

# CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED LEVY NUCLEAR PLANT PROJECT, LEVY, CITRUS, MARION, HERNANDO, SUMTER, POLK, HILLSBOROUGH, AND PINELLAS COUNTIES, FLORIDA

Prepared for  **Progress Energy**

 **SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL**   
RESEARCH, INC.

April 2011



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HILLSBOROUGH, AND PINELLAS COUNTIES, FLORIDA**

**MASTER CONTRACT # 442498-003**

**PREPARED FOR  
PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA, INC.**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) prepared this work plan at the request of Progress Energy Florida (PEF) pursuant to the requirements outlined in two Conditions of Certification (COCs) from the Department of State, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR). PEF will add 180 circuit miles of transmission lines across multiple counties in Florida in order to maintain reliability and move energy efficiently to customers throughout the region and state, where service demands are anticipated to grow by 25% over the next decade. This technical document provides a cultural resources desktop evaluation and work plan for the Levy Nuclear Plant (LNP) Project, which includes seven preferred rights-of-way (ROW) and three accessory parcels totaling 149 miles of preferred ROW and 246 acres, respectively. The project area extends through portions of eight counties: Levy, Citrus, Marion, Hernando, Sumter, Polk, Hillsborough, and Pinellas. This document includes an overview of the natural environment to identify areas best suited to prehistoric land use, and archival and cartographic research to identify areas of historic settlement.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data were accessed to show the location of previously recorded cultural resources and areas that have formerly been surveyed and have gained agency clearance. The FMSF research revealed that 30 miles of the 149-mile-long preferred ROW has been surveyed for cultural resources. The environmental and historic research is used to estimate archaeological probability zones (high, moderate, and low), which offer a means for estimating the number of shovel tests that will be needed to complete the survey.

This undertaking requires formal survey in accordance with the FDHR COCs, as well as state and federal permitting requirements. SEARCH recommends that the un-surveyed portions of the project area be subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, employing subsurface survey methods and shovel test intervals as outlined in FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual*. Adhering to these methods, and in accordance with the high, moderate, and low probability zones presented in this document, it is estimated that approximately 5,126 shovel test pits will be required, in addition to 514 delineation tests. In addition to shovel tests, the entire project area warrants pedestrian inspection, architectural evaluation, and assessment for Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). A project-specific cultural resource educational program and unanticipated discoveries statement is being developed for this project.

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

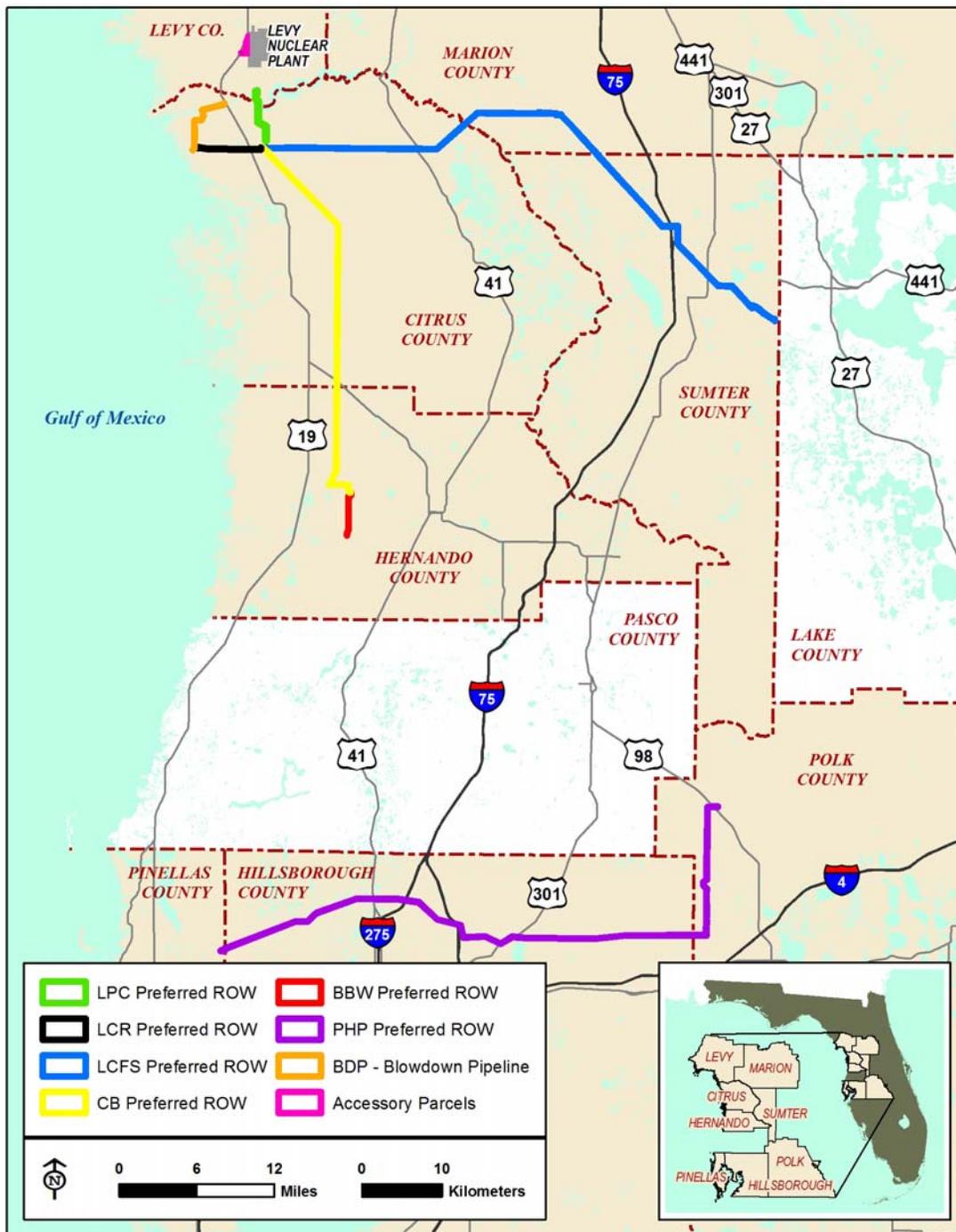
Florida Power Corporation d/b/a Progress Energy Florida, Inc. (PEF) is committed to providing safe, reliable, and affordable energy to its customers. PEF provides electric service to 1.7 million customers and a population of more than 5 million people. The company maintains a diverse mix of power generating facility resources to ensure affordable, efficient, and reliable service. The Levy Nuclear Plant (LNP) and associated facilities are components in PEF’s baseload generation plan.

PEF is proposing to construct and operate two Westinghouse AP1000 Reactors at the LNP site located in Levy County, Florida. Project requirements include six offsite transmission line rights-of-way (ROW), a blowdown pipeline (BDP), and three accessory parcels (**Figure 1**). The preferred ROWs consist of approximately 180 circuit miles of transmission lines within approximately 149 miles (2,405 acres) of ROW located in Levy, Citrus, Marion, Hernando, Sumter, Polk, Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties, Florida. The proposed transmission lines will be primarily within or adjacent to PEF’s existing high-voltage transmission line ROWs. The accessory properties consist of approximately 246 acres that are intended for access roads, training facilities, and wetland mitigation.

The preferred ROWs and Accessory Parcels are collectively referred to as the “project area” throughout this document. The individual project components are listed in **Table 1** and discussed in the order presented below.

**Table 1. Preferred ROWs and Properties Included in the Levy Project**

Preferred ROW Code/Area	Preferred ROW/Property Description	County	ROW Miles	ROW Acres
LPC*	Levy Nuclear Power Plant (LNP) to proposed Citrus Substation	Levy & Citrus	4.3	354.5
LCR	LNP to CREC 500 kV Switchyard		5.0	133.9
LCFS	LNP to proposed Central Florida South Substation	Levy, Citrus, Marion, & Sumter	48.2	871.1
CB	CREC 500 kV Switchyard to Brookridge Substation	Citrus & Hernando	30.8	342.6
BBW	Brookridge Substation to Brooksville West Substation	Hernando	3.5	14.4
PHP	Polk to Hillsborough to Pinellas	Polk, Hillsborough, & Pinellas	51.4	621.0
BDP	Blowdown Pipeline	Citrus	5.6	67.7
Accessory Parcels	- Site Access & Wetland Mitigation Property (197 acres) - Training Center Property (44 acres) - Access Property (6 acres)	Levy	N/A	245.7
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>148.8</b>	<b>2650.9</b>
* The LPC preferred ROW includes four 500 kV transmission lines extending from the LNP switchyard to the Citrus Substation property. Two of the lines will terminate at the Citrus Substation, one will bypass the substation and extend west along the LCR preferred ROW to the CREC Switchyard, and the other will extend east on the LCFS preferred ROW to the Central Florida South Substation.				



**Figure 1. Location of Preferred ROWs Associated within the Levy Nuclear Plant Project, Florida**

PEF is continuing to pursue all licenses and permits necessary to construct and operate the LNP. These permits include a Combined Operating License (COL) from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and certification from the State under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA).

On June 2, 2008, PEF submitted a Site Certification Application (SCA) to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) pursuant to the PPSA, Chapter 403, F.S., and Chapter 62-17, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) requesting certification of the LNP, including the new transmission lines.

The Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Siting Board, voted unanimously to approve the Administrative Law Judge's Recommended Order to grant full and final certification to PEF for the construction and operation of the LNP and associated facilities. The Final Order on Certification of PEF LNP Units 1 and 2 was granted on August 11, 2009 (Final Order). The Final Order for the project approved by the Siting Board contains a set of conditions that the project must abide by during the construction and operation of the plant and associated facilities. These are collectively referred to as the LNP Conditions of Certification (COCs). There are two COCs from the Department of State, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR). The first Condition (Condition C.VI.A.), applicable to the Accessory Parcels and the BDP preferred ROW, reads as follows:

With respect to linear facilities other than transmission lines, after the ROW has been selected, PEF shall conduct a survey of sensitive cultural resource areas, as determined in consultation with the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR). A qualified cultural resources consultant will identify an appropriate work plan for this project based on a thorough review of the certified corridor. Prior to beginning any field work, the work plan will be reviewed in consultation with DHR. Upon completion of the survey, the results will be compiled into a report which shall be submitted to DHR. If practicable, sites considered to be eligible for the National Register shall be avoided during construction of the transmission line and access roads, and subsequently during maintenance of the ROWs. If avoidance by the proposed ROW of any discovered sites is not practicable, impact shall be mitigated through archaeological salvage operations or other methods acceptable to DHR, as appropriate. If historical or archaeological artifacts are discovered at any time within the project site, PEF shall stop work immediately and shall notify the DEP Siting Office, the applicable DEP District office and the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources, R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250, telephone number (850) 487-2073, and PEF shall consult with DHR to determine appropriate action [Sections 267.061 and 403.531, F.S.].

The second Condition (Condition D.XIX.) for transmission lines reads,

With respect to the Certified Transmission Lines, after the ROW has been selected, PEF shall conduct a survey of sensitive cultural resource areas, as determined in consultation with the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR). A qualified cultural resources consultant will identify an appropriate work plan for this project based on a thorough review of the certified corridor. Prior to beginning any field work, the work plan will be reviewed in consultation with DHR. Upon completion of the survey, the results will be compiled into a report which shall be submitted to DHR. If practicable, sites considered to be eligible for the National Register shall be avoided during construction of the transmission line and access roads, and subsequently during maintenance of the ROWs. If avoidance by the proposed ROW of any discovered sites is not practicable, impact shall be mitigated through archaeological salvage operations or other methods acceptable to DHR, as appropriate. If historical or archaeological artifacts are discovered at any time within the project site, PEF shall stop work immediately and shall notify the DEP Southwest District office and the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources, R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250, telephone number (850) 487-2073, and PEF shall consult with DHR to determine appropriate action. For informational purposes, PEF shall provide a copy of the cultural resources surveys to Hillsborough County for the portions of the Certified Transmission Lines within Hillsborough Count. [Sections 267.061 and 403.531, F.S.].

PEF has also submitted a Combined Operating License Application (COLA) to the NRC in July 2008. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a cooperating agency with the NRC and has participated in the development of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the project. The NRC issued the DEIS on the project in August 2010. The public comment period for the DEIS has closed. The NRC expects to issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the project around April 2012.

Additionally, PEF has submitted a permit application for wetland impacts under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to the USACE. PEF has been working with the USACE to address additional information needs for the Section 404 permit. The USACE anticipates issuing a Record of Decision on the project sometime after the FEIS is issued.

Pursuant to the FDHR COCs, PEF contracted Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) to complete a cultural resources desktop evaluation and work plan for the proposed LNP Project. With the exception of the Accessory Parcels and a small section of the LPC preferred ROW, the entire project area is located south of Levy County Road (CR) 40. Previous cultural resources investigations associated with the LNP plant focused on areas north of CR 40. Detailed descriptions of the preferred ROWs are presented in Chapter 2 of this document.

This work plan was completed between January and April 2011 with the goals of providing PEF with a technical document that meets the requirements outlined in the two FDHR COCs. To that end, this document includes a cultural resources survey strategy for the Accessory Parcels and the BDP preferred ROW in partial fulfillment of Condition C.VI.A., and a cultural resources survey strategy for the preferred ROWs in partial fulfillment of Condition D.XIX. In addition, the research approach outlined in this work plan is intended to comply with several state and federal laws and regulations that pertain to cultural resources, which include:

- *Florida Statutes*
  - Ch. 267, Historical Resources Act
  - Ch. 403, Electrical Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Act
  - Ch. 872, Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves
  - Ch. 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines)
- *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, 10 CFR Part 51
- *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)*
- *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)*

Of note, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) contains several provisions that are relevant to the LNP Project. Section 106 requires any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally-assisted undertaking, to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties that are included or eligible for inclusion on the *National Register of Historic Places*, and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such an undertaking. The Section 106 process is outlined in 36 CFR, Part 800. Recent amendments to 36 CFR, Part 800 are meant to reduce the duplication of effort in complying with NEPA and NHPA such that agencies can use the information prepared for an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to comply with Section 106 and vice versa (36 CFR, Part 800.8).

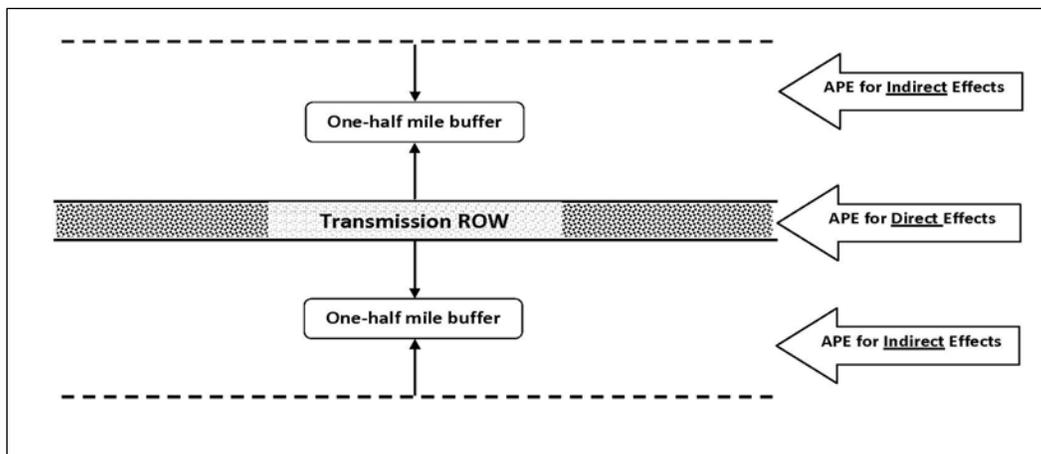
Section 101 of the NHPA establishes a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to administer each state's Historic Preservation Program and to advise federal, state, and local agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities. In Florida, the Director of the Division of Historical Resources serves as the SHPO. Section 101 also allows for the establishment of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) who may assume the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands. It is the federal agency's responsibility to consult with the state SHPO, affected local governments, and with Federally-recognized Native American tribes throughout the Section 106 process. Native American tribes have consulting party status if an undertaking occurs on tribal lands, which requires the agency to incorporate specific provisions for involving the tribes in determining appropriate actions regarding historic properties, including the signing of agreement documents (36 CFR, Part 800.2). When a federal undertaking does not occur on tribal lands, but does occur within lands that have cultural or religious significance to Native American tribes, the tribes must be consulted and given an opportunity to comment. While the tribes' concurrence with the proposed action is not required, they

may file a request for review of the agency’s findings to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR, Part 800.5[c][2][2][i]).

The research approach presented in this document meets FDHR recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. This work plan is intended for submittal to the Florida SHPO, the USACE, the NRC, and applicable Federally-recognized Native American tribes, and can serve as a basis for meeting consultation requirements pursuant to the pending EIS.

This document includes an overview of the environmental setting, presents a summary of relevant prehistoric and historic contexts, documents previous archaeological research in the vicinity of the project area, presents the results of a desktop evaluation, and includes a methodological research design for completing a formal survey of the project area. Moreover, archaeological probability maps are included that define areas of high, moderate, and low archaeological potential, based on such variables as soil drainage, proximity to water, previous cultural resource investigation results, and documentary research. The majority of the work plan maps are presented as separate appendices (**Appendices A and B**) to facilitate cross-referencing with the text. Throughout this technical document, portions of the project area are referenced as they relate to the geographic information systems (GIS) data provided to SEARCH by PEF.

The recommendations presented in this document are based on analyses of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which includes areas that will be subjected to both direct and indirect effects. The APE for direct effects encompasses the proposed preferred ROWs and Accessory Parcels. The APE for indirect effects (the visual APE or buffer) is based on the proposed height of the towers (which do not exceed 175 feet) and extends one-half mile from the boundaries of the APE for direct effects (Kammerer, personal communication, 2011), which is represented on the sheets by dashed lines and illustrated schematically in **Figure 2**.



**Figure 2. Schematic Illustration Depicting Direct and Indirect APE**

## CHAPTER 2 PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

The proposed preferred ROWs and parcels associated with the PEF Levy Project extend through portions of eight counties including Levy, Citrus, Marion, Hernando, Pinellas, Sumter, Hillsborough, and Polk. Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, and Pinellas Counties are situated along the Gulf Coast of Florida while Marion, Sumter, and Polk Counties are inland. The climate of the region is characterized by long, warm, and humid summers. Winters are temperate with occasional inversions of cold air. The climate is influenced by factors such as latitude, proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, and inland lakes (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1998). The rainy season runs from June through September.

### Environmental Overview

Counties bordering the coast (particularly Levy, Citrus, and Hernando Counties) possess a highly productive mix of freshwater aquatic ecosystems and shallow salt marshes. Where freshwater rivers and creeks gradually empty into the Gulf of Mexico (Montague and Wiegert 1990:481) these areas consist of salt marshes with coastal hammock islands and peninsulas resulting in shallow waters of varying salinities and nutrient levels (Whitney et al. 2004).

Citrus County and the southern portion of Levy County constitute the northern edge of Florida's coastal mangrove forest. Due to their northerly position, these forests are susceptible to annual winter freezes and are regularly killed back. Hence, mangroves along these coasts typically show a stunted growth pattern and are dominated by the more freeze-resistant black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), although the red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) species is also common. The mangrove roots trap sediments and nutrients from tidal flows, providing a habitat for a variety of marine and freshwater aquatic life forms. These areas are also an important feeding ground for many wading birds. The mangrove overstory is also utilized by many bird species as roosts and rookeries for their young (Whitney et al. 2004).

Away from the coast, pine flatwoods and hydric hardwood hammocks extend from the coastal lowlands onto a large, ancient sand ridge called the Brooksville Ridge. This ridge supports two fire dependent ecosystems, Sandhill and Scrub. The Brooksville Ridge is karst geology. The sands rest directly on the limestone of the Floridan aquifer, which results in a high aquifer recharge zone and is subject to sinkholes. Many of these ancient sinkholes and depressions have evolved into cypress domes, wet or dry prairies, and rare upland sandhill lakes. There are also inland springs and caves, which are direct connections into the underlying limestone.

### Ecosystems Overview

Sandhill is an upland ecosystem identified by an open canopy of longleaf pine, an inconsistent understory of small, deciduous oaks, and a ground cover of perennial grasses

(Myers 1990:174). Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) is a large, commercially valuable species that resists frequent ground fires at all stages of its development. The oak understory is composed primarily of turkey oak (*Quereus laevis*) and/or bluejack oak (*Q. incana*), with southern red oak (*Q. falcata*) and sand post oak (*Q. stellata*) appearing in lesser numbers. Unlike the longleaf pine, which is evenly and densely distributed throughout the ecosystem, the oaks are clumped into sparsely distributed stands or “domes” that appear in clearings. The ground throughout the Sandhill environment is covered in wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), interspersed with more than 20 species of grasses, herbs, and small shrubs in various densities (Myers 1990:179-184). A diverse assortment of birds and animals thrive in this environment. Of particular note, due to their protected status, are gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), gopher frog (*Rana areolata*), Sherman’s fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger shermani*), Florida mouse (*Podomys floridanus*), and the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*).

Scrub is a xerophytic shrub community that is unique to Florida. Early settlers held the scrub in disdain, for it was difficult to traverse and its poor soils were of little use for food production (Myers 1990:150-152). In general terms, Florida scrub is a dense, tangled thicket of shrubs and small trees that may or may not have a pine canopy. If present, the canopy is composed of thin to moderately distributed sand pine (*Pinus clausa*). The matted undergrowth consists of small sand pines, small evergreen oaks like myrtle oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*), sand live oak (*Q. Geminata*), and Chapman’s oak (*Q. Chapmanii*), and shrubs such as rusty lyonia (*Lyonia ferruginea*), rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*), and silk bay (*Persea humilis*) (Myers 1990:154). Scores of burrowing insect species enjoy the well drained soils, and dozens of birds take refuge in the thick cover. A variety of free-ranging mammals haunt the scrub, such as black bear, white-tailed deer, bobcat, gray fox, spotted skunk, and raccoon. Scrub is also the exclusive home of the Florida scrub jay (*aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens*), sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*), and blue-tailed mole skink (*Eumeces egregius lividus*) (Myers 1990:163-165). This ecosystem has adapted to fire and relies on a high-intensity conflagration every 10 to 100 years to purge itself and maintain the health and vitality of its flora and fauna (Myers 1990:151).

The pine flatwoods support a diverse floral and faunal assemblage. The vegetation in a pine flatwoods ecosystem is dominated by four tree species: longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), typical slash pine (*P. elliottii* var. *elliottii*), south Florida slash pine (*P. elliottii* var. *densa*), and pond pine (*P. serotina*). Also occurring, though with less frequency, are live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflor*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). The understory vegetation usually consists of shrubs like saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), dwarf live oak (*Q. minima*), and staggerbush (*L. fruticosa*), among others (Abrahamson and Hartnett 1990:105). A wide variety of animals inhabit the pine flatwoods, including white-tailed deer, several types of rodents, a range of birds, and 20 to 30 species of amphibians and reptiles. Animal densities, particularly birds, depend on a variety of factors, especially seasonal migration patterns (Abrahamson and Hartnett 1990:105).

Florida's unique combination of high groundwater tables, low topography, and high fire frequency has caused enormous diversity in the kinds and types of swamps found across the state. Though swamps vary widely in origin and appearance, they are broadly defined as low-lying areas that are flooded or have saturated soils for at least part of the year. Two types of swamps can be defined by hydrology. The first are river swamps, which have surface flow for most of the year and are found primarily in North and Central Florida associated with whitewater rivers, blackwater rivers, or spring runs. Typical vegetation in these swamps includes sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), water hickory (*Carya aquatica*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), swamp laurel oak (*Q. laurifolia*), water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), and cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

Stillwater swamps have no visible flow and are fed by rainfall and groundwater (Ewel 1990:283-285). These swamps are usually dominated by conifers like the cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and pines (*Pinus* sp.) interspersed with hardwoods such as black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), water tupelo (*Nyssa* sp.), willows (*Salix* sp.), and evergreen oaks (*Quercus* sp.). Various species of shrubs, vines, epiphytes, and even insectivorous plants thrive in the swamp understory (Ewel 1990:286-296). Faunal assemblages vary widely with swamp type and can include fish (if permanently flooded), amphibians, reptiles, a variety of migratory and sedentary birds, several species of rodents, and medium-sized mammals like raccoons and otters. Large mammals are rare, though not unprecedented, swamp denizens (Ewel 1990:312-317).

## **Project Area Environment**

Among the most significant indicators for identifying archaeological probability zones for prehistoric sites (and to a lesser extent historic sites) are distance to water or wetlands and soil drainage capacity. The following discussion presents an overview of soils and physiographic characteristics within each portion of the project area. These data were acquired by utilizing GIS technology to overlay the USDA-derived soil data atop the project area, as provided by PEF, as well as by examining Brooks' (1981) *Physiographic Divisions of Florida*. Soil types are presented by drainage capacity, and there are seven distinct classifications presented for the purpose of this work plan:

1. Excessively Drained
2. Well Drained
3. Moderately Well Drained
4. Somewhat Poorly Drained
5. Poorly Drained
6. Very Poorly Drained
7. Water/Urban Land

Prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly habitation sites, are usually associated with soil types ranging from somewhat poorly drained to excessively drained. Archaeological sites also are found in areas of poorly drained soil, particularly where surface elevations are slightly higher and water or wetlands are located nearby. Prehistoric sites tend to be uncommon in areas that are very poorly drained. Areas mapped as water and urban land

in the soil survey also represent unlikely areas for locating subsurface archaeological resources. Essentially, areas of urban land often have been heavily disturbed and modified through development, and these areas typically reveal very little acreage suitable to subsurface archaeological investigation. Many of those surviving areas have had their integrity compromised through development. Areas classified as water may contain prehistoric habitation sites or campsites that have become submerged due to rising water levels since the mid-Holocene (ca. 5,000 years ago) as well as submerged prehistoric dugout canoes and historic watercraft (Purdy 1991). Ponds and sloughs in Central and South Florida sometimes contain wetland cemeteries (e.g., Berialt et al. 1981; Doran 2002; Wharton et al. 1981).

### LPC Preferred ROW Environment

The LPC preferred ROW is situated in Levy and Citrus Counties crossing portions of Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, and 29 in Township 17 South, Range 17 East (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 2**). The preferred ROW will originate at the LNP Switchyard and extend south to CR 40. This area has been previously surveyed. At CR 40, or the southern end of the

**Table 2. Public Land Survey System  
Locational Information for the LPC Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
17 South	17 East	18	Citrus
17 South	17 East	06	Levy
17 South	17 East	07	Levy
17 South	17 East	19	Citrus
17 South	17 East	20	Citrus
17 South	17 East	29	Citrus

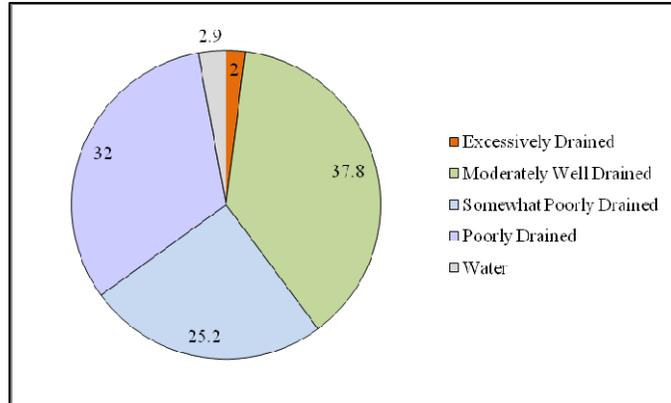
LNP property, the preferred ROW extends 7 kilometers (approx. 4.3 miles) south to the proposed PEF Citrus Substation. The preferred ROW is approximately 200 meters wide and runs roughly north-south, encompassing a total of 355 acres. The preferred ROW will contain four 500 kV transmission lines. The portion of the preferred ROW from the Cross Florida Barge Canal to the north will also contain a 69 kV transmission line.

The LPC preferred ROW is within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of western peninsular Florida. It is situated in the Chassahowitzka Coastal Strip of the Ocala Uplift District (Brooks 1981). The Chassahowitzka Coastal Strip is a very low coastal strip of limestone rocklands mostly covered by hardwoods and swamps; there are some flatwoods. Elevations are typically 10 feet or less. Mangroves are increasingly significant along the rocky, flat coast (Brooks 1981).

The Ocala Uplift District physiographic area was known as the “Lime Sink Region” by Florida pioneers (Brooks 1981). This region consists of limestone bedrock formations at or near the surface in most places. The most distinctive features of the region are low rolling limestone plains that formed from the area’s broad uplift that occurred in Middle and Late Tertiary times (Brooks 1981).

From CR 40 the preferred ROW runs 1.7 kilometers (1.1 miles) south, where it traverses the Cross Florida Barge Canal and the Withlacoochee River. Along this segment the preferred ROW crosses mixed forests and wetlands, urban environments, deciduous forests, and then the forested wetlands of the Withlacoochee River. South of the

Withlacoochee River the preferred ROW crosses areas of deciduous forested land before intersecting CR 488 (West Dunnellon Road) and an existing 69 kV transmission line. It then continues south through mixed forests to the Citrus Substation property just north of the existing PEF 500 kV/230 kV transmission ROW. The substation is in an area of crop, pasture, and mixed forested lands (PEF 2008:Sec. 2-15).



**Figure 3. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the LPC Preferred ROW**

The bulk of the soils along the preferred ROW are classified as somewhat poorly drained (113.6 acres) to poorly drained (89.6 acres) (**Table 3**). In total, 203.6 acres (or 57% of the total area) are poorly drained (**Figure 3**). The next most frequently occurring soil types are moderately well drained (134.3 acres) and excessively drained (7.0 acres) soils. The balance of the preferred ROW consists of areas of standing water that comprise 10.2 acres (2% of the total area) (USDA 1988a, 1996).

**Table 3. Soil Drainage for the LPC Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Astatula	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	7.0	2.0%
<b>Total Excessively Drained</b>			<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Arents	0 to 5% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	20.3	5.7%
Tavares	fine sand, 0-5 %slopes	Moderately Well Drained	109.4	30.9%
	fine sand, 1 to 5 % slopes	Moderately Well Drained	4.6	1.3%
<b>Total Moderately Well Drained</b>			<b>134.3</b>	<b>37.8%</b>
Basinger	fine sand	Poorly Drained	4.0	1.1%
Eaugallie	fine sand	Poorly Drained	29.3	8.3%
Kanapaha	fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Poorly Drained	0.2	0.1%
Myakka	Sand	Poorly Drained	0.9	0.2%
Ona	fine sand	Poorly Drained	29.6	8.4%
Pompano	fine sand	Poorly Drained	25.6	7.2%
<b>Total Poorly Drained</b>			<b>89.6</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
Adamsville	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	60.4	17.0%
Broward	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	11.3	3.2%
Cassia-Pomello Complex	sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	31.2	8.8%
Redlevel	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	3.7	1.0%
Zolfo	sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	7.0	2.0%
<b>Total Somewhat Poorly Drained</b>			<b>113.6</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
Water	Water	Water	10.2	2.9%
<b>Total Water</b>			<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>354.7</b>	<b>100</b>

**LCR Preferred ROW Environment**

The LCR preferred ROW is collocated with the LPC preferred ROW from CR 40 to the PEF Citrus Substation. From the proposed Citrus Substation, the LCR preferred ROW runs west following the existing PEF 500 kV/230 kV transmission line approximately 7.7 kilometers (5 miles) until it terminates at the Crystal River Energy Complex (CREC) 500 kV switchyard. The 70-meter- (230-foot-) wide preferred ROW encompasses 134 acres and traverses the northern quarters of Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 17 South, Range 16 East and Sections 29, 31, and 32 of Township 17 South, Range 17 East of Citrus County (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 4**).

**Table 4. Public Land Survey System Locational Information for the LCR Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
17 South	16 East	33	Citrus
17 South	16 East	34	Citrus
17 South	16 East	35	Citrus
17 South	16 East	36	Citrus
17 South	17 East	29	Citrus
17 South	17 East	31	Citrus
17 South	17 East	32	Citrus

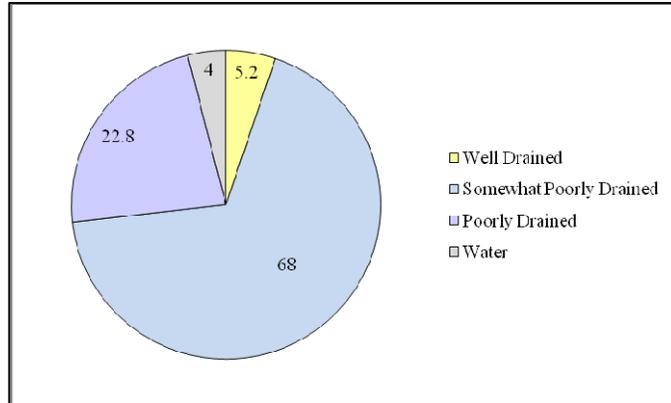
The LCR preferred ROW is also in the Chassahowitzka Coastal Strip of the Ocala Uplift District (Brooks 1981). The LCR preferred ROW extends through mostly mixed forests and forested wetlands along the northern edge of the Crystal River Preserve State Park (CRPSP) and nonforested wetlands ending at the CREC (PEF 2008:Sec 2-16). The CRPSP is managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and encompasses most of the land between Homosassa and Crystal River west of US 19 and several sections of land north of Crystal River. CRPSP habitats include hydric hammock, mixed upland forests, scrub, and sandhills.

Soils along this preferred ROW are somewhat poorly (29.8 acres) to poorly drained (91 acres) (**Table 5**). The majority of soils consist of Boca-Broward-Redlevel types, which are mineral soils of the flatwoods. These soils are nearly level, poorly and somewhat poorly drained sandy soils underlain by limestone bedrock (USDA 1988a:12). Boca fine sand, depressional is nearly level and poorly drained. This soil type is comprised of soils in depressions and other poorly defined drainage ways along the coasts that are underlain by limestone at depths of 20 to 40 inches below ground surface.

**Table 5. Soil Drainage for the LCR Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Quartzipsaments	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	7.0	5.2%
<b>Total Well Drained</b>			<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
Boca fine sand	fine sand	Poorly Drained	68.0	50.9%
Boca Pineda	fine sand, limestone substratum	Poorly Drained	18.7	14.0%
Hallandale-Rock Outcrop Complex	fine sand, rarely flooded	Poorly Drained	4.3	3.2%
<b>Total Poorly Drained</b>			<b>91.0</b>	<b>68.0%</b>
Redlevel	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	8.9	6.7%
Broward fine sand	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	20.9	15.6%
<b>Somewhat Poorly Drained</b>			<b>29.8</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
Boca	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	5.8	4.3%
<b>Very Poorly Drained</b>			<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>133.6</b>	<b>100%</b>

In total, 94.8% of the soils within the LCR preferred ROW have poor drainage characteristics (**Figure 4**). Somewhat poorly drained soils constitute 68% of the route's areal extent, with poorly drained soils at 22%. Well drained soils make up a very small fraction of the total (5.2%) area encompassed by the ROW.



**Figure 4. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the LCR Preferred ROW**

### LCFS Preferred ROW Environment

The LCFS preferred ROW is approximately 77 kilometers long (48 miles as measured from the Citrus Substation), extending through Citrus, Marion, and Sumter Counties (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 6**). The preferred ROW route covers approximately 870 acres and is approximately 40

**Table 6. Public Land Survey System Locational Information for the LCFS Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
17 South	17 East	32, 33, 34, 35, 36	Citrus
17 South	18 East	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	Citrus
17 South	19 East	024, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35	Citrus
17 South	20 East	013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019	Marion
17 South	21 East	017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 028, 033, 034	Marion
18 South	21 East	002, 003, 11, 12, 13	Sumter
18 South	22 East	18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35	Sumter
19 South	22 East	02, 11, 12, 13	Sumter
19 South	23 East	18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35	Sumter
20 South	23 East	01, 02	Sumter

meters (130 feet) wide throughout the majority of its length. Eighty-two percent of the preferred ROW is planned to include existing PEF 500 kV/230 kV transmission line ROW that extends eastward from the CREC switchyard.

The LCFS preferred ROW is collocated with the LPC preferred ROW from CR 40 south to the Citrus Substation. Here the preferred ROW follows the existing PEF 500 kV/230 kV transmission line preferred ROW east for approximately 19 kilometers (12 miles) to the Holder Substation in Citrus County. This portion of the preferred ROW crosses the Withlacoochee State Trail. Land use in this area consists of state managed land and dispersed residential settlement.

From the Holder Substation in Citrus County the LCFS preferred ROW will run east then northeast to the Ross Prairie Substation in Marion County. This segment of preferred ROW is approximately 10.1 kilometers (6.3 miles) long. The preferred ROW will cross through the Withlacoochee State Forest, the Halpata Tastanaki Preserve, and the Ross Prairie State Forest. The predominant land use in the vicinity of this preferred ROW is rural residential, public environmental, and recreation lands.

From the Ross Prairie Substation the preferred ROW continues east approximately 2.6 kilometers (1.6 miles) then southeast for approximately 16 kilometers (10 miles). This segment of the preferred ROW follows the existing PEF 500 kV/230 kV transmission line ROW to the Anderson Substation in Sumter County. Land use in this area primarily consists of residential development.

From the Anderson Substation the preferred ROW continues southeast approximately 500 meters (0.3 miles) following the existing 500 kV/230 kV ROW, the Florida Turnpike, and SR 44. South of the intersection of the existing ROW and the Florida Turnpike, the preferred ROW follows the Florida Turnpike to the proposed Central Florida South Substation property. Land use in the vicinity of this segment of the preferred ROW consists of rural residential settlement, agricultural lands, and roads.

The LCFS preferred ROW traverses seven provinces within the Ocala Uplift District physiographic region (Brooks 1981). These consist of (from west to east) Big Bend Karst, Wacasassa Flats, Hernando Hammock, Tsala Apopka Basin, Newberry Sandhills, Marion Hills, and Webster Limestone Plains. The western terminus of the LCFS preferred ROW is in the Big Bend Karst physiographic province of the Ocala Uplift District. This province is an erosional limestone plain with low hills consisting of surficial sand. Beaches are rare; salt marshes give way to the Gulf of Mexico. Some mangroves occur southward of the Cedar Keys. The low coastal plain is predominantly poorly drained flatwoods and swamps (Brooks 1981).

Moving east, the LCFS preferred ROW crosses through a small segment of the Flats and Swamps province of the Ocala Uplift District. This area is characterized by poorly drained terraces underlain by Plio-Pleistocene sand and clayey sand. Vegetation within the areas associated with the preferred ROW is flatwoods (Brooks 1981). Portions of the LCFS preferred ROW in eastern Citrus, southwestern Marion, and northern Sumter Counties fall within the Tsala Apopka Basin province of the Ocala Uplift District. These areas are generally made up of thin surficial sands. In some places, recent freshwater marls and peat have been deposited and the area consists of intermittent islands, swamps, marshes, and lakes (**Figure 5**). These environmental features are generally found in flatwoods (Brooks 1981).

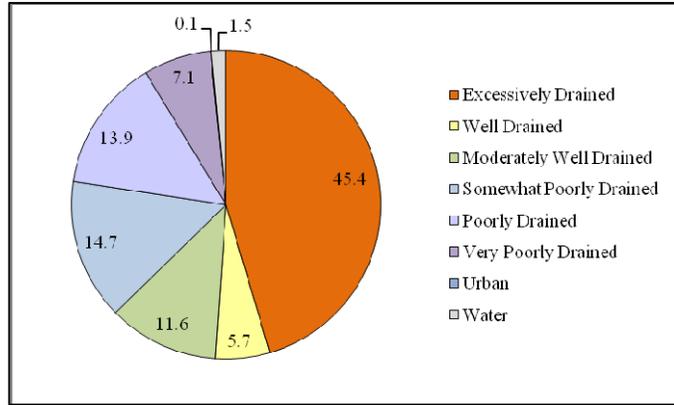
The LCFS preferred ROW passes through a portion of the Newberry Sandhills in Marion and Sumter Counties. The Newberry Sandhills are deeply weathered and leached Miocene sands and clays that rest directly upon the Ocala Limestone. Drainage is internal, and the xeric sandhills possess woodlands of longleaf pine and turkey oak. Elevations are generally between 80 and 150 feet (Brooks 1981).



**Figure 5. Photograph of Low-Lying Areas in LCFS Preferred ROW**

The southeastern terminus of the LCFS preferred ROW lies in the Webster Limestone Plains of the Ocala Uplift District. Dry areas of this plain have low relief, and most elevations are less than 100 feet.

Due to the length of the preferred ROW the soil types within it are extremely varied (**Table 7**). Soils along the majority of the LCFS preferred ROW consist of excessively drained, well drained, and moderately well drained soils that comprise 62.6% of its areal extent (**Figure 6**).



**Figure 6. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the LCFS Preferred ROW**

Somewhat poorly drained (128.3 acres), poorly drained (121.0 acres), and very poorly drained soils constitute the remaining 36% of the preferred ROW, with small areas of urban land (0.7 acres) and water (12.8 acres) (USDA 1979, 1988a, 1988b).

**Table 7. Soil Drainage for the LCFS Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Astatula	fine sand, 0 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	61.10	7.02%
	fine sand, rolling	Excessively Drained	7.80	0.90%
	fine sand., 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	50.80	5.84%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	15.10	1.73%
Candler	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	83.40	9.58%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	1.50	0.17%
	sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	133.90	15.38%
	sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	2.80	0.32%
	sand, 5 to 12% slopes	Excessively Drained	11.50	1.32%
Lake	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	20.50	2.36%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	2.90	0.33%
	clay, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	3.80	0.44%
<b>Total Excessively Well Drained</b>			<b>395.10</b>	<b>45.39%</b>
Apopka	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	4.70	0.54%
	sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	23.60	2.71%
Arredondo	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	15.50	1.78%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Well Drained	0.10	0.01%
Kendrick	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	1.70	0.20%
Pedro-Arredondo Complex	fine sand complex, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	0.50	0.06%
Quartzipsaments	fine sand 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	3.60	0.41%
<b>Total Well Drained</b>			<b>49.70</b>	<b>5.71%</b>
Florahome	sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	2.60	0.30%
Millhopper	sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	2.70	0.31%
	sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	2.90	0.33%

**Table 7. Soil Drainage for the LCFS Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Pomello	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	3.90	0.45%
Tavares	fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	1.70	0.20%
	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	72.10	8.28%
	sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately well Drained	15.40	1.77%
<b>Total Moderately Well Drained</b>			<b>101.30</b>	<b>11.64%</b>
Bassinger	fine sand	Poorly Drained	1.00	0.11%
Eaton	loamy sand	Poorly Drained	4.70	0.54%
Eaugallie	fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Poorly Drained	27.10	3.11%
Ft. Gren	fine sand bouldery subsurface	Poorly Drained	16.60	1.91%
Immokalee	sand	Poorly Drained	0.20	0.02%
Lynne	sand	Poorly Drained	1.90	0.22%
Myakka	fine sand	Poorly Drained	0.40	0.05%
Paisley	fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Poorly Drained	17.80	2.05%
	loamy fine sand	Poorly Drained	3.60	0.41%
Pomona	sand	Poorly Drained	18.60	2.14%
Pompano	fine sand	Poorly Drained	3.30	0.38%
	sand	Poorly Drained	2.00	0.23%
Wabasso	fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Poorly Drained	23.80	2.73%
<b>Total Poorly Drained</b>			<b>121.00</b>	<b>13.90%</b>
Adamsville	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	7.80	0.90%
	fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	2.90	0.33%
	sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	8.30	0.95%
Jumper	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	21.00	2.41%
Mabel	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	1.70	0.20%
Pits	Pits	Somewhat Poorly Drained	0.20	0.02%
Pits-Dumps	pits-dumps complex	Somewhat Poorly Drained	3.90	0.45%
Redlevel	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	1.70	0.20%
Sparr	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	52.80	6.07%
Sparr Fine	fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	13.70	1.57%
Sumterville	fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	12.30	1.41%
Tarrytown	sandy clay loam, bouldery subsurface	Somewhat Poorly Drained	1.40	0.16%
Udorthents	0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	0.60	0.07%
<b>Total Somewhat Poorly Drained</b>			<b>128.30</b>	<b>14.74%</b>
Anclote-Tomoka	sand complex, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	2.30	0.26%
Basinger	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	13.20	1.52%
Floridina Mucky	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	6.60	0.76%
Monteocha	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	0.90	0.10%
Nittaw Muck	muck, frequently flooded	Very Poorly Drained	18.50	2.13%
Okeelanta	muck, frequently flooded	Very Poorly Drained	2.00	0.23%
Placid	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	9.30	1.07%
Placid-Pompano-	fine sand	Very Poorly Drained	0.80	0.09%
Pompano	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	5.10	0.59%

**Table 7. Soil Drainage for the LCFS Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Samsula-Martel	muck, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	1.70	0.20%
Terra Ceia-Okeelanta	muck, frequently flooded	Very Poorly Drained	0.02	0.00%
Wabasso	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	1.00	0.11%
<b>Total Very Poorly Drained</b>			<b>61.42</b>	<b>7.06%</b>
Urban Land		Urban land	0.70	0.08%
<b>Total Urban Land</b>			<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.08%</b>
Water		Water	12.80	1.47%
<b>Water Total</b>			<b>12.80</b>	<b>1.47%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>870.32</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### CB Preferred ROW Environment

The CB preferred ROW will be used for placement of one 230 kV transmission line that will originate at the Citrus Substation in Citrus County and terminate at the existing Brookridge Substation in Hernando County (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 8**). The overall length of the 230 kV preferred ROW is approximately 50 kilometers (31 miles) and it encompasses about 343 acres. The 230 kV CB preferred ROW is co-located with PEF’s existing transmission line ROWs for most of its length.

From the Citrus Substation, the 230 kV CB preferred ROW will travel southeast for approximately 13.5 kilometers (8.4 miles) until crossing SR 44. At SR 44, PEF’s existing 115 kV transmission line ROW splits from the 500/230 kV transmission line ROW to turn in a southerly direction for approximately 32 kilometers (20 miles) until it intersects Centralia Road. Here the CB preferred ROW turns southwest and then intersects Hexam Road. From here the preferred ROW turns east and runs approximately 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles) until it terminates at the existing Brookridge Substation. The predominant land uses within this preferred ROW section are rural residential with scattered higher-density residential areas, forested areas, lands managed for environmental consideration, and existing utilities.

**Table 8. Public Land Survey System Locational Information for the CB Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
17 South	17 East	32, 33	Citrus
18 South	17 East	03, 4 10, 11, 13, 14, 24,	Citrus
18 South	18 East	19, 30, 31,	Citrus
19 South	18 East	06, 7, 17, 18, 19, 30, 31	Citrus
20 South	18 East	04, 9, 16, 21, 28, 33	Citrus
21 South	18 East	4, 9, 16, 21, 28, 33	Hernando
22 South	18 East	04, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15	Hernando

The CB preferred ROW crosses three physiographic provinces within the Ocala Uplift District (Brooks 1981). These include, beginning at the preferred ROW’s origin and moving south, the Big Bend Karst, Hernando Hammock, and Weekiwachee Dune Field provinces. The Big Bend Karst physiographic province of the Ocala Uplift District is an erosional limestone plain with some low hills consisting of surficial sand. In coastal areas of this province, beaches are rare and salt marshes give way to the Gulf of Mexico.

The low coastal plain adjacent to these coastal settings is predominantly flatwoods and swamps (Brooks 1981). As the preferred ROW traverses southeast and south, it skirts the western edge of the Hernando Hammock province. In this province outlying formations of Suwannee Limestone are common, but the most characteristic features are the thick, deeply weathered deposits of sand and clayey sand that have largely buried these pre-Upper Miocene relics. Typically, the elevation range is 100 to 160 feet (Brooks 1981).

Soils within the CB preferred ROW primarily consist of excessively drained soils that constitute approximately 81% of its total area (Figure 7; Table 9). An additional 8.7% of the CB preferred ROW consists of well drained (1.5 acres) and moderately well drained (28.5 acres) soils. The balance of the preferred ROW contains areas of somewhat poorly drained (24.5 acres) and poorly drained (10.4 acres) soils, with small areas classified as water (0.9 acres) (USDA 1977, 1988a).

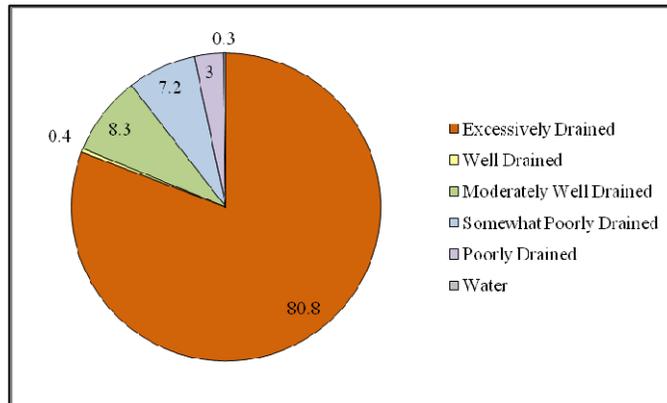


Figure 7. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the CB Preferred ROW

Table 9. Soil Drainage for the CB Preferred ROW

Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Astatula	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	15.6	4.5%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	2.8	0.8%
Candler	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	196.6	57.4%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	53.4	15.6%
Lake	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	6.8	1.9%
	fine sand, 5 to 8% slopes	Excessively Drained	1.6	0.5%
<b>Total Excessively Drained</b>			<b>276.8</b>	<b>80.8%</b>
Quartzipsaments	quartzipsaments, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	1.5	0.4%
<b>Total Well Drained</b>			<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Tavares	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	28.5	8.3%
<b>Total Moderately Well Drained</b>			<b>28.5</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Immokalee	fine sand	Poorly Drained	0.4	0.1%
Pompano	fine sand	Poorly Drained	10.0	2.9%
<b>Total Poorly Drained</b>			<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Adamsville	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	23.9	7.0%
Redlevel	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	0.6	0.2%
<b>Total Somewhat Poorly Drained</b>			<b>24.5</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Water	water	Water	0.9	0.3%
<b>Total Water</b>			<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>342.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## BBW Preferred ROW Environment

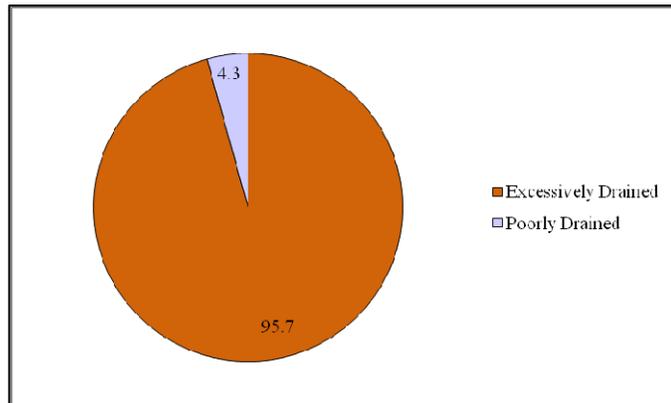
The BBW preferred ROW originates at the Brookridge Substation in Hernando County and terminates at the existing Brooksville West Substation, also situated in Hernando County (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 10**). This preferred ROW is approximately 5.6 kilometers (3.5 miles) in length, measuring approximately 30 meters wide at its northern end and eventually narrowing to 5 meters in width for two-thirds of its length. The preferred ROW covers approximately 14 acres.

The BBW preferred ROW is located within the Hernando Hammock province of the Ocala Uplift District physiographic region. In this province outlying formations of Suwannee Limestone are common. The most characteristic features, however, are the thick, deeply weathered deposits of sand and clayey sand that have largely buried these pre-Upper Miocene relics. Typically, the elevation range is 100 to 160 feet (Brooks 1981). Within this region are diverse areas of mixed hardwood forests, sandhills and pine flatwoods with the latter contained poorly drained soils and swamps.

**Table 10. Public Land Survey System Locational Information for the BBW Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
22 South	18 East	15, 22, 27, 33, 34	Hernando

Due to the limited extent of the preferred ROW, the area contains little variability in the range of soils represented (**Figure 8; Table 11**). The two soil types identified within the bounds of the preferred ROW consisted of Pits (0.6 acres) and Candler fine sands, 0-5% slopes (13.8 acres). Pits and dumps are areas of irregular shape that have been mined and/or excavated. As such, these areas have very little potential for yielding intact subsurface archaeological remains (**Figure 9**) (USDA 1977).



**Figure 8. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the BBW Preferred ROW**

**Table 11. Soil Drainage for the BBW Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Pits	pits-dumps complex	Poorly Drained	0.6	4.3%
Candler	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	13.8	95.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>14.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Figure 9. Photograph of Disturbance in BBW Preferred ROW**

Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, is a nearly level to gently sloping and excessively drained soil (USDA 1977). Vegetation commonly associated with this soil type is longleaf pine, live oak, and turkey oak. Florida rosemary and scattered saw palmetto constitute the understory.

**PHP Preferred ROW Environment**

The PHP preferred ROW is approximately 82 km (51 miles) in length extending through the northern portions of Polk, Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 12**). The preferred ROW is approximately 30 m in width for the majority of its length and encompasses approximately 621 acres.

**Table 12. Public Land Survey System Locational Information for the PHP Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
26 South	23 East	17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32	Polk
27 South	17 East	34, 35, 36	Hillsborough
27 South	18 East	21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31	Hillsborough
27 South	19 East	19,20, 21, 22, 26, 27., 35, 36	Hillsborough
27 South	20 East	31	Hillsborough
27 South	23 East	005, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32	Polk
28 South	23 East	006	Polk
28 South	16 East	12	Pinellas
28 South	16 East	03, 4, 5, 7, 8,	Hillsborough
28 South	20 East	01, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Hillsborough
28 South	21 East	01, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Hillsborough
28 South	22 East	01, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Hillsborough

The 230 kV PHP preferred ROW originates at the existing Kathleen Substation in Polk County. From the substation, the preferred ROW extends west for approximately 1.1 km (0.7 miles) until turning south. The preferred ROW runs south for approximately 16 km (10 miles) to the existing Griffin Substation. The preferred ROW in this section is co-located with the existing PEF Griffin–Kathleen 230 kV transmission line. The predominant land use in this area is residential and open/agricultural lands.

From the Griffin Substation the 230 kV PHP preferred ROW turns west for approximately 30.6 kilometers (19 miles) until it crosses the Hillsborough River and I-75. The preferred ROW in this section will replace PEF’s existing Higgins–Griffin 115 kV transmission line in the existing ROW. The preferred ROW traverses the Cone Ranch, Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area, Lower Hillsborough Wilderness Park, Morris Bridge Park, Trout Creek Park, and Flatwoods Park. The PHP preferred ROW also crosses Old Fort King Trail, Jefferson Road Equestrian Area Trail, Blackwater Creek, Trout Creek, and the Hillsborough River. The predominant land use in this preferred ROW section is residential, open/agricultural lands, lands managed for environmental considerations, and existing utilities.

The PHP preferred ROW continues west following the existing Higgins–Griffin 115 kV transmission line ROW for approximately 32 kilometers (20 miles) until it terminates at the existing Lake Tarpon Substation. The preferred ROW crosses the Northdale Soccer Fields and I-275 along this stretch. The land-use classes with this portion of the PHP preferred ROW consist primarily of agricultural land, relatively modern residential development, and roads.



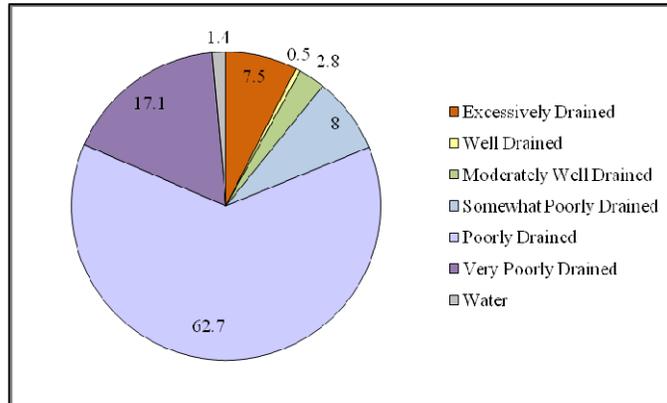
**Figure 10. Photograph of Swamp Adjacent to PHP Preferred ROW**

The PHP preferred ROW crosses three provinces associated with the Ocala Uplift District physiographic region. It begins in the east within the Webster Limestone Plains. In this province the water table is at or above the land surface, and swamps and flatwoods are extensive in the preferred ROW vicinity (**Figure 10**). The Webster Limestone Plain tends to be wetter at the headwaters of the Withlacoochee and Hillsborough Rivers (Brooks 1981). Moving west, the preferred ROW crosses the Hillsborough Valley province.

This province is an erosional basin associated with the watershed of the Hillsborough River. Surface drainage in this province is sluggish. Except for the relief in the headwaters, a considerable portion of this province is best described as a plain (Brooks 1981). The preferred ROW terminates within the Tampa Plain, where karst features in lowlands are associated with the Tampa Limestone Member of the Arcadia Formation.

Elevations decrease from 50 to 80 feet to areas less than 30 feet in elevation as the preferred ROW traverses west through this province. Many small lakes dot the landscape in the western portion of this province (Brooks 1981).

Due to the length of the PHP preferred ROW, a wide range of soil types is represented (**Figure 11; Table 13**). Substantive portions of the preferred ROW consist of Candler (6%), Myakka (21%), Zolfo (5.6%), and Basinger (11.2%) soils. Candler fine sand is excessively drained soil that has developed in marine environments. Myakka soils consist of poorly drained, very deep nearly level soils in flatwoods. Zolfo sand, like Candler, develops in marine sediments, but is poorly drained. The lower-lying areas of the preferred ROW have sands that are occasionally to frequently flooded, in general with Basinger soils, which are deep, poorly drained soils formed from marine sediments (USDA 1989). The majority of the soils documented in the preferred ROW are poorly drained (389 acres, 62%) followed by very poorly drained soils (106 acres, 17.1%), which constitute low-probability areas. Only a little over 10% of the preferred ROW contains soils that are excessively, well, or moderately well drained.



**Figure 11. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the PHP Preferred ROW**

**Table 13. Soil Drainage for the PHP Preferred ROW**

Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Candler	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	39.60	6.40%
	fine sand, 5 to 12% slopes	Excessively Drained	1.50	0.30%
Lake	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	4.90	0.80%
Neilhurst	sand, 1 to 5% slopes	Excessively Drained	0.60	0.10%
<b>Total Excessively Drained</b>			<b>46.60</b>	<b>7.50%</b>
Fort Meade	loamy fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Well Drained	3.00	0.50%
<b>Total Well Drained</b>			<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.50%</b>
Orsino	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	0.80	0.10%
Pomello	fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	9.00	1.50%
Quartzipsaments	quartzipsaments, nearly level	Moderately Well Drained	0.20	0.03%
Tavares	fine sands, 0 to 5% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	7.50	1.20%
<b>Total Moderately Well Drained</b>			<b>17.50</b>	<b>2.80%</b>
Bradenton	fine sand	Poorly Drained	2.10	0.30%
Felda	fine sand	Poorly Drained	0.10	0.02%
Immokalee	fine sand	Poorly Drained	25.00	4.00%
Malabar	fine sand	Poorly Drained	33.50	5.40%
Myakka	fine sand	Poorly Drained	136.30	22.00%
Ona	fine sand	Poorly Drained	20.30	3.30%
Pineda	urban land	Poorly Drained	0.30	0.10%

**Table 13. Soil Drainage for the PHP Preferred ROW**

Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Pinnellas	fine sand	Poorly Drained	0.60	0.10%
Pomona	fine sand	Poorly Drained	79.20	12.80%
Pompano	fine sand	Poorly Drained	0.60	0.10%
Smyrna	fine sand	Poorly Drained	13.00	2.10%
	fine sand	Poorly Drained	23.50	3.80%
St. John	fine sand	Poorly Drained	23.00	3.70%
Wabasso	sand	Poorly Drained	4.70	0.80%
	fine sand	Poorly Drained	4.60	0.80%
Wauchula	fine sand	Poorly Drained	17.50	2.80%
Winder	fine sand	Poorly Drained	2.10	0.30%
	fine sand, frequently flooded	Poorly Drained	3.00	0.50%
<b>Total Poorly Drained</b>			<b>389.60</b>	<b>62.70%</b>
Lochloosa	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	1.30	0.20%
Seffner	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	13.40	2.20%
Zolfo	fine sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	34.80	5.60%
<b>Total Somewhat Poorly Drained</b>			<b>49.50</b>	<b>8.00%</b>
Anclote	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	1.00	0.17%
Basinger	mucky fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	3.90	0.62%
	soils, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	69.80	11.30%
Chobee	sandy loam, frequently flooded	Very Poorly Drained	5.10	0.80%
Eaton	mucky fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	19.00	3.10%
Floridina	mucky fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	1.00	0.20%
Haplaquents	haplaquents clayey	Very Poorly Drained	0.40	0.10%
Holopaw	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	1.90	0.30%
Kaliga	muck	Very Poorly Drained	0.80	0.10%
Paisley	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	1.70	0.30%
Placid	placid and myakka fine sands depressional	Very Poorly Drained	0.90	0.10%
Samsula	muck	Very Poorly Drained	0.90	0.10%
<b>Very Poorly Drained</b>			<b>106.40</b>	<b>17.10%</b>
Water	water	Water	8.50	1.40%
<b>Total Water</b>			<b>8.50</b>	<b>1.40%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>621.00</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**BDP Preferred ROW Environment**

The BDP preferred ROW is approximately 5.6 miles in length running from the northeast corner of Section 29, Township 17 South, Range 16 East to the southwest corner of Section 11, Township 17 South, 16 East in Citrus County (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 14**). The preferred ROW measures approximately 30 meters (100 feet) in width for its duration, totaling 67.7 acres.

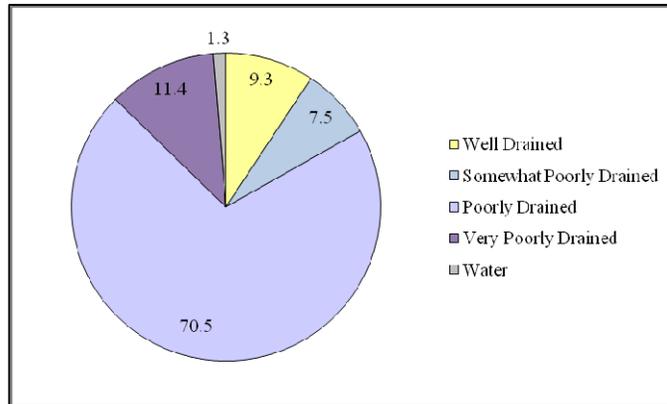
The BDP preferred ROW is located approximately 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) east of the Gulf of Mexico just south of the

**Table 14. Public Land Survey System  
 Locational Information for the BDP Preferred ROW**

Township	Range	Section	County
17 South	16 East	10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 29	Citrus

Cross Florida Barge Canal and 250 meters southwest of SR 19. Land use in the vicinity of the preferred ROW consists of mining and agricultural lands; no residential settlements are in the immediate vicinity of the preferred ROW. The immediate environment associated with the BDP preferred ROW is flatwoods and coastal swamps.

Soils within the preferred ROW are consistent with coastal settings in this region (**Figure 12; Table 15**). The majority of the land consists of somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils (52.8 acres, 78.0%) comprising Hallandale, Broward, Myakka, and Boca soils. These soils are nearly level and poorly drained and underlain by limestone substratum (USDA 1998a). Natural vegetation associated with both of these soils is primarily flatwoods, with scattered pine trees and an understory of saw palmetto and wire threawn (wiregrass).



**Figure 12. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the BDP Preferred ROW**

**Table 15. Soil Drainage for the BDP Preferred ROW**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristic	Acres	% of Area
Arents	sand, 45 to 65% slopes	Well Drained	1.1	1.6%
Quartzipsaments	sand, 0-5% slopes	Well Drained	5.2	7.7%
<b>Total Well Drained</b>			<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
Broward	fine sand	Somewhat poorly Drained	5.1	7.5%
Myakka	fine sand, limestone substratum	Poorly Drained	4.8	7.1%
Boca	fine sand	Poorly Drained	42.3	62.5%
Hallandale	rock outcrop, rarely flooded	Poorly Drained	0.6	0.9%
<b>Total Poorly Drained</b>			<b>47.7</b>	<b>70.5%</b>
Boca	fine sand, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	7.7	11.4%
Water	water	Water	0.9	1.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>67.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Well drained soils comprise a very small portion of the preferred ROW (6.8 acres, 9.3%), with somewhat poorly drained soils encompassing slightly more area (5.1 acres, 7.5%). The well drained soils appear to be associated with the edges of the barge canal and not the central portions of the preferred ROW. As these areas are likely disturbed from the dredging and maintenance of the canal, these areas are unlikely to yield intact subsurface archaeological remains.

Very poorly drained and (7.7 acres, 11.4%) and areas of standing water (0.9 acres, 1.3%) make up the balance of the soils within the BDP preferred ROW. Due to the drainage properties of these areas, they possess low potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological materials.

## Accessory Parcels Environment

In addition to the previously discussed preferred ROW routes, three contiguous accessory parcels encompassing approximately 246 acres are also proposed for development in association with LNP Project. The three parcels are located on the east side of SR 19 in Levy County and intersect portions of Sections 13 and 24 in Township 16 South, Range 16 East (**Appendix A, Sheet 1; Table 16**).

**Table 16. Public Land Survey System Locational Information for the Accessory Parcels**

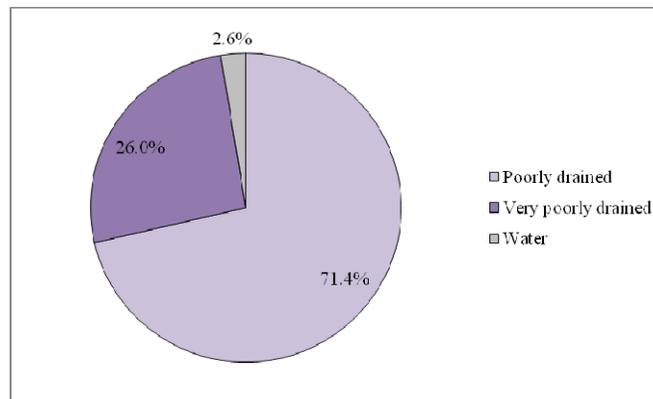
Acreage and Parcel Name	Township	Range	Section	County
197 acre Site Access & Mitigation Tract	16 South	16 East	13	Levy
44 acre Training Center Property	16 South	16 East	24	Levy
6 acre Access Property	16 South	16 East	24	Levy

The Accessory Parcels are in the Swamps and Flats province of the Ocala Uplift District physiographic region. Land use in the immediate vicinity of the properties is primarily agriculture and roads. Residential settlement in the vicinity consists of very low-density and dispersed single-family homes and farmsteads.

The majority of soils in the Accessory Parcels consist of poorly drained Smyrna fine sands (176.3 acres, 71.4%), while very poorly drained muck (Placid) and water comprise the balance of area (**Table 17; Figure 13**). Similar to the BDP preferred ROW, the soils here are level, poorly drained, and underlain by limestone substratum (USDA 1996). Vegetation is flatwoods, with scattered pine trees and an understory of saw palmetto and wiregrass.

**Table 17. Soil Drainage for the Accessory Parcels**

Soil Name	Soil Description	Drainage Characteristics	Acres	% of Area
Smyrna	fine sand	Poorly Drained	176.3	71.4%
Placid	muck, depressional	Very Poorly Drained	64.0	26.0%
Water	water	Water	5.4	2.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>245.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Figure 13. Percentage of Area Represented by Drainage Type for the Accessory Parcels**

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## CHAPTER 3 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

The following overview serves as a framework for understanding prehistoric land use in the project vicinity. There are some rather significant regional differences between the eight counties examined. For instance, according to the regional classification prepared by Milanich (1994), the portions of the project area in Levy, Citrus, extreme western Marion, and Hernando Counties are found within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region; Preferred ROWs in western Marion and Sumter Counties are classified in the East and Central region; and routes in Polk, Hillsborough, and Pinellas Counties are located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. Accordingly, the ensuing discussion addresses the prehistoric period in generalities, yet does not delve too deeply into the nuances, which are evident across the broad region within which the Levy Project traverses.

This cultural prehistory and history presents an overview of the peopling of Florida from 12,000 B.P. until the present with special emphasis on the native cultures and historic activities along the central Florida and the central Gulf Coast. **Table 18** lists the accepted cultural chronology for the Central and Gulf Coast of Florida.

**Table 18. Native American Chronology  
for Central and Gulf Coast Florida**

Cultural Period	Temporal Placement
<b>Paleoindian</b>	10,000 - 7500 BC
<b>Archaic</b>	
Early	7500 - 5000 BC
Middle	5000 - 4000 BC
Late (Orange)	4000 - 500 BC
<b>Ceramic</b>	
Deptford	500 BC - AD 500
Manasota	500 BC - AD 700
Late Manasota	AD 700 - 900
Weeden Island	AD 400 - 1200
Suwannee Valley	AD 750 - 1500
Safety Harbor	AD 900 -1500

### Prehistoric Overview

Florida was much cooler and drier than today between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (B.P.), but the following three millennia saw the region rapidly become warmer and wetter. By no later than 9000 B.P., the warmer climates of the Holocene began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980).

Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of 120 meters below the current mean sea level at 18,000 B.P. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes, but quickened in the late Pleistocene and very early Holocene. By 6000 to 5000 B.P., sea level had risen to only 3-5 meters lower than at present. As a generalization, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida and southern Georgia attained essentially modern conditions by 4000 B.P. during the Late Archaic period and have been fairly stable through all phases of habitation by ceramic-using cultures.

### *Paleoindian Period*

Current evidence indicates that the first inhabitants of Florida entered the area approximately 12,000 years ago. During the Paleoindian period (10,000-8000 B.C.), sea level was much lower than today and the Florida peninsula was wider and drier, particularly in the central interior. Many animal species that are now extinct roamed the state, (mammoth, camels, sloths, giant land tortoise, etc.) and these were hunted by Florida's earliest inhabitants. Most of the known Paleoindian sites are located in north and west-central Florida, where karst springs and chert were readily available.

The preceramic cultural sequence begins with the Paleoindian period, characterized primarily by lithic artifacts. This period represents the time of the earliest entrance by humans into Florida at approximately 12,000 years ago (10,000 B.C.). These early Native Americans may originally have been nomadic hunter-gatherers who relied upon Pleistocene megafauna and wild plant foods for their subsistence (Milanich 1994). However, by the late Paleoindian period it appears that these people were spending part of each year in large habitation sites located near freshwater springs and lithic raw material sources (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). The Paleoindian tool assemblage contains lanceolate projectile points, blades, bola stones, carinate scrapers, drills, end scrapers, thumbnail scrapers, gouges, and Edgefield scrapers, reflecting both a reliance on hunting and butchering of animals as well as the use of well-made scraping tools for wood-working, hide scraping, and other tasks. Suwannee and Simpson projectile points are commonly found on sites in the karst regions of north and central Florida, although they are sometimes found in south Florida as well. Purdy (1981) has suggested that the Paleoindian populations followed the rivers through north Florida, exploiting the resources of the Florida Highlands and the Gulf Coast. A similar pattern has been suggested for Paleoindian groups who inhabited the Central Gulf Coast (Goodyear et al. 1983).

In the Central Gulf Coast region, most of the known Paleoindian sites are located inland along the Hillsborough River and its various drainages or around sinkhole springs. One of the best known of these is the Harney Flats site, a large habitation site in eastern Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). This site is located to the southwest of the project preferred ROW, near I-75 and Harney Road. Lanceolate projectile points often are found in dredged spoil from beneath Tampa Bay, indicating that Paleoindian sites lie submerged by higher sea levels since the late Pleistocene (Goodyear and Warren

1972). These site locations were once on dry land when sea levels were lower, but have become submerged as sea level has risen over the past 10,000 years.

### *Archaic Period*

During the Archaic period (7500-1000 B.C.), subsistence strategies became more diverse with the inclusion of new plant and animal species. This increase in subsistence adaptations was due in large part to the physiographic and climatic changes occurring in Florida during this period. As a result, the subsistence patterns of the archaic hunting and gathering groups also changed.

The Early Archaic was characterized by rising sea levels and a gradual warming trend along with the spread of oak hardwood forests and hammocks. Numerous Early Archaic small kill or campsites have been found throughout the Central Florida Highlands (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Large sites such as the Early Archaic component at Harney Flats in Hillsborough County may have served as central base settlements. The Middle Archaic was a wetter period with the intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forests. As conditions became wetter, riparian and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly common, particularly along the coast. In the interior, Archaic hunter-gatherers may have remained fairly mobile (Austin 1996). By the Late Archaic period, however, a trend toward more sedentary occupations and circumscribed territories became dominant as conditions became increasingly similar to the modern environment.

Many Early and Middle Archaic sites have been recorded in Pasco and Hillsborough Counties. These typically consist of small to large size scatters of lithic artifacts representing habitation sites, short-term campsites, or extractive locations (e.g., Daniel and Wisenbaker 1982, 1987; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984; Chance 1983). An important Middle Archaic site that is located in Hillsborough County is Diamond Dairy. Several inundated Middle Archaic period sites have been recorded around Tampa Bay (Faught 1988, 1995; Gifford and Koski 1994).

The earliest pottery appeared in the Southeast at around 4000 B.P., during the Late Archaic period, and is referred to in Florida as the Orange Series. This fiber-tempered pottery often displays different design motifs. The people who made fiber-tempered pottery practiced an essentially Archaic lifestyle of hunting, gathering, and incipient horticulture. Fiber-tempered pottery was made with naturally occurring clays that were collected from areas where creeks or rivers had cut down to the clay-bearing layers. Plant fibers were then added to the clay as a tempering agent to strengthen it. After being made, pots were left to dry to allow moisture in the clay to escape, then fired. For many years it was assumed that design and motif differences were indicative of temporal changes; however, recent research that has associated these different designs with calibrated radiocarbon dates indicates that many of these were contemporaneous (Sassaman 2003).

Sand-and-fiber-tempered pottery on the Gulf coast of Florida is referred to as Norwood. This pottery is usually undecorated or stick-impressed. A variety of the later Deptford

simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast is also stick-impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood pottery (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

## **Woodland and Mississippian Culture Groups**

### *Deptford Culture*

Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:66) describe the Deptford people as primarily a “coastal dwelling culture” which relied heavily on maritime subsistence strategies. Deptford culture flourished between circa 500 B.C. and A.D. 500. Many Deptford sites include large linear shell middens (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The Deptford period is marked by pottery with sand and grit-tempering. Besides check-stamping, surface treatments can be plain, cord-wrapped, brushed, punctated, or malleated (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Lithic tools are extremely rare in Deptford sites, with only small triangular points occurring in small numbers.

Deptford sites are found from South Carolina to as far south as Levy County on the west coast of Florida and near Jacksonville on the east coast. Although Deptford is typically thought of as a coastal adaptation, inland sites have been recorded in the interior forests and along rivers. Deptford sites are poorly represented in north-central Florida, and apparently represent people coming inland to procure seasonal resources and a supply of chert. The sites are primarily short-term occupations by small groups, probably traveling the inland waterways in search of nuts, berries, and other terrestrial resources (wood, game, stone to make tools, etc.). These sites are often found along lakes and streams where hickory and oak are present.

### *Weeden Island Cultures*

The emergence of Weeden Island cultural attributes in north-central Florida and the panhandle of Florida begins at about A.D. 400. Early Weeden Island is characterized by the appearance of complicated-stamped pottery along with the characteristic pottery decorated with incised and punctated lines. Weeden Island and related ceramics appear up until about A.D. 1200. It is not clear exactly what ceramic traditions followed Weeden Island in this area, but possibly some extension of them does exist. Much of the cultural change that occurred from the earlier Orange period through the Deptford to later more elaborate Weeden Island cultures is attributed to their location between the Woodland cultures of the north and the south Florida populations. Their geographic position allowed them to act as “middle men,” as described by Milanich, and reap the benefits of being involved in trade between these two groups (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

### *Suwannee Valley Culture*

A change in the material culture indicates that there was a cultural change in North Florida by A.D. 750. These changes may have been related to increased agricultural production and possibly the inclusion of maize in the diet, although there is no hard

evidence for maize until later in prehistory. The Suwannee Valley culture developed out of Weeden Island culture and is contemporaneous with the Wakulla culture in northwest Florida and the Alachua culture in north-central Florida (Milanich 1994). The post-A.D. 750 time period has been studied by several archaeologists who have been able to redefine the ceramic typology for the Suwannee Valley. This effort has shed new light on the settlement patterns and on the relationship of this culture to those in other areas of the southeast (Johnson 1991; Johnson and Nelson 1990; Weisman 1992).

Ken Johnson and Bruce Nelson have conducted several surveys in north Florida in which several hundred sites dating to after A.D. 750 were identified (Johnson 1986, 1987; Johnson and Nelson 1990). Most of the sites were found during surface survey as little subsurface testing was conducted, so the full range of earlier occupations of the sites is not well understood. Johnson and Nelson found that the settlement patterns had shifted from the clustered village pattern of the Weeden Island period to more numerous smaller sites located in previously unsettled locations. Suwannee Valley villages appear to be less nucleated and actually more like hamlets and special-use sites (Johnson 1991; Johnson and Nelson 1990).

John Worth has studied the pottery associated with the Suwannee Valley culture, which he defined during a revision of the aboriginal ceramic typology for north Florida (Worth 1992). The Suwannee Valley series is distinguished from other pottery that occurs in north Florida (Lamar, Jefferson, Goggin, St. Johns, Pasco, and Ft. Walton series pottery types) based upon the temper and surface decoration (Worth 1992). Suwannee Valley ceramics are unique in their simple design and utilitarian nature, which is quite a contrast to the pottery of the earlier Weeden Island and contemporaneous Mississippian groups. Suwannee Valley ceramics are sand and grit-tempered, and decorated over the entire surface of the vessel. Most vessels are in the form of jars and bowls with varying types of rims. The pottery types associated with the Suwannee Valley culture are Fig Springs Roughened (varieties Ichetucknee and Santa Fe), Fig Springs Incised, Trestle Point Shell Impressed, Grassy Hole Pinched, Alachua Cob-Marked, Prairie Cord-Marked, Lochloosa Punctated, and Alachua Plain (Milanich 1994; Worth 1992).

The types of stone tools made by the people of the Suwannee Valley cultures have not been adequately defined. However, the bow and arrow was in use by this time and small Pinellas, Ichetucknee, and Tampa arrow points are common in late prehistoric period sites (Bullen 1975). The ceramics of the Suwannee Valley culture changed little between A.D. 750 and 1500. The Suwannee Valley culture seems to have developed without influence or interference from the Mississippian cultures to the north. The descendants of the Suwannee Valley culture still inhabited north Florida when European explorers arrived.

### *Manasota*

The post-Archaic culture in the Central Gulf Coast region is often referred to as Manasota. The Manasota culture (500 B.C.-A.D. 900) developed in the area from around Tampa Bay south into Sarasota County and is recognized by the dominance of sand-

tempered plain pottery (Luer and Almy 1982). Most Manasota sites are located on the coast although interior sites also are known (e.g., Almy 1982; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984). The subsistence of this culture was based upon foraging including mollusk gathering. Settlements were semi-permanent and located along the coast with occasional foraging expeditions into the interior to procure food resources or raw materials for tool manufacture (Luer and Almy 1982). Utilitarian ceramics are undecorated. The early Manasota period is characterized by flattened globular bowls with inverted rims and beveled lips (Milanich 1994). Straight-sided bowls become more common through time. Late Manasota (ca. A.D. 700-900) is often referred to as Weeden Island-related (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980) because of the apparent adoption of Weeden Island burial customs. The true extent of Weeden Island influence on the local central and south Florida cultures is still being debated.

The local post-Archaic culture in Pasco County is recognized by the presence of limestone-tempered plain pottery rather than sand-tempered plain, although other settlement practices appear similar to those of the Manasota culture. An important site located near the Pasco-Hillsborough County line is Cypress Creek (Almy 1982). This stratified site contains both early and late Manasota components. The early component contains limestone-tempered, sand-tempered, and Deptford ceramics while the late component contains no Deptford wares.

### *Safety Harbor*

The Safety Harbor culture evolved from the Manasota culture by about A.D. 900. In central Florida, subsistence strategies continued to emphasize coastal estuarine resources and the hunting of small game and gathering of wild plant foods. However, the political and ceremonial aspects of native life became much more complex. Large villages developed, each ruled by a chief who combined religion and politics into a powerful formula for elite rule. In turn, a number of kin-related villages were ruled over by a more powerful chief who achieved his status and position through birth. Thus, Safety Harbor society was highly stratified, unlike earlier prehistoric societies which were more egalitarian. Several sites dating to the late prehistoric period are known for the region (Austin et al. 1993; Griffin and Bullen 1950; Bullen 1952; Mitchem 1989; Simpson 1998).

## **Historic Overview**

This section provides a multi-county historical overview of west central Florida where the various Progress Energy ROWs are located. Beginning with the earliest European expeditions to Florida during the early sixteenth century, this discussion moves chronologically through Spanish and British colonial period history and then turns to the American period which encompasses the last two hundred years. This historic overview focuses on early settlements, wars, transportation developments, population shifts, and economic activities in the region to provide insight into the history of the area associated with the PEF project area.

### *Contact and Colonial Periods, 1500-1821*

Some of the earliest European expeditions to North America passed through west central Florida. In 1528, Pánfilo de Narváez led an expedition to Florida on behalf of Spain. With 400 soldiers, Narváez was under license to settle and govern a broad stretch of territory from coastal northern Mexico to the Florida peninsula. Upon making landfall on the western side of modern Pinellas County, Narváez trekked inland and located a bay (Old Tampa Bay). The specific path of Narváez' expedition from this point is not clear. However, based on an existing account by expedition member Cabeza de Vaca, historians believe they crossed the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County before continuing northward through Levy County to the panhandle region. The Narváez expedition came into near constant conflict with local Native Americans and struggled with the geography of Florida. The once large expedition dwindled to a handful of survivors who managed to reach Mexico seven years later (Gannon 1996; Milanich and Hudson 1996).

The failure of the Narváez expedition did not deter further Spanish attempts to conquer Florida. Hernando de Soto arrived off the coast of Florida in 1539, the start of what became a four year, four thousand mile expedition. The De Soto expedition left a detailed record of the route it took through Florida although the specifics are the subject of some debate. The expedition entered Florida near the Little Manatee River on Tampa Bay and proceeded inland, crossing the Hillsborough River and continuing northward to the Withlacoochee River. The present-day community of Hernando (Citrus County) is located where De Soto is believed to have forded the Withlacoochee River (Morris 1995). From here, the expedition trekked northward to cross the Santa Fe River in northern Florida before turning westward toward modern Tallahassee (Milanich 1995). Similar to the Narváez expedition, the De Soto contingent fought their way through Florida and exacted a heavy toll on the native populations they encountered. The De Soto expedition pressed into what is now the southeastern United States and reached the Mississippi River (Milanich and Hudson 1996).

After the wholesale conquest of Florida had failed, Spain gradually turned to establishing permanent settlements and Catholic missions. West central Florida, however, was largely ignored. St. Augustine, on the Atlantic Coast, was settled in 1565 and in the following year, its founder, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, skirted the west coast of Florida in search of a water passage that would link the east and west coasts of the peninsula. He left a garrison at what is now Tampa Bay, but permanent settlement did not take hold and few inland explorations were conducted. Indeed, the interior of west central Florida remained an unknown land to Europeans for over two centuries to come (Lyon 1976).

By the seventeenth century, Spanish priests were actively spreading the Catholic faith among the natives of Florida, particularly in what is now the northern part of the state. Modern-day Marion County received three missions during this period, two along the Ocklawaha River in the eastern part of the county and the other near the Withlacoochee River in the western reaches of the county. These missions, along with many others in Florida, fell victim to rampant disease and frontier warfare. When the British acquired Florida in 1763, the Spanish missions had been abandoned and the native populations across

Florida were in decline. In their place arrived Creek Indians from Alabama and Georgia who came to be known as the Seminoles (Milanich and Hudson 1993).

With the mission system in ruins and only a few isolated settlements, Spanish Florida became a bargaining tool in the negotiations that ended the Seven Years War (known as the French and Indian War in North America). In 1763 Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain (Gannon 1996).

The British established their government at St. Augustine in 1764. The British divided the territory at the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida with peninsular Florida comprising part of East Florida (Fabel 1996). In this period, British traders maintained connections with the Native Americans of the region, primarily along the coastal rivers and bays. Famed naturalist and explorer William Bartram traveled through present-day Levy County in 1774 in the company of these traders, making observations in his now famous journals (Van Doren 1928:193).

During the British Period (1764-1783), Creeks were migrating into Florida in search of refuge from troubles in other parts of the southeast. These newcomers often were referred to as *cimarrones*, the Spanish term for runaways (Fernald and Purdum 1992). This term later was corrupted into "Seminole." As the decades passed, their number continued to grow and, by the end of the eighteenth century, they were the dominant Native American group in Florida (Mahon 1985). There were nine major Seminole towns in Florida in 1774. One of them was Chocochatti, meaning Red House or Red Town, which was a settlement in Big Hammock near present-day Brooksville (Hernando County) (Weisman 1989).

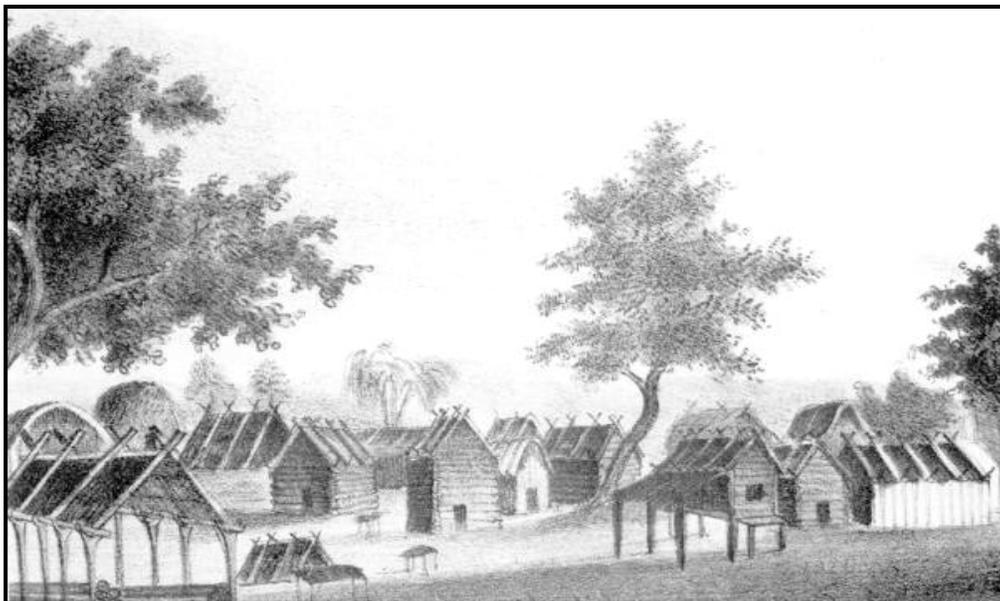
Great Britain largely concentrated on developing plantations and settlements in northeastern Florida around St. Augustine and the St. Johns River. While they conducted cartographic surveys of the Gulf Coast that included Tampa Bay and the Big Bend region, the British made little progress in west central Florida beyond the expansion of geographical knowledge. In 1783, the British returned Florida to the Spanish in the wake of the American Revolutionary War (Tebeau 1971).

Spain again governed Florida between the years 1784 and 1821. Although the Spanish government in Florida advocated the establishment of plantations through the awarding of land grants, no grants were awarded in west central Florida. The events of this period had a significant impact on the later history of the region, however.

During the War of 1812, an American force from Georgia attempted to incite Spanish settlers in Spanish Florida to rebel against their government in St. Augustine and thereby gain control of the territory. In the course of this conflict, Buckner Harris and his comrades from Georgia founded the first settlement of United States citizens within Marion County in 1814. Building a two-story log blockhouse along Lake Bryant near the Ocklawaha River, Harris named it Fort Mitchell. The militia dubbed the area around it "The Independent Republic of East Florida" thus issuing a bold threat to the Spanish Governor. When Indians killed Harris five months later, many of the settlers returned to

Georgia. Some decided to stay and established home sites around Lake Orange in northern Marion County and east of the Ocklawaha River (Gannon 1996; Ott and Chazal 1974).

Conflicts between American settlers and Seminoles increased and led to the First Seminole War (1817-1818). General Andrew Jackson, known to the Seminoles as “Sharp Knife”, invaded Seminole towns along the Suwannee River and drove the inhabitants further southward into the peninsula (**Figure 14**). This military effort, which was also a foray into foreign territory, demonstrated the weakness of the Spanish government in Florida. By 1819, negotiations were underway for Florida’s transfer to the United States and in 1821 this became a reality. President James Monroe appointed Jackson as Governor. He organized the Territory of Florida into two counties, Escambia and St. Johns with west central Florida belonging to the latter (Mahon 1985; Tebeau 1971).



**Figure 14. 1837 Rendering of a Seminole Town in Florida  
(Courtesy of the Florida Photographic Collection)**

Fleeing the hardships of war, the Seminole and their Red Stick Creek allies moved southward into the peninsula to the Tampa Bay region and points inland. They took up residence at older Seminole towns and also established new ones. Between 1812 and 1820, for example, a Seminole-Creek village had been established southeast of Lake Thonotosassa (Hillsborough County) (Porter 1960). The legislative council for Florida met in Pensacola in 1822, and again in St. Augustine in 1823 (Carter 1956; Tebeau 1971). Pressure on the Seminoles was evident from the start. The *Treaty of Moultrie Creek*, signed in 1823, relegated them to a reservation in central part of the state. As they had in the past, runaway slaves continued to find safe haven with the Seminole in the 1820s and early 1830s (Brown 2001:10-15). This tradition of comradeship further

inflamed relations between the Seminole and whites in Florida and neighboring parts of the South.

#### *American Territorial Period, 1821-1845*

The United States' war with the Seminole in northern Florida (The First Seminole War) intimidated Spain to the point that they relinquished their claim on the region in 1821. Compared to the Spanish and the British before them, the American government took a greater interest in Tampa Bay. In 1823, they constructed Fort Brooke on the northeastern bank of the Hillsborough River. The fort, where about 150 US troops were stationed, was intended to serve as an administrative outpost for the Seminole reservation of the interior as well as a bastion in the event of an uprising. In the coming years, the fort grew into a community that held not only military, but economic importance (Mormino and Pizzo 1983).

The Seminole had their own strongholds in the territory as well. Since the 1770s, their presence in the peninsula had significantly increased. By 1821, nearly 40 Seminole towns had been established in the region. As pressure on the Seminole grew, some retreated into swampy areas such as the Cove of the Withlacoochee and Wahoo Swamp in present-day Citrus and Sumter Counties (Weisman 1989; Wharton 2000).

Fort King, located near Silver Springs in modern-day Marion County, was established in 1827. Two years prior, the military had opened a road (later called Fort King Road) from Fort Brooke (Tampa, Hillsborough County) to the Fort King area. Reportedly intended as a military buffer between white settlers and the Seminoles, Fort King remained in operation until 1829 when the military abandoned it. Three years later, the army reoccupied the fort and prepared to remove the Seminole to reservations beyond the Mississippi River (Carter 1958; Ott and Chazal 1974).

Since 1821, Escambia County had fissioned into several new counties. West-central Florida was now included in Alachua County and Mosquito County. In 1834, the territorial legislature of Florida carved Hillsborough County from these. The county was huge by today's standards and included most or all of present-day Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, Hardee, Hernando, Citrus, Sumter, Marion, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Okeechobee, DeSoto, Highlands, Charlotte, and Glades Counties. Next to Fort Brooke, the village of Tampa grew and was designated as the county seat in 1845 (Mormino and Pizzo 1983).

The Second Seminole War (1835-1842), one of the longest of all the wars against Native Americans, erupted around Christmas of 1835. On December 28, 1835, the Seminole war leader, Osceola, attacked Fort King and killed Indian agent Wiley Thompson as well as two other men and a child. Meanwhile, near present-day Bushnell (Sumter County), Seminole warriors ambushed a column of 108 American troops en route to Fort King from Tampa, leaving but three survivors. Along the eastern coast of Florida the Seminoles, with help from local slaves, laid waste to plantations (Mahon 1985).

The blazing of trails, construction of forts, and the laying of bridges and causeways during the war served as a foundation for future civilian settlement in west-central Florida (**Figure 15**). In Marion County, Fort Mackay, Fort Wheelock, Fort Russell and Fort Hook were built to protect supply routes. Fort Drane was a larger installation constructed on the plantation of US General Duncan Clinch in northwestern Marion County. This fortification was a busy hub of military activity, housing commanding generals, Indian refugees and fatigued troops. In 1836, the Seminoles destroyed Fort King, and the government rebuilt it in 1837, when General Zachary Taylor made it his headquarters (Ott and Chazal 1974). As the war progressed, forts were strewn across modern-day Citrus, Levy, Hernando, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Sumter, and Polk Counties (Mahon 1985).



**Figure 15. 1837 Lithograph Depicting American Troops near a Destroyed Bridge on the Withlacoochee River (Courtesy of the Library of Congress)**

After the war, new counties were created and new settlers arrived. The state legislature created Levy County on March 10, 1845, and named it after David Levy Yulee (Morris 1995). Yulee attended Florida's first constitutional convention in 1838 and became a territorial delegate to the United States Congress in 1841 (Carter 1962). Four years later, Floridians elected Yulee as the state's first United States Senator (Morris 1995).

The Legislative Council formed Marion County from Alachua, Hillsborough, and Mosquito counties on March 14, 1844 (Carter 1962; State of Florida 1945). At its inception Marion County included all or significant portions of modern-day Marion, Lake, and Sumter counties, nearly double its present size. Originally Fort King was designated the county seat, but in 1846 the county commissioners designated a new site named Ocala, derived from the name of the former Timucuan community of Ocali (also

spelled as Ocale) which de Soto had visited during his trek through Florida (Morris 1995; Ott and Chazal 1974).

After the costly and lengthy Second Seminole War, the federal government passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 to encourage the settlement of Florida. On August 4, 1842, any free head of family or single male over the age of 18 who could bear arms was eligible for 160 acres of free land provided the person would live on the land for five years and farm a minimum of five acres. Nearly 200,000 acres of federal land south of present-day Gainesville was offered up to prospective settlers (Covington 1957:106-118). The government passed the act in part to promote settlement of the Florida wilderness, but also to create a civilian buffer to help keep Indians confined to their South Florida reservation. Newcomers settled along the Homosassa, Crystal, and Withlacoochee Rivers, and along the shores and inland region of Tampa Bay. They staked out claims, built homes, planted crops, let their cattle range, and raised families. Mostly Southerners, they migrated from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and North Florida, some bringing slaves with them to labor on farms and plantations (Brown 1991:65-67; Covington 1961:41-52).

When the Armed Occupation Act came to an end nine months after its birth, a total of 189,440 acres of Florida land were claimed through 1,184 permits. Approximately 6,000 people moved into the Florida wilderness (House of Representatives 1844:1-55). Coupled with natural increase and migration to the northern portion of the state, Florida's population grew by 60.5% to 87,445 in 1850, a growth of 32,968 inhabitants (Andriot 1993:96). Hernando County was created in 1843 and included all of present-day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. In 1844, the name was changed to Benton County in honor of Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri, a staunch supporter of the Armed Occupation Act (McKethan 1989).

#### *Florida Statehood to Civil War, 1845-1865*

The pioneers, and hundreds of others like them who had chosen land elsewhere in Florida, laid the basis for the territory's elevation to statehood in 1845. The opponents to statehood pointed to the territory's low population and frontier reputation. Anti-slavery congressmen sought to prevent the entry of Florida as a slave state. David L. Yulee, Florida's leading congressman, successfully argued against them with the help of his pro-slavery counterparts. Statehood was conferred upon Florida on March 2, 1845.

Compared to northern and northwestern Florida, west central Florida had fewer plantations in the antebellum period. Compared to its neighbors to the south, Marion County had more plantations in the antebellum period. Some were as large as 3,000 acres. Fueled by slave labor, they grew cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, rice, indigo, and cassava. More common than plantations were farms. On the eve of the Civil War, Marion County ranked second in the state for the value of its farms (Ott and Chazal 1974). Slavery was, by this time, ingrained in the culture of Florida and elected leaders strongly supported it. In fact, Benton County reverted its name back to Hernando County

after the county's namesake, Thomas Benton, declared himself against the institution of slavery.

There were only a handful of plantations south of Marion County. One was "Margarita," Yulee's sugar plantation on Tiger Tail Island in the Homosassa River (Citrus County). Complete with its own mill, Margarita was established in 1851 and benefited from its location on the river. Another plantation in the region was Tiger Tail Hill, near Brooksville, which South Carolinian Byrd Pearson had established in the 1840s. Sugarcane was cultivated at the plantation, later known as Chisengut Hill (Hernando County) (McKethan 1989; Dunn 1977).

Sumter County was created in the antebellum period. Cut from portions of Marion County in 1853, Sumter was named for Revolutionary War hero General Thomas Sumter. Adamsville was one of the only towns in this thinly inhabited country. In 1860, the population was close to 1,500 (Wysong 1993).

Early pioneers in Hillsborough and Polk County made a living herding cattle and farming. The cattle, bound for the Cuba market, were driven to Tampa and as far south as Fort Myers. As the 1840s wore on, these settlers began to intrude upon lands reserved for the Seminole and a new period of tension emerged. War nearly broke in 1849, but settlers continued to pour into the region. The cry for Indian removal again resounded, resulting in a third war against the Seminole that was locally known as the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858). While there were isolated incidents in the Tampa Bay area, this last war with the Seminole was largely restricted to the Everglades region of south Florida (Brown 2001:30-32, 42, 64).

The Billy Bowlegs War had been over for only three years when the Civil War erupted. The state legislature voted in support of secession on January 10, 1861. Florida, a slave state, was the third to join the Confederacy and soon military units were raised in nearly every county. A month later in 1861, Polk County was carved from Hillsborough and named for President James K. Polk, the first president to hold office after Florida became a state (Brown 2001).

Florida's main contribution to the Confederate cause in the Civil War was cattle and men. Florida's troops fought on the most famous battlefields of the war and many Confederates were nourished on beef from the state. Support of the Confederacy, however, was anything but universal. Many slave populations fled to Union lines and the few cities of the South all had pockets of Union sympathizers. Blockaded from the beginning of the war, Florida had little control over its coasts and the economy faltered as a consequence. Blockade running was especially prevalent in west central Florida. Its numerous rivers and bays provided passageways for goods from the interior that were bound for foreign markets as well as other parts of the South. Much of the activity of the war was related to quelling this illicit trade. The Union Navy raided the coastal region between Tampa and Cedar Key throughout the conflict, pressing as far inland as Brooksville on one occasion and also destroying Yulee's Margarita plantation. While

few of these clashes could be called “battles”, their impact on the region was destabilizing (Brown 2000; Taylor 2003).

### *Reconstruction and the Late Nineteenth Century, 1865-1900*

During the Reconstruction Period, corruption in Florida, as in other parts of the south, was prevalent at the state and local level. The old order had been defeated and society was forever changed with the abolition of slavery. Farming, timber, and cattle were the main economic drivers in west central Florida in the decade following the Civil War. Northerners were becoming interested in the region after reading reports of successful citrus crops. Due to increasing tourism and an influx of economic opportunists, Florida’s post Civil War population grew. Although Hernando County experienced a population increase of 2,938 in 1870 to 4,248 in 1880, the development of the this county and neighboring counties was still slow in comparison to the east coast of the state primarily due to the lack of railway access (Stanaback 1976). In the 1870s the region had no railroads closer than the Florida Railroad, which stemmed from Alachua County and cut across Levy County to Cedar Key on the coast. Lacking in transportation infrastructure, west central Florida was not yet in a position to greatly expand its agricultural economy. An important exception was cattle raising for export to Cuba (Brown 2000).

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, Levy County (with the exception of the port and railroad town of Cedar Key) was rural and sparsely populated. Vast tracts of wilderness, including Gulf Hammock and the swamps of the Waccasassa River attracted sportsmen and gave the county somewhat of a wild reputation. By 1880, only 22% of Levy County land had been improved for farming (Drobney 1997). Instead, the land was being exploited for its timber. Levy County lumbermen shipped 30 million feet of yellow pine worth \$300,000 in the same year. They also manufactured \$200,000 worth of Red Cedar products (Robinson 1882:148).

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, railroad development surged across Florida. The majority of west central Florida’s communities trace their roots to this period. Railroads provided Florida with access to markets in the growing cities of the northern US, where the state’s winter vegetables and citrus were sold. Railroads also provided a market connection for the timber, naval stores, and phosphate industries. Moreover, they funneled tourists and new settlers into the state in numbers never seen before. By the end of the century, there were few towns in west central Florida that did not have railroad access (Turner 2008). In June of 1887, Florida Governor E. A. Perry signed a bill which ordered the division of Hernando County into three counties, Hernando, Pasco, and Citrus (State of Florida 1945:5). The county seats were, respectively, Brooksville, Dade City, and Inverness, all railroad towns.

In the late nineteenth century, navigational improvements to Tampa Bay converted the city of Tampa into one of the state’s most prominent ports. In 1884 the South Florida Railroad, headed by Henry B. Plant, was extended to Tampa. The railroad linked the city with Sanford (Seminole County) and Jacksonville (Duval County) as well as numerous

points in between (Mormino and Pizzo 1983). Soon, other railroad companies were fighting their way southward to make their own connection with the bay and points south.

Citrus was fueling much of the growth in Hillsborough (then including Pinellas), Polk, Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus Counties in the late nineteenth century. Many young entrepreneurs from outside of Florida moved into the region and set up small scale citrus operations in the 1880s and 1890s. In the winter of 1894 and 1895, however, a devastating freeze swept over most of Florida and the crop for that season was utterly destroyed. Some left their groves never to return. Ironically, the industry never fully recovered in Citrus County. However, the industry revived in the counties south of Citrus to become a driving force in the economy for decades to come (Dunn 1977).

Phosphate boomed along with citrus in west central Florida. In 1889, Albertus Vogt discovered phosphate in Marion County while sinking a well at his house near what would become Dunnellon. Vogt, seeing the value in the mineral, bought up large tracts of land in eastern Citrus County which he later sold to the phosphate tycoon John C. Dunn, namesake of the center of the phosphate boom, Dunnellon (**Figure 16**). The community of Hernando also was based on phosphate (Dunn 1977).



**Figure 16. 1890 Photograph of Workers at a Mine Owned by the Dunnellon Phosphate Company (Courtesy of the Library of the Florida Photographic Collection)**

These and subsequent discoveries of phosphate deposits in Florida spurred a phosphate rush that reached as far as Levy County in the north and Polk County in the south (Dovell 1952). Hard rock, land pebble, river pebble, and soft rock constitute Florida's four varieties of phosphate deposits. Hard rock phosphate dominated Marion County's deposits, with the first shipment made in late 1889. Money and investors flooded Marion and surrounding counties, reportedly establishing 100 companies of which 49 began

mining in the region. Between 1890 and 1900 an additional 3,607 people moved to Marion County, and ten years later 26,914 people called the county home (Blakey 1973; Millar 1892; Ott and Chazal 1974). With railroads and shipping facilities, Port Tampa became one of the leading phosphate ports in the country. By 1912, Florida produced 81% of the country's phosphate, worth \$9,461,297. Hillsborough and Polk counties produced the bulk of Florida's phosphate (Blakey 1973; Millar 1892).

#### *Early Twentieth Century, 1900-1929*

The European market for Florida phosphate dried up in the early part of the twentieth century due to the disruption of World War I, leading to the demise of the industry in many parts of west central Florida. Polk County, and specifically the Bone Valley fields near Bartow, was one of the few survivors (Blakey 1973). Marion, Citrus, Levy, Sumter, and Hernando Counties lost population due to the decline of phosphate and the general flow of settlement to more southerly areas of the state including the newly formed Pinellas County (created from Hillsborough in 1912) (Covington 1957).

From approximately 1905 to 1923, Florida led all US states in naval stores production. The pine forests of west central Florida were prime territory for the industry, which employed African Americans in large numbers and often under harsh conditions that garnered the industry a bad reputation. Nevertheless, the industry forged ahead. By 1929, 36% of all the naval stores in America and 25% of world production came from Florida-based industries (Wyman 1929). During the 1930s and 1940s, between 14,000 and 15,000 Floridians were employed by the naval stores industry (Federal Writers' Project 1939; Kennedy 1942).

By the 1930s, much of the state's pine and cypress stands in west central Florida had been cut. The naval stores and sawmill industries saw a decline as a result. However, reforestation efforts during the Great Depression eventually created a secondary resurgence of Florida's timber industry, particularly in Levy County and areas to the north (Rogers 1996).

In the 1920s, Florida experienced a boom in real estate investment. New towns and cities were planned and built as out-of-staters sought to grab their piece of sunshine. Due to the increase in visitors and settlers to the state as a result of the land boom and the advent of automobiles, road improvements were an immediate priority by the 1920s. Hernando County, to cite one example in west central Florida, resurfaced numerous roads including Route 5 (now Highway 41) in this period (Stanaback 1976). Hotels, additional banks and homes were also constructed in order to accommodate new influx of people. Roadways, similar to railroads in earlier decades, became the loci of new settlement and business.

The land boom began to fizzle around the mid-to-late 1920s as a result of over-speculation and the impending economic depression. Some boom communities in Florida fell into obscurity after the crash. Others existed only as plats filed in county courthouses (Hetherington 1928:147-149).

After the lumber business declined, limestone mining became the dominant industry in Hernando County. By 1925 various crushing plants were developed in the area including the Florida Rock Products Company in Brooksville, the Florida Portland Cement Company in Annutteliga Hammock, and the Brooksville Prepared Stone Company (Stanaback 1976:188-189). Despite the collapse of the economy during the Great Depression, the mining plants remained consistent producers throughout the next two decades.

### *Great Depression and World War II, 1929-1945*

Florida's economic depression had begun much earlier than the rest of the nation. After the phosphate boom went bust in the early twentieth century in Citrus County, the local economy reverted back to timber and agriculture. These industries dominated Citrus County's economy through the 1930s (Florida State Chamber of Commerce 1935:185). In Citrus County, Inverness sustained itself as a marketing center for truck farms, beekeepers, and dairy operators while Crystal River and Homosassa relied on oysters, fish, and lumber. Bushnell was the nexus of agricultural in Sumter County, as was Ocala in Marion County and Lakeland in Polk County. Agricultural labor was needed in the state and attracted migrant workers from other Southern states (**Figure 17**). Lumber and naval stores carried the rural communities of Levy County such as Bronson and Otter Creek (Federal Writers Project 1939; Tebeau 1971; Verrill 1976).



**Figure 17. 1937 Photograph of Migrant Family near Winter Haven (Courtesy of the Library of the Florida Photographic Collection)**

On the eve of World War II, only 87,000 people were living in Polk County although it was one of the largest counties in area in the state. Lakeland was the largest town with 21,650 residents. The county seat of Bartow was home to 6,158 persons. Near to that number was Lake Wales. Other sizable towns included Haines City, Auburndale, Mulberry, and Frostproof. Loughman, Waverly, Highland City, and Kathleen were among the smaller towns (Brown 2005).

World War II had a tremendous influence on west central Florida. The state as a whole was considered ideal for military training because of the year-round good weather and availability of land for development of military bases. The influx of military development in the state provided much needed income in all parts of the state. Numerous Army Air Fields and auxiliary training fields were established across west central Florida in places such as Dunnellon, Lakeland, and Tampa (Florida Department of State 2004; Stanaback 1976). In addition to the money that World War II development brought to Florida, it also brought people. Many of the airmen, sailors, civilians, and other personnel who received a firsthand glimpse of the state during the war later returned to make it their permanent home (Mormino 2005).

#### *Twentieth Century History, 1945-present*

During the 1940s and 1950s the end of the war signaled an increase in development and construction in west central Florida. Highway US 41 was completed, major subdivisions were introduced, and new banks established. Due to this economic development and the increase in northern retirees, Hernando County's population grew until it became, in the 1970s, the fastest growing county in Florida (Stanaback 1976). The focal points of this population growth were new communities that the Deltona Corporation developed (Citrus Springs, Pine Ridge, and Spring Hill), which attracted young and old residents.

With a largely agricultural and timber based economy, Levy and Citrus County did not immediately participate in Florida's post-World War II boom. Levy was one of seventeen Florida counties that lost population between 1940 and 1950, while the state population as a whole increased 46% relative to a national 14% (Dovell 1952). Gradually, however, retirees and other newcomers found Citrus County and neighboring Marion County (Mormino 2005). The development of Interstates 4 and 75 as well as the Florida Turnpike in the 1960s and 1970s enhanced the speed of development in west central Florida, though it also diminished the use of railroads. In many parts of the region, agriculture continues to thrive. Hillsborough County, though home to metropolitan Tampa, continues as one of the state's leading agricultural producers with 285,000 acres devoted to farming in 2002 (Mormino 2005).

## CHAPTER 4 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The following discussion summarizes relevant previous cultural resources investigations and known resources recorded within the project area and buffer. Map sheets related to this discussion are found in a separate appendix document to facilitate cross-referencing with the text. Each section of the project area is discussed by preferred ROW or parcel, and correlates to sheets found in **Appendix A**. **Appendix A, Sheet 1** illustrates the overall project area, and respective segments are depicted on individual sheets.

Portions of the current project area have been subjected to cultural resources surveys (n=85) since 1974. These investigations have recorded the following resources within or intersecting the project area:

- 36 archaeological sites
- 4 resource groups

Moreover, previous investigations have documented the following resources within or intersecting the one-half mile buffer:

- 182 archaeological sites
- 31 historical structures
- 6 cemeteries
- 4 resource groups
- 1 historic bridge

For the purposes of this work plan, only surveys that were conducted along the preferred ROWs or within the parcels are discussed below. Although several previous surveys overlap or intersect the project area, it is unlikely these investigations sufficiently tested the preferred ROW routes, because the majority of these did not systematically test within the current project area or did not conduct testing to standards outlined in Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Module Three: Section Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* (FDHR 2002). **Appendix C** contains a listing of all previous investigations within or intersecting the one-half-mile buffer around the project area.

All cultural resources recorded within or intersecting the project area and one-half-mile buffer are listed in **Appendix D** and referenced to their applicable map sheets. Only cultural resources previously recorded within or intersecting the project area are included in the discussion below. No National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible or listed resources are recorded within the buffer. Location data for previously recorded cultural resources are derived from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database and may contain inaccuracies.

In addition to FMSF data, historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to identify unrecorded sites, structures, roads, trails, or railroads that may be present within the one-

half-mile buffer. General Land Office (GLO) maps and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photographs and maps were reviewed in order to identify human activity within the project area. These sources date from 1913 to 2006 and are included in the references cited section of this document. The general locations of the resources discussed in this chapter are presented on maps in **Appendix A** and referred to as “Unrecorded Cultural Resources.” These resources are also listed in **Appendix D**.

A desktop review of county property appraiser data also was conducted of the project area and buffer to evaluate the potential for unrecorded historic architectural resources to be affected by the project. Property appraiser databases were reviewed for structures constructed prior to 1966, and a windshield survey was conducted on February 3 and 4, 2011. During the windshield survey, priority was given to areas where historic buildings were identified during the desktop screening and to areas that had not been previously surveyed. The results of the desktop screening and windshield survey are presented in the discussion below, depicted in **Appendix A** as “Unrecorded Structures,” and presented in **Appendix D**. (Addresses for some Unrecorded Structures were unavailable. These structures are depicted in Appendix A, but not listed in Appendix D.)

### **LPC Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheet 2)**

Twelve previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one-half-mile of the LPC preferred ROW, and three cultural resources have been identified, none of which are located within the preferred ROW. One survey incorporates a portion of the preferred ROW. New South Associates performed a Phase I survey of the proposed Levy Nuclear Power Plant site, including the Lybass Corridor (Koski et al. 2008). A short segment of the corridor between SR 40 and the Cross Florida Barge Canal overlaps with the current LPC preferred ROW. The survey methods incorporated 100-meter shovel test intervals along transects spaced 100 to 125 meters apart. No cultural resources were identified in this segment.

The LPC preferred ROW intersects the Cross Florida Barge Canal at a point south of Highway 40 near the Inglis Lock, which is part of the canal. This portion of the failed cross-state canal was opened at the start of 1970 to facilitate vessel traffic (Noll and Tegeder 2009). The canal was envisioned to connect the Atlantic coast of Florida with the Gulf coast and thereby foster economic expansion in the state. A grassroots movement led by environmentalist Marjorie Harris Carr led to the suspension of the project in 1971, and 20 years later the project was officially canceled (Noll and Tegeder 2009).

Four unrecorded historic buildings were identified within the LPC buffer. The four buildings are located on the same parcel in Citrus County and consist of one single-family residence built in 1920 and three barns, all built in 1950.

### **LCR Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheet 3)**

Twelve previous cultural resource studies have been conducted and four cultural resources have been identified within one-half-mile of the LCR preferred ROW. The four sites include a historic archaeological site, two historic structures, and a historic cemetery.

Approximately 3.5 miles of the LCR preferred ROW was surveyed in 1978 as part of the Lake Rousseau to Crystal River Power Plant Water Supply and Transmission Line project (Willis 1978). The portion of the preferred ROW that was surveyed extends from the Crystal River plant to US 19. Survey methods included surface examination and judgmental shovel testing. The number of shovel tests is not indicated in the survey report, but it does not appear that the methods used are consistent with current standards. Additionally, the proposed PEF Citrus Substation property was surveyed by SEARCH in 2009 (Austin and Linville). This survey overlapped the LCR preferred ROW by approximately 0.5 acres at the eastern terminus of the proposed route. No additional testing is recommended in this small area and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the LCR preferred ROW.

The 1936 Citrus County highway map (State Road Department [SRD] 1936c) indicates that a limerock quarry was present in Section 25 of Township 17 South, Range 16 East. This property is presently owned by Crystal River Quarries, Inc., and is over 70 years old. The historic quarry is visible in present-day aerials and appears to contain water. The quarry is located within the one-half-mile buffer of the LCR preferred ROW. In addition, an unrecorded segment of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad and three unrecorded historic buildings were identified within the LCR buffer. All three structures are located in Citrus County on a parcel owned by Crystal River Quarries, Inc.

### **LCFS Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheets 4-14)**

Thirty-six cultural resource studies have been conducted within the one-half-mile buffer of the LCFS preferred ROW, resulting in the documentation of 106 cultural resources. The majority of the archaeological sites consist of scatters of lithic and/or ceramic artifacts (n=59), including one prehistoric resource group. In addition, two prehistoric burial mounds, two mound and midden complexes, four historic artifact scatters, one historic earthworks and artifact scatter, four historic limerock mines, and six isolated finds also have been recorded. Nine other archaeological sites do not have any site type identified. Historic resources include three cemeteries, one bridge, three linear resources (railroads), a shipwreck (barge), and 10 historic structures.

Despite the large number of surveys in the surrounding area, only one previous survey is incorporated in the current LCFS preferred ROW for roughly 2.1 miles (**Appendix A, Sheet 14**). This was a survey performed of the proposed Central Florida South Substation and approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line ROW for PEF by Schieffer and Hoffman of Janus Research in 2008. The survey report was not submitted to the

Florida SHPO, but the results were summarized in a later report by SEARCH (Austin 2009).

A survey of a large development tract located immediately north of the Florida turnpike and incorporating both the transmission line ROW and the proposed substation site was conducted in 2008 and 2009 (Ambrosino and Ambrosino 2009). The two surveys documented five prehistoric archaeological sites within the current LCFS preferred ROW (8SM25, 8SM515, 8SM516, 8SM529, 8SM562) (**Appendix A, Sheet 14**). Although all five sites are listed as ineligible for the NRHP in the FMSF database, a letter from the FDHR concurred with SEARCH's assessment that 8SM529 appeared to contain information important to regional prehistory. The SHPO recommended that if the site cannot be avoided during construction, then additional testing to determine the site's NRHP eligibility status should be conducted (letter from Laura Kammerer to Robert Austin, September 16, 2009).

In addition to the five sites listed above, 20 other cultural resources are located in or immediately adjacent to the LCFS preferred ROW (**Table 19**). These include several prehistoric lithic and/or artifact scatters, two historic artifact scatters, one indeterminate archaeological site, portions of two historic limestone quarries, and three linear resource groups (all railroads that cross the preferred ROW). Of these 20 resources, one linear resource (8SM463) is considered potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion (**Appendix A, Sheets 12 and 13**). Sixteen sites have not been evaluated by the SHPO, and the remaining three are not eligible for the NRHP.

**Table 19. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the LCFS Preferred ROW**

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
8CI00335	Seaboard Coast Line railroad tracks	Linear resource	Not eligible
8CI00834	Coleman	Indeterminate	Not eligible
8CI00977	Bevens Station Unk Phosphate Mine I	Lithic quarry/historic refuse	Not evaluated
8CI00978	Bevens Station Unk Phosphate Mine II	Lithic quarry/historic refuse	Not evaluated
8CI01125	Seaboard Air Line Railroad	Linear resource	Not eligible
8MR01108	Powerline Cut	Indeterminate	Not evaluated
8MR01910	Marion Oaks 1	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01911	Marion Oaks 2	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01912	Marion Oaks 3	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01914	Marion Oaks 5	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01915	Marion Oaks 6	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01956	Two Trailers	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01957	Florida Highlands 1	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8MR01959	Rockin' F Ranch	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
8MR02343	Inferno	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated
8SM00025	Area 5 Central Kathleen	Historic refuse	Not eligible
8SM00076	Royal Spring	Artifact scatter	Not evaluated

**Table 19. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the LCFS Preferred ROW**

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
8SM00083	Redeposited	Redeposited site (to this location)	Not evaluated
8SM00089	Single Flake II	Single artifact	Not evaluated
8SM00130	Muldrew's	Indeterminate	Not evaluated
8SM00463	Seaboard Air Line Railway	Linear resource	<b>Potentially eligible</b>
8SM00515	George	Historic refuse	Not eligible
8SM00516	Hector	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8SM00529	Maude	Artifact scatter	Insufficient information
8SM00562	CFS#4	Lithic scatter	Not eligible

Five unrecorded historic resources were identified by the historical map research (Table 20). These are a nineteenth-century road, a late nineteenth-century railroad corridor, an early twentieth-century railroad, and an early twentieth-century tram road (Appendix A, Sheets 4 and 6). Moreover, nine unrecorded historic buildings were identified within the LCFS buffer, including seven buildings located in Citrus County, one in Marion County, and one in Sumter County (Appendix A, Sheets 7 and 10). The nine buildings located along the LCFS preferred ROW range in date from 1947 to 1965.

**Table 20. Unrecorded Resources within the LCFS Preferred ROW APE**

Resource Name	Within ROW or Buffer	Sources Depicting Resource
Chocachatti Road	ROW	GLO 1845c
Homosassa Road	ROW	GLO 1845c
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	Buffer	USGS 1988c
Seaboard Railroad (alt. alignment)	ROW	SRD 1936c; USGS 1988c
Tram Road	ROW	USGS 1988e

**CB Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheets 15-21)**

A total of 20 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-half-mile buffer of the CB preferred ROW, resulting in the documentation of 11 archaeological sites. These consist of low-density scatters of prehistoric and historic artifacts and single artifact occurrences. No historic structures have been identified.

Surveys that fall within the preferred ROW include two surveys conducted for the West Leg Mainline and West Leg Reroute of Florida Gas Transmission (FTG) Company's Phase III Expansion Project (Athens et al. 1994; Grover and Athens 1994) and the FGT's Phase VIII Expansion survey (Barse et al. 2008). All three corridors followed the current CB preferred ROW from near the CREC 500 kV Switchyard southeast to the point where the CB preferred ROW turns south near SR 44. At this point the Phase VIII Expansions survey terminated, and the Phase III West Leg and West Leg Reroute continued to the southeast to a point about 1.5 miles distant from the CB preferred ROW before also turning south (Appendix A, Sheet 17). The two FGT surveys rejoin the preferred ROW about one-half mile north of the Brookridge Substation (Appendix A, Sheet 21).

The Phase VIII Expansion survey did not employ shovel testing in these areas because the Phase III Expansion surveys had already surveyed the collocated route. Both of the Phase III Expansion surveys utilized systematic subsurface testing at intervals of 20 to 30 meters, 30 meters, and 50 meters in areas of high, moderate, and low site probability, respectively. Testing occurred along two parallel transects within each of the two 22.9-meter- (75-foot-) wide corridors. These testing intervals exceed those recommended by FDHR and constitute adequate coverage of the survey area. The surveys documented seven archaeological sites that fall within the current CB preferred ROW (**Table 21**). Most of these consist of single artifact occurrences or very low-density artifact scatters. None are considered eligible for listing by the Florida SHPO.

**Table 21. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the CB Preferred ROW**

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
8CI00789	No name	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8CI00790	No name	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8CI00800	27-1	Single artifact	Not eligible
8CI01039	Emerald Oaks	Single artifact	Not eligible
8HE00352	No name	Single artifact	Not eligible
8HE00353	No name	Single artifact	Not eligible
8HE00357	42-1	Artifact scatter	Not eligible

A survey of the proposed Suncoast Parkway paralleled the CB preferred ROW from the CRE Switchyard to SR 44 (Janus Research 1996). It is not depicted because it did not include the preferred ROW; however, it did identify one site that lies adjacent to the proposed route (8CI1039) (**Appendix A, Sheet 15**). The site consisted of a single artifact occurrence that is not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Historic map research identified five unrecorded resources within one-half mile of the CB preferred ROW (**Table 22**). These include two railroads, a church, and two nineteenth-century military roads (**Appendix A, Sheets 15-18**). In addition, two unrecorded historic buildings were identified within the CB buffer. These structures are located in Citrus County and range in date from 1915 to 1965 (**Appendix A, Sheets 16-17**).

**Table 22. Unrecorded Resources within the CB Preferred ROW APE**

Resource Name	Within ROW or Buffer	Sources Depicting Resource
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	ROW	SRD 1936c; USGS 1988c
Seaboard Coast Line Railroad	ROW	SRD 1936c; USGS 1988c
Unidentified Church	ROW	SRD 1936c
Road to Camp IZard	Buffer	GLO 1847b
Road from Homosassa to Camp IZard	ROW	GLO 1845a

## BBW Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheet 22)

Nine previous cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted within a one-half-mile radius of the BBW preferred ROW, and 10 archaeological sites have been documented. This includes two surveys conducted for the West Leg Mainline and West Leg Reroute of FGT's Phase III Expansion Project (Athens et al. 1994; Grover and Athens 1994). Both corridors followed the current BBW preferred ROW. The surveys utilized systematic subsurface testing at intervals of 20 to 30 meters, 30 meters, and 50 meters in areas of high, moderate, and low site probability, respectively. Testing occurred along two parallel transects within each of the two 22.9-meter- (75-foot-) wide corridors. These testing intervals exceed those recommended by FDHR and constitute adequate coverage of the survey area.

The surveys documented 10 archaeological sites that fall within the current BBW preferred ROW (Table 23). Most of these consist of single artifact occurrences (both prehistoric and historic) or very low-density artifact scatters. None are considered eligible for listing by the Florida SHPO.

**Table 23. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the BBW Preferred ROW**

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
8HE00352	No Name	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00353	No Name	Single artifact, prehistoric	Not Eligible
8HE00354	No Name	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00357	42-1	Artifact scatter, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00358	42-2	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00359	42-3	Single artifact, prehistoric	Not Eligible
8HE00360	42-4	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00361	42-5	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00362	42-6	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible
8HE00363	42-7	Artifact scatter, historic	Not Eligible

Historic maps revealed one undocumented resource in the BBW preferred ROW: the abandoned corridor of the early twentieth-century Tampa Northern Railroad. This railroad passed through the present BBW preferred ROW and today's neighborhood of Brookridge. The Tampa Northern Railroad is depicted on the 1914 soil survey map of Hernando County (Turner 2003; USDA 1914) and appears to have been abandoned and dismantled by 1936 because it does not appear on the Hernando County map from that year (SRD 1936b). In addition, desktop screening identified seven unrecorded historic buildings within the BBW buffer. All seven structures are located in Hernando County and range in date from 1959 to 1965.

## PHP Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheets 23-32)

Seventy-two cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted and 87 archaeological sites and historic structures have been identified within a one-half-mile

buffer of the PHP preferred ROW. The vast majority of the archaeological sites consist of scatters of lithic and/or ceramic artifacts (n=51), including one prehistoric resource group, although four prehistoric mounds, two lithic quarries, one historic fort site, and two historic artifact scatters also have been recorded. Five other archaeological sites do not have any site type recorded for them. The remaining 19 resources are historic structures, most of which were constructed during the first half of the twentieth century.

A previous survey of the western portion of the current PHP preferred ROW was conducted in 1990 and 1991 by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc., for Florida Power Corporation (Austin et al. 1991). This survey followed an existing 115 kV transmission line ROW from the Lake Tarpon Substation to I-275, a distance of about 15 miles (**Appendix A, Sheets 23-26**). The APE for direct effects for the study varied from 100 to 200 feet wide. East of I-275, the earlier survey diverged from the present preferred ROW. Shovel tests were excavated in areas of high site potential and were dug approximately 50 meters apart along two parallel transects that were spaced 25 to 30 meters apart, one transect on each side of the ROW center line. Shovel tests measured 40 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to 100 centimeters. Additional shovel tests were excavated to define site boundaries. One-by-two-meter test units were excavated at two sites, 8HI4059 and 8HI4060.

Eleven archaeological sites were identified along this 15-mile stretch. One of the sites, 8HI4056, was recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (**Appendix A, Sheet 23**). This is a small lithic, ceramic, and shell scatter site with evidence of two prehistoric components: a late Weeden Island/early Safety Harbor component (A.D. 800-1000) and a preceramic component (pre-2000 B.C.), possibly Paleoindian (ca. 10,000 B.C.). Also present were historic artifacts dating to the early twentieth century, including turpentine collecting cup fragments, glass, bricks, tin cans, and .22 caliber cartridges.

Most of the PHP preferred ROW east of I-275 has not been subjected to cultural resource survey. The east-west segment that terminates at the Kathleen Substation was surveyed as part of the original Lake Tarpon-Kathleen survey, and no cultural resources were identified (Austin et al. 1991) (**Appendix A, Sheet 32**). A one-mile corridor in Section 5, between Pless Road and Gallagher Road in Hillsborough County, was surveyed as part of the FGT Line's Phase V Expansion project (Labadia 2003) (**Appendix A, Sheet 28**). This survey closely paralleled, but did not overlap, a few small segments of the PHP preferred ROW (**Appendix A, Sheets 29-30**). Survey methods for this project included subsurface shovel testing along two parallel transects spaced 30 meters apart. Shovel test intervals were 25 meters, 50 meters, and 165 meters in areas of high, moderate, and low site potential, respectively. One archaeological site was identified in the Section 5 segment (8HI6772). This site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Florida SHPO. A spur of the Phase VIII Expansion project survey for FGT (Coughlin et al. 2010) closely parallels about one mile of the PHP preferred ROW immediately west of I-75, but does not overlie the preferred ROW (**Appendix A, Sheets 26-27**). No cultural resources were identified within this small survey area.

In addition to 8HI6772, 10 other archaeological sites, one archaeological resource group, and three historic structures are within or immediately adjacent to the preferred ROW (**Table 24**). One site (8HI381) is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (**Appendix A, Sheet 27**), five sites have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility or need additional information (8HI380, 8HI428, 8HI495, 8HI496, and 8HI539), and five have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (8HI43, 8HI5431, 8HI6772, 8HI7842, and 8HI9673). The archaeological resource group (8HI10491) contains five separate sites, including sites 8HI495 and 8HI496, which are within the project area. Site 8HI495 reportedly contains human remains (**Appendix A, Sheet 27**). No SHPO evaluation has been made regarding this resource group. Two of the historic structures (8HI5323 and 8HI5324) are ineligible for listing in the NRHP, and there is insufficient information to make a determination for the third (8HI6416).

**Table 24. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the PHP Preferred ROW**

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
8HI04056	Double Branch	Artifact scatter	<b>Potentially Eligible</b>
8HI04057	Tower 21	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8HI04058	Hixon Lake	Single artifact, prehistoric	Not eligible
8HI04059	Fairy Lake	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8HI04060	Teco	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
8HI04061	Dale Mabry	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8HI04062	Saddleback Lake	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
8HI04063	Simmons Road	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8HI04064	Lake Leonides	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8HI04065	Tower 76	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
8HI04079	Tower 80	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
8HI00043	Flint Creek	Lithic procurement site	Not eligible
8HI00380	Trout Creek Road	Lithic scatter	Insufficient information
8HI00381	Fish Pond	Lithic scatter	<b>Potentially Eligible</b>
8HI00428	Crawford	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8HI00495*	Cow House East Head	Lithic scatter, mound ( <b>HR</b> )	Not evaluated
8HI00496	Cow House West Head	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
8HI00539	Dam	Lithic scatter	Insufficient information
8HI05323	11303 Knights Griffin Road	Frame Vernacular residence, c. 1950	Not eligible
8HI05324	11404 Knights Griffin Road	Frame Vernacular residence, c. 1948	Not eligible
8HI05431	No name	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
8HI06416	Antioch General Store	Frame Vernacular store, c. 1924	Insufficient information
8HI06772	H8-01	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
8HI07842	East-West 4	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
8HI10491	Cow House Creek Resource Group	Lithic scatter, procurement	Not evaluated
8HI09673	Carlton Grove/Pasture Site	Lithic scatter	Not eligible

\*HR=Human Remains reported

Several unrecorded resources were identified during the historic map review (**Table 25**). They include four railroads, two roads, a bridge, a Second Seminole War-era US Army camp, and a land permit area granted to Stephen Hollingsworth under the terms of the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 (**Appendix A, Sheets 24, 25, 27-32**). All the railroads and the “Road to Fort Mellon” cross the eastern portion of the PHP preferred ROW; the Hollingsworth permit is located within the one-half-mile buffer radius, and the exact locations of the remaining two resources have not been determined. Additionally, the desktop screening identified 114 unrecorded historic buildings within the PHP buffer; 38 buildings are located in Polk County and 76 buildings in Hillsborough County (**Appendix A, Sheets 25, 27-32**). The structures range in date from 1900 to 1965.

**Table 25. Unrecorded Resources within the PHP Preferred ROW APE**

Resource Name	Within ROW or 1/2-mile Buffer	Sources Depicting Resource
Tampa & Gulf Coast Railroad	ROW	USGS 1998a; SRD 1936e; Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management 1998
Florida Southern Railway	ROW	USGS 1993b; USGS 1994; USDA 1927
Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad	ROW	USDA 1916; USGS 1993c; SRD 1936e
Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad	ROW	USGS 1995a; SRD 1936e
Tampa Northern Railroad	ROW	USGS 1995b; SRD 1936e
“Road to Fort Mellon”	ROW	GLO 1848b; GLO 1850a; GLO 1845e;
S. Hollingsworth Permit	Buffer	GLO 1850b
Fort King Road	ROW	GLO 1845f; GLO 1852b
Bridge on Fort King Road	Undetermined (crosses Flint Creek)	GLO 1852b
Camp Thonotosassa	Undetermined	Morris and Hough 2009

### **BDP Preferred ROW Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheets 33-34)**

Eleven cultural resource studies have been conducted within one-half mile of the BDP preferred ROW; however, none specifically targeted the current preferred ROW. Three of these studies were completed for proposed natural gas pipeline corridors (Barse et al. 2008, 2009; Coughlin et al. 2010) that intersect a small segment of the preferred ROW near its northeastern terminus (**Appendix A, Sheet 34**). Testing was sufficient during these investigations and no additional work is recommended where the surveys overlap the preferred ROW.

No archaeological sites or historic structures have been recorded within the preferred ROW, although two archaeological sites (8CI105 and 8CI108) have been recorded just west of the southern terminus of the project (**Appendix A, Sheet 34**). Both sites are prehistoric shell middens and both have been determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP by the Florida SHPO.

The BDP preferred ROW intersects the Cross Florida Barge Canal, and an unrecorded segment of the Seaboard Coast Line Railway falls within the southern buffer

**(Appendix A, Sheets 33-34).** No historic buildings or potential districts were identified in APE during the desktop screening or windshield survey.

### **Accessory Parcels Previous Research (Appendix A, Sheet 35)**

Three contiguous parcels of land totaling 246 acres comprise the Accessory Parcels. These include the 197 acre parcel for Site Access and Wetland Mitigation, the 44 acre Training Center parcel, and the 6 acre Access parcel (**Appendix A, Sheet 35**). Six cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted within one-half mile of the Accessory Parcels, and four cultural resources have been documented; none are located within the Accessory Parcels.

Portions of five previous surveys intersect the Accessory Parcels. The boundaries of one previous cultural resource survey intersect the eastern edge of the Site Access and Wetland Mitigation parcel. This survey was conducted by New South Associates for the proposed LNP Plant site (Koski et al. 2008). Although the development parcel measured 3,300 acres, survey was conducted only within a circular 300 acre area where the power plant is scheduled to be constructed. Additional surveys were conducted at proposed outbuilding locations, access roads, a bypass corridor, and a blowdown ROW.

As part of the Koski et al. (2008) survey effort, a standing structures inventory was conducted of slightly over 2,000 acres surrounding the proposed nuclear power plant construction site (Orton 2008). This circular survey area overlaps the eastern edge of the Site Access Road and Wetland Mitigation parcel; however, no standing structures were identified in the Accessory Parcels and no shovel testing was performed within the overlapping area.

Three surveys were conducted of proposed natural gas pipeline corridors that traverse the project area from southwest to northeast, paralleling US 19/US 98 (Barse et al. 2008, 2009; Coughlin et al. 2010). The surveys utilized systematic subsurface testing at intervals of 20 to 30 meters, 30 meters, and 50 meters in areas of high, moderate, and low site potential, respectively. These testing intervals exceed those recommended by FDHR and constitute adequate coverage of the narrow 200-foot-wide corridor.

The 1847 GLO plat map depicts an early road named the “Road to Outhlacoochie [Withlacoochee] Bridge.” This road ran in a generally north-south configuration. Due to the planimetric inaccuracy of the 1847 map, the location of this road can only be approximated as having passed through the western side of the one-half-mile buffer for this area (GLO 1847a). An earlier plat map does not depict the road (GLO 1836a). No historic buildings were identified within the Accessory Parcels during the desktop screening, and no historic buildings were visible from the public preferred ROW during the windshield survey.

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## CHAPTER 5 PROPOSED RESEARCH APPROACH

This chapter outlines the research approach for completing a cultural resource assessment of the proposed preferred ROWs and Accessory Parcels. The methods proposed in this work plan can be applied to additional properties that may be added to the project area in the future and/or utilized for any project area modifications. Maps are presented in **Appendix B** that depict high, moderate, and low probability zones for encountering cultural resources. These zones have largely been determined utilizing environmental data, in particular soil drainage and proximity to water. The locations of previously documented cultural resources and unrecorded historical resources (identified during historic map and aerial photograph review, windshield survey, and desktop screening) also factored into the identification of probability zones. The criteria for identifying areas of high, moderate, and low site potential are listed in **Table 26**.

**Table 26. Criteria Used to Identify Areas of High, Moderate, and Low Site Probability**

Site Probability	Criteria
High	Areas of better-drained soil (i.e., somewhat poorly drained, moderately well drained, well drained, excessively drained) within 100 meters of water or wetlands
	Within 100 meters of any previously recorded resource
	Within 100 meters of any potential resource
Moderate	Areas of better-drained soil (i.e., somewhat poorly drained, moderately well drained, well drained, excessively drained) between 100 and 300 meters of water or wetlands
	Areas of poorly drained soil within 100 meters of water or wetland resources
	Within 100 and 300 meters of any previously recorded resource
	Within 100 and 300 meters of any potential resource
Low	All other areas

Site visits (completed on February 8 and 9, 2011) to select recorded cultural resources within the project area also influenced probability assignments. Ground disturbance, vegetation, and soil type were noted during the visit, as were any observable natural or cultural features, such as the presence of surface artifacts. Particular attention was given to the two potentially eligible sites (8HI381 and 8HI4056) recorded in the project area.

### Archaeological Assessment

Similar to the format provided in the previous chapter, probability zones are presented by sheet. Each section of the project area is discussed by preferred ROW route or area and correlates to sheets found in **Appendix B**. **Appendix B, Sheet 1** illustrates the overall project area, and respective segments are depicted on subsequent individual sheets. Each zone is represented by color: high probability zones are shown as red; moderate probability zones are shown as yellow; and low probability zones are shown as green.

In addition to depicting probability zones, these maps (**Appendix B, Sheets 2-35**) depict certain segments of the preferred ROW routes that have been previously surveyed and, in the opinion of SEARCH, do not warrant further shovel testing. Other investigations

(countywide, reconnaissance, cell tower, PUD, DRI, etc.) overlap or intersect with the current project area, but were not factored into the probability model due to their respective testing strategies or adherence to outdated standards. Although testing is not recommended for the entire project area, pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions, identify recently exposed sites, and document evidence of looting is encouraged.

**Table 27** displays a breakdown of the previously surveyed and un-surveyed portions of the project area. The data are presented both in miles and acreage due to the variable widths of the preferred ROWs and the irregular-shape of the Accessory Parcels. Mileage and acreage calculations are derived from GIS data provided by PEF. Phase I assessment of the project area will include survey of 118.5 linear miles that encompasses 2,251.9 acres.

**Table 27. Total Miles and Acreage Requiring Survey within the Project Area**

<b>Preferred ROW</b>	<b>LPC</b>	<b>LCR</b>	<b>LCFS</b>	<b>CB</b>	<b>BBW</b>	<b>PHP</b>	<b>BDP</b>	<b>Accessory Parcels</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Miles	4.3	5.0	48.2	30.8	3.5	51.4	5.6	N/A	148.8
Miles Previously Surveyed	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.4	3.1	16.6	0.1	N/A	30.3
<b>Miles Requiring Survey</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>118.5</b>
Total Acreage	354.5	133.9	871.1	342.6	14.4	621.0	67.7	245.7	2650.9
Acreage Previously Surveyed	0.2	0.5	61.1	85.9	9.9	201.1	1.0	39.3	399.0
<b>Acreage Requiring Survey</b>	<b>354.3</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>810.0</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>419.9</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>2251.9</b>

**Table 28** presents the projected number of shovel tests to be dug in high, moderate, and low probability areas. The location and interval of proposed shovel testing was calculated using the probability model outlined in Table 26 and testing guidelines found in FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual*. Following *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual* guidelines, high probability zones require subsurface shovel tests at 25-meter intervals; moderate probability zones require 50-meter-interval testing; and low probability zones require discretionary subsurface testing, which is often (but not always) completed at 100-meter intervals.

The proposed shovel test locations were manually plotted into a GIS layer by SEARCH staff to ensure accuracy. The last column contains a projected number of shovel tests for each preferred ROW route and the Accessory Parcels. Projected shovel test numbers are estimates and may change depending on SHPO's recommendations and variables encountered in the field, such as drainage capacity, the presence of cultural resources, and/or other factors. To account for "delineation" shovel tests, which are reduced interval tests dug to define site boundaries when artifacts are encountered, ten-percent was added to each subtotal. Based on the model and regulations outlined above, survey

of the project area will necessitate the excavation of approximately 5,640 shovel test pits. Thorough pedestrian inspection also is a component of archaeological assessment.

**Table 28. Projected Number of Shovel Tests by Probability in Each Area and in Total**

Preferred ROW/Area	High Probability ST*	Moderate Probability ST	Low Probability ST	Total ST in ROW/Area	Delineation ST (10%)
LPC	889	282	20	1191	119
LCR	197	143	3	343	34
LCFS	663	461	333	1457	146
CB	67	88	291	446	45
BBW	10	4	3	17	2
PHP	537	560	128	1225	123
BDP	112	64	9	185	19
Accessory Parcels	0	233	29	262	26
<b>Subtotal</b>	2475	1835	816	5126	514
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>5640</b>	
* ST = Shovel Testing					

Prior to initiating fieldwork, the full scope of the study will be negotiated with the SHPO and relevant Certified Local Governments (CLG). A CLG is commonly established when a municipality or county government makes historic preservation a public policy through passage of an historic preservation ordinance. These negotiations will reference the maps presented in **Appendix B** and will be bolstered by the data contained in this document. There are four CLGs affected by the proposed project, which are listed in **Table 29**. Although the City of Leesburg is located in Lake County, a small part of the municipality overlaps the project APE.

Portions of the BDP, LPC, and LCFS preferred ROWs intersect state-owned or controlled property and require acquisition of Chapter 1A-32 research permits from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) prior to the initiation of fieldwork. However, there are no Federally-owned or controlled properties associated with the LNP Project; consequently, no Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permits are required. **Table 30** provides a breakdown of the requisite permits for the project.

**Table 29. Certified Local Governments**

ROW/Area	CLG	Ordinance	Department	Contact
PHP	Hillsborough County	Land Development Code, Part 3.03.00 – Historic Preservation	Planning and Growth Management	Ms. Dyan Elizabeth Backe, Senior Planner 601 East Kennedy Boulevard Tampa, FL 33601 Phone: (813) 307-4507 Fax: (813) 276-8583 backed@hillsboroughcounty.org
	City of Tampa	Chapter 27 – Zoning, Article IX. Historic Preservation	Growth Management and Development Services	Mr. Dennis Fernandez, Manager Architectural Review & Historic Preservation 306 East Jackson Street, 3 North Tampa, FL 33602 Phone: (813) 274-8919 Fax: (813) 274-8387 Dennis.Fernandez@tampagov.net
	City of Plant City	Chapter 38 - Historic Preservation	Planning and Zoning	Ms. Julie Ham, Senior Planner Post Office Box C Plant City, FL 33564-9003 Phone: (813) 659-4200 Fax: (813) 659-4220 jham@plantcitygov.com
LCFS	City of Leesburg	Chapter 30 - Historic Preservation	Planning and Zoning Division	Mr. Michael Miller, Planner 204 North 5th Street Leesburg, FL 34748 Phone: (352) 728-9760 Fax: (352) 326-6617 mike.miller@leesburgflorida.gov
LPC	N/A			
LCR	N/A			
CB	N/A			
BBW	N/A			
BDP	N/A			
Accessory Parcels	N/A			

**Table 30. State Land Parcels Requiring 1A-32 Research Permits**

ROW	Parcel No.	County	Property Name	Owner	Permits	
					1A-32	ARPA
<b>BDP</b>	16E17S12 14433	Citrus	Withlacoochee State Trail	TIITF^/Department of Recreation & Parks	X	N/A
	1217160313500100	Levy	Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway	TIITF/Department of Recreation & Parks	X	
	1217160313500000	Levy		TIITF/Department of Recreation & Parks		
	16E17S11 31000	Citrus		TIITF/DEP Greenways and Trails		
	16E17S10 90002	Citrus		TIITF		
	16E17S20 90004	Citrus		TIITF		
	617170397000100*	Levy		TIITF/Department of Recreation & Parks		
	717170397200000*	Levy		TIITF/Department of Recreation & Parks		
<b>LPC</b>	17E17S07 22000	Citrus				
	17E17S07 21000	Citrus		TIITF		
	717170397100000	Levy		TIITF		
<b>LCFS</b>	40739-000-00	Marion	Ross Prairie State Forest	TIITF/Division of Forestry	X	
	18E17S03 91000	Citrus	Withlacoochee State Trail	TIITF/Department of Recreation & Parks	X	
<b>LCR</b>	N/A				N/A	
<b>CB</b>	N/A					
<b>BBW</b>	N/A					
<b>PHP</b>	N/A					
<b>Accessory Parcels</b>	N/A					
* Parcels share easement requirement with LPC Preferred ROW X = Permit required ^ TIITF = Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund						

### Architectural History

The cultural resource assessment of the project area will also warrant an architectural survey within the APE for indirect effects (one-half-mile buffer) where transmission towers are proposed. The architectural survey should be conducted even if the adjacent portion of the project area was sufficiently investigated during a previous survey(s). The addition of new towers to an existing transmission ROW is considered to have a “compounding effect” on cultural resources within the APE for indirect effects, per the State Historic Preservation Officer (Laura Kammerer, personal communication, 2011).

## **Traditional Cultural Properties**

A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) desktop review of the APE is recommended. TCP studies are staged approaches aimed at identifying traditional communities and their places of importance in order to assess potential impacts. Guided by *National Register Bulletin 38*, TCP studies include a desktop review (background research) and community research in order to determine if field investigation (ethnographic work) is required. The results of preliminary TCP research for the project area are presented below.

## **Submerged Cultural Resources**

This project will not affect any waterways that exhibit potential for containing significant cultural materials. Although the BDP preferred ROW includes a submerged crossing of the Cross Florida Barge Canal, this portion of the canal is an artificial waterway that has been dredged. The canal is not yet 50 years old and does not exhibit potential for containing significant cultural resources. A submerged cultural resources survey is not recommended within the project area.

## **Project-Specific Cultural Resource Educational Program**

Development of an educational and informative PowerPoint presentation for PEF is recommended that incorporates the results of the current study and offers basic guidance and practical applications for addressing cultural resource issues encountered during the construction phase of the LNP Project. The PowerPoint presentation will be an automated program that is graphically rich and informative. Supplemental information, such as handouts, quick-reference placards, stickers, and other literature will accompany the PowerPoint presentation as part of the overall education program. Additional materials include quick-reference cards with instructions and contacts, downloadable content such as standard operating procedures for unanticipated discoveries, and smart phone apps.

## **Native American Coordination**

Pursuant to the Section 106 compliance process detailed in Chapter 1, consultation between Native American tribes and the U.S. Government must occur on a government-to-government basis as part of this project. It is the federal agency's responsibility to contact the tribes; however, should any federal agency that may be involved wish to delegate that responsibility to PEF and its cultural resource consultant, SEARCH will send certified or registered letters to all federally recognized Native American groups and other interested parties who either reside in or have cultural ties to the project area. The goal is to inform these parties of the proposed undertaking and to solicit their comments. **Table 31** lists the six federally recognized tribal government contacts for consultation in Florida.

**Table 31. Federally Recognized Tribal Government Contacts**

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Address</b>
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Mr. Steve Terry	NAGPRA Contact	P.O. Box 440021 Tamiami Station Miami, FL 33144-0021
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Mr. Kenneth H. Carleton	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 6257 101 Industrial Road Choctaw, MS 39350
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Mrs. Joyce A. Bear	Manager, Cultural Preservation	P.O. Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Mr. Robert Thrower	Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	5811 Jack Springs Road Atmore, AL 36502
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Mr. Pare Bowlegs	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Mr. W.S. Steele	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	AH-TAH-THI-KI Museum HC-61, Box 21-A Clewiston, FL 33440

**Specific Approach for Project Area**

*LPC Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheet 2)*

Most of the LPC preferred ROW has not been previously investigated for cultural resources. Consequently, SEARCH recommends that areas of high, moderate, and low site potential within the preferred ROW be subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey using subsurface survey methods recommended in FDHR’s *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual*. Areas of site potential are shown on **Appendix B, Sheet 2**. The Cross Florida Barge Canal and Inglis Lock should also be evaluated with regard to their NRHP eligibility. Additionally, historic structures in the buffer should be evaluated for potential adverse effects caused by the proposed project.

The LPC preferred ROW requires 889 shovel tests in high potential areas, 282 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 20 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the LPC preferred ROW will require an estimated 1,191 shovel test pits, plus approximately 119 delineation tests. Roughly 0.2 acres of the preferred ROW has been tested during an investigation conducted for the Citrus Substation at the southern terminus of the proposed route. No resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified; no further shovel testing of this small area is recommended. A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended.

Preliminary TCP research for the LPC preferred ROW indicates there are a few likely traditional communities and potentially associated TCPs. One example is the nearby town of Yankeetown, which may constitute a traditional community with a strong sense of place and community cohesion. While Yankeetown is outside the current APE, places of community interest and potential TCPs may be within the preferred ROW and/or buffer zone (see BDP preferred ROW below). There also may be communities associated with the Inglis Lock and Cross Florida Barge Canal, which runs through the LPC preferred ROW. A desktop review is recommended.

Key Features:

- **Permits:** Chapter 1A-32 Research Permit
- **CLGs:** N/A
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 0
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 6
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 1,191 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey
  - TCP Desktop Study

*LCR Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheet 3)*

Although a large portion of the LCR preferred ROW has been previously investigated for cultural resources (Willis 1978), the main survey covering the area was conducted over 30 years ago and the methods used do not conform to current standards for such surveys. Consequently, SEARCH recommends that the majority of the preferred ROW be subjected to a survey of high, moderate, and low site potential areas using subsurface survey methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown on **Appendix B, Sheet 3**. The Crystal River Quarry and Seaboard Coast Line Railroad should also be evaluated with regard to their NRHP eligibility, and all historic structures within the buffer should be evaluated for any potential adverse effect caused by the proposed project.

The LCR preferred ROW requires 197 shovel tests in high potential areas, 143 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 3 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the LCR preferred ROW will require an estimated 343 shovel test pits, plus approximately 34 delineation tests. Roughly 0.5 acres of the preferred ROW was tested during an investigation conducted for the Citrus Substation at the eastern terminus of the proposed route (Austin and Linville 2009). No resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified; no further shovel testing of this small area is recommended. A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended.

Preliminary TCP research for the LCR preferred ROW indicates little to no community indicators. A cemetery and a few community churches, while not likely TCP candidates, may lead to identifying traditional communities and places of community interest. A desktop review is recommended.

Key Features:

- **Permits:** N/A
- **CLGs:** N/A
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 0
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 8
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 343 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey
  - TCP Desktop Study

*LCFS Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheets 4-14)*

Roughly 2.1 miles (61.1 acres) of the ROW has been surveyed during previous investigations (Austin 2009; Ambrosino and Ambrosino 2009), and no further shovel testing is recommended for these areas (**Appendix B, Sheet 14**) except at 8SM529, which has been recommended for avoidance or additional testing by the Florida SHPO. The portion of 8SM463 (Seaboard Air Line Railway) that crosses the preferred ROW should be avoided by physical impact (**Appendix A, Sheets 12-13**). If avoidance is not possible, then additional research is recommended to determine whether the portion of the railway that is crossed by this project is eligible for listing in the NRHP. If the alignment changes for any reason, then survey of the new preferred ROW may be necessary.

The remainder of the lengthy LCFS preferred ROW has not been investigated for cultural resources. Since a large number of archaeological sites and historic structures have been identified in the surrounding areas, SEARCH recommends that all of the LCFS preferred ROW (excluding surveyed portions of the 2.1 mile segment discussed above) be systematically investigated. A survey of areas exhibiting high, moderate, and low site potential should be performed using subsurface survey methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown on **Appendix B, Sheets 4-14**.

The LCFS preferred ROW requires 663 shovel tests in high potential areas, 461 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 333 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the LCFS preferred ROW will require an estimated 1,457 shovel test pits, plus approximately 146 delineation tests. Several sites in the preferred ROW have not been previously evaluated, and these should be revisited and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Moreover, an attempt should be made to locate, document, and evaluate the unrecorded historic resources identified during the desktop study (see *Considerations outside the One-Half Mile APE*, below). A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended, in addition to a historic architectural survey, which includes a one-half-mile APE for indirect effects. Based on site visits within the LCFS preferred ROW, the route appears to have minimal subsurface disturbance, and surface artifacts were observed in various locations, including at unevaluated site 8MR1914 (**Appendix A, Sheet 8**).

Preliminary TCP research for the LCFS preferred ROW indicates potential traditional communities and associated TCPs within the preferred ROW. Two examples include likely TCPs associated with the Seminole Indians, given that Sumter County was once the Seminole reservation, and notable African American historic sites, such as the community of Royal and Ebenezer AME Church. In addition, several historic towns and the Dade Battlefield are in close proximity to the APE. These locations can lead to other traditional communities and places of community interest that may be within the preferred ROW and/or buffer zone. A desktop review is recommended.

Key Features:

- **Permits:** Chapter 1A-32 Research Permit (n=2)
- **CLGs:** City of Leesburg
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 12
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 32<sup>^</sup> (one potentially eligible\*)  
<sup>^</sup> See Considerations outside the One-Half Mile APE below  
*\*Potentially eligible linear resources also intersects LCFS preferred ROW*
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 1,457 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey
  - TCP Desktop Study

*CB Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheets 15-21)*

Roughly 8.4 miles (85.9 acres) of the preferred ROW has been surveyed during previous investigations (Athens et al. 1994; Grover and Athens 1994; Barse et al. 2008) and no resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified; no further shovel testing of these areas is recommended (**Appendix B, Sheets 15-17**). If the alignment changes for any reason, then testing of the new preferred ROW may be necessary.

The remaining portions of the CB preferred ROW has not received a survey. Within these ROW segments, areas of high, moderate, and low site potential should be surveyed using subsurface testing methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown in **Appendix B, Sheets 15-21**. The CB preferred ROW requires 67 shovel tests in high potential areas, 88 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 291 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the CB preferred ROW will require an estimated 446 shovel test pits, plus approximately 45 delineation tests.

A site visit identified considerable disturbance in the CB preferred ROW from previous utilities installation; particularly near the preferred ROW's southern end. During the field investigation, historic resources identified through historical map research and desktop screening should be evaluated for their NRHP eligibility and for potential adverse affects caused by the proposed project. A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended, as is an historic architectural survey that includes a one-half mile APE for indirect effects.

Preliminary TCP research for the CB preferred ROW indicates there is a possibility for traditional communities and potentially associated TCPs. For example, at the northern end of the preferred ROW is Red Level, the original home of William Turner (Cedar Grove), the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and historic town of Crystal River. Some of these places may not be TCP candidates themselves, but may lead to identifying traditional communities and places of community interest that are within the preferred ROW and/or buffer. A desktop review is recommended.

Key Features:

- **Permits:** N/A
- **CLGs:** N/A
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 0
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 7
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 446 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey
  - TCP Desktop Study

*BBW Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheet 22)*

Approximately 3.1 miles (9.9 acres) of the short BBW preferred ROW has been surveyed during previous investigations (Athens et al. 1994; Grover and Athens 1994), and no resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified; no further shovel testing in these areas is warranted (**Appendix B, Sheet 22**). If the preferred ROW alignment changes for any reason, then systematic subsurface survey of the new alignment may be necessary.

Testing is recommended in the northern portion of the preferred ROW where no previous investigations have occurred. Within the untested segment, areas of high, moderate, and low site potential should be surveyed using subsurface testing methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown in **Appendix B, Sheet 22**. The BBW preferred ROW requires 10 shovel tests in high potential areas, 4 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 3 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the BBW preferred ROW will require an estimated 17 shovel test pits, plus approximately 2 delineation tests.

Field verification, documentation, and evaluation of the unrecorded Tampa Northern Railroad should be performed if any evidence of that resource is present. During the field investigation, unrecorded historic resources identified through historical map research and desktop screening should be evaluated for their NRHP eligibility and for potential adverse effects caused by the proposed project. A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended, as is an historic architectural survey that includes a one-half mile APE for indirect effects.

Preliminary TCP research for the BBW preferred ROW indicates a possibility for traditional communities and potentially associated TCPs. For example, the nearby town

of Brooksville includes a section of the historic Tampa Northern Railroad (which also crosses the BBW preferred ROW), and an Elks Lodge (#2582) is just outside the buffer. While these places may not be TCP candidates themselves, they may lead to identifying traditional communities and places of community interest that are within the preferred ROW and/or buffer. A desktop review is recommended.

Key Features:

- **Permits:** N/A
- **CLGs:** N/A
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 3 (none are recorded in areas that require testing)
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 8
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 17 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey
  - TCP Desktop Study

*PHP Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheets 23-32)*

Three discontinuous segments totaling approximately 16.6 miles (201.1 acres) of the PHP preferred ROW have been surveyed during previous investigations (Austin et al. 1991), and no further shovel testing of these areas is recommended (**Appendix B, Sheets 23-25, 28, 30**). If the alignment changes for any reason, then testing of the new preferred ROW may be necessary. A potentially eligible site, 8HI4056, is recorded within the tested PHP preferred ROW and has been recommended for avoidance or additional testing by the Florida SHPO. If avoidance is not possible, then Phase II testing should be conducted to determine its NRHP eligibility.

The majority of the PHP preferred ROW east of I-275 has not received a survey, and since several previously recorded sites and structures have been recorded in or near the preferred ROW, a survey is recommended for areas of high, moderate, and low site potential using subsurface survey methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown in **Appendix B, Sheets 23-32**. Site 8HI381 should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then Phase II testing should be conducted to determine its NRHP eligibility. Site 8HI495 is reported to contain human remains and should also be avoided. Sites 8HI428 and 8HI496 have not been previously evaluated and should be revisited and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The PHP preferred ROW requires 537 shovel tests in high potential areas, 560 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 128 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the PHP preferred ROW will require an estimated 1,225 shovel test pits, plus approximately 123 delineation tests.

Based on the results of site visits to recorded resources within the PHP preferred ROW, potentially eligible site 8HI381 appears intact; several artifacts were identified on its surface. However, a local Fish and Wildlife Conservation enforcement official reported extensive looting in the preferred ROW immediately east of I-75, citing multiple arrests over the last year (A. Still, personal communication, 2011). Unevaluated sites 8HI495

(reported to contain human remains) and 8HI496, as well as potentially eligible site 8HI4056, were visited during the development of this work plan (**Appendix A, Sheet 27**); these resources appear mostly intact.

During the field investigation, unrecorded historic resources identified through historical map research and desktop screening should be evaluated for their NRHP eligibility and for potential adverse effects caused by the proposed project. These resources include the former corridor for the Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad Company line. A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended, as is an historic architectural survey that includes a one-half mile APE for indirect effects.

Preliminary TCP research for the PHP preferred ROW indicates that there are likely traditional communities and potentially associated TCPs. One example is Plant City, which may be home to a traditional community associated with agriculture. While Plant City is outside the current APE, places of community interest and potential TCPs may be within the preferred ROW and/or buffer, and have the potential to lead to other traditional communities and places of community interest within the APE. A desktop review is recommended.

Key Features:

- **Permits:** N/A
- **CLGs:** Hillsborough County; City of Tampa; City of Plant City
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 21 (three potentially eligible; human remains)
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 32
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 1,225 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey
  - TCP Desktop Study

*BDP Preferred ROW Approach (Appendix B, Sheets 33-34)*

Roughly one-acre of the preferred ROW was surveyed during investigations conducted for proposed natural gas pipelines near the northeastern extent of the proposed route (Barse et al. 2008, 2009; Coughlin et al. 2010). No resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified; no further shovel testing of this small area is recommended. Additionally, extensive mining immediately adjacent to the BDP preferred ROW and the presence of the Crystal River Plant reduced site potential in some areas.

SEARCH recommends that areas of high, moderate, and low site potential within un-surveyed portions of the preferred ROW be subjected to cultural resource assessment using subsurface survey methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown in **Appendix B, Sheets 33-34**. The Cross Florida Barge Canal should be evaluated with regard to its NRHP eligibility, and the unrecorded segment of the Seaboard Coast Line Railway should be documented.

The BDP preferred ROW requires 112 shovel tests in high potential areas, 64 shovel tests in moderate potential areas, and 9 shovel tests in low potential areas. Testing the BDP preferred ROW will require an estimated 185 shovel test pits, plus approximately 19 delineation tests. A pedestrian inspection to assess current conditions of the entire preferred ROW is recommended, as is an historic architectural survey. Since the BDP preferred ROW represents a proposed buried blowdown route and not a transmission line, any visual effect to historical structures in the vicinity would be minimal or nonexistent. A reduced APE for indirect effects can be negotiated with SHPO, if warranted.

Preliminary research for the BDP preferred ROW indicates that there are a few likely traditional communities and potential associated TCPs. One example is the nearby town of Yankeetown, which may constitute a traditional community with a strong sense of place and community cohesion. While Yankeetown is outside the current APE, places of community interest and potential TCPs may be within the preferred ROW and/or buffer (see LPC preferred ROW). There also may be communities associated with the Cross Florida Barge Canal, which intersects the BDP preferred ROW. A desktop review is recommended.

#### Key Features:

- **Permits:** Chapter 1A-32 Research Permit (n=2)
- **CLGs:** N/A
- **Sites in Preferred ROW:** 0
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 2
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 185 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey (may be minimized)
  - TCP Desktop Study

#### *Accessory Parcels Approach (Appendix B, Sheet 35)*

Three natural gas pipeline surveys traversed the project area and adequately tested the narrow confines of their survey corridors (Barse et al. 2008, 2009; Coughlin et al. 2010), but no systematic survey has been conducted of the surrounding land contained within the Accessory Parcels. Consequently, SEARCH recommends that the 206.4 acres of un-surveyed land within the Accessory Parcels be subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey of high, moderate, and low site potential areas using subsurface survey methods recommended by FDHR. Areas of site potential are shown on **Appendix B, Sheet 35**. Although a portion of the eastern edge of the Site Access Road and Wetland Mitigation parcel falls within the boundaries of the LNP Survey conducted by New South (Koski et al. 2008), no shovel testing was conducted in this area.

The Accessory Parcels requires 233 shovel tests in moderate potential areas and 29 shovel tests in low potential areas; no high potential areas are present. Testing the Accessory Parcels will require an estimated 262 shovel test pits, plus approximately 26

delineation tests. The ground surface and shovel test soil profiles should be carefully examined for the presence of the “Road to Ouithlacoochie Bridge” roadbed.

Roughly 39.3 acres of the Accessory Parcels has been adequately surveyed, as discussed above. No resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified; no further shovel testing of this area is recommended. A pedestrian inspection to assess the properties is recommended, as is an historic architectural survey. The Accessory Parcels will not contain transmission towers; therefore, any visual effect to historical structures in the vicinity would be minimal or nonexistent. A reduced APE for indirect effects can be negotiated with SHPO, if warranted. Furthermore, preliminary TCP research for the Accessory Parcels shows little to no community indicators within the property or nearby the APE. A desktop review is recommended.

#### Key Features:

- **Permits:** N/A
- **CLGs:** N/A
- **Sites in Properties:** 0
- **Historic Resources in APE:** 3
- **Survey Scope:**
  - 262 shovel tests plus delineations
  - Pedestrian Inspection
  - Architectural Survey (may be minimized)
  - TCP Desktop Study

#### **Considerations outside the One-Half Mile APE**

The APE for indirect effects for this project is based on the cellular tower model as defined in Section 2.1.2 in *Module Three: Section Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* (FDHR 2002:5). In most cases, a one-half mile APE for indirect effects is sufficient to account for towers ranging in height from 90 to 150 feet. Towers that exceed 150 feet in height may require an APE for indirect effects that exceeds one-half mile depending on field conditions. Consequently, an APE should maintain flexibility to account for variables such as topography, vegetation, and previous disturbances (other towers, transmission lines, etc.), as well as indirect effects resulting from audible or atmospheric elements (FDHR 2002:6; Laura Kammerer, personal communication, 2011).

Although it is not anticipated that the APE for indirect effects for the project area will change, some towers within the LPC, LCR, and LCFS preferred ROW routes exceed 150 feet. As a precaution, **Table 32** lists all potentially eligible resources (n=4) recorded between one-half mile and one mile of the project area; no historic districts or NRHP eligible or listed resources are recorded within this zone.

The four potentially eligible resources are located in the vicinity of the LCFS preferred ROW. These include two archaeological sites (8CI820 and 8CI821), a historic structure

(8SM495), and a cemetery (8SM496). It is recommended that any indirect impacts to these resources should be evaluated during field assessment of the LCFS preferred ROW.

**Table 32. Potentially Eligible Resources between One-Half Mile and One Mile of the Project Area**

ROW	Site ID	Class	Name	Type	Date/Affiliation	SHPO Evaluation
LCFS	8CI820	Site	Magic Farms	habitation (prehistoric)	Archaic; Woodland; St. Johns; Weeden Island; Seminole	Potentially eligible
	8CI821		Long	campsite (prehistoric)	Archaic; Transitional, 1000-700 B.C.; Weeden Island	
	8SM495	Structure	Adamsville Baptist Church	Frame, vernacular (4839 CR 468)	c1860	
	8SM496	Cemetery	Adamsville Cemetery	white, non-Hispanic	1851	

## CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This technical document has been prepared by SEARCH to equip PEF with cultural resources data that will aid in the planning and implementation of the proposed LNP Project in compliance with the requirements outlined in DHR Conditions C.VI.A. and D.XIX. In addition, the research approach outlined in this work plan is intended to comply with several state and federal laws and regulations that pertain to cultural resources, including *Florida Statutes*, Ch. 267, Ch. 403, Ch. 872, and Ch. 1A-46; the *National Environmental Policy Act*, 10 CFR Part 51; the *National Historic Preservation Act*; and the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*. This document is intended for submittal to the Florida State Historic Preservation Office, US Army Corps of Engineers, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Federally-recognized Native American tribes, and can serve as a basis for meeting consultation requirements pursuant to the pending Environmental Impact Statement.

The project area extends through Levy, Citrus, Marion, Hernando, Sumter, Polk, Hillsborough, and Pinellas Counties, and includes seven preferred ROW totaling approximately 149 miles. In addition, three land parcels totaling about 246 acres are included in the project area. Approximately 30 miles of the preferred ROW segments and 39 acres of the Accessory Parcels (an area totaling 399 acres) have been previously surveyed, and formal survey is unlikely to be required within these areas. In the event cultural resources are encountered in previously surveyed areas during project construction, an unanticipated discoveries plan will be activated. Proper implementation of the plan will be communicated to PEF's construction personnel through a project-specific cultural resources educational program.

Approximately 119 miles (2,046 acres) will require formal survey, along with 206 acres associated with the Accessory Parcels. The previously un-surveyed portions of the project area should be subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey using the high, moderate, and low site probability zones presented in this document as a guide for survey work. Moreover, the survey methods should conform to those outlined in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

In accordance with FDHR guidelines, survey of the project area will necessitate the excavation of approximately 5,126 shovel tests, plus approximately 514 delineation tests. In addition to shovel testing, the project area warrants pedestrian inspection, architectural evaluation, and TCP study. **Table 33** shows the projected level of effort as well as the types of cultural resource studies that are recommended in each of the distinct study parcels, and indicates which PEF tracts have been partially surveyed in the past and where it is recommended that the APE be reduced.

**Table 33. Projected Level of Effort and Scope**

	LPC	LCR	LCFS+	CB+	BBW+	PHP+	BDP^	Accessory Parcels+^	Total
Number of Shovel Tests*	1191	343	1457	446	17	1225	185	262	<b>5126</b>
Pedestrian Survey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<b>N/A</b>
Archaeological Sites in Project Area	0	0	12	0	3	21	0	0	<b>36</b>
Historic Resources in APE**	6	8	32	7	8	140	2	3	<b>206</b>
TCP Desktop Study	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<b>N/A</b>
Submerged Survey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<b>--</b>
X = Recommended -- = Not Recommended * = Does not include 10% add-on for delineation testing ** = Historic resources include structures, bridges, cemeteries, and resource groups in the APE + = Substantial portions of project area do not require survey ^ = Reduced APE for indirect effects is possible									

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**Appendix A:**

**Cultural Resources and Previous Investigations (Sheets 1–35)  
(see separate appendices document)**

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**Appendix B:**

**Survey Strategy and Predictive Model Series (Sheets 1–35)  
(see separate appendices document)**

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**Appendix C:**

**Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile of Project Area**

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**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
LPC	104	Archaeological-Historical Survey of Lake Rousseau to Crystal River Power Plant Water Supply Pipeline and Transmission Corridor Access Road, Citrus County, Florida	1978
LPC	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (Four Books)	1994
LPC	4590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Suncoast Parkway - Project 2, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Citrus County, Florida	1996
LPC	7573	Archaeological Site Assessment Survey for the Red Level Cell Tower Project in Citrus County	2000
LPC	8897	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed CR 40 Sidewalk From Schoolcraft Drive to Spillway Road, Levy County, Florida	2003
LPC	15327	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Levy County Nuclear Power Plant (LPN) Levy and Citrus Counties, Florida	2008
LPC	15328	Cultural Resource Investigation for the LNP Site and Associated Facilities, Levy Nuclear Power Plant, Phase I Standing Structures Survey	2008
LPC	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
LPC	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
LPC	16981	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Progress Energy's Proposed Citrus Substation, Citrus County, Florida	2009
LPC	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
LCR	104	Archaeological-Historical Survey of Lake Rousseau to Crystal River Power Plant Water Supply Pipeline and Transmission Corridor Access Road, Citrus County, Florida	1978
LCR	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms	1994
LCR	4438	Archaeological Testing of Proposed Office and Shop Areas, Crystal River State Buffer Preserve	1995
LCR	4732	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Holnam/HCR Limestone Crystal River Quarry Expansion Project, Citrus County, Florida	1995
LCR	4590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Suncoast Parkway - Project 2, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Citrus County, Florida	1996
LCR	7573	Archaeological Site Assessment Survey for the Red Level Cell Tower Project in Citrus County	2000
LCR	7108	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Project Development and Environmental Study US 19 (SR 55) From South of US 98 to CR 488 Citrus County	2002
LCR	10856	Assessment of Potential Effects Upon Historic Properties: Proposed 180-Foot Barge Canal Wireless Telecommunications Tower (Progress Telecom FL-23941), Citrus County, Florida	2004
LCR	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
LCR	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
LCR	16981	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Progress Energy's Proposed Citrus Substation, Citrus County, Florida	2009

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
LCR	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
LCFS	45	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Leesburg 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility	1976
LCFS	52	Cultural Resource Assessment: TVA PSF-6A, PSF-6B, PSF-7	1976
LCFS	848	Archaeological Survey of the Central Florida-Kathleen 500KV Transmission Line Right-of-Way, Sumter and Polk Counties, Florida	1982
LCFS	2227	Archaeological (and historical) resources assessment survey, SR-44 from I-75 to SR-500/US 441	1990
LCFS	2918	Cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed Dinkins Tract DRI Project Site, Marion County, Florida	1990
LCFS	2243	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Department of Transportation's Florida Turnpike Extension Study from Wildwood to Lebanon Station	1991
LCFS	2848	A Cultural Resources Survey of a Segment of State Road 44 from SR 45 (U.S. 41) to I-75 in Citrus and Sumter Counties, Florida	1991
LCFS	3326	Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment of Two Water-Retention Areas Associated with the I-75 and Sr-44 Interchange Improvement Project, Sumter County, Florida	1992
LCFS	4068	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Withlacoochee and Van Fleet State Trails	1994
LCFS	4379	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of State Road 200 from US41 in Citrus County to CR484 in Marion County, Florida	1994
LCFS	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (Four Books)	1994
LCFS	4137	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of U.S. 41 (SR 45) from SR 44 in Citrus County, Florida to the Marion County Line	1995
LCFS	4590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Suncoast Parkway - Project 2, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Citrus County, Florida	1996
LCFS	6547	GARI Field Study, Withlacoochee State Forest, Archaeological Modeling Study for Citrus, Hernando, Sumter, and Pasco Counties	1998
LCFS	6561	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update Technical Memorandum, State Road (SR) 200 From The SR 200/US41 (SR45) Intersection to North of The Marion County Line Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Reevaluation Citrus and Marion Counties	2001
LCFS	7778	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Goldleaf Tower Location in Citrus County, Florida	2001
LCFS	8143	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Wildwood Tower Location in Sumter County, Florida	2001
LCFS	8549	Cultural Resource Survey: Proposed Cell Tower #40511-1-1156 Stokes Ferry, Ocala, Marion County, Florida	2001
LCFS	9309	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for State Road 35 (US 301) from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Sumter County/Marion County Line Sumter County, Florida and from Sumter Co/Marion County Line to US 27/US 441 Marion Co Fl Vol 1-4	2002
LCFS	9434	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Arrowhead Tower Location in Citrus County, Florida	2003
LCFS	10166	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Bigham Properties at CR 468 and the Florida Turnpike, Sumter County, Florida	2004
LCFS	11923	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Anderson Properties Project Area in Sumter County, Florida	2005
LCFS	12820	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 93 (I-75) form 1.5 Miles North of the Hernando County Line to 0.2 Miles North of SR 91 (Florida's Turnpike) Sumter County Volume 1, Volume 2: Appencies	2006
LCFS	14486	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey CR 468/Florida Turnpike Interchange Sumter County, Florida	2006

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
LCFS	15133	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Proposed Road Improvements to CR-475 in Sumter County, Florida	2008
LCFS	15227	Technical Memorandum Cultural Resource Overview Screening S-Line Richloam Capacity Improvement Project (MP S781.4 to S785.7) Hernando and Sumter Counties, Florida	2008
LCFS	15340	Two Mile Prairie Tract, WSF, Re-Locate septic system, Citrus County	2008
LCFS	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
LCFS	16700	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 175-acre Tract Sumter County, Florida	2008
LCFS	16491	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Holder Substation, Citrus County, Florida	2009
LCFS	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
LCFS	16631	A CR Evaluation the gopher tortoise relocation project located within the Two Mile Prairie area of the Withlacoochee State Forest, Citrus County	2009
LCFS	16668	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Southern Oaks DRI Project Area in Sumter County, Florida	2009
LCFS	16981	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Progress Energy's Proposed Citrus Substation, Citrus County, Florida	2009
LCFS	16759	Archaeological Summary Report of Previous Research and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations, Progress Energy Central Florida South Substation, Sumter County, Florida	2009
LCFS	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
CB	1393	Archaeological Survey of the Betz Farm DRI Tract, Citrus County, Florida	1987
CB	1466	An environmental-archaeological survey of the Rock Crusher Road site, Citrus County, Florida.	1985
CB	2785	Excerpts from the Hernando County Comprehensive Plan, Historical and Archaeological Element	1990
CB	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (Four Books)	1994
CB	4387	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Reroute Portion on the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]	1994
CB	4914	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, US 98 from the North Suncoast Expressway to US 19, Citrus and Hernando Counties, Florida	1995
CB	4590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Suncoast Parkway - Project 2, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Citrus County, Florida	1996
CB	5012	Cultural Resource Assessment Addendum Technical Memorandum: Suncoast Parkway Project 2 PD&E Study, Pine-3 Alternative in Citrus County	1997
CB	6547	GARI Field Study, Withlacoochee State Forest, Archaeological Modeling Study for Citrus, Hernando, Sumter, and Pasco Counties	1998
CB	6375	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Sites and CR 480 Realignment, US98 from Suncoast Parkway to US 19, Citrus County	2000
CB	8377	Archaeological Investigation Report Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis Former Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range, Hernando County, Florida	2001
CB	11562	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Seville Tract, Hernando County, Florida	2005
CB	12807	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase VII Expansion Project	2005
CB	12402	Section 106 Report, New Tower Submission Packet: FCC Form 620, Grove-FL2917B Telecommunications Facility, 5078 West Grover Cleveland Blvd., Homosassa, Citrus County, Florida	2006

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
CB	12713	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lake Hideaway Project Area in Hernando County, Florida	2006
CB	13448	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the County Road 486 Widening From State Road 44 to Forest Ridge Boulevard in Citrus County, Florida	2006
CB	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
CB	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
CB	16981	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Progress Energy's Proposed Citrus Substation, Citrus County, Florida	2009
CB	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
BBW	2785	Excerpts from the Hernando County Comprehensive Plan, Historical and Archaeological Element	1990
BBW	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (Four Books)	1994
BBW	4387	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Reroute Portion on the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]	1994
BBW	8377	Archaeological Investigation Report Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis Former Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range, Hernando County, Florida	2001
BBW	9193	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 50 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Reevaluation From US 19 (SR 55) to the East SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida	2003
BBW	12807	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase VII Expansion Project	2005
BBW	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
BBW	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
BBW	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2010
PHP	99	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Northdale/North Lakes Subdivision, Hillsborough County, Florida	1978
PHP	517	An Archaeological Survey of the Pass-a-Grille Beach and Oldsmar USGS Quadrangle Map Areas	1974
PHP	243	An Archaeological Survey of the Tampa By-Pass Canal Right-of-Way	1975
PHP	139	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lake Thonotosassa By-Pass Canal Right-of-Way in Hillsborough County, Florida	1976
PHP	1869	Archaeological and Historical Survey of Tampa Bypass Canal and Associated Structures in Hillsborough County, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, March 1975	1978
PHP	108	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Seven Proposed Recreation Resource Sites in the Lower Hillsborough River Flood Detention Area, Hillsborough, Florida	1979
PHP	272	Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Deltona Corporation's Tampa Palms Development in Northeastern Hillsborough County	1979
PHP	275	An Archaeological and Historic Survey of the Ranger's Residence and Maintenance Building Loci in the Flint Creek Park Site	1979
PHP	816	A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Tampa-Hillsborough 201 Plan	1979

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
PHP	2965	A Phase I Study of the Deltona Corporation Property on State Road 581 in Hillsborough County, Florida	1979
PHP	848	Archaeological Survey of the Central Florida-Kathleen 500KV Transmission Line Right-of-Way, Sumter and Polk Counties, Florida	1982
PHP	1001	Archaeological and Historical Survey of Tampa Bay Park of Commerce DRI, Sections 1, 12-14, T28S-R16E, Pinellas County, Florida	1984
PHP	1039	The Hidden River (DRI) Archaeological Project: Cultural Resources Assessment Survey and Evaluative Site Testing	1984
PHP	5832	Cultural Resource Assessment Report Northwest Hillsborough Expressway Interstate I-275 to S.R. 597 (Dale Mabry Highway) Hillsborough County, Florida	1985
PHP	1631	Archaeological resource assessment survey, US 41 from CR 582A to SR 52, Hillsborough and Pasco counties, Florida	1988
PHP	2377	Cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed Lexington Park DRI, phase one, development sites, Polk County, Florida.	1990
PHP	2534	Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500kV Transmission Line	1990
PHP	2795	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of the St. Petersburg-Sarasota Connector Lateral Project in Hillsborough and Eastern Manatee Counties.	1991
PHP	2827	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Unincorporated Areas of Pinellas county, Florida	1991
PHP	2875	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500 Kv Transmission Line Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk and Pasco Counties, Florida.	1991
PHP	3366	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Three Borrow Pit Areas in Section 5, Township 28 South, Range 17 East, Hillsborough County, Florida	1992
PHP	3454	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Various Items Along the St. Petersburg-Sarasota Connector Lateral and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of the Big Cowhuna Site (8HI4039), Hillsborough County	1992
PHP	3618	A Cultural Resources Survey of State Road 39 from I-4 to US 301 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties	1992
PHP	4384	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation on the Proposed 22-inch-diameter St. Petersburg Lateral Loop of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Pipeline Corridor	1993
PHP	3962	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey of I-275 from Waters Avenue to SR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Including 20 Alternative Pond Sites	1994
PHP	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (Four Books)	1994
PHP	6669	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Hillsborough County Reroute, Hillsborough County, Florida. Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed FGT Company Phase III Expansion Project	1994
PHP	4470	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Interstate 275/75 (SR 93) PD&E Study Section 2 from Bearss Avenue to New SR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	1995
PHP	4805	Architectural/Historical Survey of Oldsmar for the City of Oldsmar	1997
PHP	4959	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Westwood Lakes Development Site, Hillsborough County, Florida	1997
PHP	4987	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, Bruce B. Downs Boulevard from Bearss Avenue to Tampa City Limits and Tampa City Limits to Hunter's Green Entrance Bicycle/Pedestrian Facility, City of Tampa & Hillsborough County	1997
PHP	5409	Hillsborough County Historic Resources Survey Report	1998
PHP	5463	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Trifoliata Property, Hillsborough County, Florida	1998

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
PHP	5464	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Cowhouse Grove/Pine Ridge Estates, Hillsborough County, Florida	1998
PHP	5730	A Cultural Resource Assessment of Rosa Woods and Portions of 8HI494 (the Gas Line Site), Hillsborough County, Florida	1998
PHP	6796	I-275/75 (SR 93) From US 41 to SR 56, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida - Five Proposed (New) Pond Sites (Technical Memorandum Addendum)	1998
PHP	6060	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey update Technical Memorandum S.R. 39 from I-4 to U.S. 301 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	1999
PHP	5840	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida [Volume 1: Final Report of Findings; Volume 2: Appendicies]	2000
PHP	5997	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Noell Purcell Subdivision in Hillsborough County	2000
PHP	6120	CRAS North Central Hillsborough Intertie Contract 2 Hillsborough County	2000
PHP	6134	CRAS of the Nature's Classroom Expansion	2000
PHP	6295	Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory, Florida Gas Transmission Phase V Expansion, Gulf Power Lateral, Palmetto Power Lateral, Loop C, Loop D, Loop E, Loop G, Loop H St. Petersburg Lateral, Loop I St. Petersburg Lateral, Jacksonville Loop, and FP&L	2000
PHP	6871	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey WPI Segment Number:405214 1 FAP No. FL49 001 R Gunn Highway From Sheldon Road to South Mobley Road	2000
PHP	7683	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey, Rancho Acres Proposed Cellular Tower Site	2000
PHP	7389	Cultural Resource Assessment/ Section 106 Review Proposed Cellular Tower Site: Citrus Park 2145 Paglen Road, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida	2001
PHP	7997	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Dali Tower Site in Polk County, Florida	2001
PHP	13322	Summary of Field Visit of Southwest Water Management District Property, Township 28S, Range 20E, Section 3, Hillsborough County, Florida. Site 8HI6940.	2001
PHP	6800	Cultural Resource Follow-up Surveys for Lines 500 and 600 (Supplemental Report 5)	2002
PHP	7316	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Within the One-Half Mile Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed 150-foot Westchase-Highland Park Telecommunications Tower, Hillsborough County, Florida	2002
PHP	7712	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Race Track Road, Hillsborough County, Florida	2002
PHP	7929	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Nine Eagles South Gate Tower Location in Hillsborough County, Florida	2002
PHP	8215	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Freedom Baptist Church Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	2002
PHP	11533	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update, Technical Memorandum, Alexander Street Extension (CR 39) From North of I-4 (SR 400) to North of Knights Griffin Road Proposed Pond and Floodplain Compensation Site (FCS) Alternates, Hillsborough County	2002
PHP	9198	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, I-75 (SR 93A) PD&E Study and Reevaluation from South of Fowler Avenue to South of CR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	2003
PHP	9259	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Project Development & Environmental Study, East-West Road from I-275 to Commerce Park Boulevard, City of Tampa and Hillsborough County	2003
PHP	9575	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Sassa Trail Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	2003
PHP	9908	Final CRAS C.R.581/S.R.581 (Bruce B. Downs Boulevard) Project Development & Environmental Study From Bearss Avenue to S.R. 54 WPI Segment Number: 405492 1, Federal-Aid Program Number: 7585 006 S, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	2003

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	SURV. #	REPORT TITLE	YEAR
PHP	10190	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, Roadway Transfer of SR 39/Collins Street/Wheeler Street/Paul Buchman Highway from CR 39A/Alexander Street to CR 582/Knights Griffin Road, Hillsborough County, Florida	2004
PHP	11173	Historic Assessment, Terrestrial and Submerged Resources Survey of Hollomans Branch, Hillsborough River, Hillsborough County, Florida	2004
PHP	11836	Historic Assessment, Terrestrial and Submerged Resources Survey of Hollomans Branch, Hillsborough River, Hillsborough County, Florida	2004
PHP	12717	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Eagle's Crest Hillsborough County, Florida	2004
PHP	11824	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Cordoba Ranch Project in Hillsborough County, Florida	2005
PHP	14392	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report Vetrans Expressway (SR 589) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Memorial Highway to Van Dyke Road, Hillsborough County, Florida	2005
PHP	13051	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) 12-inch St. Petersburg Relay Project Area Pinellas County	2006
PHP	13824	[Update] Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development & Environment Study East-West Road from I-275 to West of Commerce Park Boulevard City of Tampa and Hillsborough County	2006
PHP	17707	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Four (4) Proposed Pond Locations Along Bruce B. Downs Boulevard from Bearss Avenue to Palm Springs Boulevard, Hillsborough County, Florida	2007
PHP	16115	Countywide Cultural Resources Survey, Pinellas County, Florida	2008
PHP	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
PHP	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
PHP	16864	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Study of the Oldsmar Parks Connection Trail in Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties, Florida	2009
PHP	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
PHP	17169	Florida Gas Transmission Phasde VIII Third Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
R8	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (Four Books)	1994
R8	4732	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Holnam/HCR Limestone Crystal River Quarry Expansion Project, Citrus County, Florida	1995
R8	6004	Archaeological Study of the Nature Coast Landings Citrus County	2000
R8	8584	Proposed Cellular Tower: Inglis (PIES No. 015745) 10619 North Suncoast Blvd., Citrus County, Florida	2002
R8	9063	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Within the One Mile Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed 280-foot Inglis Wireless Telecommunications Tower (Expert Construction Managers # FL-1009), Levy County, FL. (DEA Project Number 20307023)	2003
R8	13093	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey for the Inglis Quarry Expansion Project, Citrus County, Florida	2006
R8	15342	Archaeological Study of the Coastal Resource Zone, Citrus County, Florida	2007
R8	15327	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Levy County Nuclear Power Plant (LPN) Levy and Citrus Counties, Florida	2008

**Appendix C. Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>SURV. #</b>	<b>REPORT TITLE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
R8	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
R8	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
R8	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010
Accessory Parcels	4386	Phase I C.R.I. of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed F.G.T. Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Ill's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms	1994
Accessory Parcels	15327	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Levy County Nuclear Power Plant (LPN) Levy and Citrus Counties, Florida	2008
Accessory Parcels	15328	Cultural Resource Investigation for the LNP Site and Associated Facilities, Levy Nuclear Power Plant, Phase I Standing Structures Survey	2008
Accessory Parcels	16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Ecpansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008
Accessory Parcels	16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009
Accessory Parcels	16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010

**Appendix D:**

**Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile of Project Area**

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**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
LPC	8CI00070	FLORIDA BARGE CANAL 12	Redeposited site (to this location)	Not Eligible	2
LPC	8CI00074	FLORIDA BARGE CANAL 16	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by Recorder	2
LPC	8CI01359	Abandoned House Site	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	2
LPC	Not rec.	10250 W Tara Rd, Crystal River	Structure, ca. 1920	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	2
LPC	Not rec.	10250 W Tara Rd, Crystal River	Structure, ca. 1950	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	2
LPC	Not rec.	10250 W Tara Rd, Crystal River	Structure, ca. 1950	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	2
LPC	Not rec.	10250 W Tara Rd, Crystal River	Structure, ca. 1950	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	2
LPC	Not rec.	Inglis Lock	Water control feature	USGS 1991a	2
LPC	Not rec.	Cross Florida Barge Canal	Water control feature	USGS 1993a; USGS 1991a; USGS 1993	2
LCR	8CI00408	RED LEVEL CEMETERY	Active cemetery, 1860+	Not Evaluated by SHPO	3
LCR	8CI00409	WINN HOUSE	Residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	3
LCR	8CI00410	SASSARD HOUSE	Residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	3
LCR	8CI01359	Abandoned House Site	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	2, 3
LCR	Not rec.	SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD TRACKS	Railroad	USGS 1992	3
LCR	Not rec.	Crystal River Quarry	Historic Quarry, ca. 1960	SRD 1936c; USGS 1992; Windshield survey	3
LCFS	8CI00194	VAN FOSSEN	Prehistoric burial mound/shell midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8CI00335	SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD TRACKS	Linear Resource	Not Eligible	6
LCFS	8CI00402	MARKHAM HOUSE	Residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI00403	SAPP HOUSE	Residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI00404	JENNINGS HOUSE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1910	Not Eligible	6
LCFS	8CI00405	CHURCH, BLACK COMMUNITY OF HOLDER	Residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI00789	NN	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	4
LCFS	8CI00822	CORN FIELD	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8CI00823	STOKES FERRY	Prehistoric burial(s)	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	7
LCFS	8CI00824	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER	Concrete bridge, 1935	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8CI00834	COLEMAN	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	6
LCFS	8CI00854	CHURCH OF CHRIST CEMETERY	Inactive, maintained cemetery, c1917	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
LCFS	8CI00973	SEACOLL PHOSPHATE MINE II	Lithic quarry/historic refuse	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI00974	HOLDER UNKNOWN PHOSPHATE MINE I	Lithic quarry/historic refuse	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI00977	BEVENS STATION UNK PHOSPHATE MINE I	Lithic quarry/historic refuse	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI00978	BEVENS STATION UNK PHOSPHATE MINE II	Lithic quarry/historic refuse	Not Evaluated by SHPO	6
LCFS	8CI01036	BETWIXT THE SINKS	Indeterminate	Ineligible for NRHP	4
LCFS	8CI01037	SHAMROCK ACRES	Indeterminate	Ineligible for NRHP	4
LCFS	8CI01038	LONE FLAKE	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	2, 4
LCFS	8CI1039	EMERALD OAKS	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	2,4
LCFS	8CI01086	4995 E SPRUCE DRIVE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1924	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8CI01125	Seaboard Airline Railroad	Linear Resource	Not Eligible	6
LCFS	8CI01340	Unidentified Barge at Stokes Ferry	Historic shipwreck	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8CI01359	Abandoned House Site	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	4
LCFS	8LA00120	NN	Artifact scatter	Insufficient Information	14
LCFS	8MR01104	STOKES FERRY A	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01105	STOKES FERRY B	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01106	STOKES FERRY C	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01108	POWERLINE CUT	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01109	SECOND CUT	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01756	CEDAR GROVE HOUSE	Residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01757	CEDAR GROVE COMMUNITY CHURCH	House of Worship	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8MR01910	MARION OAKS 1	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01911	MARION OAKS 2	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01912	MARION OAKS 3	Campsite (prehistoric)	Not Eligible	9
LCFS	8MR01913	MARION OAKS 4	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	9
LCFS	8MR01914	MARION OAKS 5	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01915	MARION OAKS 6	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01935	ROSS PRAIRIE 7	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR01938	ROSS PRAIRIE 10	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	8
LCFS	8MR01939	ROSS PRAIRIE 11	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	8
LCFS	8MR01949	PARK	Prehistoric mound/midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01954	TURKEY OAK	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01955	SANDY BLUFF	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01956	TWO TRAILERS	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01957	FLORIDA HIGHLANDS 1	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
LCFS	8MR01958	FLORIDA HIGHLANDS 2	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01959	ROCKIN' F RANCH	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR01960	BLUEBERRY	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR02343	INFERNO	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	8
LCFS	8MR02347	FLOOD PLAIN	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02348	WET	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02349	GROVE	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02350	ALT A	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02351	SECTION 20	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02352	RP B 20	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02353	EDGE	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR02358	BOTTLE HOUSE	Masonry vernacular, residence c1936	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	7
LCFS	8MR03161	13821 CAR G. ROSE HIGHWAY	Frame Vernacular, residence c1915	Not Eligible	7
LCFS	8MR03258	CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY	Active cemetery, 1955+	Not Evaluated by SHPO	7
LCFS	8SM00010	BOWMAN MOUND	Prehistoric burial mound	Insufficient Information	14
LCFS	8SM00025	AREA 5 CENTRAL	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00075	FPC SUBSTRATION	Historic earthworks/refuse	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00076	ROYAL SPRING	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00077	CATTLE PATH	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00078	SMALL RISE	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11, 12
LCFS	8SM00079	SINGLE FLAKE	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	12
LCFS	8SM00080	RV PARK	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	12
LCFS	8SM00081	SMALL SINK	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00082	FILL DIRT	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00083	REDEPOSITED	Redeposited site (to this location)	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11, 12
LCFS	8SM00084	ROYAL CEMETERY	Cemetery, c1860	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00088	HANOVER SHOES FARM SITE	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11
LCFS	8SM00089	SINGLE FLAKE II	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Evaluated by SHPO	12
LCFS	8SM00090	SAND PIT NORTH	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11, 12
LCFS	8SM00091	SAND PIT EAST	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	12
LCFS	8SM00092	BILLBOARD	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Evaluated by SHPO	12
LCFS	8SM00097	BLEACH BOTTLE	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	12
LCFS	8SM00107	WILDWOOD	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	11, 12
LCFS	8SM00108	D H	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	11
LCFS	8SM00109	JOHN SIMPSON	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11
LCFS	8SM00110	SHY COW	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11
LCFS	8SM00111	FLYING CRANE	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
LCFS	8SM00128	WEST PASTURE	Artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	11, 12
LCFS	8SM00129	EAST PASTURE	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11, 12
LCFS	8SM00130	MULDREW'S	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00131	EDWARD'S	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	11
LCFS	8SM00402	Bingham Ranch Site	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	13, 14
LCFS	8SM00420	Anderson 1	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11
LCFS	8SM00421	Anderson 2	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	11
LCFS	8SM00446	Sumter II	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	12
LCFS	8SM00463	Seaboard Air Line Railway	Linear Resource	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	12, 13
LCFS	8SM00511	Clara	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00512	Desmond	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00513	Ernest	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00514	Fanny	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00515	George	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00516	Hector	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00517	Leo	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00518	Olive	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00519	Prue	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00520	Rhoda	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00524	Xerxes	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	13, 14
LCFS	8SM00525	Yorick	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00526	Zillah	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00527	A Neville	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00528	Susan B	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	13, 14
LCFS	8SM00529	MaudE	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	8SM00557	1403 State Rd 44 E	Frame Vernacular, residence c1950	Not Eligible	12
LCFS	8SM00562	CFS#4	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	14
LCFS	Not Rec.	04553 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	04579 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	04651 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	04743 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, a. 1959	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	04779 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	04797 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
LCFS	Not Rec.	04817 E Spruce Dr., Dunellon	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	2165 CR 246, Oxford	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Sumter County Property Appraiser	7
LCFS	Not Rec.	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	Railroad	Crystal River (USGS 1988c)	4
LCFS	Not Rec.	Chocachatti Road	Road	GLO 1843c; GLO 1845c	6
LCFS	Not Rec.	Homosassa Road	Road	GLO 1845d	6
LCFS	Not Rec.	Parcel #40860-000-00	Structure, ca. 1947	Windshield survey; MarionCounty Property Appraiser	10
LCFS	Not rec.	SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD TRACKS	Railroad	USGS 1992	4
LCFS	Not Rec.	Tram Road	Road+D245	Holder (USGS 1988e)	6
CB	8CI00789	NN	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	15
CB	8CI00790	NN	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	16
CB	8CI00800	27-1	Single artifact or isolated find	Ineligible for NRHP	16, 17
CB	8CI01026	SHADY KNOLLS	Artifact scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	17
CB	8CI01028	TOLL PLAZA	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	16
CB	8CI01029	NEW SINK	Indeterminate	Not Evaluated by Recorder	16
CB	8CI01036	BETWIXT THE SINKS	Indeterminate	Ineligible for NRHP	15
CB	8CI01037	SHAMROCK ACRES	Indeterminate	Ineligible for NRHP	15
CB	8CI01038	LONE FLAKE	Single artifact or isolated find	Ineligible for NRHP	15
CB	8CI01039	EMERALD OAKS	Single artifact or isolated find	Ineligible for NRHP	15
CB	8CI01359	Abandoned House Site	Historic refuse	Ineligible for NRHP	15
CB	8HE00352	NN	Single artifact or isolated find	Ineligible for NRHP	21
CB	8HE00353	NN	Single artifact or isolated find	Ineligible for NRHP	21
CB	8HE00357	42-1	Historic refuse	Ineligible for NRHP	21
CB	Not Rec.	01105 N Crause Pt, Lecanto	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	17
CB	Not Rec.	03065 N Tree Frog Pt, Crystal River	Structure, ca 1915	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	16
CB	Not Rec.	03785 W Southern St, Lecanto	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	18
CB	Not Rec.	03883 S Gemini Pt, Homosassa	Structure, ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	18

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
CB	Not Rec.	04465 W Gulf to Lake Highway, Lecanto	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	17, 18
CB	Not Rec.	American Irish Clubs of West Citrus, Inc., 04342 W Homosassa Trail, Lecanto	Structure, ca. 1946	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	18
CB	Not Rec.	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	Railroad	SRD 1936c; USGS 1988c	15
CB	Not Rec.	Road from Homosassa to Camp Izard	Road	GLO 1845a	16
CB	Not rec.	SEABOARD COAST LINE RAILROAD TRACKS	Railroad	USGS 1992	15
CB	Not Rec.	Road to Camp Izard	Road	GLO 1847b	17
CB	Not Rec.	Unidentified Church	Church	SRD 1936c	17
BBW	8HE00352	NN	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	22
BBW	8HE00353	NN	Single artifact, prehistoric	Not Eligible	22
BBW	8HE00354	NN	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	22
BBW	8HE00357	42-1	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	22
BBW	8HE00358	42-2	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	21, 22
BBW	8HE00359	42-3	Single artifact, prehistoric	Not Eligible	21, 22
BBW	8HE00360	42-4	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	21, 22
BBW	8HE00361	42-5	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	22
BBW	8HE00362	42-6	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	22
BBW	8HE00363	42-7	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	22
BBW	Not Rec.	13474 Triton Dr. Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22
BBW	Not Rec.	13478 Marine Dr, Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22
BBW	Not Rec.	13500 Twin Dolphin Dr, Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22
BBW	Not Rec.	7043 Navy Dr, Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22
BBW	Not Rec.	7052 Navy Dr, Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22
BBW	Not Rec.	7097 Navy Dr, Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22
BBW	Not Rec.	7156 Navy Dr, Brooksville	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Hernando County Property Appraiser	22

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
PHP	8HI00043	FLINT CREEK	Lithic Scatter/quarry	Not Eligible	27, 28
PHP	8HI00061	NN	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI00070	NN	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated by SHPO	25
PHP	8HI00077	LOGGING WOODS 1	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00295	ADAMS-THIESSEN HOUSE	Georgian Revival, residence, c1872	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00305	HILLSBOROUGH RIVER BASIN C 3	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00306	HILLSBOROUGH RIVER MOUND	Prehistoric mound(s)	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00318	HOLLOMAN'S BRANCH	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	28
PHP	8HI00380	TROUT CREEK ROAD	Lithic scatter	Insufficient Information	26, 27
PHP	8HI00381	FISH POND	Lithic scatter	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	27
PHP	8HI00382	COW HOUSE CREEK	Lithic scatter/quarry	Not Eligible	27
PHP	8HI00396	KELSON	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00398	CHAPMAN	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00405	HOGUE	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00427	FLINT CREEK	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00428	CRAWFORD	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00429	SPADA GROVE	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00441	INDIAN CANAL	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI00474	RIDGE ROAD	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00481	LITTLE ORCHARD	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00482	POWER LINE B	Lithic scatter	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	27
PHP	8HI00493	RADIO TOWER	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00494	GAS LINE	Historic refuse	Insufficient Information	27
PHP	8HI00495	COW HOUSE EAST HEAD	Lithic scatter/prehistoric mound	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00496	COW HOUSE WEST HEAD	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00497	EAST TRAM	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00498	COW HOUSE BEND	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00499	TRAM CROSS	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI00503	NORTH TROUT CREEK	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	26, 27
PHP	8HI00539	DAM	Lithic scatter	Insufficient Information	26, 27
PHP	8HI01025	SMITH, DR. MALCOLM LOG HOUSE	Destroyed	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI01032	MOBLEY, L.E. HOUSE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1902	Not Evaluated by SHPO	23, 24
PHP	8HI04029	CHARRO	Artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	28
PHP	8HI04051	VAN NESTE	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI04056	DOUBLE BRANCH	Artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	23
PHP	8HI04057	TOWER 21	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	23

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
PHP	8HI04058	HIXON LAKE	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	23, 24
PHP	8HI04059	FAIRY LAKE	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	23, 24
PHP	8HI04060	TECO	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	24
PHP	8HI04061	DALE MABRY	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	24, 25
PHP	8HI04062	SADDLEBACK LAKE	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	25
PHP	8HI04063	SIMMONS ROAD	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	25
PHP	8HI04064	LAKE LEONIDES	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	25
PHP	8HI04065	TOWER 76	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	25
PHP	8HI04079	TOWER 80	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	25
PHP	8HI04080	TOWER 84	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	26
PHP	8HI05031	KNIGHTS STATION SCHOOL	Masonry vernacular, community center, c1922	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI05032	4909 SR 39	Mixed, private residence	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI05075	KNIGHTS DUMP SITE	Historic refuse	Not Eligible	29
PHP	8HI05310	SECTION 5	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	23
PHP	8HI05323	11303 KNIGHTS GRIFFIN ROAD	Frame Vernacular, residence c1950	Not Eligible	28
PHP	8HI05324	11404 KNIGHTS GRIFFIN ROAD	Frame Vernacular, residence c1948	Not Eligible	28
PHP	8HI05430	NN	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	26, 27
PHP	8HI05431	NN	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	26, 27
PHP	8HI05432	WLR 12-2	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	26, 27
PHP	8HI05433	NN	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	26, 27
PHP	8HI05434	NN	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	27
PHP	8HI05604	KNOGHTS ROAD	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	28
PHP	8HI06416	ANTIOCH GENERAL STORE	Frame Vernacular, commercial c1924	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI06473	5102 NORTH CARLTON ROAD	Frame Vernacular, residence c1917	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI06474	4706 NORTH CORK ROAD	Bungalow, residence c1912	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI06475	COLLINS, D.J. HOUSE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1915	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI06476	SIEVER-BENNETT HOUSE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1915	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI06477	3501 KNIGHTS-GRIFFIN ROAD	Bungalow, residence c1926	Not Evaluated by SHPO	29
PHP	8HI06480	4608 STRAUSS ROAD	Frame Vernacular, residence c1923	Not Evaluated by SHPO	28
PHP	8HI06491	BARNHART HOUSE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1936	Not Evaluated by SHPO	25
PHP	8HI06700	PINE RIDGE	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	27
PHP	8HI06701	TRIFOLIATA	Indeterminate	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	27
PHP	8HI06771	H2-02	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	29, 30

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
PHP	8HI06772	H8-01	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible	28
PHP	8HI06884	NATURE'S CLASSROOM	Lithic scatter/historic refuse	Not Eligible	27
PHP	8HI06897	HALL ROAD	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Eligible	23, 24
PHP	8HI06940	FLINT CREEK WEST	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI07842	EAST-WEST 4	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	26
PHP	8HI09672	GRASS NO HAY SITE	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	29
PHP	8HI09673	CARLTON GROVE/PASTURE SITE	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible	29
PHP	8HI09675	5004 KNIGHTS GRIFFIN ROAD	Bungalow, residence c1940	Not Eligible	29
PHP	8HI09723	CYPRESS RESERVE	Lithic scatter	Insufficient Information	28
PHP	8HI09991	LOST FLAKE	Lithic scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	25, 26
PHP	8HI09997	15820 RYE LANE	Frame Vernacular, residence c1950	Not Eligible	24
PHP	8HI09998	16102 HUTCHINSON ROAD	Masonry vernacular, residence c1950	Not Eligible	24
PHP	8HI09999	VACANT HOUSE	Masonry vernacular, residence c1950	Not Eligible	24
PHP	8HI10491	COWHOUSE CREEK	Archaeological District	Not Evaluated by SHPO	27
PHP	8HI11445	FORT SULLIVAN	Historic fort	Not Evaluated by SHPO	30
PHP	8HI11551	TIMBER CROSSING	Artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO	26
PHP	8PO01542	LIVE OAK STAND	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	31, 32
PHP	8PO01543	SOUTHEASTERN BOUNDARY	Indeterminate	Not Eligible	31
PHP	Not Rec.	Road to Fort Mellon	Road	GLO 1848b; GLO 1850a; GLO 1845e;	30, 31
PHP	Not Rec.	101 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1935	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1102 Williams Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1935	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1109 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1961	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1121 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1945	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	11563 Old Dade City Rd, Kathleen	Structure, ca.1964	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	32
PHP	Not Rec.	11803 Knights Griffin Rd, Thonotosassa	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	12005 Knights Griffin Rd, Thonotosassa	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>FMSF#</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b>	<b>MAP SHEET</b>
PHP	Not Rec.	1205 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1207 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1213 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1956	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1215 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	12702 Stacy Rd, Thonotosassa	Structure, ca. 1925	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	27, 28
PHP	Not Rec.	12803 Ed Denison Rd, Thonotosassa	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	12810 Morris Bridge Rd, Thonotosassa	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	27
PHP	Not Rec.	12935 Morris Bridge Rd, Thonotosassa	Structure, ca. 1951	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	27
PHP	Not Rec.	1504 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1947	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1506 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1606 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1719 Clement Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1948	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	1722 Clement Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1948	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	17228 Hanna Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	17318 Hanna Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	17402 Hanna Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1948	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	1806 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1940	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>FMSF#</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b>	<b>MAP SHEET</b>
PHP	Not Rec.	1901 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	1902 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1953	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	1905 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1940	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	1910 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1954	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	2002 Clement Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1961	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	2012 Clement Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1961	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25
PHP	Not Rec.	209 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1958	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	210 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1910	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	2301 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1948	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	2307 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	2708 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1910	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	2823 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1952	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	2901 Varn Acres Lane, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1958	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	3011 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1940	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	3029 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1949	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	3125 Tom Matthews Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	3235 Tom matthews Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
PHP	Not Rec.	3319 Tom Matthews Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	3701 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant city	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	401 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1926	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4202 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4235 Simms Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	425 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1926	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4304 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1958	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4316 E Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1958	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4335 Knights Station Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1926	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4335 Knights Station Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1961	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4342 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4404 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1942	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4410 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4430 1st St NW, Kathleen	Structure, ca. 1952	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4433 Olinger Farm Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1900	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4505 Frazier Ln, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4506 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1950	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>FMSF#</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b>	<b>MAP SHEET</b>
PHP	Not Rec.	4509 Frazier Ln, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4601 Frazier Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4601 Peeples Rd, Plant city	Structure, ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4604 Frazier Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1942	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4615 Greenbriar Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4624 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4638 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4646 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4730 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4805 Strauss Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	4808 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4855 Deeson Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1900	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	4904 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1930	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	4914 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1949	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4915 N Wilder Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	4920 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5010 Duck Wallow Labne, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>FMSF#</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b>	<b>MAP SHEET</b>
PHP	Not Rec.	5010 Who Dat Rd, Plant city	Structure, ca. 1950	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	5030 Greenfield Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5051 Varn Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1929	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	5105 Merrin Rd, Plant city	Structure, ca. 1936	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5110 N Carlton Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1924	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5201 Varn Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1924	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5202 Varn Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5203 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1927	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	5221 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1961	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	5248 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1956	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	5256 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1956	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	5259 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	5301 Merrin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1952	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5310 Knights Station Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1957	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	30
PHP	Not Rec.	5315 Greenfield Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1962	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5315 Knights Station Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1959	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5401 Peeples Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29

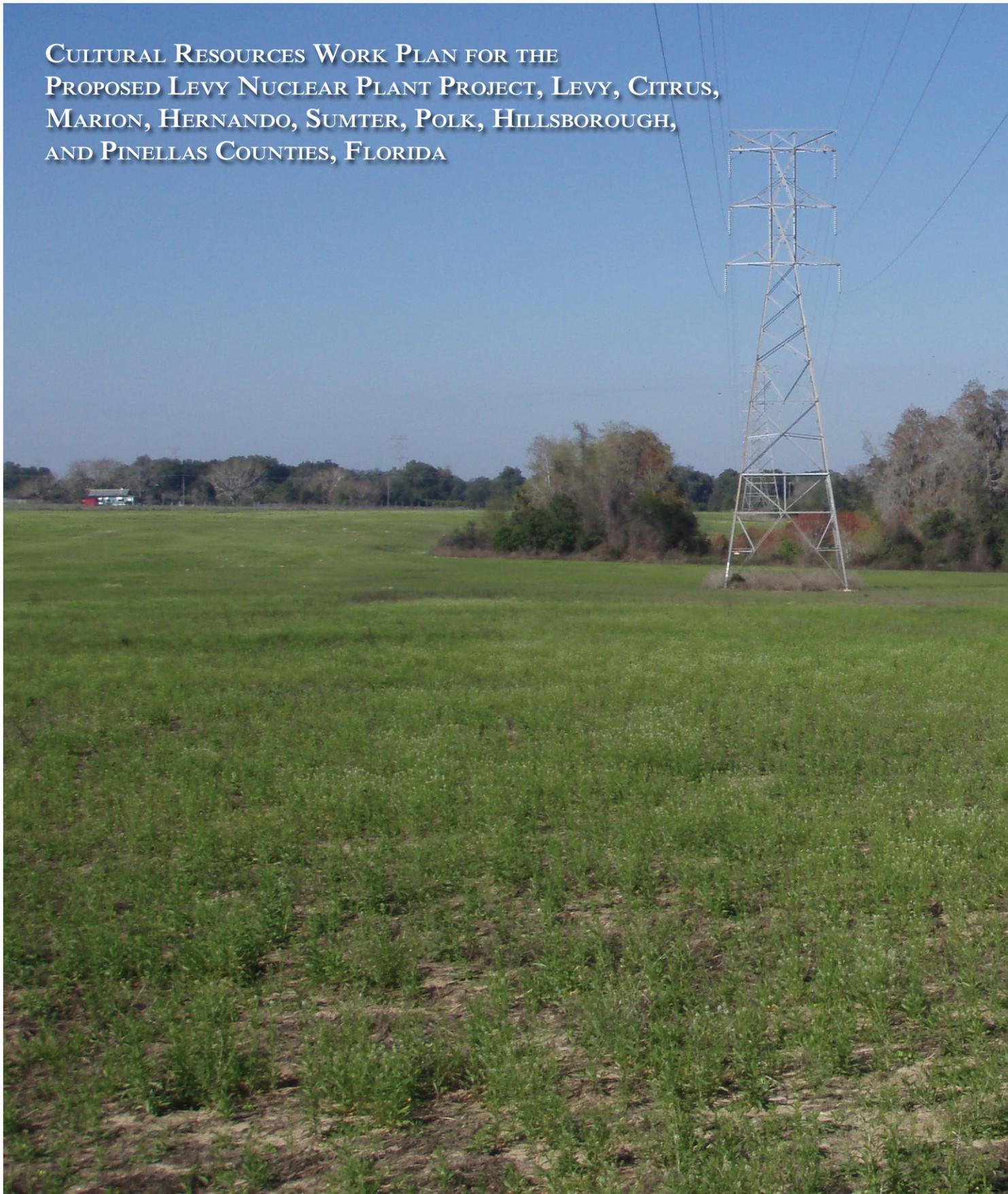
**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

<b>ROW/AREA</b>	<b>FMSF#</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b>	<b>MAP SHEET</b>
PHP	Not Rec.	5404 Buck Shot Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5406 Peeples Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1956	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5408 Paul Buchman Highway, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1951	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5501 Varn Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1955	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5540 Payne Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5601 Davis Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5604 Davis Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5607 Payne Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1945	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5625 Davis Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5648 Payne Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1963	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5655 Payne Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5708 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1924	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5710 Davis Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	5809 W Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1942	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	29
PHP	Not Rec.	5825 Davis Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1965	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	6115 Robins Rd, Lakeland	Structure, ca. 1961	Windshield survey; Polk County Property Appraiser	31
PHP	Not Rec.	710 Duque Rd, Lutz	Structure, ca. 1958	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	25

**Appendix D: Cultural Resources within One-Half Mile Radius of Project Area**

ROW/AREA	FMSF#	RESOURCE NAME/ADDRESS	SITE TYPE	NRHP EVALUATION	MAP SHEET
PHP	Not Rec.	7307 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1946	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	7701 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure ca. 1964	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	7907 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1960	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	8002 Knights Griffin Rd, Plant City	Structure, ca. 1947	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	Bridge on Fort King Road	Structure	GLO 1852b	28
PHP	Not Rec.	Camp Thonotosassa	Fort	none	28
PHP	Not Rec.	Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad	Railroad	USDA 1916; USGS 1993c; SRD 1936e	29
PHP	Not Rec.	Florida Southern Railway	Railroad	USGS 1993b; USGS 1994; USDA 1927	31, 32
PHP	Not Rec.	Fort King Road	Road	GLO 1845f; GLO 1852b	27
PHP	Not Rec.	Franklin Ln, Plant City	Road	Windshield survey; Hillsborough County Property Appraiser	28
PHP	Not Rec.	S. Hollingsworth Permit	Road	GLO 1850b	30
PHP	Not Rec.	Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad	Railroad	USGS 1998a; SRD 1936e	24
PHP	Not Rec.	Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad	Railroad	USGS 1995a; SRD 1936e	27, 28
PHP	Not Rec.	Tampa Northern Railroad	Railroad	USGS 1995b; SRD 1936e	25
R8	8CI00105	FPC 19 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden	Not Eligible	34
R8	8CI00108	FPC 16 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden	Not Eligible	34
R8	Not Rec.	Cross Florida Barge Canal	Water control feature	USGS 1993a; USGS 1991a; USGS 1993	34
R8	Not Rec.	12664 W HCR Limestone Trail, Crystal River	Structure, ca. 1940	Windshield survey; Citrus County Property Appraiser	34
Accessory Parcels	8LV00485	NN	Single artifact, historic	Not Eligible	35
Accessory Parcels	8LV00660	Priest Family Cemetery	Cemetery, 1881	Insufficient Information	35
Accessory Parcels	8LV00675	Hawthorne Cemetery	Active cemetery, 1955+	Not Evaluated by SHPO	35
Accessory Parcels	8LV00760	LEBANON POST OFFICE	Turpentine camp	Not Evaluated by SHPO	35
Accessory Parcels	Not Rec.	Road to Withlacoochee Bridge	Bridge	GLO 1847	35

CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK PLAN FOR THE  
PROPOSED LEVY NUCLEAR PLANT PROJECT, LEVY, CITRUS,  
MARION, HERNANDO, SUMTER, POLK, HILLSBOROUGH,  
AND PINELLAS COUNTIES, FLORIDA



**Progress Energy**



**SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC.**

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