within 250-feet (ft) of the proposed roundabout at N. Orange Avenue and 10<sup>th</sup> Street.



**Figure 1.1.** Location of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street project.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

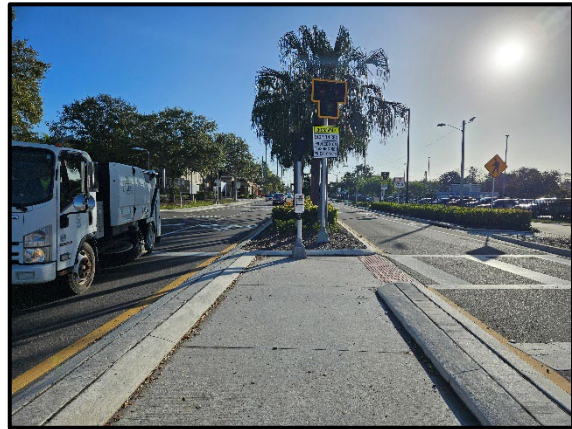
Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in a given area. This in turn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

### 2.1 Project Location and Setting

The 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE is located in Section 13 in Township 36 South, Range 17 East and Section 18 in Township 26 South, Range 18 East in Sarasota County, Florida (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1944, 2021) (**Figure 2.1**). The general environment along both sides of 10<sup>th</sup> Street consists of maintained lawn grass and a mixed variety of oaks and palm with some bushes. These plants are found both along sidewalks associated with residences, mostly past N. Orange Avenue, and commercial structures. The center medians within the 10<sup>th</sup> Street roadway also contain palms and ornamental shrubs. Disturbances include the presence of heavy development residential and commercial properties along the stretch of 10<sup>th</sup> Street, including a retirement facility on the south right-of-way (ROW) near the western project terminus. Various utilities are placed within the ROW both aboveground and subsurface including traffic signals, electric, sewer/drainage, fiber optic, cable, water, etc. There is a drainage ditch in the north ROW in the eastern terminus of the project, which is also where it is most visible (**Photos 2.1-2.16**).



**Photo 2.1.** Project ROW between Tamiami Trail and Cocoanut Avenue, facing east.



**Photo 2.2.** 10<sup>th</sup> Street roadway at the western terminus of the project towards Cocoanut Avenue, facing east.



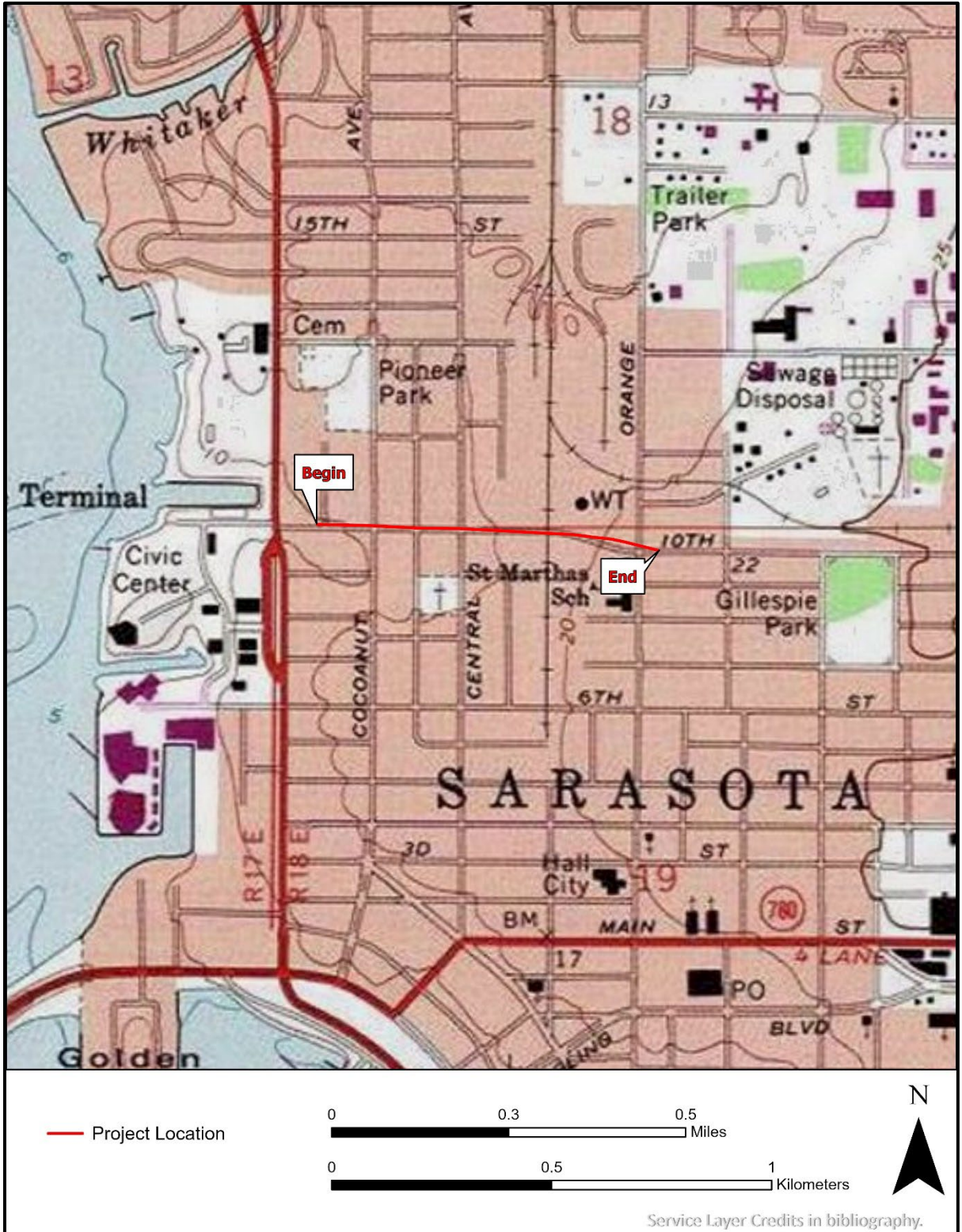
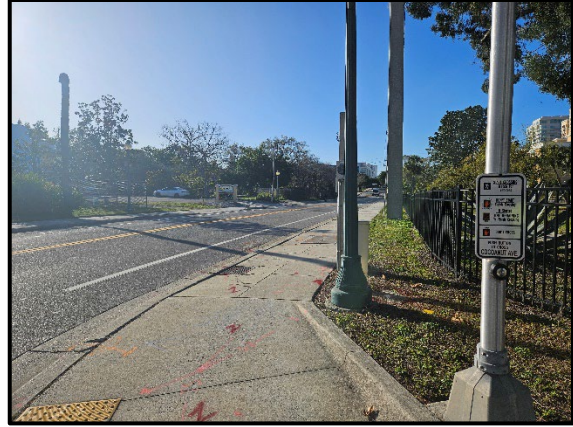


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street APE.

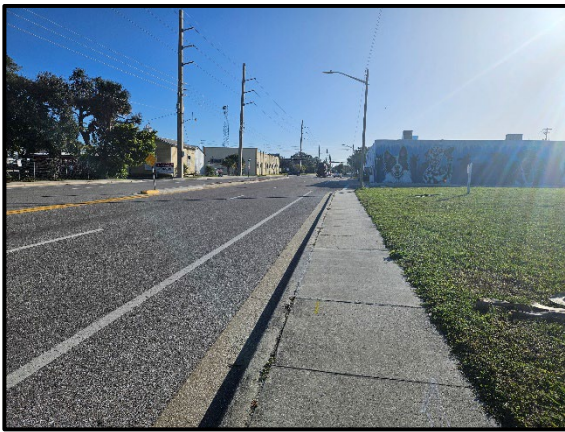




**Photo 2.3.** Coconut Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection from southwest corner, facing northeast.



**Photo 2.4.** Paint marked utilities from southwest corner, facing south-southeast towards Coconut Avenue.



**Photo 2.5.** Conditions of 10<sup>th</sup> Street along south side toward Florida Avenue intersection, facing east.



**Photo 2.6.** Concrete sidewalk along south side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street east of Florida Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection, facing east.



**Photo 2.7.** Central Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection from southwest corner, facing northeast.

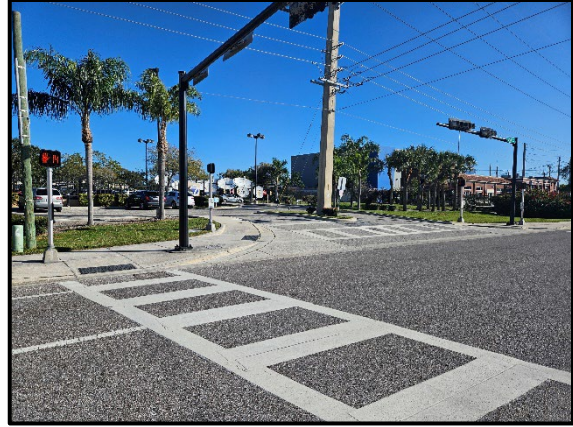


**Photo 2.8.** Various utilities on southwest corner of Central Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection, facing northwest.





**Photo 2.9.** Lemon Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection facing east.



**Photo 2.10.** Additional view of Lemon Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection facing northeast. Note ABC7 Sarasota News station in background.



**Photo 2.11.** Chain link fence adjacent sidewalk along south side between Lemon and Orange Avenues, facing east.



**Photo 2.12.** North side of Orange Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection facing northeast.



**Photo 2.13.** South side of Orange Avenue/10<sup>th</sup> Street intersection, facing southeast.



**Photo 2.14.** Conditions of north side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street east of Orange Avenue intersection in east project terminus, facing west.





**Photo 2.15.** Drainage ditch running east-west along north side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street west of Orange Avenue, facing west.



**Photo 2.16.** Flagged utilities running east-west along north side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street west of Orange Avenue, facing west.

## **2.2 Physiography and Geology**

The 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE lies within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of the Florida Peninsula which is underlain by the Oligo-Miocene sediments of the Arcadia Formation and surficially evidenced by shelly sand and clay (Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001; White 1970). The elevation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE is 5-20 ft above mean sea level (amsl) and the native vegetation consists of pine flatwoods.

## **2.3 Soils and Vegetation**

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA 1991), the majority of the APE is within the EauGallie-Myakka-Holopaw-Pineda soil association, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained, sandy soils of the flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of South Florida slash pine and scatter cabbage palm. The understory included inkberry, saw palmetto, chalky bluestem, creeping bluestem, pineland threeawn, waxmyrtle, panicum, and other grasses. Baldcypress, pondcypress, cabbage palm, waxmyrtle, sand cordgrass, St. Johnswort, and blue maidencane grow on the very poorly drained soils (USDA 1991:12-13). A small portion of the APE occupies the Pomello-Myakka-EauGallie soil association, a nearly level, with moderately well-drained and poorly drained soils found in flatwoods areas interspersed with low ridges. The natural vegetation consists of South Florida slash pine, sand pine, cabbage palm, scrub live oak, saw palmetto, fetterbush, rusty lyonia, running oak, pineland threeawn, and various grasses (USDA 1991:13). The only soil type within the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE is the EauGallie-Myakka fine sands-Urban land complex (0-2% slopes), which is a poorly drained soil usually found in broad flatwoods covered by urban land. The specific soil types within the APE are shown in **Figure 2.2**.

## **2.4 Paleo-Environment**

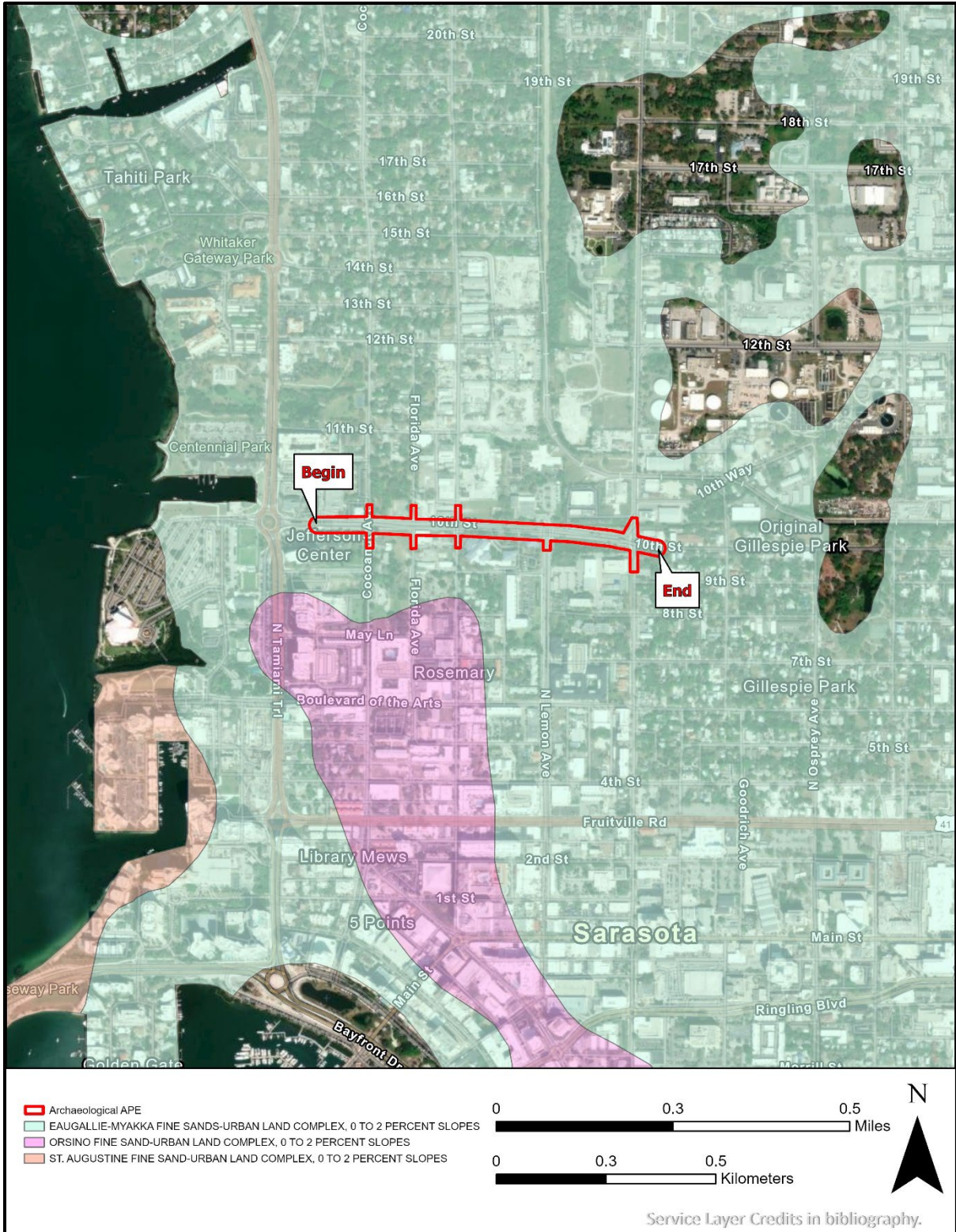
The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal 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 (Dunbar 1981:95). 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.

By 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, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 BCE (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 1.5 meter (m) above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.



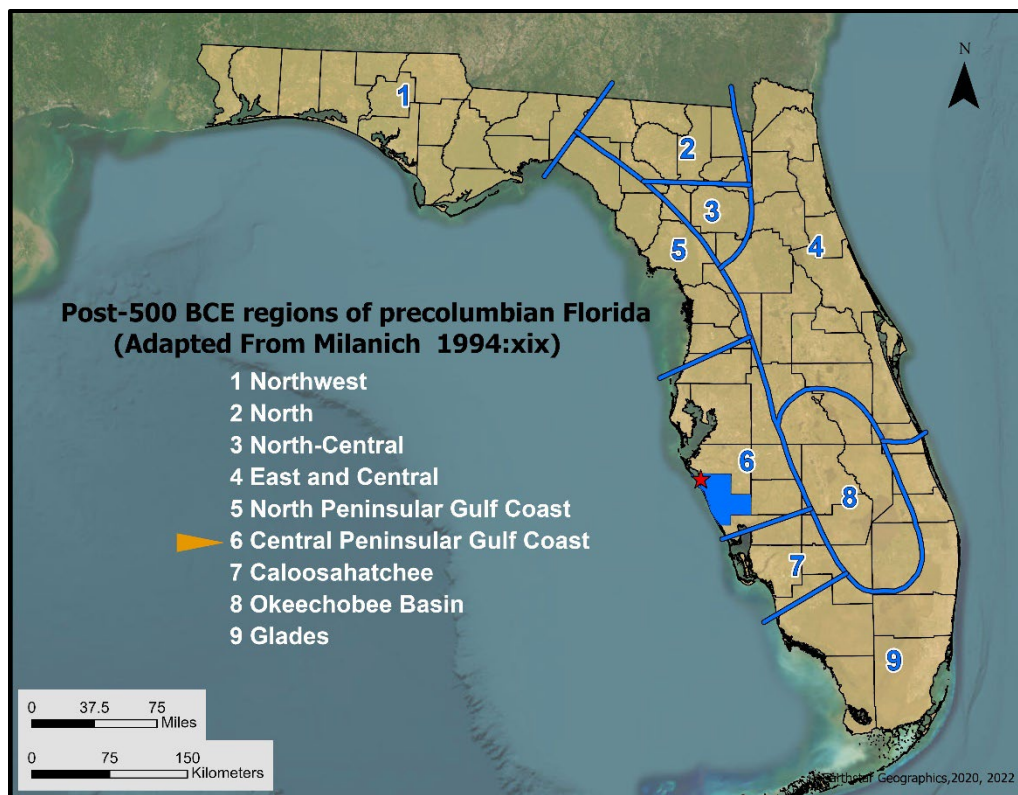


**Figure 2.2.** Soil types in the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street APE.

### 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 precontact 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 [Common Era]) 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) (Austin 2001). 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 40 to 60 m below present levels in this region, 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 climatic 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; Rick and Braje 2022).

Investigations at additional sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Some of the information about this period has also been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). 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 (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). 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 (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). 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; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022).

### **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; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). 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 horses, 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 became 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). One of the best-preserved sites of this type in Sarasota County is the Palmer Site. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden encircles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976).

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). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring and the Windover site indicate that bone and wood tools were also used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002). In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery gradually became the dominant ceramic type towards the end of this period (Gerrell 1997). 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) continued through increased trade and interaction with people moving into the interior on a permanent basis (Hudson 1984; Prendergast 2015; Rogers 2019). 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. 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-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; Luer and Almy 1982). 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 and midden in Sarasota County. 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 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). 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 Potavant Mound Complex in Manatee County date from this time (Garner and Williams 1992; Mitchem 1989; Sax 2021).

The Safety Harbor culture is 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 the 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 (Sampson 2019). Based on accounts by Panfilo de Narvaez and Hernando DeSoto, 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). The first European to have contact with the west coast of Florida was Ponce de León. After arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, he explored the Florida Coast through the Keys and ended near Safety Harbor, based on recent research, in 1521, attempting to establish a settlement in this area (MacDougald 2021; Worth 2014). Next, Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528 and explored northward from Tampa Bay and crossed the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon in an attempt to reach northeastern Mexico (MacDougald 2021). Finally, Hernando DeSoto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Native American village of Cale (Lavender 1992). Spanish contact is indicated by the presence of European artifacts, especially beads, and by cut marks on bones resulting from metal swords and knives (Allender 2018; Nilssen 2000; Soulier and Costamagno 2017; Steele 2015).

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, 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 (1763-1821). During this time, English loyalists moved into Florida during the American Revolution, which would later contribute to rising tensions over land settlement (Frank 2017). 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 (Mulroy 1993). 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 (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004). 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 until later times (Weisman 1989). The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks, the dominant pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed (White 2014). European trade goods, especially British, were common (Allender 2018).

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). They also provided refuge for escaped enslaved Africans from the north, and both were later targeted for enslavement when the British outlawed the importation of enslaved Africans in 1807 (Frank 2017; Neill 1956). The assimilation of African refugees into the Seminole tribe brought rise to Black Seminole communities (Frank 2017). Rising tensions from re/enslavement attempts, land acquisition, and border raids led by Andrew Jackson and the U.S. Army in 1817 ignited the Seminole War (1818-1830s), which lasted until well past Florida's acquisition as a United States territory in 1821 (Knetsch 2003; Missall and Missall 2004). During this time, Spain ceded Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 in exchange for territory west of the Sabine River.

### **3.6 Territorial and Statehood**

Florida became a U.S. Territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819. 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. Escambia County included the land lying to the west. The first territorial census in 1825, recorded some 5077 living east of the Suwannee River; by 1830, that number had risen to 8956 (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 the entire state. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The reservation was found to be nearly barren, with poor soils, few good hammocks, and frequently covered with water during the rainy season (Knetsch 2008:8). The treaty never satisfied the Indian or the incoming settlers. The

inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River, in what is now downtown Tampa, by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 m to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). The military reservation included a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. Two years prior to the establishment of the reserve, William G. Saunders of Mobile, Alabama, had opened a general store within its boundaries (Tebeau 1980:146).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida because of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Piper and Piper 1982). At that time, the county reached north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing eight future counties covering an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties. The county was named for the “river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed” (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22). 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.

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 any Seminole concentrations. As the Second Seminole War escalated, attacks on isolated settlers and communities became more common. To combat this, the combined service units of the U.S. Army and Navy converged on southwest Florida. This joint effort attempted to 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).

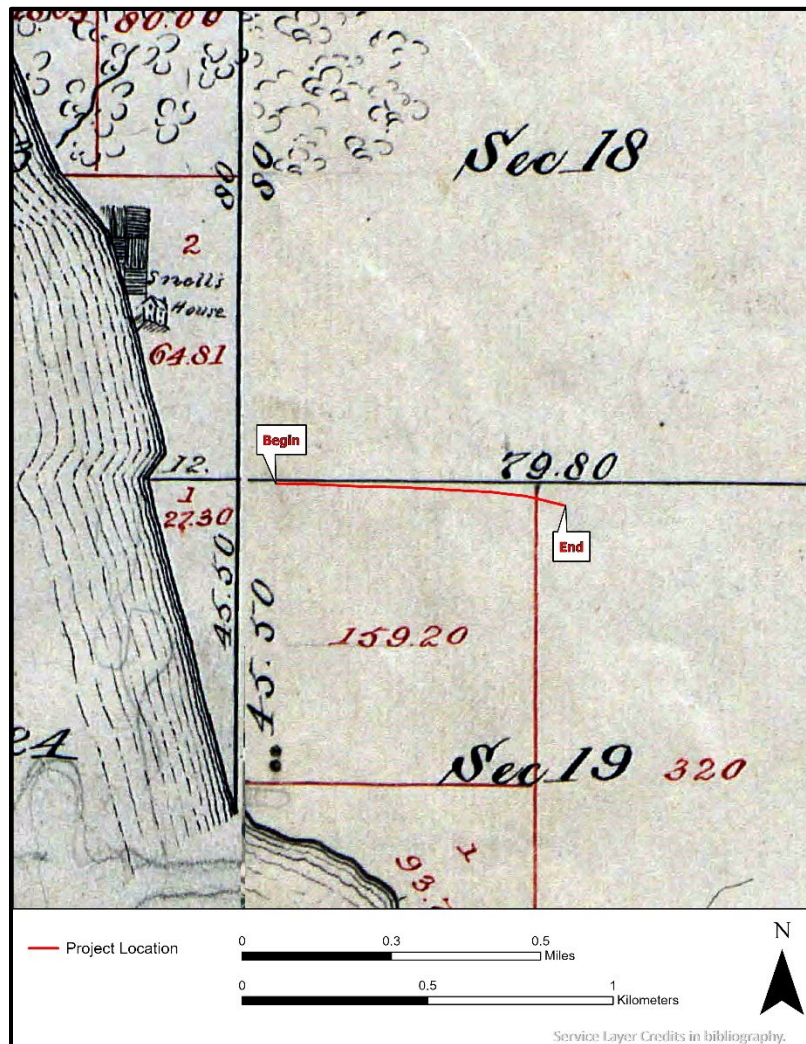
In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Piper and Piper 1982). Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole War years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984). A review of the *Map of the Seat of War in Florida* (MacKay and Blake 1839) and the *Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay* (Ives 1836) did not reveal any military camps or trails located proximate to the APE.

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 Native American occupation. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, which became the last Seminole stronghold (Mahon 1985:321).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980:7). 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 and able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capitol. Ten years later, Manatee County, which at that time included the project area, was carved from portions of Hillsborough and Mosquito Counties with the village of Manatee as the county seat (Marth 1973). It was around this time that the region was surveyed by Federal surveyors. It was around this time that the region was surveyed by Federal surveyors. In 1843, Sam Reid surveyed the exteriors of both Township 36 South, Range 17 East and Township 36 South Range 18 East, while in 1847, A.H. Jones subdivided both areas. Reid described both Township 36 South, Range 17 East and Township 36 South, Range 18 East as low scrub and salt marsh land. The subdivisions of Township 36 South, Range 17 East was described as mostly 3<sup>rd</sup> Rate scrub, Pine, scrub, and Palmetto, while the subdivisions of Township 36 South, Range 18 East was described as mostly 3<sup>rd</sup> rate Pine, rather rough (**Figures 3.2**) (State of Florida 1843: Volume 76, 1847a: Volume 161).



**Figure 3.2.** 1847 Plat of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street project (State of Florida 1847b,c).

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started as a result of additional pressure placed on the few remaining Native Americans in Florida to emigrate west (Covington 1982). The war started when Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs and 30 warriors attacked an army camp, killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. Despite this effort, 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, \$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 officially over.

Cattle ranching served as one of the earliest important economic activities reported in Manatee County. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers such as DeSoto and Narvaéz provided the stock for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the Seminole Wars and their cattle were either sold or left to roam, settlers captured or bought the cattle. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwestern Florida was developing on a significant scale. By 1860, cattlemen from all over Florida drove their herds to Fort Brooke (Tampa) and Punta Rassa (south of Ft. Myers) for shipment to Cuba, at a considerable profit. During this period, Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida.

### **3.7 Civil War and Aftermath**

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Although the Union blockaded the coast of Florida during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action. Florida became one of the major contributors of beef to the Confederate government (Shofner 1995:72). 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). In an attempt to limit the supply of beef transported to the Confederate government, Union troops stationed at Ft. Myers conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn (Akerman 1976).

Many local inhabitants were impacted by the unfolding events, including Jesse Knight, who had been established in Hillsborough County since 1852; Knight and his family moved to Manatee County during the war to protect his cattle from the marauding Union soldiers (McCarthy and Dame 1983). The cattlemen and the farmers in the state lived simply. The typical home was a log cabin without windows or chinking, and settlers’ diets consisted largely of fried pork, corn bread, sweet potatoes, and hominy. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supporters and Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers, prevented an influx of finished materials. As a result, settlement remained limited until after the war.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980). The U.S. Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1866, enticing union loyalists and freedmen into Florida to



establish farms. In most of the early settlements, development followed the earlier pattern with few settlers, one or two stores, and a lack of available overland transportation. Those communities along the coast developed a little faster due to the accessibility of coastal transportation.

Around 1868, when the Yellow Fever epidemic arose, Knight and his family moved to the Horse and Chaise area (now known as Venice). The Collins and Fletcher families joined the journey from Myakka to Horse and Chaise and blazed a trail along the west side of the Myakka River, meandered through Cow Pen Slough, and crossed Shakett Creek, and made their home in the area known today as Nokomis (McCarthy and Dame 1983). The trail, acknowledged in historical records as the Knight Trail, served as the main artery between Horse and Chaise, Miakka, Pine Level, and Manatee. Over the next 15 to 20 years, the men of the Knight family (Jesse, Joel, Levi Jonathan, and Jesse Josiah) purchased extensive tracts of land in the area (Matthews 1989:73, 2017). By the 1890s, the Knights ran cattle over a 150 square mile area known as Knight's Pen, which was bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, Lemon Bay, Charlotte Harbor, and the Myakka River (McCarthy and Dame 1983). They had constructed a three-mile-long fence connecting the Myakka River to Shakett Creek to keep the cattle in this naturally enclosed area, perhaps explaining how Cow Pen Slough was named.

The State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving title to public lands in the early 1880s. By Act of Congress in 1850, the federal government turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all "swamp and overflow land." Florida received approximately 10,000,000 acres. To manage that land and the 5,000,000 acres the state had received on entering the Union, the state legislature in 1851 created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. In 1855, the legislature established the actual fund (the Florida Internal Improvement Fund), in which state lands were to be held. The fund became mired in debt after the Civil War, and under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. In 1881, the Trustees started searching for a buyer capable of purchasing enough acreage to pay off the fund's debt and permit the sale of the remaining millions of acres that it controlled. Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family entered into agreement with the State of Florida in 1881, to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange, he promised to drain and improve the land. This transaction, known as the Disston Purchase (which was owned by several companies including the Florida Land and Improvement Company and The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company), enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin construction of new lines throughout the state. With the railroad as a catalyst, the 1880s witnessed a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement in Manatee County, which prompted the creation of DeSoto County in 1887 from eastern Manatee County.

The Disston Purchase, although technically legal, was extremely generous with the designation "swamp and overflow land." Grismer (1946) estimated that at least half of the acreage was "high and dry." Disston's purchase effectively removed four million acres of public lands from would-be homesteaders and most of the property within the APE was purchased by the Florida Land and Improvement Company (State of Florida n.d.: 16: 40-42, 44-46). Settlers in the Sarasota area, most of whom had settled their land under the Homestead Act of 1862, were disgruntled with the sale of the swamp and overflowed land to Disston, which included nearly 700,000 acres in Manatee County. In response, Sarasota area residents established the Vigilance Committee to retaliate against land speculators. In 1884, two men suspected of cooperating with the developers were murdered. The resulting trial in the county seat of Pine Level divided the county. Tax records reveal that most of the 700,000 acres in Manatee County was sold to eight companies, including three railroad companies, which included the Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West RR Company (State of Florida n.d.:18: 197-199) and the Florida Mortgage & Investment Co. established by Sir Edward James Reed of Britain, which is credited with founding the town of Sarasota (Marth 1973; Tischendorf 1954). Disston had sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company in 1882 to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston's assets had been tied up in the drainage contract (Tischendorf 1954).



Within the APE, Joseph Woodruff obtained title to Lot 2 in the southeast quarter of Section 13 in Township 36 South, Range 17 East in 1850 (State of Florida n.d.:15:76). In addition, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18 in Township 36 South, Range 18 East was purchased by the Florida Land and Improvement Company in 1883 while the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 18 was purchased by Furman C. Whitaker in 1885 (State of Florida n.d.:16:39).

In 1885, the first group of colonists from Scotland arrived in what is today Sarasota. John Hamilton Gillespie, the son of the Florida Mortgage & Investment Company's president was in charge of developing a community. Despite a downturn following the financial panic of 1893, the Great Freeze of 1894-95, and the threat of war with Spain in 1898, the community continued to develop as a winter resort advertising Sarasota's warm weather, white beaches, plentiful fishing, golf course, and blue oceans (FWP 1939; Grismer 1946; Marth 1973; Matthews 1997).

### **3.8 Twentieth Century**

Near the turn of the century, the Town of Sarasota was incorporated in 1902 with Gillespie elected as first mayor (Grismer 1946:170). In 1902, the United States & West Indies Railroad & Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the Seaboard line, started laying track from Tampa through Bradenton into Sarasota. The first train arrived in March 1903, and the track was extended into Venice by 1912 (Marth 1973:40). In 1910, Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer, widow of Chicago financier Potter Palmer, traveled to Sarasota accompanied by her brother Adrian Honoré and her sons Potter Jr. and Honoré. The quartet was so taken with the area that they established companies that would ultimately come to hold a quarter of the land in present day Sarasota County (Matthews 1997). Mrs. Palmer established a showplace estate along Little Sarasota Bay, a 30,000-acre cattle ranch, the Palmer Experimental Farms, and the Bee Ridge Farms, Bee Ridge Homesites, and Sarasota-Venice real estate ventures (Matthews 1997). In 1911, Mrs. Palmer purchased 26,000 acres east of Sarasota, in the Fruitville vicinity, which were developed into farms and modified for producing celery. The development also included road building, ditching and clearing property, expert farm supervision, and cooperative marketing facilities (FWP 1939:270).

By the 1920s, the Sarasota portion of the Tamiami Trail from Bradenton followed the path of Banana Avenue, later renamed Broadway, before joining Main Street in Sarasota. The Trail then extended east along Main Street through downtown Sarasota to Washington Boulevard (now US 301), where it once again turned south toward Venice. This road was eventually designated US 41 but was not fully completed from Tampa to Miami until April 1928 (Weeks 1993, Scupholm 1997). In 1921, Sarasota County was formed from the southern portion of Manatee County (Grismer 1946; Purdum 1994). Also, in 1921, a hurricane forced the reconstruction of Sarasota's waterfront due to the demolition of most of the wooden boat houses and docks on the bay. With the reconstruction, fishing was relocated to Payne Terminal and the pier was developed purely for recreational purposes to support the growing tourism industry (Marth 1973:91).

During the first six months of 1925 alone, \$19 million in real estate transfers occurred in Sarasota, which contained only 5500 residents (Weeks 1993:99). From 1924 to 1926 the population of Sarasota doubled, and housing construction was unable to meet the demand. Large tourist hotels and commercial buildings were constructed, recreation facilities were expanded, and a 4000-foot harbor channel was dredged (Federal Writers' Project 1939:270). John Ringling, in association with Owen Burns, initiated the development of Sarasota's outlying barrier islands through his Ringling Isles Corporation and built the Ringling Causeway (1925-1926) to span the bay to the keys (Puig 2002). Over the next three years, the island was covered with dredge and fill material, imported Italian statuary and planted exotic plants that changed the Lido and St. Armands Keys from mangrove swamps to multi-million-dollar developments (Monroe et al. 1982). The St. Armands Subdivision plat was filed in 1925;

however, construction on the streets and overall layout began as early as 1923 (Hartig 2000). The plan included the central Harding Circle with statuary and landscaping, high-class residences and shopping, a casino, and wooden pier. By late 1926, the Florida real estate market collapsed. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925. 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. Soon after the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression, Sarasota County was left in a state of stagnation. Due to this collapse, St. Armands Key was not completed until the mid-twentieth century (Hartig 2000).

To combat the economic hardships, the Murphy Act was passed in 1931. As early as 1928, landowners had stopped paying taxes on their property. The Murphy Act stated, “if taxes were delinquent, any man could pay taxes for two years on the land and get a quit claim deed on it. Then if the former owner did not claim the land for another two years the new owner could pay for two more years of taxes and get a deed that would stand up in court” (Zilles 1976:12). Much of the land in the rural areas of Sarasota County was acquired during this period. In 1933, ranchers began dipping their cattle and livestock to fight the cattle tick infestation and soon after, fencing laws were established; by 1935, the open ranges were gone (Zilles 1976). By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration provided jobs for the unemployed who were able to work. The programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. The Public Works Administration was responsible for the construction of an airport hangar at Albee Field in Venice, a soft water treatment plant and municipal auditorium in Sarasota, a waterworks extension to Sarasota Heights, and the repairing and paving of a section of U.S. 41 in south Sarasota County (Wise 1995:102).

Following the war, road improvements and the increased use of automobiles caused an influx of tourism in the area (Tebeau 1980). As a result, flashy signs, modern buildings, and tourist attractions began in earnest along Sarasota’s beaches and the Tamiami Trail (Breslauer 2002). During the 1940s and 1950s, tourist courts and early motels were constructed along the Tamiami Trail. The 1944 quad map shows the extensive urban development occurring during this time around the APE (USGS 1944) (**Figure 3.3**). In 1958, the John Ringling Causeway was replaced and realigned by the State, and more recently, a new bridge was constructed from Cedar Point to Bird Key (Janus Research 1993). In addition, the northbound and southbound bridges carrying SR 789/John Ringling Boulevard over the Coon Key Waterway between Bird Key and Coon Key were constructed in ca. 1958 (ACI 2011). These bridges replaced an existing single bridge between the islands. With the flurry of post-World War II building activity, Sarasota attracted many young architects ready to experiment with new designs. These architects included Paul Rudolph, Victor Lundy, Gene Leedy, and Ralph and Bill Zimmerman along with designer and builder Philip Hiss. Between the mid-1940s and the mid-1960s, these local architects and designers showed a strong commitment to modern architecture and design and their work attracted international attention. Collectively known as “The Sarasota School of Architecture,” their work was recognized as highly original, and they received credit for their experimentation with materials and design. The designs of many of their homes, churches, and public buildings were published nationally and internationally in numerous architectural journals (Howey 1997; Zimney 2001).

In the late 1950s, an inland navigation route along Florida’s west coast from Tarpon Springs south to Punta Rassa was planned. The West Coast Inland Navigation District constructed the intra-coastal waterway. In 1961, the Tamiami Trail, originally constructed in the 1920s, was widened to four lanes (Matthews 1983:160). Since 1960, Sarasota County, along with the rest of Florida, has benefited from the influx of retirees and tourists that have made Florida one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Modern suburb and strip mall construction changed the character of most of Florida’s cities.

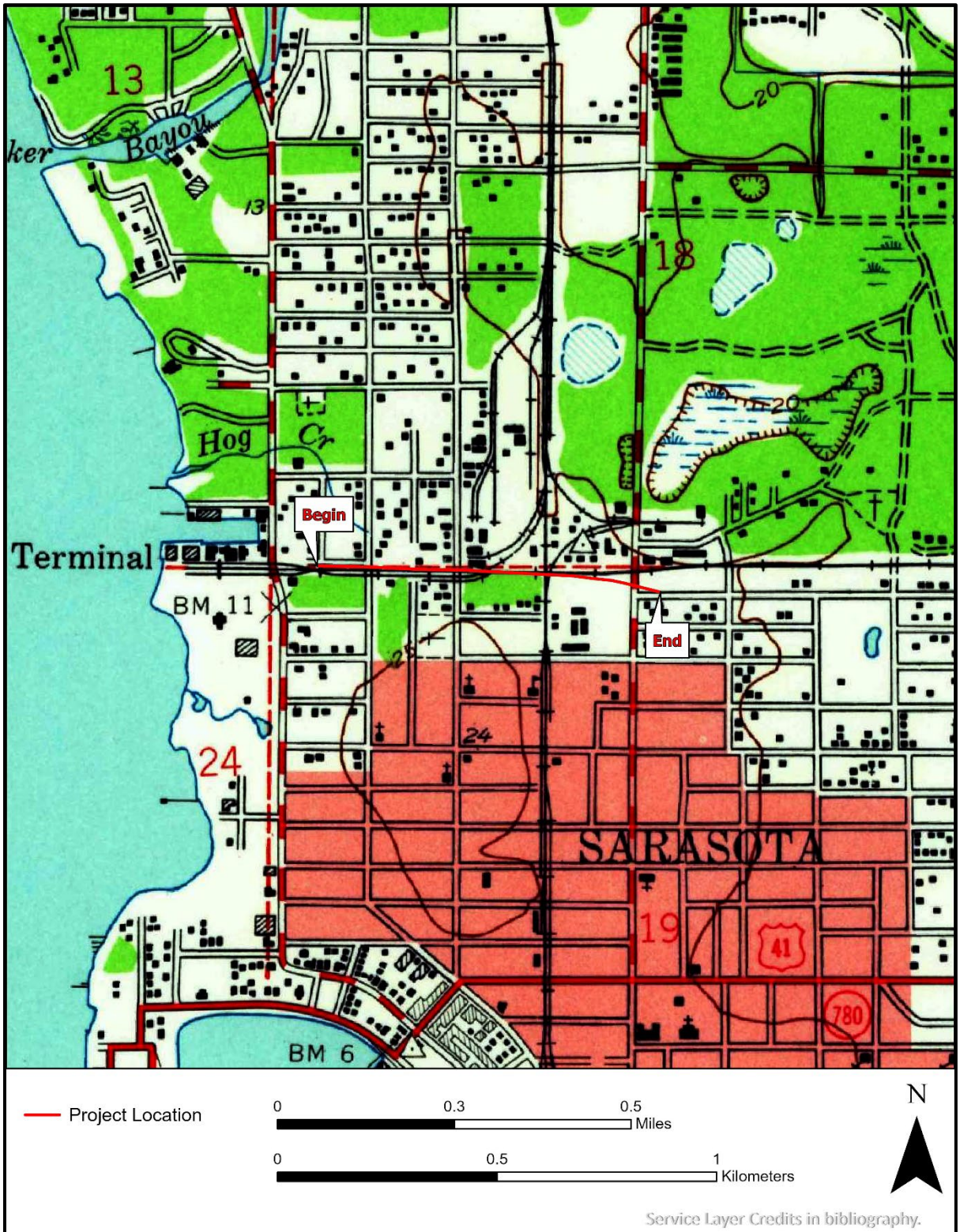


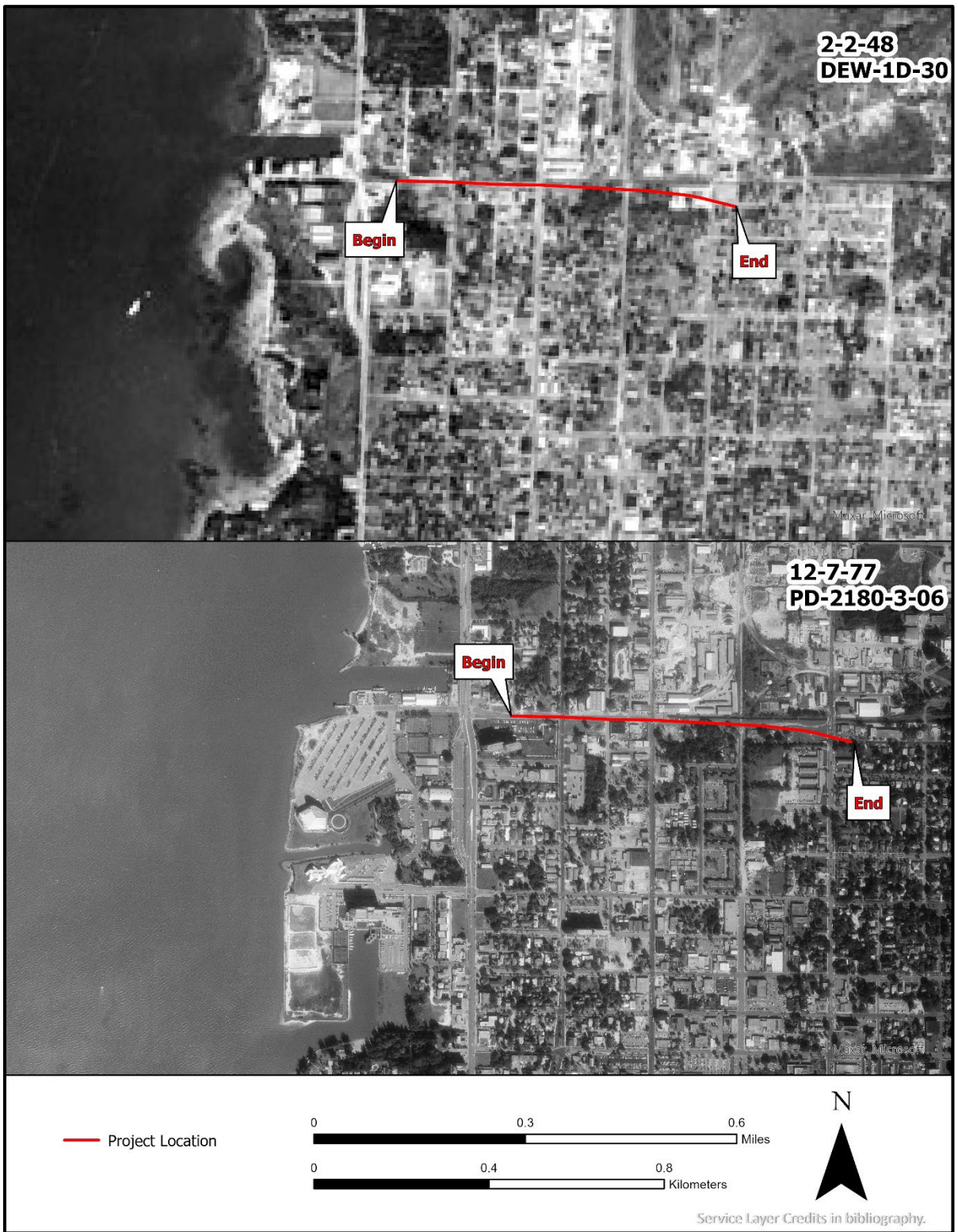
Figure 3.3. 1944 quad map showing the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street project.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Sarasota County exploded by 64% when the number of residents increased from 76,895 to 120,413 (USCB 2022). This population growth necessitated improvement of transport routes in southwest Florida. In 1968, U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Alan Boyd, approved the extension of Interstate 75 (I-75) from Tampa to Miami, which was funded by the Federal Highway Act of 1968 (LaHurd 1994). In the 1970s a short economic downturn and associated real estate bust related to the 1970s recession gave way to exponential population growth in the region, requiring construction of schools, hospitals, homes and businesses, and associated infrastructure. In the late 1980s and early 1990s construction and development stalled as a result of a nation-wide banking crisis. This soon abated when a new development boom followed Hurricane Andrew (1992) which brought a flood of insurance and federal monies to bankroll the housing market. In coastal areas, the trend was for luxury resorts and condominiums and gated master-planned communities (Bubil 2018). The population of Sarasota County had reached 379,448 by the 2010 census and has continued to grow rapidly as evidenced by a population of 434, 006 in 2020 (USCB 2022).

### **3.9 Project Area Specifics**

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that 10<sup>th</sup> Street had not been constructed by ca. 1948 but north-south routes including Orange Avenue, Central Avenue, Coconut Avenue, and the Tamiami Trail were present (USDA 1948) (**Figure 3.4**). 10<sup>th</sup> Street had been constructed through the APE by ca. 1957 and several industrial or commercial buildings had been constructed facing the roadway (USDA 1957). The Sarasota Military Academy was located in the southwest quadrant of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Orange Avenue intersection. Few changes occurred along 10<sup>th</sup> Street during the 1960s and 1970s; however, a condominium was constructed at the corner of 10<sup>th</sup> St and the Tamiami Trail adjacent to the APE and the roadway appears to have had slight improvements (USDA 1969, FDOT 1977) (**Figure 3.4**). The roadway reached the current configuration between ca. 1986 and 1995; however, the roundabout at the intersection with the Tamiami Trail dates to ca. 2020 (FDOT 1986). Additional large buildings were constructed along 10<sup>th</sup> Street from the 1980s into the 2000s, including the Salvation Army, Publix, and a TV station (Google Earth 2024).





**Figure 3.4.** 1948 and 1977 aerial photo showing the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street project.

## 4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

### 4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This research included a review of sites listed in the FMSF, NRHP, and SCRHP, as well as cultural resource survey reports. No persons were interviewed. In addition, data from the files of ACI were used. It should be noted that the digital FMSF/GIS data used in this report were obtained in May 2023 and updated in January 2024. However, input may be a month or more behind receipt of reports and site files. Thus, the findings of the background research may not be current with actual work conducted in the area. In addition, the project and project methodology was discussed with the City of Sarasota archaeologist, Sr. Clifford Smith.

#### 4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that one archaeological site has been recorded within the APE for Boulevard of the Arts, but six are within one mile (**Figure 4.1; Table 4.1**). Site 8SO00041 (Tamiami Trail) is a pre-Contact shell midden with its southernmost portion recorded within the south ROW east of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street and US 41 roundabout. At the time of its recording in 1977, this site was reported as destroyed and has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Almy et al. 1977). The remaining seven sites consist mainly of shell middens, with only one site determined eligible for listing in the NHRP and six sites have not been evaluated by the SHPO, two of which have also been destroyed in addition to 8SO00041. The eligible site (8SO00097; Acacias Midden) is a pre-Contact period midden located within a residential property and parallels Sarasota Bay dating to the Safety Harbor/Weeden Island period and the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This site was probably the southern portion of a larger midden located further north and centered around Whitaker Bayou (FMSF). These sites were recorded as a result of several surveys conducted in the area since 1977 (Almy 1977; Carr et al. 1989).

**Table 4.1.** Sites within one mile of the APE.

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Culture	SHPO Eval
8SO00004	Yellow Bluffs (Whitaker)	Pre-Contact burial mound(s)/midden; destroyed	Deptford, 700-300 BCE; Manasota, 700 BCE-700 CE; Safety Harbor, 1000-1500 CE	Not evaluated
8SO00040	Boy Scout Midden	Pre-Contact shell midden	Pre-Contact	Not evaluated
8SO00041	Tamiami Trail	Pre-Contact shell midden; destroyed	Pre-Contact	Not evaluated
8SO00042	Cedar Point Midden	Artifact scatter; destroyed	Pre-Contact	Not evaluated
8SO00043	Church of the Redeemer Midden	Pre-Contact shell midden/campsite/habitation	Pre-Contact	Not evaluated
8SO00096	Palmetto Lane Midden	Pre-Contact shell midden	Manasota, 700 BCE-700 CE; Safety Harbor, 1000-1500 CE	Not evaluated
8SO00097	Acacias Midden	Pre-Contact shell midden	Safety Harbor, 1000-1500 CE; Weeden Island, 450-1000 Ce; American, 1821-present	Eligible

The distribution of prehistoric and historic sites in eastern and southern Sarasota County indicates a pattern of site location favoring the relatively better drained terrain proximate to rivers, creeks, ponds, and freshwater marshes. In the pine flatwoods, or hinter lands, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near freshwater sources, or at the interface of two more environmental zones. Sand mounds and burial mounds appear to be most frequently found along creeks and rivers.

In addition, several CRAS projects were conducted within one mile of the Boulevard of the Arts corridor (**Table 4.2**). These surveys were conducted for private developers, Section 106 compliance, PD&E studies, ROW improvement projects, underwater surveys, city- and county-wide surveys, historic resources and preservation surveys, bridge replacement projects, and cell tower projects.

**Table 4.2.** Previously conducted surveys within one mile of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street project.

Survey No.	Survey Title	Reference
492	Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Survey of Sarasota, Florida	Almy et al. 1977
1601	Historic Properties Survey of Sarasota, Florida	Adams and Olausen 1988
2024	CRAS of the Proposed Sarasota Conference Centre Development Site, Sarasota County, Florida	Austin et al. 1989
2370	Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Indian Beach	Carr et al. 1989
3108	Archaeological Survey at Tocobaga Bay, Sarasota County	Archibald 1989
3481	CRAS of the John Ringling Causeway (State Road 789) Bridge Replacement Preferred Alignment, Sarasota County, Florida	Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1993
3917	A CRAS of Fruitville Road (S.R. 780) from S.R. 45 (Tamiami Trail, U.S. 41) to S.R. 683 (Washington Boulevard, U.S. 301) in Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 1994a
3918	A CRAS of Bayfront Drive U.S. 1 (S.R. 45) from U.S. 301 (Washington Boulevard) to S.R. 789 (John Ringling Causeway)	ACI 1994b
4717	Executive Summary -- Professional Services to Conduct Magnetometer and Side Scan Sonar Investigations at New Pass, Sarasota County, FL	Hall 1996
5435	CRAS for State Road 780 Jurisdiction Transfer From US 301 (Washington Boulevard) to State Road 780 (Fruitville Road) Sarasota County, Florida	Janus Research 1998
6514	A CRAS PD&E Study, US 301 (S.R.683) From Wood Street (US 41) To University Parkway, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2001
7165	A Cultural Resource Assessment Review Sarasota Bayfront Multi-Use Trail (MURT) Special Enhancements (SE) Funds Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2002a
7287	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed 15th Street & Zacchini Avenue Tower Location in Sarasota County, Florida	Batategas 2002
7288	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey/ Section 106 Review, Cellular Tower Extension: 15th Street and Zacchini Avenue, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2002b
7339	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey / Section 106 Review Proposed Cellular Tower Site: MLK and 301; 1081 N. Washington Blvd., Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2002c
8176	Cultural Resource Survey: Proposed Cell Tower: Barry's Trailers Site, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida	Mohlman 2001
8771	Underwater Archaeological and Remote Sensing Investigations at New Pass Channel, Sarasota County, Florida	Mid-Atlantic Technology and Environment 1997
9746	Historic Resources Survey, Sarasota, Florida	Kise Straw & Kolodner 2003
10630	Survey of Historic Resources-Phase II, City of Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida	Tuk 2004
11675	Survey of Historic Resources Phase III City of Sarasota County, Florida	Tuk and Hyland 2005

Survey No.	Survey Title	Reference
12780	Historical Resources Assessment Survey Sarasota Bayside Development Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2006
13355	City of Sarasota Survey of Historic Resources - Phase IV	Hyland 2006a
13593	City of Sarasota Survey of Historic Resources Phase V	Hyland 2006b
14935	Archaeological Monitoring 2211 Alameda Lane, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2007a
15888	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 10080877 - Sarasota North Tower in Sarasota County, Florida FCC Form 620	Bland and Associates 2008
16954	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, The Proscenium Development, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2007b
17478	Survey of Historic Resources- Phase I Update City of Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida Grant Number F0905	ACI 2010
19116	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey PD&E Study for US 41 from 10th Street to 14th Street, Sarasota, Florida; FPID No.: 4283-1-22-01	ACI 2011
21522	Alderman Street/Brother Geenen Way Multi-Use Recreational Trail	Botterill 2012
23778	Section 106 Review. Form 621, 86204 ANI Nations Bank, Sarasota, Sarasota County EnSite No. 28123, DEA No. 21603009, Prepare for Verizon Wireless, Prepared by Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc.	DEA 2016
23883	FCC Submission Packet Form 621/TCNS #153725 Proposed Collocation Project - Antenna Replacements, 1605 Main Street, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida, 100080876/Sarasota Downtown, EBI Project No. 6117000724	Chait et al. 2017
24697	CRAS of the US 41/SR 45 at Fruitville Road Intersection Improvement PD&E Study, Phase 1 - Feasibility	Janus Research 2017
25025	CRAS Technical Memorandum, US 41 (SR 45) at Gulfstream Avenue Intersection Improvement Project, Sarasota, Florida; FPID No.: 438137-1-22-01; 438137-1-32-01	ACI 2018a
25200	Final Evaluation and Determination of Effects Case Study Report of the US41/SR45/Tamiami Trail at Fruitville Road Inspection Improvements PD&E Study.	Janus Research 2018
25285	Cultural Resource Assessment Reconnaissance Survey and Effects Determination Technical Memorandum, SR 683 (US 301/Washington Boulevard) from Mound Street to South of 10th Street, Sarasota County, Florida; FPID No.: 438371-1-52-01	ACI 2018b
25659	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, PD&E Study for US 41 Roundabouts: US 41 from Ringling Boulevard to Main Street, Sarasota, Florida; FPID No.: 433225-1-22-01	ACI 2018c
26961	City of Sarasota Historic Preservation Project	Davenport-Jacobs et al. 2020
28201	CRAS for the Ringling Boulevard at Pine Place Sarasota County LAP Project, Sarasota County, Florida (FPID No. 438341-2-58-02)	Janus Research 2022

Despite its proximity to Sarasota Bay and the presence of an eligible archaeological site within one-half mile, the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE was determined to have a low archaeological probability due to the disturbance throughout the APE (**Figure 4.1**). Further, 10<sup>th</sup> Street contains poorly drained soil, suggesting a low potential. Development is also very extensive along 10<sup>th</sup> Street, contributing to the high disturbance of the soil profile as well as destruction of archaeological resources (8SO00041). In addition, the footprint of construction will remain within the APE, which is limited to the ROW of 10<sup>th</sup> Street and would likely have a low impact to the NRHP-eligible archaeological site (8SO00097) due to the distance between the two. The type of aboriginal sites expected to occur within area, if any, would be small lithic or ceramic scatters on slightly elevated land relative to the surrounding terrain which may have been utilized for hunting or extractive purposes in the rich pine flatwoods. Such sites might be expected to date to the Archaic or post-Archaic periods and would probably be temporary hunting or extractive camps rather than permanent habitation sites.



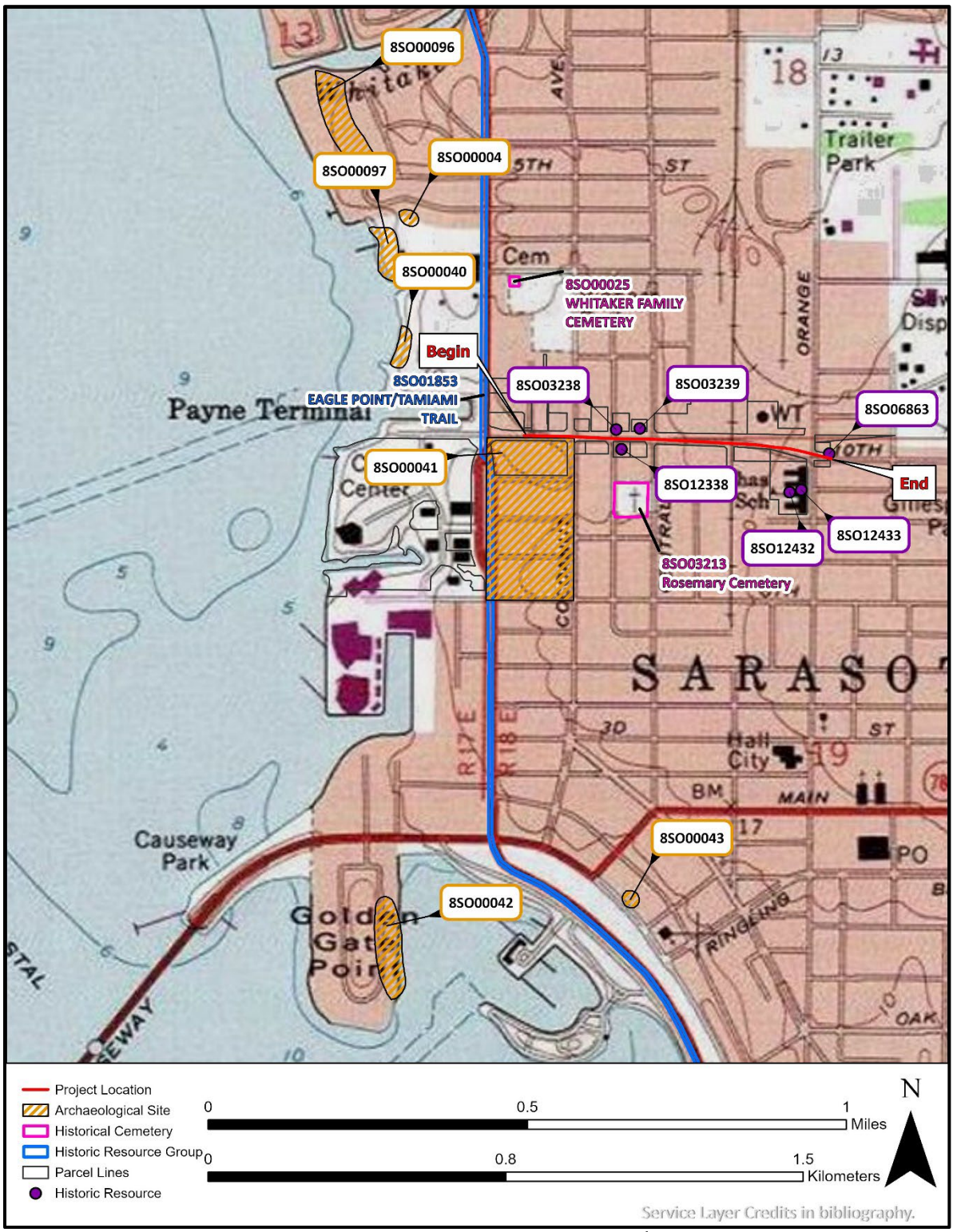


Figure 4.1. Previously recorded resources within one mile of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street project.

#### 4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF, SCRHP, and NRHP digital databases revealed that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE. The circa (ca.) 1952 Masonry Vernacular style building (8SO03246) building is located at 1010 N. Orange Avenue at the eastern terminus of the APE (**Figure 4.1**). The resource was first recorded in 2004 during the *Survey of Historic Resources – Phase II, City of Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida* conducted by GAI Consultants and the FMSF was updated in 2019; however, the resource has not been evaluated by the SHPO. Nine previously recorded resources are located immediately adjacent to, but outside of, the 10th Street APE. Of these nine resources, one is listed in the NRHP. The City Waterworks (8SO00302) is located at 1015 N. Orange Avenue, adjacent to the proposed roundabout at N. Orange Avenue and 10th Street. The two-story ca. 1926 Mediterranean Revival building was constructed as the City of Sarasota Waterworks office and pumping station. The City Waterworks (8SO00302) was listed in the NRHP on May 1, 1984 under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a significant example of a Mediterranean Revival style building. Unlike most Mediterranean Revival style buildings within the area that are clad with stucco or cast-stone, the City Waterworks (8SO00302) is a unique brick example of the style with segmented arched windows and door frames and bi-chrome terracotta barrel tiling. The City Waterworks (8SO00302) is also a contributing resource within the NRHP-listed Sarasota Multiple Resource Area (8SO04508). No ROW will be acquired from the parcel. Of the remaining eight resources, one linear resource, a segment of the Tamiami Trail (8SO01853), was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO and seven buildings (8SO03238, 8SO03239, 8SO06863, 8SO12338, 8SO12432, 8SO12433, 8SO12465) have not been evaluated by the SHPO. See **Table 4.3** for details on each of the previously recorded resources adjacent to the APE.

**Table 4.3.** Previously recorded historic resources located immediately adjacent to, but outside of, the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style/Type	SHPO Evaluation
8SO00302	1015 N. Orange Avenue / City Waterworks	ca. 1926	Mediterranean Revival	Listed (5/1/1984)
8SO06863	1609 10 <sup>th</sup> Street	ca. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8SO12432	801 N. Orange Avenue	ca. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8SO12433	801 N. Orange Avenue	ca. 1952	Mid-Century Modern	Not Evaluated
8SO03239	1001 Central Avenue/ Pedro's Iron Works	ca. 1954	Industrial Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8SO12338	1314 10 <sup>th</sup> Street	ca. 1946	Industrial Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8SO03238	1331 10 <sup>th</sup> Street/ Jack Dowd Studio	ca. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8SO12465	930 N Tamiami Trail	ca. 1969	Mid-Century Modern	Not Evaluated
8SO01853	Tamiami Trail	ca. 1928	Linear Resource	Ineligible

\*blue highlight indicates resources that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Sarasota County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for no new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1978 or earlier) within the APE (Furst 2024). Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, indicated that the Rosemary Cemetery is within the same section as the APE, but is over 300-feet south of 10<sup>th</sup> Street (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941) (**Figure 4.1**). The ca. 1886 Rosemary Cemetery (8SO03213) is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Art and meets Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries as Rosemary Cemetery was the first public cemetery in Sarasota and was included in the original 1886 plat of the town. The markers within the cemetery demonstrate various styles and materials used to commemorate the dead in the central Gulf Coast region of Florida during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The cemetery is located between Central Avenue

and Florida Avenue, with the northern boundary located approximately 330 ft south of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE. Two developed parcels are located between the cemetery and the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE.

## **4.2 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 area 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 in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas 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.

**Archaeological** field methodology consisted of surface reconnaissance and judgmental subsurface testing. Testing was generally conducted judgmentally where areas of the ROW were not obstructed by sidewalk and/or asphalt pavement, avoiding utilities where possible. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 0.5 meters (m) in diameter and was planned to be at least 1 m in depth, unless impeded by impenetrable fill, utilities and/or water. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through 6.4 millimeters (mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on in the Field Maps mobile application using a Samsung S23+ cellular device and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact locations, all test pits 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 1978), 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.

## **4.3 Unexpected Discoveries**

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked 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 human 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.

#### **4.4 Laboratory Methods and Curation**

No artifacts were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were utilized. All project-related records, including artifacts, maps, field notes, and photos, will be maintained at ACI in Sarasota (ACI Project File P23180A.2) unless the client requests otherwise. A copy of the report and survey log form will be provided to the FMSF for their files.



## 5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

### 5.1 Archaeological

Archaeological field survey included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of four shovel tests within the APE (**Figure 5.1**). Much of this testing was limited due to a lack of green space, with areas mostly taken up by concrete sidewalks and driveways, as well as subsurface utilities running through the width of the ROW. These four shovel tests were excavated judgmentally throughout the APE. All shovel tests were negative, and most were disturbed due to urban development and the presence of utilities; in fact, the tests were terminated at shallow depths due to dense fill and utilities. **Photos 5.1-5.3** show a sample of the stratigraphy and subsurface disturbance encountered in the APE. Sample stratigraphies of the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE are presented below:

- **South ROW, west half of APE:** 0-5 centimeters below surface (cmbs) gray-brown sand; 5-10 cmbs light gray-brown sand with shelly fill and clay pipe at bottom (**Photo 5.1**)
- **South ROW, east terminus:** 0-10 cmbs dark gray sand; gravelly fill at bottom (**Photo 5.2**)
- **North ROW east terminus near drainage ditch:** 0-10 cmbs brown sand; 10-25 cmbs gray clayey fill; 25-35 cmbs brown-orange clayey fill sand; gravelly fill at bottom (**Photo 5.3**)



**Photo 5.1.** Stratigraphy on north side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street immediately west of Florida Avenue in west half of the project, facing north.





**Photo 5.2.** Stratigraphy on south side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street immediately west of N. Orange Avenue in east project terminus, facing north.



**Photo 5.3.** Stratigraphy on north side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street in eastern project terminus near drainage ditch, facing north.

No archaeological sites were discovered. In addition, no shovel tests were placed in site 8SO00041 as it is located within the APE, and due to development, the site is presumed destroyed. However, a brief description of the site follows and the FMSF form was updated to represent the negative findings. 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 test all areas of the project APE.

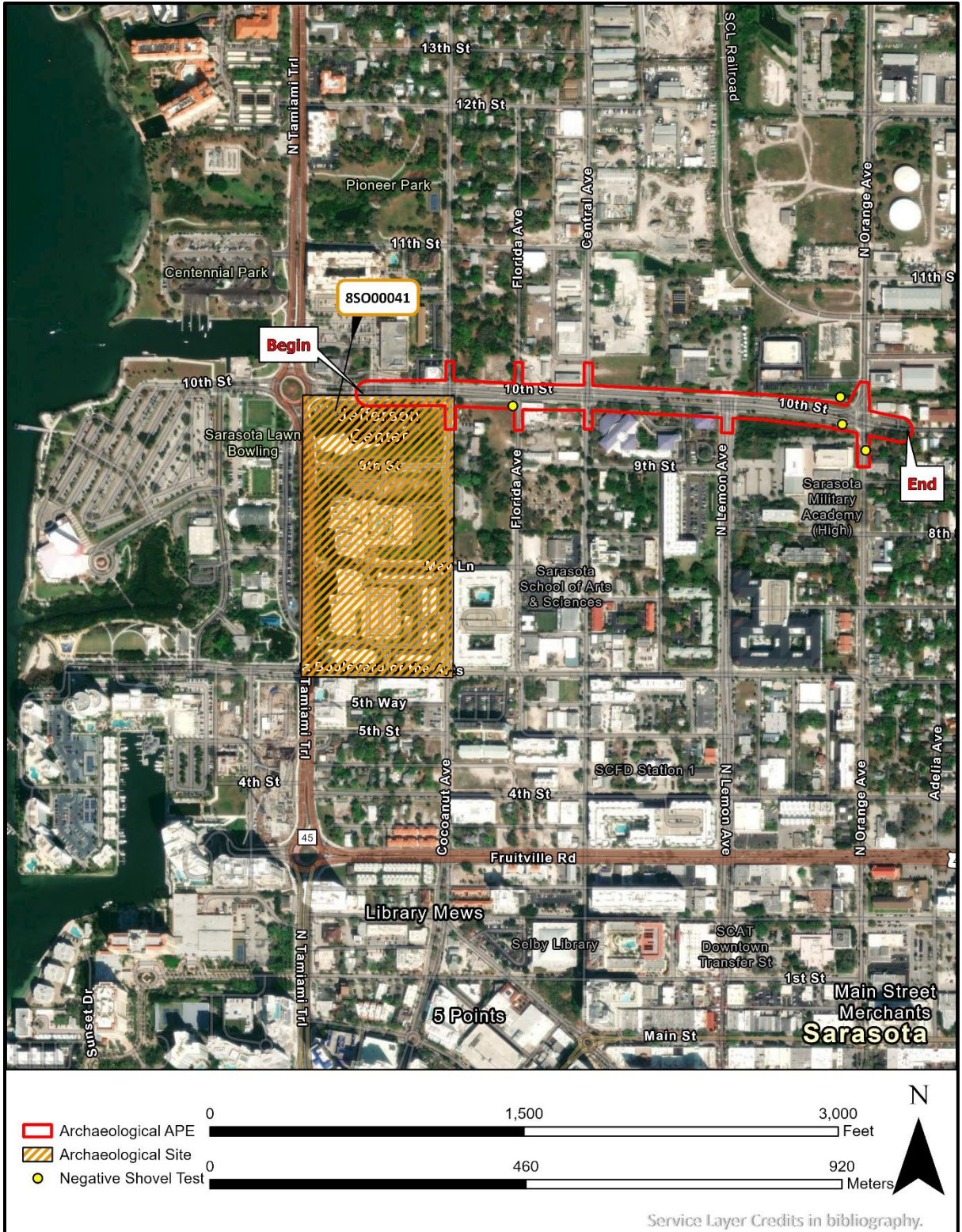


**8SO00041**, the Tamiami Trail site (**Photo 5.4**), is located in the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 36 South, Range 18 East. The site was located by noting its general vicinity, which includes the east side of Tamiami Trail between 10<sup>th</sup> Street to the north and Boulevard of the Arts to the south to the east up to Cocoanut Avenue. The 8SO00041 site was a shell midden and is located a few hundred yards east of Sarasota Bay. It was once near a freshwater spring in the vicinity of 6<sup>th</sup> Street and US 41. Site 8SO00041 was recorded during a citywide survey of historic resources in 1977, and the site was described as destroyed years prior to that survey (Almy et al. 1977:88). Prior to the 1977 survey, site 8SO00041 was recorded during a visual survey. The portion of the site within the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE serves as the location for the Jefferson Center retirement facility. The size, depth of deposit, and cultural period of 8SO00041 remain unknown, and the site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. During the present survey, the site was unable to be tested due to obstruction by concrete/asphalt pavement and commercial/residential development through the site. The portion of 8SO00041 within the 10<sup>th</sup> Street APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP because of the lack of evidence of the site, including an absence of cultural materials and subsurface features and extensive, disturbance to the area resulting in the site's destruction and a low research potential.



**Photo 5.4.** View of northern portion of 8SO00041 (destroyed) within the project limits, now the location of the Jefferson Center retirement facility adjacent to the south side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street, facing south.



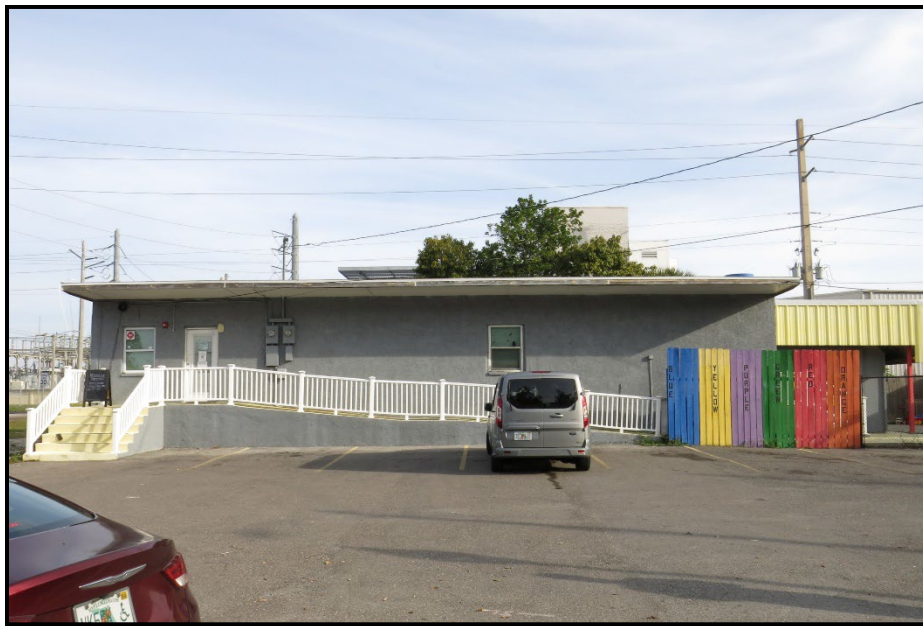


**Figure 5.1.** Location of the shovel tests within the 10<sup>th</sup> Street Complete Street APE.



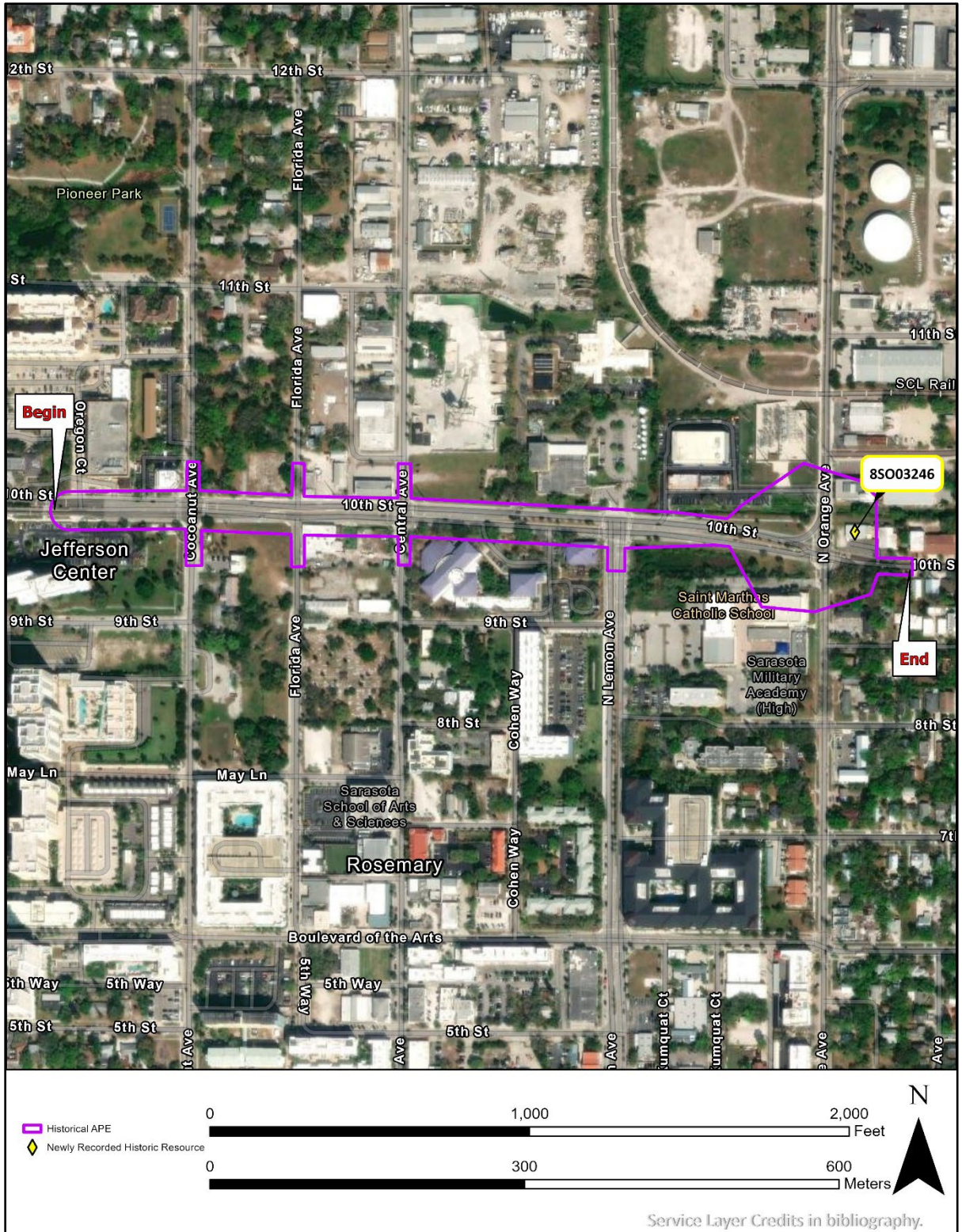
## 5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE (8SO03246). As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, one historic resource (8SO03246) was identified and re-evaluated within the APE (**Figure 5.2**). This includes one Masonry Vernacular style building (8SO03246), constructed in ca. 1952. Overall, the historic resource has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. A description and photograph of the previously recorded resource follows, and an updated copy of the FMSF form is included in **Appendix A**. The Survey Log is contained in **Appendix B**. 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.



**Photo 5.5.** 1010 N. Orange Avenue (8SO03246), looking north.

**8SO03246:** The Masonry Vernacular style building at 1010 N. Orange Avenue was constructed in ca. 1952 (**Photo 5.5**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and metal. The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with a full inset light and accessed by a set of concrete steps and an accessibility ramp. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include a wide overhanging eave and concrete windowsills. A ca. 1970 addition was located on the west elevation and was demolished in ca. 2018. Following the demolition of the addition, the extant portion was remodeled, including replacement roofing, siding, and windows, the enclosure of a former garage bay, and the removal of part of the loading dock to form the current accessibility ramp. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO03246 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Figure 5.2.** Location of previously recorded resource within the APE.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no significant archaeological sites within the APE. The one previously recorded site is presumed destroyed. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, one historic resource (8SO03246) was identified and re-evaluated, and the FMSF form was updated. Overall, the historic resource is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction and has no known historical associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.



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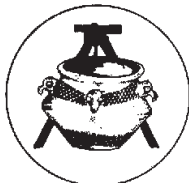
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**APPENDIX A**  
**Florida Mater Site File Forms**



Original  
 Update



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site # SO00041  
Field Date 2-8-2024  
Form Date 2-27-2024  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Tamiami Trail Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Name CRAS 10th Street Complete Streets Project Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name SARASOTA USGS Date 1973 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Sarasota  
Township 36S Range 18E Section 19 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 347040 Northing 3025150  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Vicinity / Route to:  
E of US 41, S of 10th St, N of Boulevard of the Arts, and east to Cocoanut Ave.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING		STRUCTURES OR FEATURES			FUNCTION
<input type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> log boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean)	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
	<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
		<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
					<input type="checkbox"/> quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL				NON-ABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoinidian	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
			<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
			<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  yes  no  insufficient information  
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?  yes  no  insufficient information  
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)  
The portion of the site that exist within the APE is destroyed as a result of extensive commercial/residential development. No evidence of the site recovered.  
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action  
No further action

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)	

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

SITE BOUNDARY

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, screened shovel-1/4", screened shovel-1/8", screened shovel-1/16", bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

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

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m2) \_\_\_\_\_ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): [ ] single component [ ] multiple component [x] uncertain

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

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Extensive commercial disturbance has completely destroyed the site, especially portion within north APE of project.

Surface collection: area collected \_\_\_\_\_ m2 # collection units \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks \_\_\_\_\_

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # \_\_\_\_\_ Count \_\_\_\_\_ Estimate \_\_\_\_\_ Surface # \_\_\_\_\_ Subsurface # \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

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

SPATIAL CONTROL

- [ ] uncollected, [ ] general (not by subarea), [ ] unknown, [ ] controlled (by subarea), [ ] variable spatial control, [ ] other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left
A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

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

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Other Name Sarasota Distance from site (m) 1
Natural community MESIC FLATWOODS Topography \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: Min \_\_\_m Max \_\_\_m
Local vegetation \_\_\_\_\_
Present land use Commercial/private residential
SCS soil series Lakewood fine sand Soil association Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger

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 \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s P23180A.2
2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name \_\_\_\_\_
Address / Phone / E-mail \_\_\_\_\_
Recorder Information: Name Crystal Perrelli Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Address / Phone / E-mail 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, Fl. 34240; (941) 379-6206

Required Attachments

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



PHOTOGRAPH



View of northern portion of 8SO00041 (destroyed) within the project limits, now the location of the Jefferson Center retirement facility adjacent to the south side of 10<sup>th</sup> Street, facing south.





AERIAL MAP

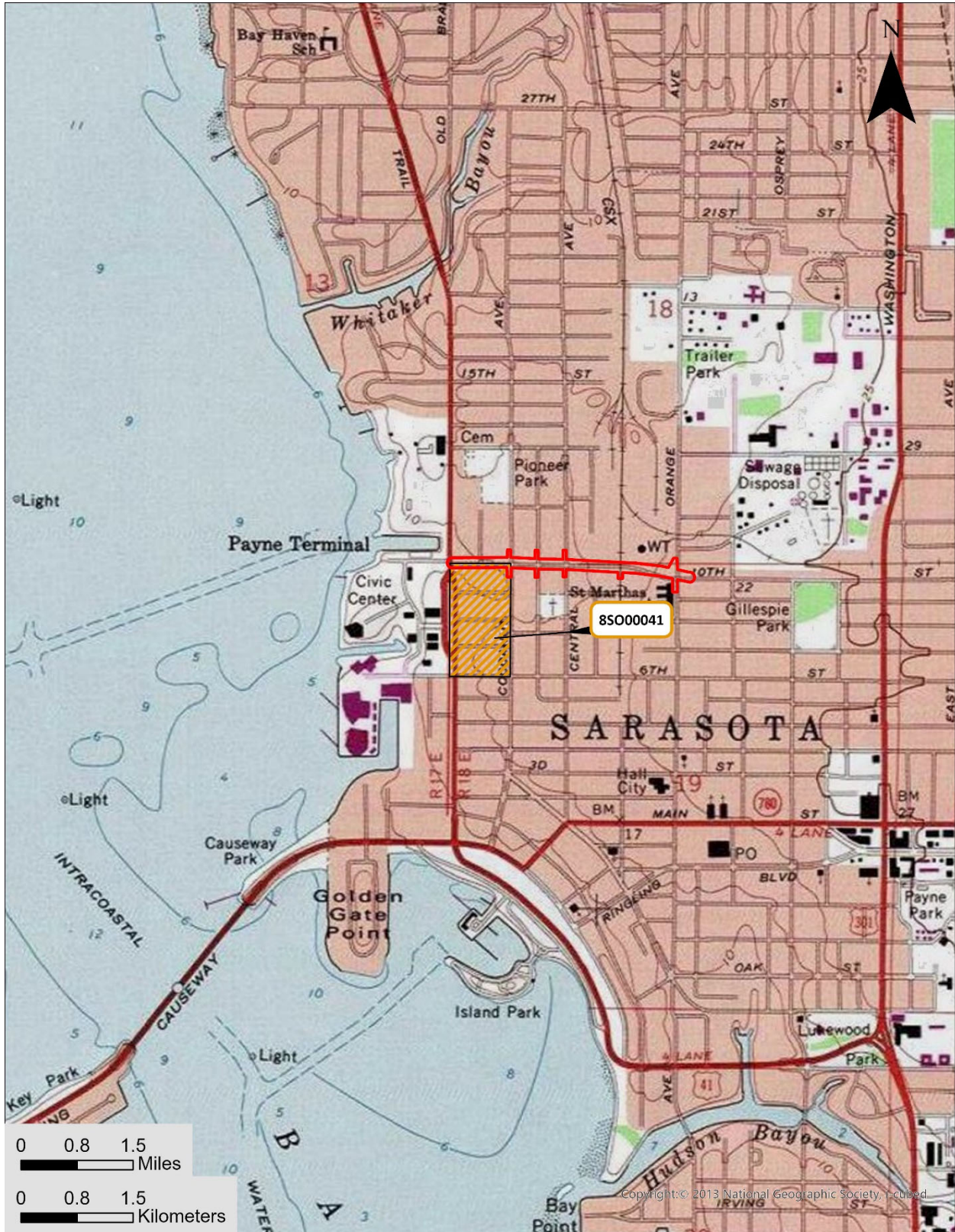






USGS

Township 36 South, Range 17 East, Section 19





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

Site#8 SO03246
Field Date
Form Date 3-6-2024
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) 1010 N Orange Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS 10th St Complete Street Project 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 1010 Direction N Street Name Orange Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name SARASOTA USGS Date 1973 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 18
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Sarasota
Township 36S Range 18E Section 19 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 2026020039 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Petroutsa Brothers Block A Lot 1-2
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 347832 Northing 3025562
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Unknown From (year): 1952 To (year): UNK
Current Use Day care From (year): 2018 To (year): CURR
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding, windows, encl. bay
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature W ELEV (ca. 1970s, demolished ca. 2018)
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Beautiful Blessings Early Learning Center, LLC (2018); 941 Property Group, LLC (2007); William & Elizabeth Keys

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. 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)
Wide, overhanging eave, concrete windowsills

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: yes no insufficient info Date Init.
KEEPER - Determined eligible: yes no Date
Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, 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)

S ELEV: single door w/ full inset light

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that had a 1970s addition on W ELEV that was demolished in ca. 2018, a former garage bay was enclosed, and the loading dock was partially removed to accommodate an accessibility ramp.

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 has been significantly altered and 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 P23180A.2
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**



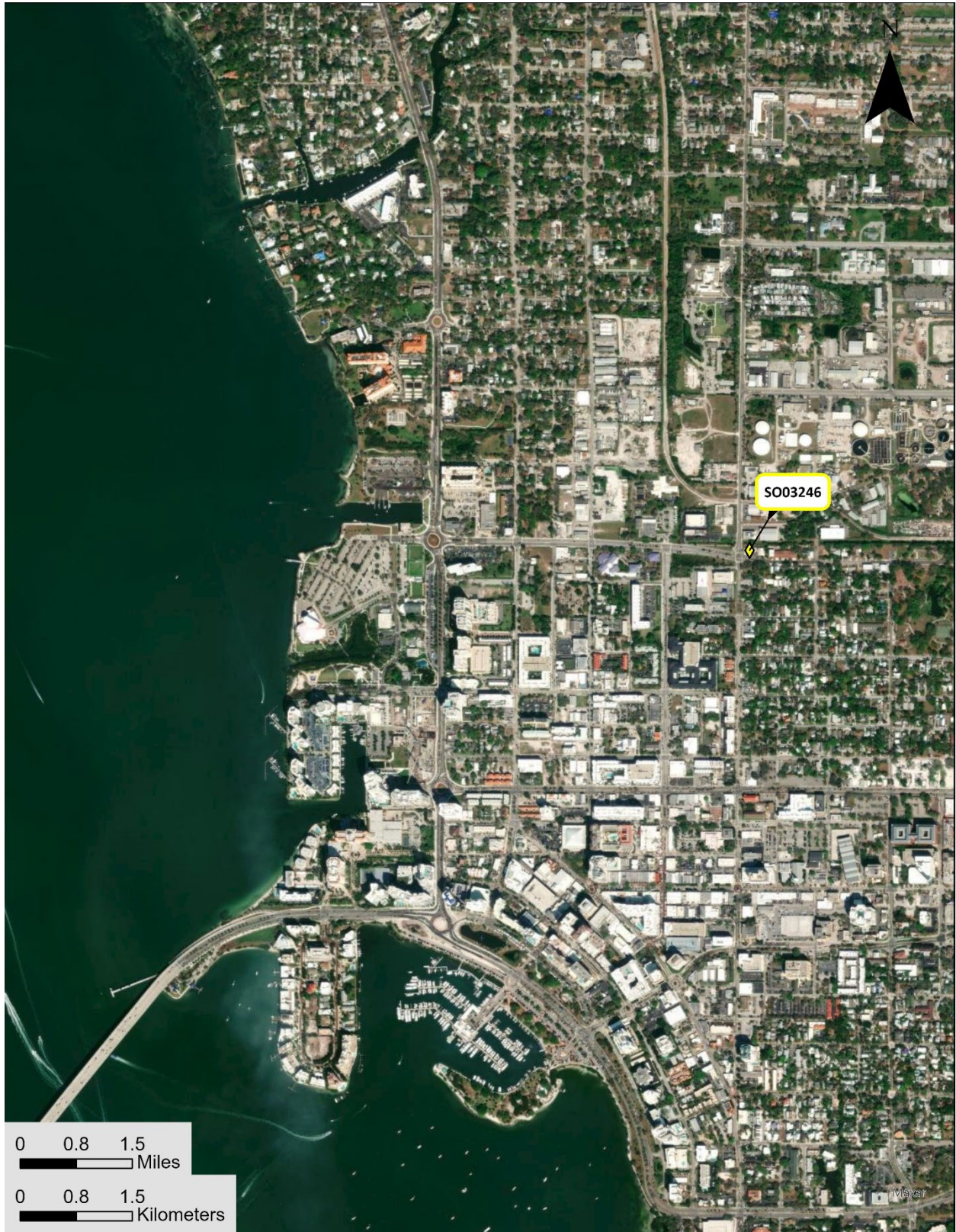








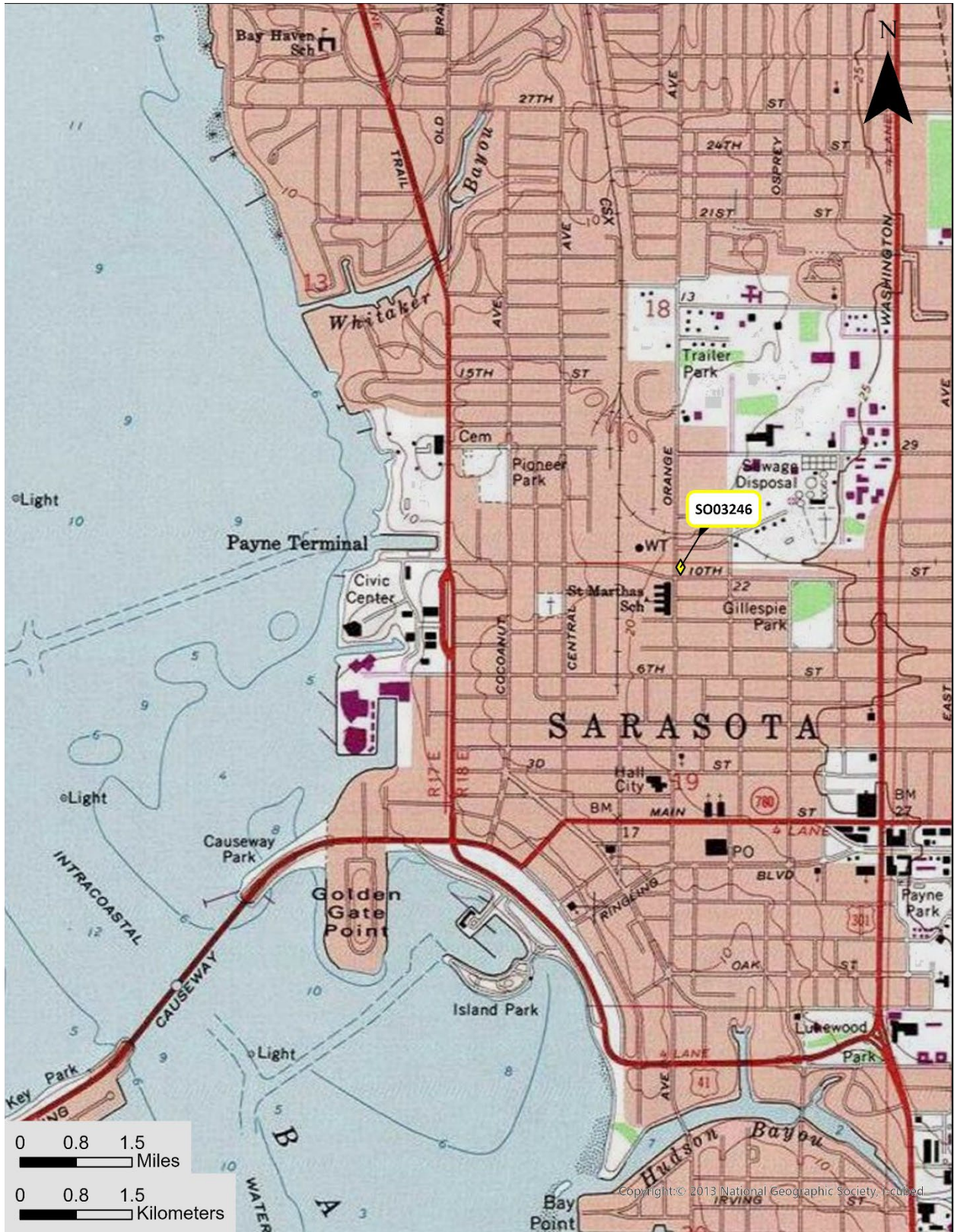
AERIAL MAP







USGS Sarasota  
Township 36 South, Range 18 East, Section 19



**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 10th Street, Complete Street

**Report Title** (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, 10th Street Complete Street Project, Sarasota County, Florida

**Report Authors** (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 64

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

P23180A.2; ACI Sarasota, FL

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

**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. Tamiami Trail 3. 8SO00041 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. US 41 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name City of Sarasota Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail 1761 12th Street, Sarasota, Florida 34240

Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Perrelli Date Log Sheet Completed 2-28-2024

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. Sarasota 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name SARASOTA Year 1944 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 2-7-2024 End 2-8-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 1.25 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

background research, surface reconnaissance, judgmental shovel testing within APE; 50 cm diameter, terminated prior to 1 m deep due to disturbance, 6.4 mm mesh screen; 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) [ ]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. [ ]building permits [ ]demolition permits [ ]neighbor interview [X]subdivision maps [ ]commercial permits [ ]windshield survey [ ]occupant interview [X]tax records [ ]interior documentation [X]local property records [ ]occupation permits [ ]unknown [ ]other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes [ ]No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 2 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 0

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

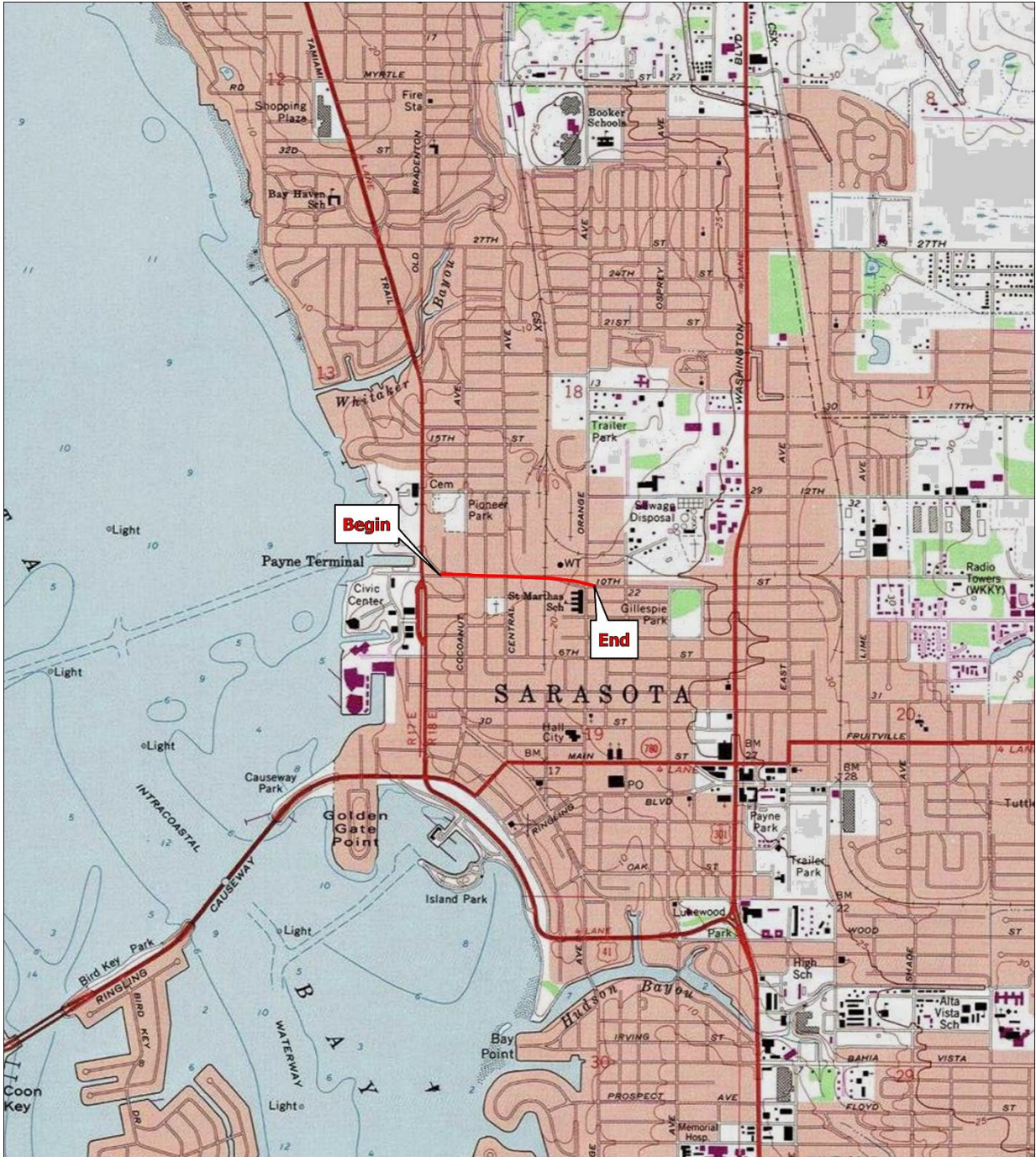
SO00041, SO03246

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

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: \_\_\_\_\_



Service Layer Credits in bibliography.

**10<sup>th</sup> Street**  
 Township 36 South, Range 18 East, Section 19  
 USGS Sarasota  
 Sarasota County, Florida

**10<sup>th</sup> Street CRAS Technical Memorandum**  
 10<sup>th</sup> Street from east of the US 41 (Tamiami Trail)  
 roundabout to N. Orange Avenue  
 Sarasota County, Florida