

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
SR 72 (CLARK ROAD) FROM EAST OF I-75 TO LORRAINE ROAD
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Financial Project Identification No.: 444634-1-22-01
ETDM No.: 14441**

Prepared for:

**Florida Department of Transportation
District One
801 N. Broadway Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830**

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding May 26, 2022 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

May 2024

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801 N. Broadway Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830**

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May 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study along SR 72 (Clark Road) in Sarasota County to evaluate roadway capacity and safety improvements. The PD&E study limits extend approximately 3 miles from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road within unincorporated Sarasota County. The purpose of this project is to improve the operational capacity of SR 72 (Clark Road) from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road within Sarasota County in order to accommodate future travel demand projected as a result of area-wide population and employment growth. The project proposes to widen SR 72 (Clark Road) from a two-lane undivided roadway to up to four-lane divided roadway with a shared-use path on both sides. In addition, four stormwater management facility (SMF) ponds (herein referred to as ponds or pond sites) are within the project limits. Additional right-of-way (ROW) is anticipated to accommodate the proposed improvements (Kimley Horn 2024). The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14441. This is a federally funded project.

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a potential for direct (physical, visual, or audible), indirect, and cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, because of the project type and location of the proposed work, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the corridor and proposed pond sites. The historic APE is defined as the footprint of construction and immediately adjacent parcels as contained within 300 feet (ft) from the edge of the existing ROW, as well as resources within 100 ft of the proposed pond sites. The fieldwork was conducted in April 2024.

All work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, and Sarasota County's *Comprehensive Plan*, Chapter 66 of the Sarasota County Code. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual*, and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2023). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the Sarasota County Register of Historic Places (SCRHP) indicated that no previously recorded sites are within the APE

Background research also indicated that

sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic/artifact scatters, or possibly sites associated with the naval stores or timber industries during the early 20th century. As a result of ACI's field survey, which included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 118 shovel tests plus 19 from previous surveys (N=137), no archaeological sites were discovered.

Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF database, SCRHP, and the NRHP, indicated that ten historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8SO03214, 8SO03216, 8SO03217, 8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO03220, 8SO03221, 8SO07074, 8SO14345, 8SO14358). All of the previously recorded historic resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO except 8SO14358 which has not been evaluated by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Sarasota County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for nine new historic resources 47 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1977) within the APE (Furst 2024).

The historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 14 extant historic resources within the APE. These include 12 buildings (8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO07074, 8SO14345, 8SO14358, and 8SO14881 – 8SO14887) constructed between circa (ca.) 1934 and 1974, as well as one linear resource (8SO03214) and the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural style that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with persons or events. In addition, the linear resource (8SO03214) is a common example of drainage ditches found throughout Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction/engineering. Despite the association between the building complex resource group (8SO03221) and the Hawkins family, research did not indicate that the family or associated individuals were demonstrably important within the local historic context. The Hawkins family was successful within the livestock industry but did not make any major historic contributions to the industry or local area. The property has been significantly altered over the years to include a large church campus, as well as a senior living facility, and no longer retains integrity as an agricultural homestead. As such, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district, and the resources are not listed or appear eligible for listing in the SCRHP.

In addition to the 14 historic resources identified within the APE, the Sarasota County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey. A ca. 1971 building located at 7024 Clark Road was found demolished during the field survey and a ca. 1977 building located at 7228 Clark Road was inaccessible and/or the view was obstructed from the ROW. The building is located down a private driveway surrounded by vegetation and the property is lined with a tall, wooden privacy fence which blocks the view of the building from the public ROW. Based on available information, the resource is probably a typical example of vernacular style building; however, because the resource is not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resource is unknown. Per the design plans provided in March 2024, adjacent work is limited to the construction of a shared-use path within the existing ROW and the road widening from an undivided two-lane roadway to a divided four-lane roadway will occur on the north side of the roadway. The building is approximately 220 ft from the proposed improvements.

Based on the background research and the results of the field investigations, which included the excavation of 118 shovel tests plus 19 from previous surveys (N=137), no archaeological sites were discovered. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, 14 historic resources were identified within the APE and none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district, and the resources are not listed or appear eligible for listing in the SCRHP. As such, no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study along SR 72 (Clark Road) in Sarasota County to evaluate roadway capacity and safety improvements. The PD&E study limits extend approximately 3 miles from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road within unincorporated Sarasota County (**Figure 1.1**). The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14441. This is a federally funded project. The following information was extracted from the Preliminary Engineering Report prepared by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) on April 1, 2024 (KHA 2024).

1.1 Project Description

This roadway project proposes the potential widening of 3.39 miles of two-lane undivided SR 72 (Clark Road) up to four lanes from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road within unincorporated Sarasota County. Additionally, associated but not part of this project, there are roundabout improvements recently completed at Proctor Road/Dove Avenue and Lorraine Road, and a temporary traffic signal at Ibis Street. SR 72 (Clark Road) plays an important role in the transportation network as it facilitates east-west movement within Sarasota County for both local and regional traffic [including truck traffic]. Within the region, SR 72 (Clark Road) provides connections to US 41, I-75, and beaches at Siesta Key on the west and SR 70 on the east within DeSoto County (just west of the City of Arcadia). In keeping with the objectives of the Sarasota/Manatee Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), the proposed project may include shared-use paths on both sides of the roadway to enhance bicycle and pedestrian mobility.

The project segment of SR 72 (Clark Road) is classified as 'Urban Minor Arterial.' East of the I-75 interchange, SR 72 (Clark Road) narrows to four lanes before becoming a two-lane undivided roadway with 12 foot (ft) travel lanes in each direction and intermittent right-turn and center left-turn lanes. The project corridor currently contains paved shoulders west of Proctor Road/Dove Avenue, marked bicycle lanes east of Proctor Road/Dove Avenue, and intermittent sidewalks which are primarily on the north side of the road where the master planned residential developments are located. However, there are some sidewalks on the south side of the road near Twin Lakes Park and east of Sandhill Lake Drive/Preservation Drive. An open drainage system is provided via the grass swales located along each side of the roadway. The posted speed limits along the project corridor are 45 miles per hour (mph) from I-75 to Proctor Road and 55 mph from Proctor Road to Lorraine Road, with the exception of a curved portion of the road just east of Proctor Road where there is an advisory 25 mph. As part of the nearby I-75 Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) project, the speed limit on the west end of the project corridor (near Twin Lakes Park) is being lowered to 35 mph. The existing context classification for the project corridor is C3C-Suburban Commercial. However, the approved future context classification for the project corridor is C3R-Suburban Residential.

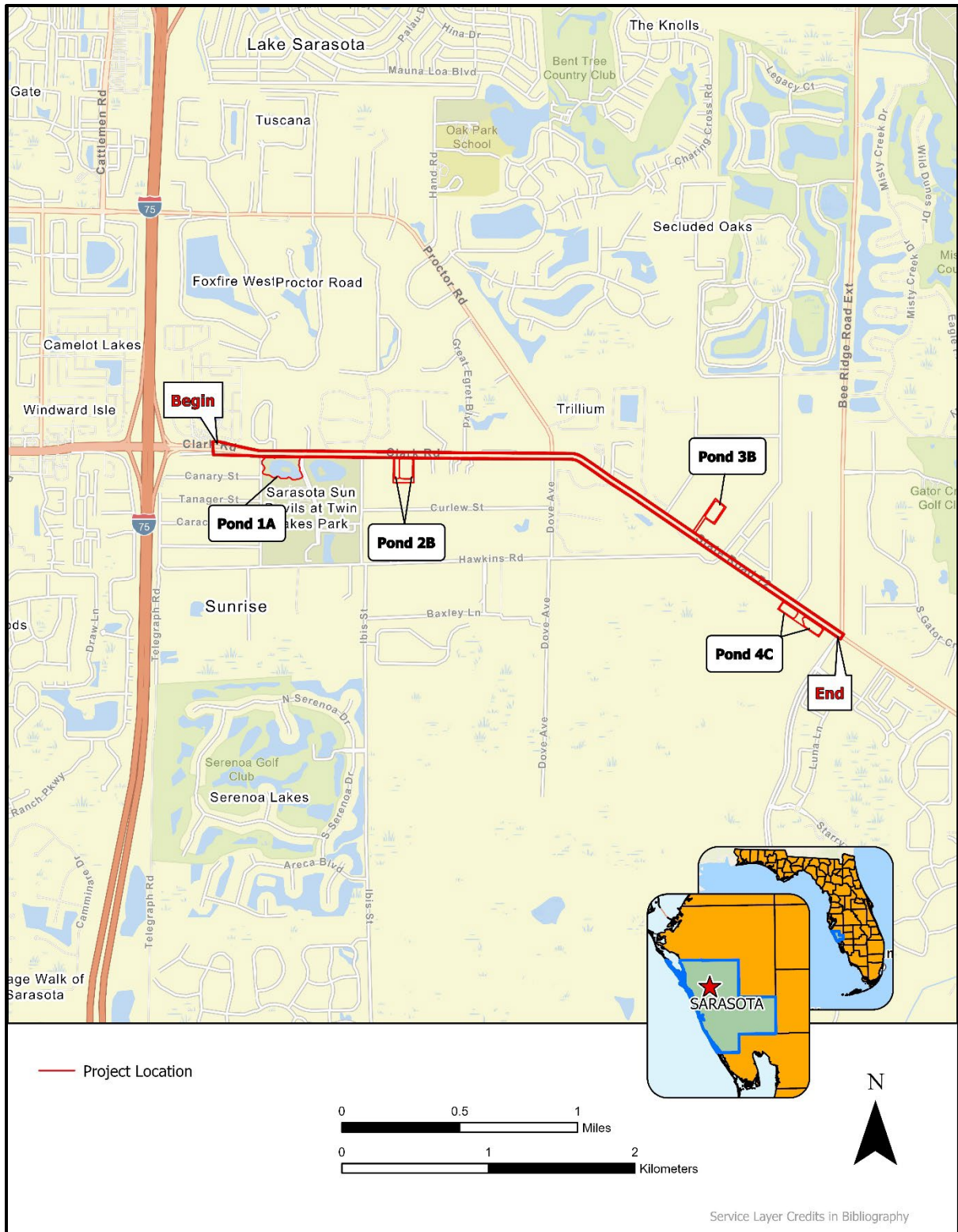


Figure 1.1. Location of the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor and ponds.

The existing roadway right-of-way (ROW) is generally 100 ft in width; intermittent wider and narrower sections exist along the length of the corridor (**Figure 1.2**). Additional ROW is anticipated to accommodate the proposed improvements.

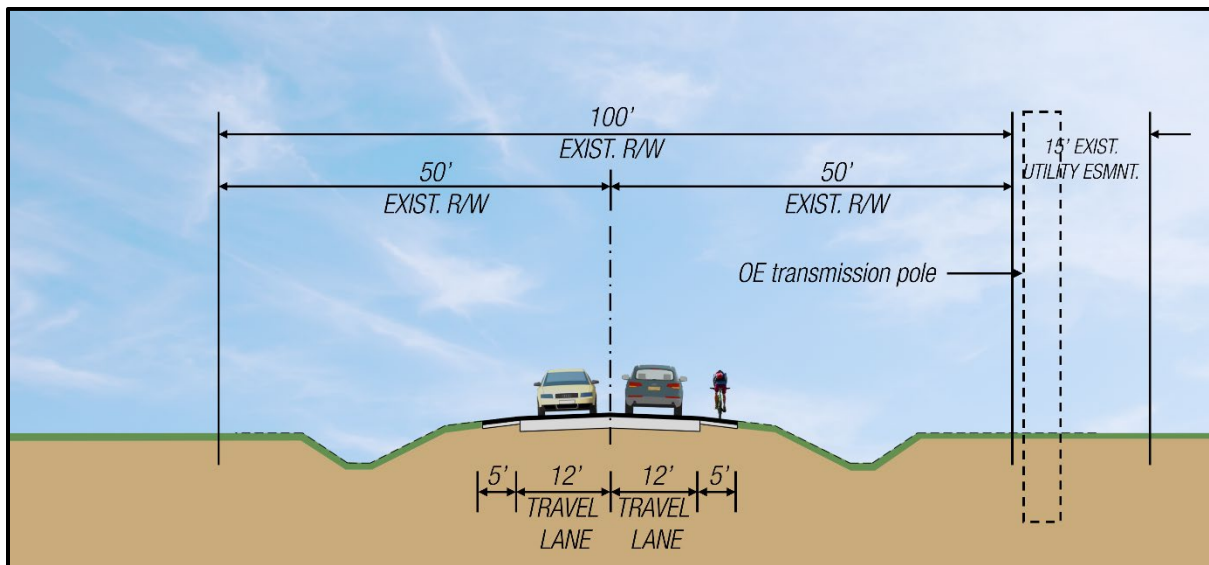


Figure 1.2. Existing roadway of SR 72 (Clark Road) typical section.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to improve the operational capacity of SR 72 (Clark Road) from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road within Sarasota County in order to accommodate future travel demand projected as a result of area-wide population and employment growth. Other goals of the project include enhancing safety conditions and accommodating multimodal activity. The need for the project is based on the following criteria:

1.2.1 Transportation Demand

There are several large residential developments along the project section of SR 72 (Clark Road), either already built or under construction, including Sandhill Lake, Heron Lake, East Lake, Skye Ranch, and The Forest at Hi Hat Ranch. The Skye Ranch development is expected to accommodate 4,000+ multi- and single-family homes by 2040 and will be one of the largest developments in Sarasota County. In conjunction with the Skye Ranch residential development, dozens of new parks, a new elementary school, and a new shopping center are proposed to occupy the former LT Ranch (owned by the Turner family and located east of I-75, west of Cow Pen Slough, and south of SR 72). Based on the FDOT District One Regional Planning Model, the population within the traffic analysis zones (TAZs) encompassing the project segment is expected to grow by 78.8% from 13,278 in 2015 to 23,745 in 2045 (2.6% annual growth rate); employment is expected to increase by 84.1% from 1,981 in 2015 to 3,647 in 2045 (2.8% annual growth rate).

While SR 72 (Clark Road) currently operates above its designated LOS standard of 'D', conditions are anticipated to deteriorate if no future improvements occur as the roadway lacks the operational capacity to accommodate the projected travel demand. In turn, this will contribute to higher levels of congestion and delays. With the proposed improvement, the corridor is expected to continue to operate at an acceptable LOS.

1.2.2 Safety

The five-year average crash rate [i.e., crashes per million vehicle miles traveled] for this project corridor was obtained from the Florida Department of Transportation Safety Office. During the five-year period from 2015 to 2019, 107 crashes occurred along the corridor with three fatalities and 99 injuries. This data indicates that the five-year average crash rate for the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor is 1.85. This is comparable to the statewide average crash rate for similar facilities (Urban 2-3 Lanes, 2-Way Undivided) which is 1.92.

According to the data, angle and rear-end crashes were the most common crash types recorded along the project segment. It should be noted that as the volume of traffic increases along the corridor, the opportunity for vehicle movement conflict is expected to increase.

Serving as part of the emergency evacuation route network designated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Sarasota County, SR 72 (Clark Road) plays a critical role during emergency evacuation periods as it facilitates traffic from the vulnerable coastal areas located in the western portion of the county inland to the east. It additionally runs parallel to US 41 and I-75, as well as directly connects to US 41 and I-75 on the west and SR 70 on the east within the City of Arcadia - all of which are designated state and county evacuation routes.

The proposed project is anticipated to improve safety conditions along the roadway by:

- Reducing congestion through additional capacity,
- Enhancing a viable east-west route that can aid in emergency access and response times, and
- Maintaining the evacuation capabilities and further enhancing emergency evacuation efficiency of SR 72 (Clark Road).

1.2.3 Modal Interrelationships

SR 72 (Clark Road) currently contains paved shoulders west of Proctor Road/Dove Avenue, marked bicycle lanes east of Proctor Road/Dove Avenue, and intermittent sidewalks (primarily on the north side of the road where the master planned residential developments are located; however, there are some sidewalks on the south side of the road near Twin Lakes Park and east of Sandhill Lake Drive/Preservation Drive). The proposed project may include shared-use paths on both sides of the roadway to enhance bicycle and pedestrian mobility. Accommodating bicycle and pedestrian activity within the corridor is particularly important given that this activity is expected to increase with the growing number of residential developments within the area. In addition, SR 72 (Clark Road) has been identified as a "Multi Modal Emphasis Corridor (MMEC)" by the Sarasota/Manatee MPO indicating a continued desire to accommodate multiple modes.

The MMEC concept was developed during the Sarasota/Manatee MPO's 2035 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) as a means of redeveloping and revitalizing the US 41 corridor. In the Sarasota/Manatee MPO's Transform 2045 (the 2045 LRTP), the MMEC program has been expanded to include SR 72 (Clark Road) along with several additional roadway corridors. MMEC roadways aim to establish a linkage between land use and transportation strategies through urban design that improve traffic movement as well as walking, biking, and transit accessibility conditions.

1.2.4 Project Status

The proposed widening and associated roundabout improvements on SR 72 (Clark Road) from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road are not identified in the Sarasota/Manatee MPO's Transform 2045 as they were programmed by the FDOT as a result of all the new residential development occurring along the corridor.

The proposed SR 72 (Clark Road) widening and associated roundabout improvements are identified in the FDOT's current FY 2020/2021-2024/2025 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as well as FDOT's FY 2021-2025 Work Program.

1.3 Alternatives Analysis Summary

The alternatives were developed in consideration of input from local agencies and public comments received at the public meetings. The alternatives analyzed include a Build Alternative with four lanes and shared use paths on both sides, and a No-Build Alternative. The No-Build Alternative assumes no improvements to the corridor other than routine maintenance. The Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE) process was used to evaluate roundabouts at the four main intersections within the project limits.

1.4 Description of Preferred Alternatives

Based on the engineering and environmental comparative analysis documented during this PD&E study, the Preferred alternative for SR 72 (Clark Road) is the Build Alternative with roundabout intersections (**Figure 1.3**). The Build Alternative best meets the project purpose with:

- Additional travel lanes for vehicle capacity
- New roundabout intersections for enhanced operations and safety
- New raised median for improved safety
- New shared use paths for multimodal accommodations

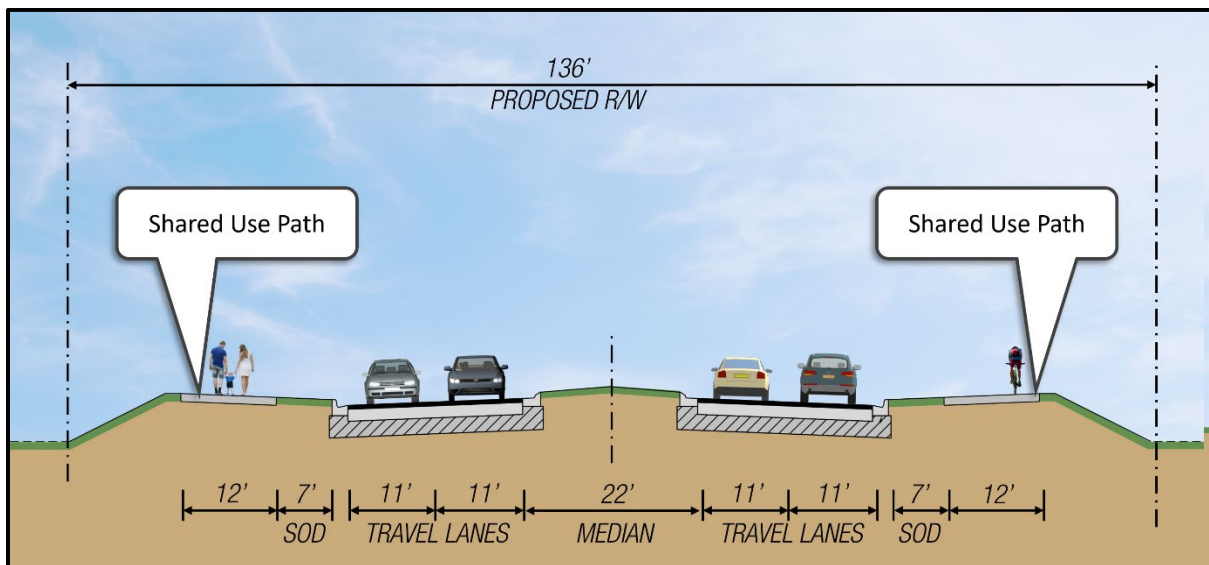


Figure 1.3. Preferred Alternative SR 72 (Clark Road) typical section.

1.5 Report Purpose

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, and Sarasota County's *Comprehensive Plan*, Chapter 66 of the Sarasota County Code. All work was carried out in conformity with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual*, and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2023). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.6 Area of Potential Effects

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a potential for direct (visual or audible), indirect, and cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, because of the project type and location of the proposed work, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the corridor and proposed pond sites. The historic APE is defined as the footprint of construction and immediately adjacent parcels as contained within 300 ft from the edge of the existing ROW, as well as resources within 100 ft of the proposed pond sites.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The project is in Sections 7-9 and 16-18 of Township 37 South, Range 19 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Bee Ridge 1947) (**Figure 2.1**) and runs from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road. Vegetation throughout the project consists mostly of oak and palmetto scrub with weedy grasses and maintained lawn along the SR 72 (Clark Road) ROW and around the entrances to residential developments. To the east of the Lorraine Road and Skye Ranch neighborhood, the project corridor is aligned with rural and rural-residential parcels. The rest of the project contains both residential and commercial properties, as well as some pasture along the south side ROW (**Photos 2.1-2.15**). Disturbances throughout the project include various utilities (cable, gas, fiber optic, aboveground boxes), street lighting, and drainage culverts along the ROW and at roundabout corners.

During the time of the project, both the west and east ends were experiencing ongoing construction. The west end had sidewalk and median improvements being made, while the construction adjacent to the east end of the project corridor had asphalt surfacing in progress of making a turn lane into an alternate entrance of the Skye Ranch neighborhood.



Photo 2.1. West end of the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor showing both new sidewalk and under construction median, facing west.



Photo 2.2. West half of the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor west of the Ibis St/Talon Blvd intersection, facing west.

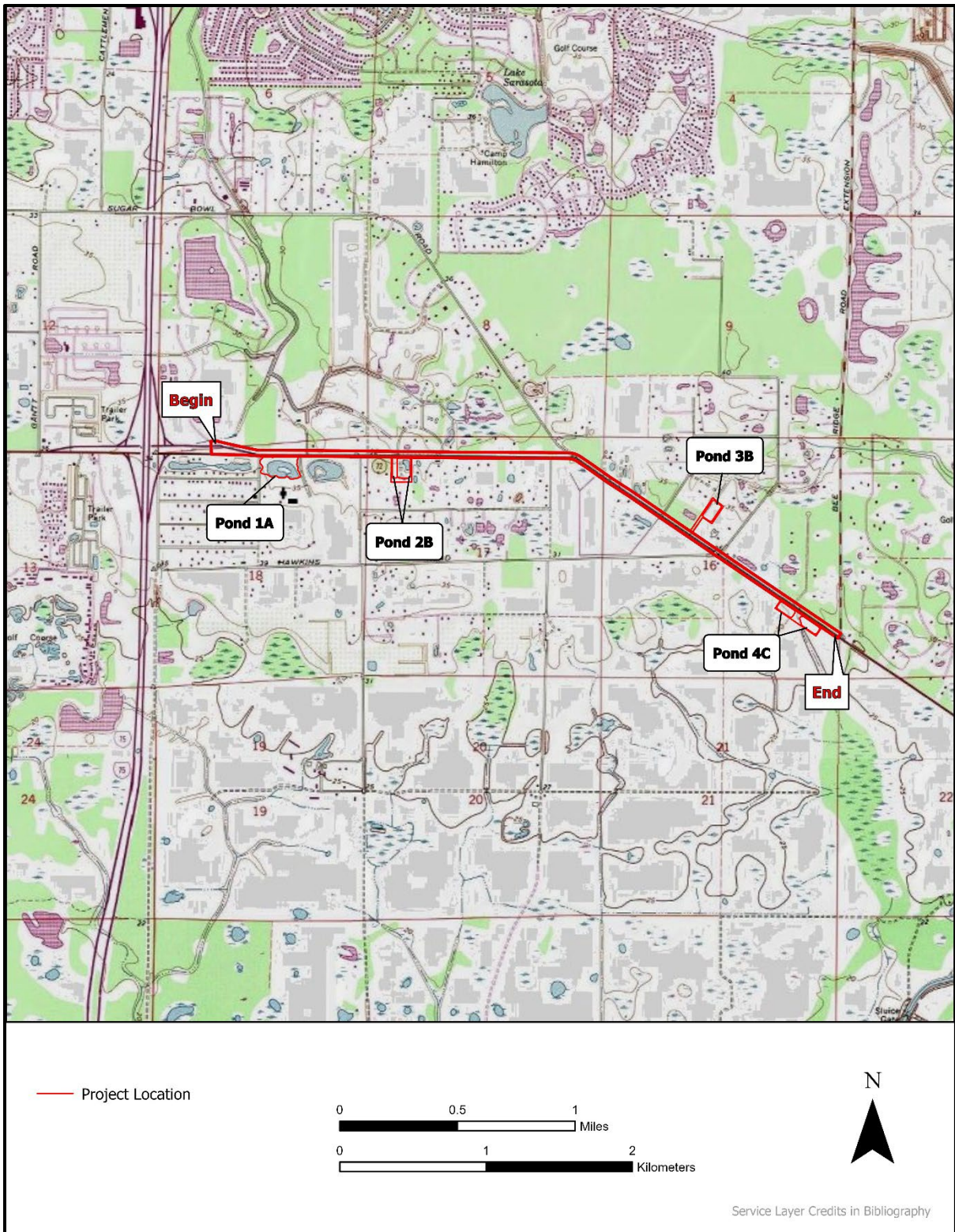


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor.



Photo 2.3. Ibis St/Talon Blvd intersection from the northwest corner, facing southwest.



Photo 2.4. West half of the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor toward Proctor Road, facing west.



Photo 2.5. Proctor Road roundabout from north side of SR 72 (Clark Road), facing west.



Photo 2.6. Wetland grasses adjacent the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor in the east half, facing southeast.



Photo 2.7. East half of SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor west of Churchill Downs Rd, facing west.



Photo 2.8. Environment and utilities near Pond 4C in the east half of the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor, facing northwest.



Photo 2.9. Skye Ranch neighborhood entrance at south end of the Lorraine Road roundabout in east half of SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor, facing southeast.



Photo 2.10. Partial view of Lorraine Road roundabout from the northeast corner, facing south.



Photo 2.11. Additional view of Lorraine Road roundabout from northeast corner, facing south-southwest.



Photo 2.12. Bee Ridge Road Extension/Lorraine Road environment toward Lorraine Road roundabout, facing south.



Photo 2.13. Aboveground utilities along east side of Lorraine Road, facing southeast.



Photo 2.14. Environment toward Lorraine Road near the east end of the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor, facing west.



Photo 2.15. Asphalt resurfacing for Skye Ranch additional entrance near the east end of the SR 72 (Clark Road) corridor, facing northwest.

In addition to the project corridor, the five proposed ponds had varying environmental conditions within each one. Pond 1A is located within the Twin Lakes recreational park with existing retention ponds, a maintained lawn, and scattered pine and oak dotting the property (**Photos 2.16-2.18**). Pond 2B contains a demolished lot with cleared areas of grass and exposed brown sand and both scattered oak and pine throughout the area. Similar trees and other mixed hardwoods line the edges of the property and there is an existing pond also within the property (**Photos 2.19-2.22**). Pond 3B is currently the open maintained grass area and of an animal shelter that has a gravel walking trail, a drainage ditch in the northwest corner of the property, and an animal memorial garden along the southwest edge of the property (**Photos 2.23-2.26**). Throughout the open area there are scattered oaks and palmetto dotting the property. Pond 4C contains an open pasture enclosed by wire fencing with scattered thistle plants and weeds (**Photo 2.27**).



Photo 2.16. Existing pond within Pond 1A, facing southeast.



Photo 2.17. General environment within Pond 1A, facing south.



Photo 2.18. Additional view of environment toward Twin Lakes park entrance, adjacent to east Pond 1A boundary, facing northeast.



Photo 2.19. Existing pond within Pond 2B, facing northeast.



Photo 2.20. General environment in eastern half of Pond 2B, facing south-southwest.



Photo 2.21. View of demolished residence within Pond 2B, facing southwest.



Photo 2.22. Environment in the western half of Pond 2B, facing north.

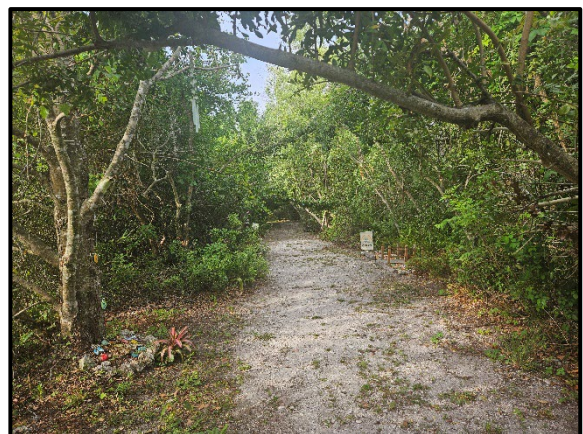


Photo 2.23. Canopied memorial trail for animal shelter within parcel containing Pond 3B, facing south. Note testing avoided in this area.

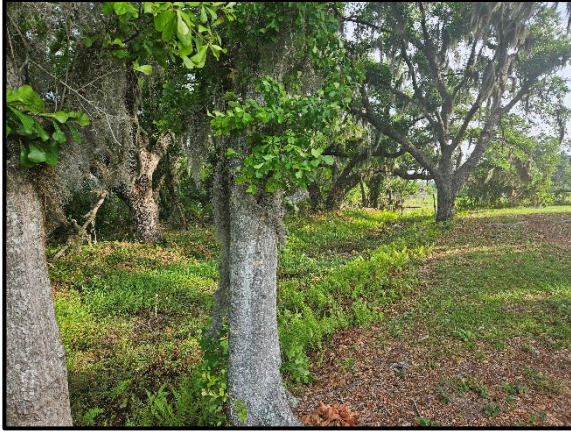


Photo 2.24. Dried drainage ditch running through northwest corner of Pond 3B, facing northwest.



Photo 2.25. View of environment and animal shelter near Pond 3B, facing southeast.



Photo 2.26. Environment of Pond 3B, facing northwest.



Photo 2.27. Environment of Pond 4C, facing east.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The project area lies within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of the Florida Peninsula, which is characterized by the lack of elevation that creates the near surficial to exposed water table throughout the region. This high-water table results in the poor natural drainage and abundance of wetlands in the region (Davis 1943; McNab and Avers 1996; White 1970). The elevation of the project is 25-35 ft above mean sea level (amsl). The area is underlain by sediments of the Pleistocene and Holocene, which are surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt (Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The natural vegetation is characterized as a grassland of the prairie type.

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Sarasota County soil survey indicates that the APE is within the EauGallie-Myakka-Holopaw-Pineda soil association, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained sandy soils that have a sandy surface layer and a sandy and loamy subsoil, are sandy throughout, or have a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil (Hyde et al. 1991). The natural vegetation consists of South Florida slash pine, and scattered cabbage palm with

an understory of inkberry, saw palmetto, chalky bluestem, creeping bluestem, pineland threeawn, waxmyrtle, panicum, and other grasses. The very poorly drained soils support baldcypress, pondcypress, cabbage palm, waxmyrtle, sand cordgrass, St. Johnswort, and blue maidencane. The APE is primarily underlain by poorly and very poorly drained soils (USDA 2018). **Table 2.1** lists the specific soil types within the APE and their locations are depicted on **Figure 2.2**.

Table 2.1. Soil types within the APE.

Soil Type, % slopes	Drainage	Setting
Bradenton fine sand	Poor	Low ridges and hammocks adjacent to flood plains, sloughs, and depressions
Delray fine sand, depressional	Very poor	Depressions on flatwoods
EauGallie & Myakka fine sands	Poor	Broad flatwoods
Felda fine sand, depressional	Very poor	Depressions
Gator muck	Very poor	Freshwater swamps and marshes
Holopaw fine sand, depressional	Very poor	Depressions
One fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Broad flatwoods
Pineda fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Low hammocks and in broad, poorly defined sloughs

Soils play a significant role in determining what plant and animal species are available in the region. The vegetation map of Florida depicts this area as being primarily pine flatwoods (Davis 1980). The soil survey of the county provides information on the soil's ability to support various wildlife habitats (Hyde et al. 1991: Table 7). These include openland, woodland, and wetland. Openland consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. This area attracts bobwhite quail, dove, field sparrow, cottontail, red fox, armadillo, and sandhill crane. Bradenton, Myakka, Ona, and Pineda sands and Gator muck are well suited for this habitat. The woodland wildlife habitat consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants with associated legumes, grasses, and herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these locales includes turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, owls, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bobcat. Bradenton and Ona sands are rated fair for woodlands. The wetland habitats are open, marshy, or swampy shallow water areas. Wildlife associated with these locales includes ducks, herons, shore birds, mink, beaver, egrets, and alligator. Ona and Pineda sands are rated fair and Delray, Felda, and Holopaw fine sands and Gator muck are rated good for wetland habitats. Soils not mentioned above are poorly or very poorly suited for that habitat.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water resources, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants adapted in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent. Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

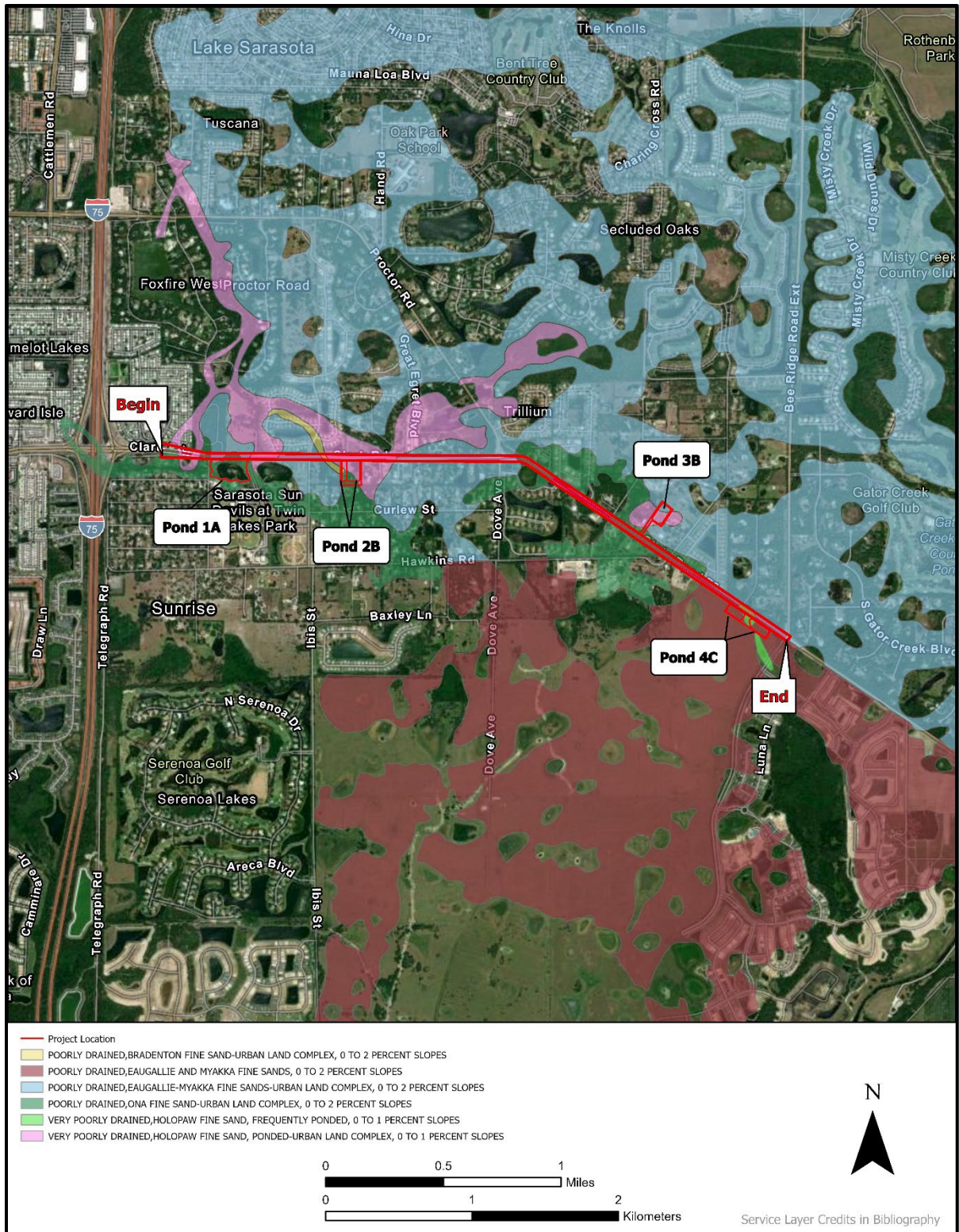


Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor.

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, wax myrtle and pine dominated pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). Surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

A discussion of the culture history is included to provide a framework within which the local historical and archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic cultural systems. Thus, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the general area. In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project area is in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region, which extends from north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (**Figure 3.1**) (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Within this zone, the Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools and ceramics as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods.

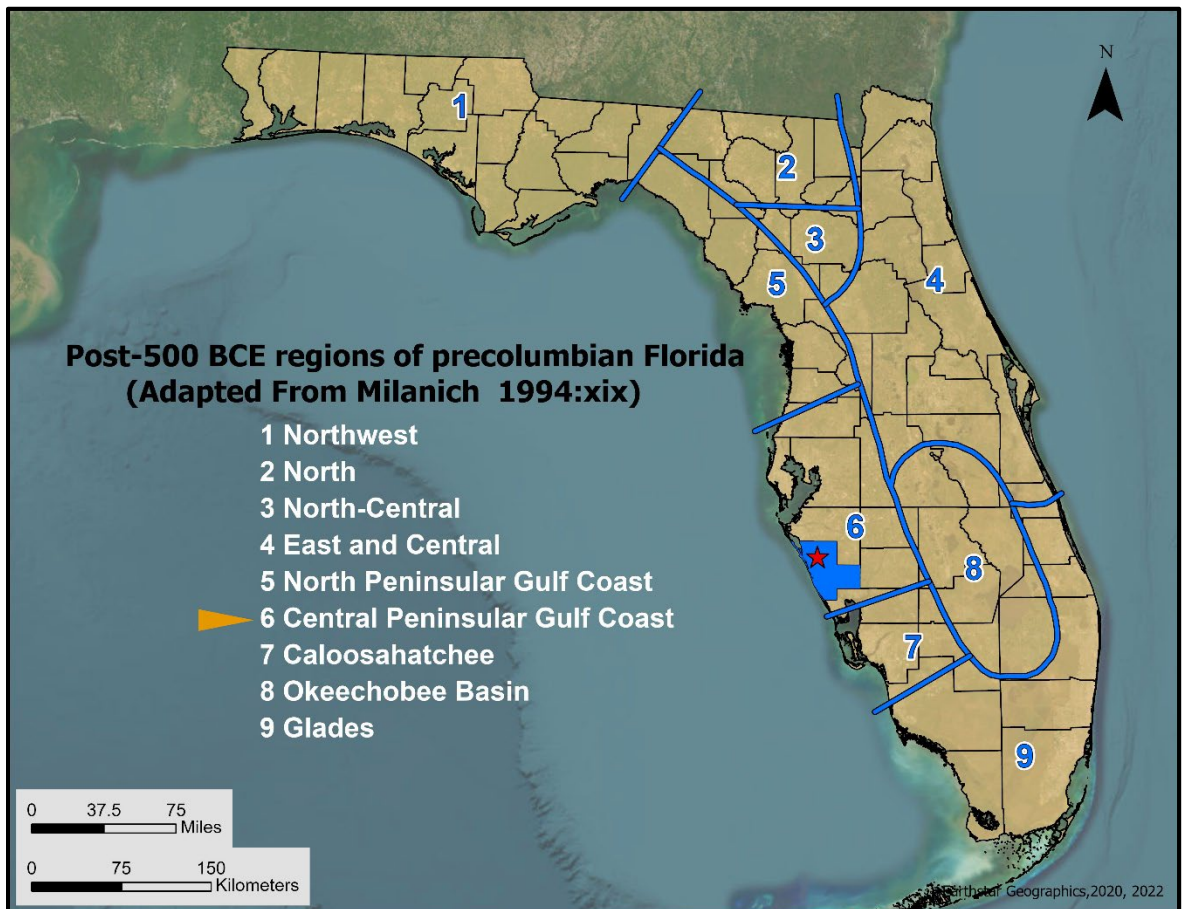


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the U.S. and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout

the state expanded. The Twentieth Century includes subperiods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus affecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Before Common Era) (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many sites have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleoindian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida. Research suggests that Suwannee and Simpson points may be contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a, 2016; Stanford et al. 2005). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleoindian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).

Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleoindian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this period at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleoindian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and medium sized mammal such as deer for food as well as raw materials for bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tethered to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleoindian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleoindian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory, put forth by Wilfred T. Neill, was that due to low water tables and

scarcity of potable water, the Paleoindians, and the game animals upon which they depended, clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas Ben Waller postulated that the Paleoindians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals that they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers, have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

Climatic changes occurred, resulting in the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna and the demise of the Paleoindian culture. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the more solitary, woodland browser, white-tailed deer replaced the herd animals (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna' extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit, and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

Due to a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities requiring longer occupations at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

Marked environmental changes, which occurred some 6500 years ago, had a profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices. Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the creation of more available surface water. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps. Humans

adapted to this changing environment and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008).

The Middle Archaic archaeological record is better understood than the Early Archaic. The material culture inventory included several stemmed, broad blade projectile point types including the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is assumed for this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Site types included large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites, which were most likely used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites, aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. A larger artifact assemblage and a wider variety of tool forms characterize base camps.

During the Late Archaic period, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad-bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. Around 4000 years ago, evidence of fired clay pottery appears in Florida. The first ceramic types, tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. Initially, it was thought that they lacked decoration until about 1700 BCE, when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. Research has called this ceramic chronology into question; accelerator mass spectrometry dates from a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River Valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).

Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites, and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. It is likely that the change in settlement patterns was related to the environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today and the vegetation changed from those species which preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce waterholes dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increased population size.

The Late Archaic Transitional stage refers to that portion of the ceramic Archaic when sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent. The same settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. It has been suggested that during this period there was a diffusion of cultural traits because of the movement of small groups (Bullen 1959, 1965). This resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions, and the beginning of cultural regionalism.

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE [Common Era]). Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994). The subsistence economy focused on the coastal exploitation of maritime resources, supplemented by the hunting and gathering of inland

resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brook Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, and technology and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The major villages were located along the shore with smaller sites being located up to 19-29 kilometers (km) (12-18 miles) inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use campsites, were often located in the pine flatwoods on elevated lands proximate to a source of freshwater where a variety of resources could be exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Hardin and Piper (1984) suggest that some of the larger inland sites may be permanent or semi-permanent settlements as opposed to seasonal campsites.

Manasota is characterized by a wide range of material cultural traits such as a well-developed shell and bone tool technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials within shell middens (Luer and Almy 1982). Much of the shell and bone technology evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Through time, the burial patterns became more elaborate, with burials being placed within sand burial mounds located near the villages and middens. The early burial patterns consisted of primary flexed burials in the shell middens, while later sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds.

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (ca. 500 BCE to 400 CE) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 BCE until 700 CE. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 CE and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. 800 CE) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

The lithic assemblage of the Manasota culture was scarce along the coast especially in the more southern portions of the region where stone suitable for tool manufacture was absent. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Influences from the Weeden Island "heartland," located in north-central Florida, probably resulted in the changes in burial practices. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time. The secular, sand tempered ware continued to be the dominant ceramic type. Manasota evolved into what is referred to as a Weeden Island-related culture. The subsistence and settlement patterns remained consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. The ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds indicate a widespread trade network.

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. Many Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The presence of Weeden Island ceramic types distinguishes the artifact assemblage. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctations, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could

account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

3.4 Mississippian

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two pre-Columbian phases: Englewood (900-1000 CE) and Pinellas (1000-1500 CE) and two colonial period phases: Tatham (1500-1567 CE) and Bayview (1567-1725 CE) (Mitchem 1989). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant.

Although inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor culture was primarily a coastal phenomenon (Mitchem 1989, 2012). Large coastal towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). Away from the coastal plain, a more dispersed pattern of smaller settlements was evident, and the burial mounds appear to have been located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989).

Influences from the north led to the incorporation of some Mississippian traits by the late Manasota peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Most Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Manasota deposits and there is evidence of significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. However, in some areas, Manasota continued later than previously thought, while in other areas Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics at many sites may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage. The utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Sarasota Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor, Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as jar and bottle forms, and the guilloche or loop design, are indicative of this period (Luer 2014). However, unlike most Mississippian period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012).

Trade between Safety Harbor people and other Southeastern Mississippian cultures took place. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest. In turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south. Based on Spanish accounts, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit minus the maize agriculture of other Mississippian period groups in the Southeast. This lack of agriculture was likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment and the lack of suitable soils to produce maize. Mitchem notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to political and religious changes, there was not a compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely (Mitchem 2012:185).

3.5 Colonial Period

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. In the Tampa Bay area, they are referred to as the Tocobaga, extending from roughly Tarpon Springs southward to the Sarasota area (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of several small chiefdoms whose leaders frequently waged war against each other. The most powerful chiefdom was Tocobaga, located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the Safety Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mocoço (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Hann 2003).

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida; Narvaéz is thought to have made shore in 1528 in St. Petersburg and de Soto's 1539 landing is commemorated at De Soto Point on the south bank of the Manatee River. The Spaniards briefly established a fort and garrison at Tocobaga in the 1560s. In 1568, the Tocobaga killed all of the soldiers and when a Spanish supply ship arrived, the Tocobaga left, and the Spanish burned the village (Hann 2003).

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the decimation of the original aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known to English speakers as Seminoles. They had an agriculturally based society, focusing upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks; the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. British trade goods were common. Their settlement pattern included villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands.

Their early history can be divided into two basic periods: *Colonization* (1716-1767) when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred, and *Enterprise* (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under the British and Spanish rule prior to the American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Seminoles formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The Seminoles crossed back and forth into Georgia and Alabama conducting raids and welcoming escaped slaves. This resulted in General Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818, which became known as the First Seminole War.

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

Florida became a U.S. Territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River. Escambia County included the land lying to the west. The first territorial census in 1825, recorded some 5077 living east of the Suwannee River; by 1830, that number had risen to 8956 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of the entire state. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The reservation was found to be nearly barren, with poor soils, few good hammocks, and frequently covered with water during the

rainy season (Knetsch 2008:8). The treaty never satisfied the Indian or the incoming settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River, in what is now downtown Tampa, by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers, and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). The 256-square-mile military reservation included a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida because of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Piper et al. 1982). At that time, the county reached north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing eight future counties covering an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties. The county was named for the “river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed” (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22). Due to its isolated location, Hillsborough County was slow to develop. The Tampa Bay post office was closed at this time and reestablished as “Tampa” on September 13, 1834 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). As settlement in the area increased, so did hostilities with Native Americans. The growing threat of the Seminoles to the civilians near the fort propelled them to sign a petition asking for military protection.

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

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

The Second Seminole War ended in 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation where the federal government had set aside land for Native American occupation. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, which became the last Seminole stronghold (Mahon 1985:321).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980:7). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, settlers moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. It stipulated that any

family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-months that the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the capitol. Ten years later, Manatee County, which at that time included the APE, was carved from portions of Hillsborough and Mosquito Counties with the village of Manatee as the county seat (Marth 1973). In 1843, Sam Reid surveyed the exterior lines of Township 37 South, Range 19 East, and four years later, A.H. Jones surveyed the section lines (State of Florida 1843, 1847a). No historic features were depicted on the plat or mentioned in the field notes within the township, but there is a pond that intersects around halfway through the SR 72 corridor (State of Florida 1847b) (**Figure 3.2**). The section lines proximate to the project were described as 3rd rate pine, 3rd rate high pine covered with saw palmetto, and 3rd rate high pine (State of Florida 1843:427, 1847a:628, 642, 646).

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started as a result of additional pressure placed on the few remaining Native Americans in Florida to emigrate west (Covington 1982). The war started when Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs and 30 warriors attacked an army camp, killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. Despite this effort, military action was not decisive during the war. Therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5000 for himself, \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500 and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over.

Cattle ranching served as one of the earliest important economic activities reported in Manatee County. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers such as DeSoto and Narvaéz provided the stock for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the Seminole Wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwestern Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida’s leading cattle producing region. By 1860, cattlemen from all over Florida drove their herds to Fort Brooke (Tampa) and Punta Rassa (south of Ft. Myers) for shipment to Cuba, at a considerable profit. During this period, Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida. Known as the “King of the Crackers,” Summerlin herds ranged from Ft. Meade to Ft. Myers (Covington 1957).

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Although the Union blockaded the coast of Florida during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action. Florida became one of the major contributors of beef to the Confederate government (Shofner 1995:72). Summerlin originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of heads a year at eight dollars per head. However, by driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received 25 dollars per head (Grismer 1946:83). To limit the supply of beef transported to the Confederate government, Union troops

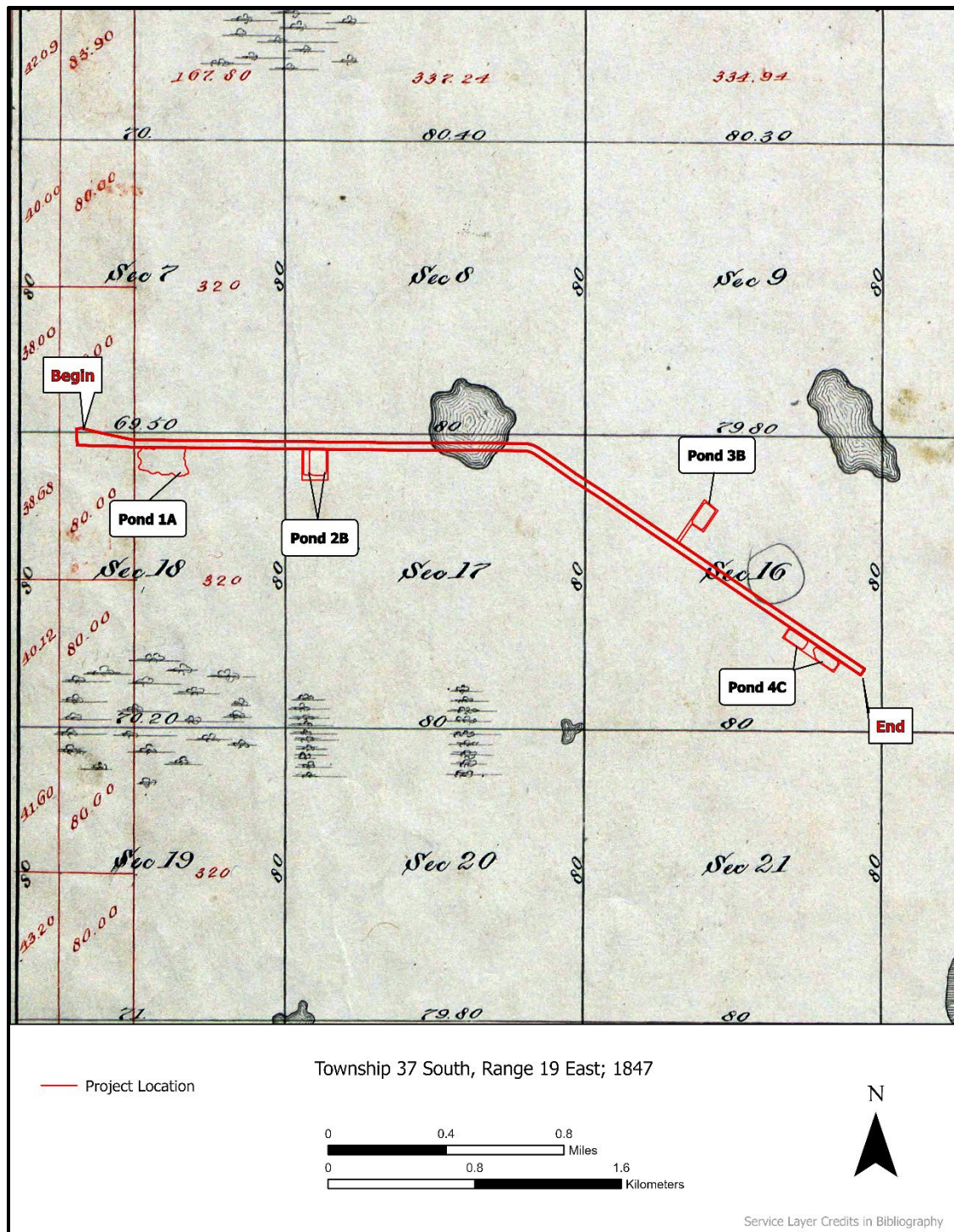


Figure 3.2. 1847 plat showing the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor.

stationed at Ft. Myers conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn (Akerman 1976).

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

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980). The U.S. Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1866, enticing union loyalists and freedmen into Florida to establish farms. In most of the early settlements, development followed the earlier pattern with few settlers, one or two stores, and a lack of available overland transportation. Those communities along the coast developed a little faster due to the accessibility of coastal transportation.

In 1866, the Manatee County seat was moved from the village of Manatee to Pine Level, and the community of Miakka developed along the Pine Level Road, which connected the two communities. The early settlers included the Hancock, Vanderipe, and Chapman families as well as Augustus Williams, Garrett Murphy, Bill Rawls, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Summeralls (Deming et al. 1989). In 1875, the first church and school building were constructed; four years later the post office was established (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:53). The Hancocks, Murphys, and Knights maintained large herds of cattle that were tended to by Peter and Marion Carlton, among others (Zilles 1976). The Crowleys moved to the area in the 1880s and John Crowley established a blacksmith shop. In 1885, they dug a drainage channel through their property to control flooding along the Myakka River (Hutchinson 2005). In addition to cattle ranching, farming and citrus production were important economic activities. Crops included rice, tomatoes, corn, and sugar cane.

The State of Florida faced a fiscal crisis involving title to public lands in the early 1880s. By Act of Congress in 1850, the federal government turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all "swamp and overflow land." Florida received approximately 10 million acres. To manage that land and the 5,000,000 acres the state had received on entering the Union, the state legislature in 1851 created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. In 1855, the legislature established the actual fund (the Florida Internal Improvement Fund), in which state lands were to be held. The fund became mired in debt after the Civil War, and under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. In 1881, the Trustees started searching for a buyer capable of purchasing enough acreage to pay off the fund's debt and permit the sale of the remaining millions of acres that it controlled. Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family contracted with the State of Florida in 1881 to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange, he promised to drain and improve the land. This transaction, known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin construction of new lines throughout the state.

During the early 1880s, the Florida Southern Railway acquired the old railroad charter and land grant of the Gainesville, Ocala, and Charlotte Harbor Railroad which was due to expire in 1885. To hold this charter and secure lands, immediate railroad construction was necessary. Construction started

in the Bartow area of Polk County and continued southward to Punta Gorda. In November 1885, the Southern was absorbed by the Plant System, which eventually became the Atlantic Coastline Railroad (Pettengill 1952). With the railroad as a catalyst, the 1880s witnessed a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement in Manatee County, which prompted the creation of DeSoto County in 1887 from eastern Manatee County.

The Disston Purchase, although technically legal, was extremely generous with the designation “swamp and overflow land.” Grismer (1946) estimated that at least half of the acreage was “high and dry.” Disston’s purchase effectively removed four million acres of public lands from would-be homesteaders. Settlers in the Sarasota area, most of whom had settled their land under the Homestead Act of 1862, were disgruntled with the sale of the swamp and overflowed land to Disston, which included nearly 700,000 acres in Manatee County. In response, Sarasota area residents established the Vigilance Committee to retaliate against land speculators. In 1884, two men suspected of cooperating with the developers were murdered. The resulting trial in the county seat of Pine Level divided the county. Tax records reveal that most of the 700,000 acres in Manatee County was sold to eight companies, including three railroad companies and the Florida Mortgage & Investment Co. established by Sir Edward James Reed of Britain, which is credited with founding the town of Sarasota (Marth 1973; Tischendorf 1954). Disston had sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company in 1882 to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston’s assets had been tied up in the drainage contract (Tischendorf 1954). Disston’s Florida Land and Improvement Company obtained title to the land within the project in 1883, including all of Sections 7 and 8 and the northern half of section 17. Twenty years later, John Campbell obtained title to the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 16 in 1903 (State of Florida n.d.:248-249).

A 120-acre property off of Hawkins Road (south of Clark Road/SR 72) was acquired by Henry Hawkins between 1883 and 1884 and was utilized as a homestead and livestock pasture by the Hawkins family into the early 2000s (Janus Research 2003). Although the Hawkins family was involved in the ranching industry of Sarasota County, the property was primarily used for a small number of livestock and the cultivation of crops for use by the family. The Hawkins owned approximately 3,500 acres in total within the region for raising livestock which made up the majority of the family income (Janus Research 2003). By the late 1920s, the family had acquired approximately 2,500 cattle (Janus Research 2003). In 1885, the first group of colonists from Scotland arrived in what is today Sarasota. John Hamilton Gillespie, the son of the Florida Mortgage & Investment Company’s president, oversaw developing a community. Despite a downturn following the financial panic of 1893, the Great Freeze of 1894-95, and the threat of war with Spain in 1898, the community continued to develop as a winter resort advertising Sarasota’s warm weather, white beaches, plentiful fishing, golf course, and blue oceans (FWP 1939; Grismer 1946; Marth 1973; Matthews 1997).

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement about growth and development. In 1902, the United States & West Indies Railroad & Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the Seaboard line, started laying track from Tampa through Bradenton into Sarasota. The first train arrived in March 1903, and the track was extended into Venice by 1912 (Marth 1973). In 1910, Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer, widow of Chicago financier Potter Palmer, traveled to Sarasota accompanied by her brother Adrian Honoré and her sons Potter Jr. and Honoré. The quartet was so taken with the area that they established companies that would ultimately come to hold a quarter of the land in present day Sarasota County (Matthews 1997). Mrs. Palmer established a showplace estate along Little Sarasota Bay, a 30,000-acre cattle ranch, the Palmer Experimental Farms, and the Bee Ridge Farms, Bee Ridge Homesites, and Sarasota-Venice real estate ventures (Matthews 1997). In 1911, Mrs. Palmer purchased 26,000 acres

east of Sarasota, in the Fruitville vicinity, which were developed into farms and modified for producing celery. The development also included road building, ditching and clearing property, expert farm supervision, and cooperative marketing facilities (FWP 1939:270). In the Miakka area, her cattle ranch was named Meadowsweet Pastures. She was ahead of her times in terms of cattle management by being one of the first to fence in her cattle, grow corn for supplemental feed, and to begin “dipping” her cattle to eliminate ticks from her herd (McCarthy and Dame 1983a).

The investment in infrastructure contributed to the Florida land boom of the early 1920s along with the growing number of tourists, greater use of the automobile, prosperity of the 1920s, and, perhaps most importantly, the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. Growing populations necessitated more governmental facilities and in 1921, Sarasota County was formed from southern Manatee County. During the first six months of 1925 alone, \$19 million in real estate transfers occurred in Sarasota, which contained only 5500 residents (Weeks 1993:99). From 1924 to 1926 the population of Sarasota doubled, and housing construction was unable to meet the demand. Large tourist hotels and commercial buildings were constructed, recreation facilities were expanded, and a 4000-foot harbor channel was dredged (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:270). John Ringling, in association with Owen Burns, initiated the development of Sarasota’s outlying barrier islands through his Ringling Isles Corporation and built the Ringling Causeway (1925-1926) to span the bay to the keys (Puig 2002). Over the next three years, the island was covered with dredge and fill material, imported Italian statuary and planted exotic plants that changed the Lido and St. Armands Keys from mangrove swamps to multi-million-dollar developments (Monroe et al. 1982). The St. Armands Subdivision plat was filed in 1925; however, construction on the streets and overall layout began as early as 1923 (Hartig 2000). The plan included the central Harding Circle with statuary and landscaping, high-class residences and shopping, a casino, and wooden pier. By late 1926, the Florida real estate market collapsed. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925. The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values. Soon after the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression, Sarasota County was left in a state of stagnation. Due to this collapse, St. Armands Key was not completed until the mid-twentieth century (Hartig 2000).

To combat the economic hardships, the Murphy Act was passed in 1931. As early as 1928, landowners had stopped paying taxes on their property. The Murphy Act stated, “if taxes were delinquent, any man could pay taxes for two years on the land and get a quit claim deed on it. Then if the former owner did not claim the land for another two years the new owner could pay for two more years of taxes and get a deed that would stand up in court” (Zilles 1976:12). Much of the land in the rural areas of Sarasota County was acquired during this period. In 1933, ranchers began dipping their cattle and livestock to fight the cattle tick infestation and soon after, fencing laws were established; by 1935, the open ranges were gone (Zilles 1976). By the 1930s, the Hawkins family herd of cattle had been reduced to approximately 300 – a stark contrast to the 2,500 cattle during the 1920s (Janus Research 2003).

By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration provided jobs for the unemployed who could work. The programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. The Public Works Administration was responsible for the construction of an airport hangar at Albee Field in Venice, a soft water treatment plant and municipal auditorium in Sarasota, a waterworks extension to Sarasota Heights, and the repairing and paving of a section of U.S. 41 (Wise 1995:102). In 1934, the Myakka River State Forest was formed from roughly 17,000 acres of land that originally belonged to Mrs. Potter. Over 250 men working for the Civilian Conservation Corps developed the park by building roads, bridges, pavilions, restrooms, and cabins (Grismer 1946).

The 1947 Bee Ridge quad map shows no development within or near the project, but several ponds and a wetland intersect portions of the project. Sugar Bowl Road (now a part of Clark Road) and Bee Ridge Road had been paved by that time (**Figure 3.3**) (USGS 1947).

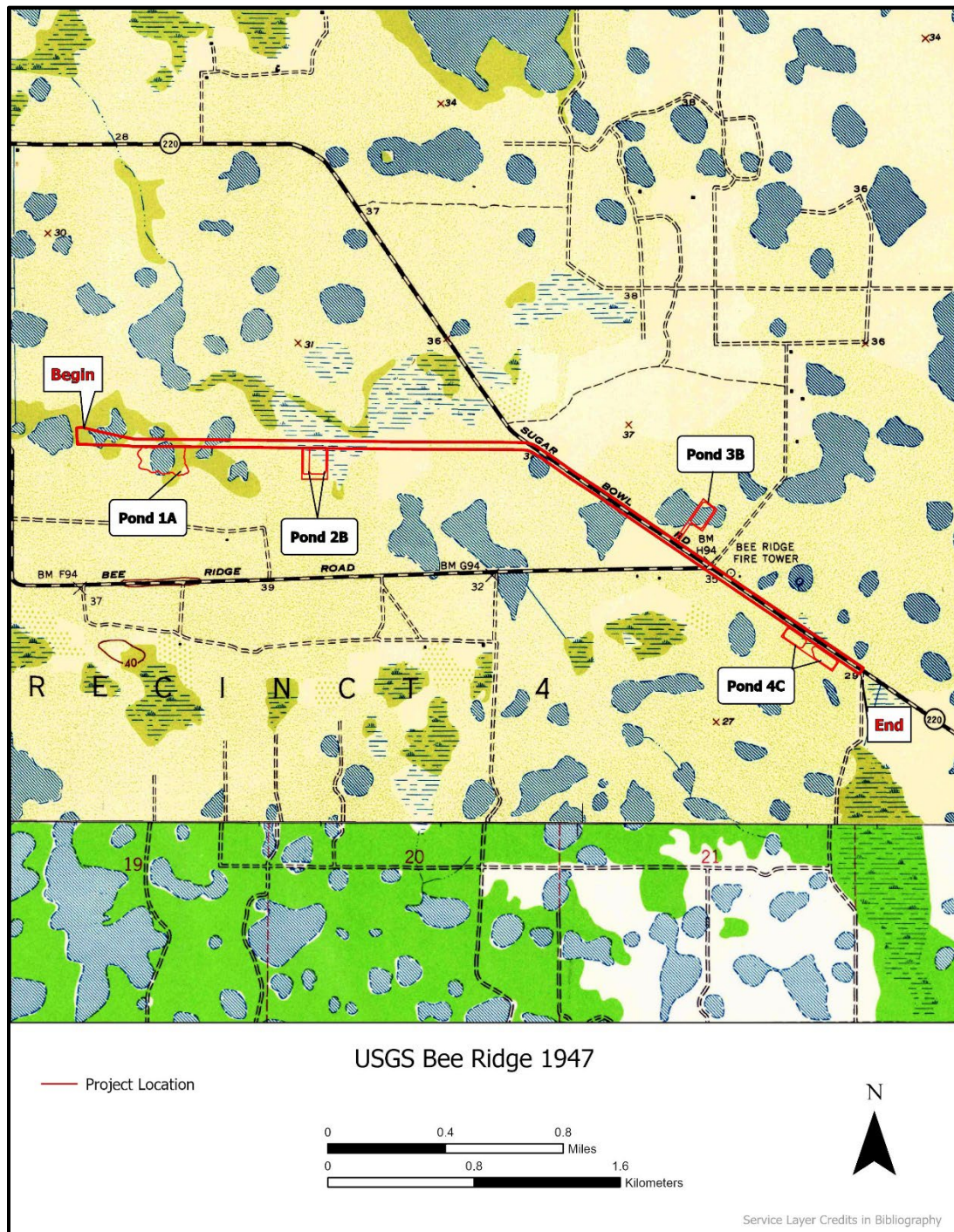


Figure 3.3. 1947 Bee Ridge quad map showing the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor.

Following the war, road improvements and the increased use of automobiles caused an influx of tourism in the area (Tebeau 1980). As a result, flashy signs, modern buildings, and tourist attractions began in earnest along Sarasota's beaches and the Tamiami Trail. During the 1940s and 1950s, tourist courts and early motels were constructed along the Tamiami Trail. With the flurry of post-World War II building activity, Sarasota attracted many young architects ready to experiment with new designs. These architects included Paul Rudolph, Victor Lundy, Gene Leedy, and Ralph and Bill Zimmerman along with designer and builder Philip Hiss. Between the mid-1940s and the mid-1960s, these local architects and designers showed a strong commitment to modern architecture and design and their work attracted international attention. Collectively known as "The Sarasota School of Architecture," their work was recognized as highly original, and they received credit for their experimentation with materials and design. The designs of many of their homes, churches, and public buildings were published nationally and internationally in numerous architectural journals (Howey 1997; Zimney 2001).

Despite the reduction in their cattle during the 1930s, the Hawkins family remained in the livestock industry and in 1952 Buck Hawkins became the president of the Sarasota County Livestock Association (Janus Research 2003). In the late 1950s, an inland navigation route along Florida's west coast from Tarpon Springs south to Punta Rassa was planned. The West Coast Inland Navigation District constructed the intra-coastal waterway. In 1961, the Tamiami Trail, originally constructed in the 1920s, was widened to four lanes (Matthews 1983:160). During the same period, agricultural practice in the rural parts of Sarasota contended with residential development, and flooding became a frequent problem. Historic canals were excavated to reduce pasture flooding and irrigate agricultural land. Since 1960, Sarasota County, along with the rest of Florida, has benefited from the influx of retirees and tourists that have made Florida one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Modern suburb and strip mall construction changed the character of most of Florida's cities.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Sarasota County exploded by 64% when the number of residents increased from 76,895 to 120,413 (USCB 2022). This population growth necessitated improvement of transport routes in southwest Florida. In 1968, U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Alan Boyd, approved the extension of Interstate 75 (I-75) from Tampa to Miami, which was funded by the Federal Highway Act of 1968 (LaHurd 1994). In 1969, the Kansas City Royals organization constructed Twin Lakes Park south of SR 72 (Clark Road). The facility was referred to as a "Baseball Academy" at this time and was utilized for spring training, as well as instructional programs and minor league training (Tampa Tribune 1988). The facility was sold to Sarasota County in 1986 and the Royals continued to use the facility for minor league training until 1987. Twin Lakes Park was then utilized by the Baltimore Orioles and remains in use by the Orioles and Sarasota public to this day. In the 1970s a short economic downturn and associated real estate bust related to the 1970s recession gave way to exponential population growth in the region, requiring construction of schools, hospitals, homes and businesses, and associated infrastructure. In the late 1980s and early 1990s construction and development stalled as a result of a nation-wide banking crisis. This soon abated when a new development boom followed Hurricane Andrew (1992) which brought a flood of insurance and federal monies to bankroll the housing market. In coastal areas, the trend was for luxury resorts and condominiums and gated master-planned communities (Bubil 2018). The population of Sarasota County had reached 379,448 by the 2010 census and has continued to grow rapidly as evidenced by a population of 434,006 in 2020 (USCB 2022).

3.9 Project APE Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that the east-west segment of SR 72 (Clark Road) within the APE had not yet been constructed in 1948 (USDA 1948) (**Figure 3.4**). The segment

to the east that travels southeast-northwest was extant but continued northwest of the APE at this time and was considered a part of Proctor Road/Sugar Bowl Road. Hawkins Road was present within the eastern portion of the APE, as well as Coash Road. The surrounding area was dominated by undeveloped wetlands and pasture with buildings limited to those within the Hawkins property along Hawkins Road. The current east-west alignment had been constructed by ca. 1957 and by ca. 1969 a minimal amount of residential development had taken place along the corridor, as well as the construction of multiple side streets (USDA 1957; FDOT 1969). Residential development continued throughout the 1970s and Twin Lakes Park had been constructed to the south of SR 72 (Clark Road) (FDOT 1977). By ca. 1985, I-75 was constructed to the west of the APE and the westernmost portion of the APE had been reconstructed as a divided four-lane roadway to accommodate the associated on- and off- ramps (FDOT 1985) (**Figure 3.4**). Development along the corridor continued at a steady rate with several additional subdivisions having been constructed by the early 2000s. The APE reached the current configuration between the late 2010s and 2023, including a roundabout at Proctor Road and Lorraine Road (Google Earth 2024).

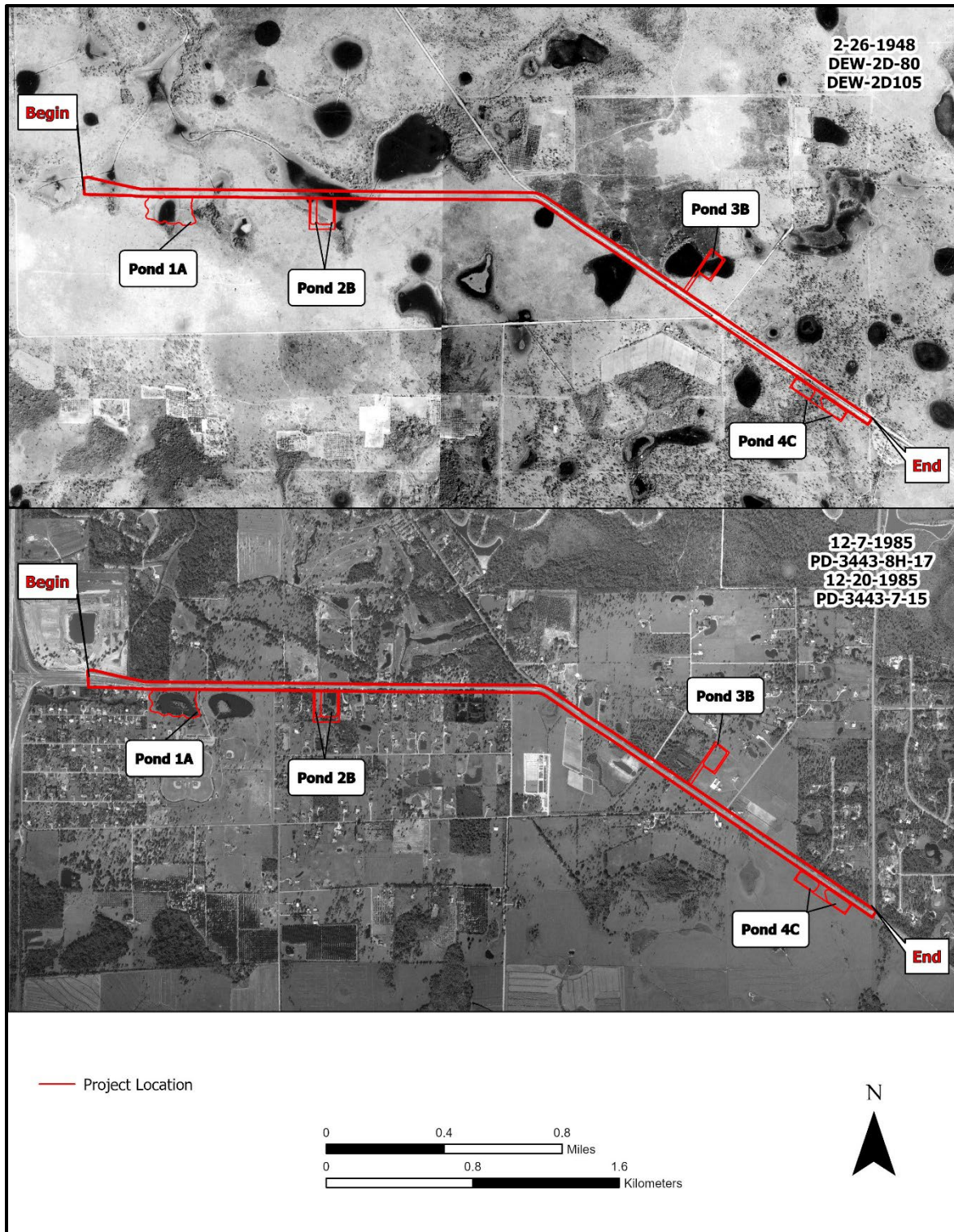


Figure 3.4. 1948 and 1985 historic aerial photographs showing the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor (USDA 1948, FDOT 1985).


4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, and site location information. This research included a review of sites listed in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), Sarasota County Register of Historic Places (SCRHP), NRHP, CRAS reports, a review of the ETDM report No. 14441, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps. It should be noted that the FMSF data in this report were updated in April 2024. According to FMSF staff, input may be several months behind receipt of reports and site files. In addition, the geographic information system (GIS) data are only updated quarterly. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the general project area. No local individuals were available for interview.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that no archaeological sites have been recorded within the APE



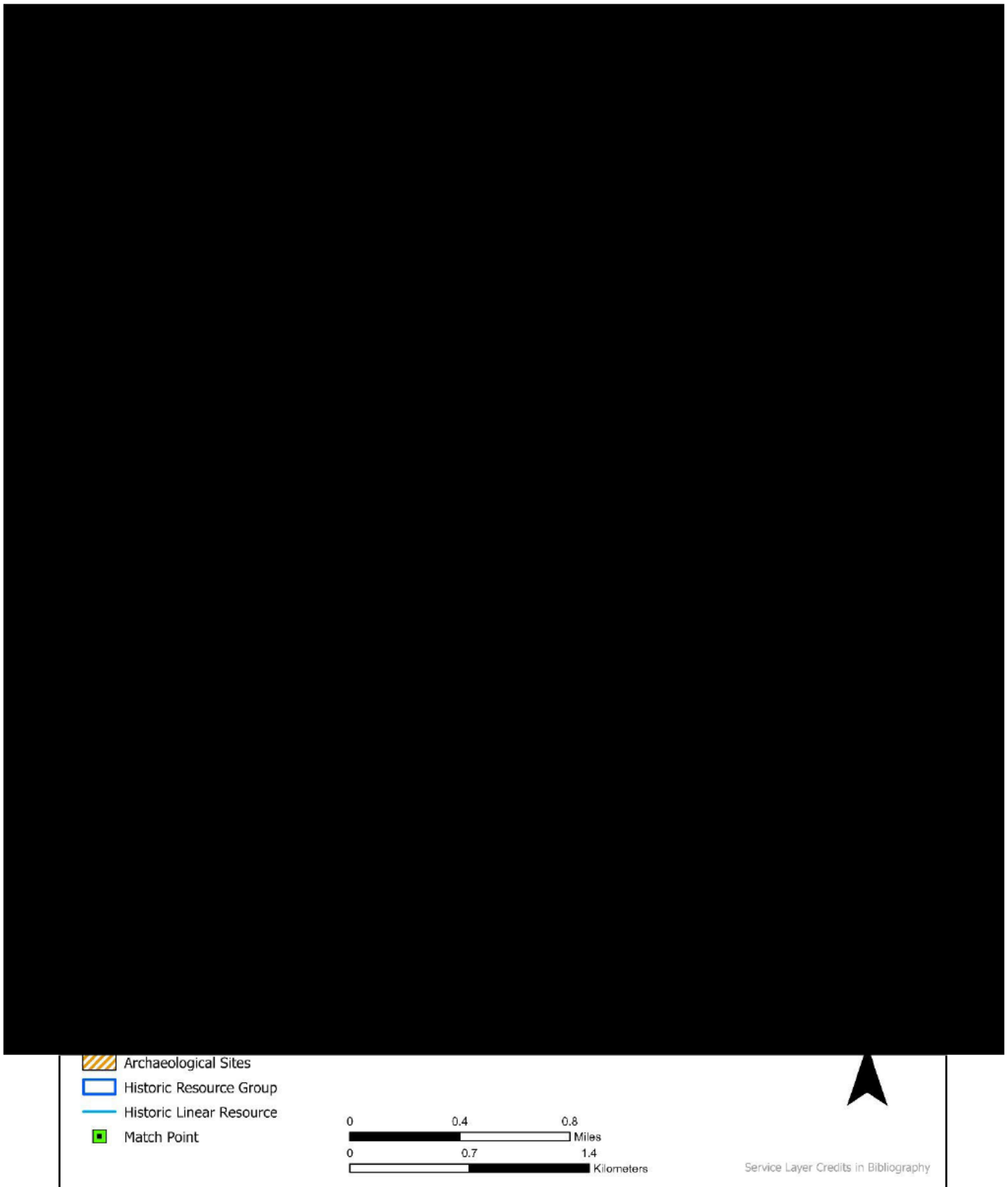


Figure 4.1. Location of previously recorded sites within one mile of the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor and immediately adjacent historic resources.

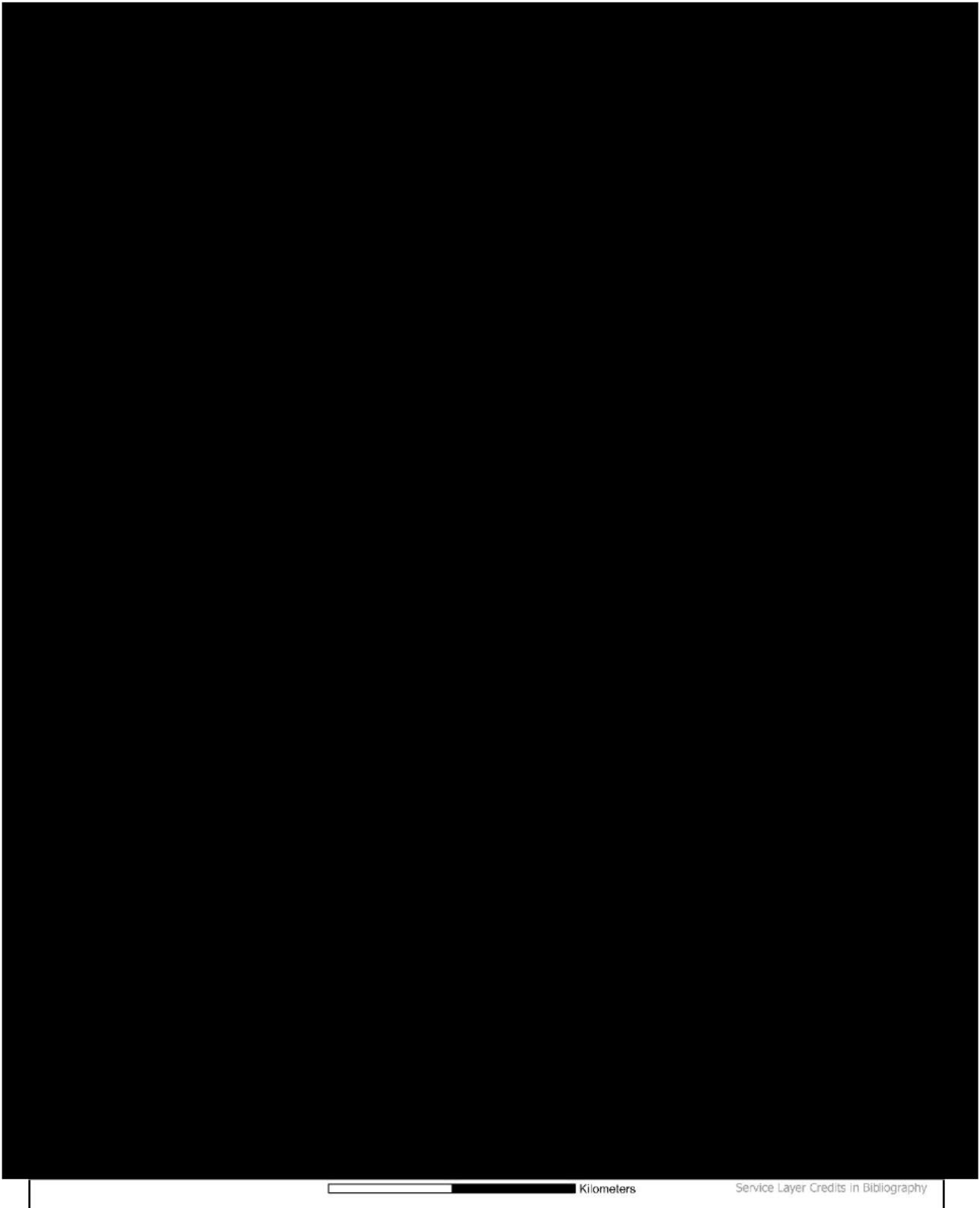


Figure 4.2. Location of previously recorded sites within one mile of the SR 72 (Clark Road) project corridor and immediately adjacent historic resources.

In addition to the above noted CRAS projects, 18 other CRAS projects have been conducted proximate to the APE (**Table 4.2**). The projects include private development surveys, roadway surveys, and cell tower surveys. Two of these surveys, previously conducted by ACI (2018a, 2018b), included portions of the current APE, particularly the Proctor Road and Ibis Street intersections with SR 72 (Clark Road). No new and no previous archaeological sites were encountered during these surveys, and the SHPO concurred with these findings (Aldridge 2018a, 2018b; SHPO File Nos. 2018-2867, 2018-3759). These projects tell us what types of sites may be encountered. In addition, a review of the ETDM *Programming Screening Summary Report* (No. 14441) revealed that the project had a low to moderate effect concerning cultural resources. As a result of these previous surveys, the ETDM summary, environmental features that support pre-Contact period archaeological sites, the overall project area was considered to have a low to moderate archaeological and historic potential for pre-Contact and historic period archaeological sites.

Table 4.2. CRAS projects conducted proximate to the APE.

FMSF #	Project	Reference
3373	Cultural Resources Survey of Sarasota Memorial Care Center East	ACI 1991a
3563	Cultural Resources Survey of the Fountain Real Estate Ventures Limited Property Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 1991b
8015	Proposed Cellular Tower Site: Berkshire Estates, 5949 Proctor Road, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida	Pracht 2000
9377	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Suncoast Community Church Project Area, Sarasota County	Janus Research 2003
9501	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed "Trillium" Subdivision, Sarasota County, Florida	Burger 2003
9739	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Rezone Petition: 03-37 (PIN 0268-0001) Coach Estates, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2003
9814	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Interstate Substation Project Area in Sarasota County, Florida	Driscoll 2004
10304	Assessment of Potential Effects Upon Historic Properties: Proposed 180-Foot Canine Academy Wireless Telecommunications Tower, Sarasota County, Florida	FACI 2004
11993	Cultural Resource Assessment, Biggy Parcel, Sarasota County, Florida	Waters et al. 2005
16012	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 681 to North of University Parkway Sarasota and Manatee Counties, Florida	ACI 2008b

FMSF #	Project	Reference
16946	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey DiGiovanni Property Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2006
17269	Addendum to the PD&E Study, from South of S.R. 681 to North of University Parkway, Sarasota and Manatee Counties, Florida for Preferred Pond Sites FDIP No.: 201277-1-22-01	ACI 2008a
21175	A CRAS of the Ashton Palms Tract, Sarasota County, Florida	Handley 2014
23945	CRAS, L.T. Ranch, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2016
24153	CRAS, Rivo Lakes Subdivision, Sarasota County, Florida	ACI 2017
25147	CRAS Technical Memorandum, SR 72 at Proctor Road/Dove Avenue, Sarasota Co., Florida; FPID No.: 440686-1-52-01; FAP No.: D118 005 B	ACI 2018a
25329	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, SR 72 at Ibis Street Sarasota Co., Florida; FPID No.:439590-1-52-01	ACI 2018b
25830	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, I-75 (SR 93) at SR 72 (Clark Road), Sarasota County, Florida; FPID No. 201277-3-32-01	ACI 2019

4.3 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF database, SCRHP, and the NRHP indicated that ten previously recorded historic resources are located within the APE (**Table 4.3; Figures 4.1 and 4.2**). These include seven buildings (8SO03216, 8SO03217, 8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO07074, 8SO14345, 8SO14358), one resource group (8SO03221), one linear resource (8SO03214), and one object (8SO03220). The Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221: 8SO03214, 8SO03216, 8SO03217, 8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO03220) was first recorded by Janus Research in 2003 during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Suncoast Community Church Project Area, Sarasota County, Florida* (Survey No. 09377). At this time, the property was comprised of six historic resources: the Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), four buildings (8SO03216 – 8SO03219), and a sugar cane mill (8SO03220), constructed between ca. 1920 and 1955. All six resources, as well as the resource group, were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2004.

Table 4.3. Previously recorded historic resources within the historic APE.

FMSF No.	Address / Site Name	Year Built	Style / Type	SHPO Evaluation
8SO03214	Hawkins Drainage Ditch	ca. 1930	Linear Resource	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03216	7810 Hawkins Road	ca. 1955	Contemporary	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03217	7940 Hawkins Road / Hawkins Tractor Barn	ca. 1953	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03218	7890 Hawkins Road / Buck Hawkins House	ca. 1934	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03219	8000 Hawkins Road / Arlin Hawkins House	ca. 1953	Ranch	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03220	7940 Hawkins Road / Sugar Cane Mill	ca. 1920	Object	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03221	Hawkins Property	ca. 1883	Building Complex Resource Group	Ineligible (2004)
8SO07074	6920 Clark Road	ca. 1961	Ranch	Ineligible (2018)
8SO14345	6428 Clark Road	ca. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2020)
8SO14358	7025 Clark Road (Residence)	ca. 1963	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated

A Ranch style building (8SO07074) was recorded within the APE at 6920 Clark Road during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum SR 72 at Ibis Street, Sarasota County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2018 and was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Survey No. 25329). In addition, a Masonry Vernacular style building (8SO14345) was recorded during the *Historic Resource Survey Update Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study I-75 (SR 93) at SR 72 (Clark Road), Sarasota County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2020. As a result of the survey, the building was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRAS received SHPO concurrence in 2020 (Aldridge 2020; DHR Project File No.: 2019-1096-B). In addition, one Frame Vernacular style building (8SO14358) was identified and recorded within the APE during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Siesta Paradise Parcel, Sarasota County, Florida* conducted by ACI in April 2022 for Imperial Property Group (Survey No. 28811). The resource has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Sarasota County Property Appraiser's website data revealed the potential for nine new historic resources 47 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1977) within the APE (Furst 2024). Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the sections where the APE is located (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941).

4.4 Field Methodology

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

Archaeological field methodology consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Shovel tests were generally placed at 50 and 100 m intervals throughout the project corridor and within pond sites, avoiding underground utilities and surficial impenetrable gravel and fill. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless impeded by utilities, impenetrable substrate, and/or water. All soil was screened through 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The location of all tests was recorded using the mobile data collection application by ArcGIS, Field Maps, with a Samsung S23 Plus cellular device. Following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, environmental setting, and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that

are 47 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1977), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each resource, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.5 Unexpected Discoveries

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

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

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No cultural materials were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were utilized.

ACI will maintain the project documentation, including field notes, maps, photographs, and digital data in Sarasota (P21078D), unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental shovel testing of a total of 118 shovel tests plus 19 from previous surveys (N=137). At the intersection of SR 72 and Dove Avenue/Proctor Road, 13 shovel tests were placed during a survey of that area (ACI 2018a) and during another survey of SR 72 and Ibis Street/Talon Boulevard, 6 shovel tests were placed (ACI 2018b); all were negative. Along the corridor 93 shovel tests were excavated and 25 were placed in the 4 pond sites. These shovel tests were generally placed at 50 and 100 m intervals and judgmentally, avoiding underground utilities and surficial impenetrable gravel and fill. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless impeded by utilities, impenetrable substrate, and/or water (**Figures 5.1 – 5.2**). The stratigraphy varied in different areas throughout the corridor, and the stratigraphy within the pond sites is listed in **Table 5.1**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to locate any historic properties on the parcel (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

- West end (**Photo 5.1**): 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs) gray-brown sand with gravelly fill/concretions at bottom; impenetrable fill
- West half of corridor (**Photo 5.2**): 0-10 cmbs dark gray topsoil sand; 10-15 cmbs tan shell fill layer; 15-40 cmbs dark gray sand with utility cable at bottom
- Near former ponded area, toward center of corridor (**Photo 5.3**): 0-10 cmbs dark gray topsoil sand; 10-100 cmbs dark brown mottled dark gray, tan and orange sand that was very compact, wet at 60-100 cmbs with water intrusion at bottom.
- East half of corridor (**Photo 5.4**): 0-20 cmbs gray-brown sand; 20-40 cmbs dark brown clayey sand with concrete gravel, impenetrable hard pan at 40 cmbs
- West ROW Bee Ridge Road Extension (**Photo 5.5**): 0-5 cmbs light gray sand; 5-25 cmbs dark gray sand, thin roots throughout; 25-30 cmbs light gray sand; 30-50 cmbs dark gray sand with compact hardpan at bottom.
- East end (**Photo 5.6**): 0-30 cmbs dark gray-brown sand; 30-50 cmbs light brown sand; 50-60 cmbs dark gray brown sand; 60-100 cmbs gray brown mottled/striated that was very compact, water intrusion at 90 cmbs



Photo 5.1. General stratigraphy at the west end of the SR 72 corridor, facing west; impenetrable fill prevented further digging.



Photo 5.2. General stratigraphy in the west half of the SR 72 corridor with utility cable at bottom, facing south.



Photo 5.3. General stratigraphy in areas of former ponds toward center of the SR 72 corridor, facing south; compactness of soil prevented standard diameter.



Photo 5.4. General stratigraphy in the east half of the SR 72 corridor, facing north; impenetrable hardpan prevented further digging.



Photo 5.5. General stratigraphy along the west side of the Bee Ridge Road Extension, facing west; impenetrable hardpan prevented further digging.



Photo 5.6. General stratigraphy at the west end of the SR 72 corridor, facing northeast; compactness of soil prevented standard diameter.

Table 5.1. Archaeological data of the pond sites

Ponds/ SMF	STs	ZAP*	Stratigraphy
Pond 1A	3	LPZ	0-20 cmbs dark brown clayey sand; 20-30 cmbs gray-brown mottled dark brown and gray sand; 30-40 cmbs light brown mottled dark brown sand, very compact; 40-60 cmbs dark brown compacted sand; 60-70 cmbs dark brown/gray striations with impenetrable hardpan at bottom (Photo 5.7)
Pond 2B	7	LPZ/ MPZ	0-20 cmbs gray-brown sand; 20-30 cmbs dark brown-orange sand; 30-80 cmbs light gray/brown sand; 80-85 cmbs layer gray sand; 85-100 cmbs light gray mottled gray sand; dark gray at bottom (Photo 5.8); soil was very compacted all the way down
Pond 3B	6	LPZ	0-10 cmbs dark gray sand, 10-30 cmbs gray sand, 30-50 cmbs brown sand, 50-70 cmbs pale tan sand, impenetrable hardpan at 70 cmbs (Photo 5.9)
Pond 4C, west part	4	MPZ	0-10 cmbs gray-brown sand, 10-90 cmbs very light gray sand, 90-100 cmbs dark brown hardpan (Photo 5.10); soil was very compact
Pond 4C, east part	5	MPZ	0-15 cmbs dark gray sand; 15-70 cmbs light gray sand, 70-90 cmbs wet, dark mottled gray sand, water at the bottom (Photo 5.11); soil was very compact

*Zone of Archaeological Potential



Photo 5.7. General stratigraphy in Pond 1A, facing south; compactness of soil prevented standard diameter.



Photo 5.8. General stratigraphy in Pond 2B, facing west; compactness of soil prevented standard diameter.



Photo 5.9. General stratigraphy in Pond 3B, facing north; impenetrable hardpan prevented deeper digging.



Photo 5.10. General stratigraphy in Pond 4C, west part, facing north-northeast; compactness of soil prevented standard diameter.



Photo 5.11. General stratigraphy of Pond 4C, east part, facing north-northeast; compactness of soil prevented standard diameter.

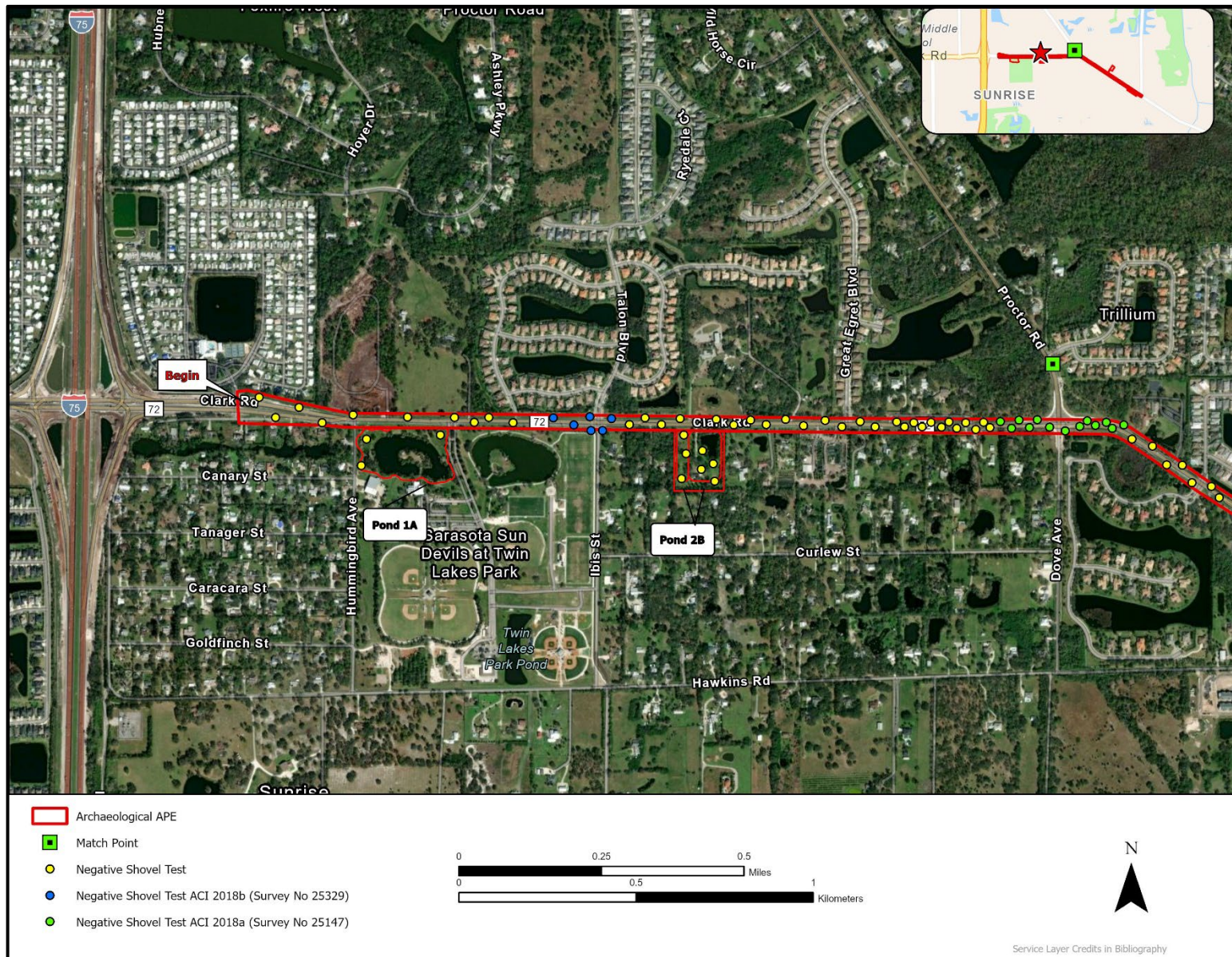


Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests within the archaeological APE.

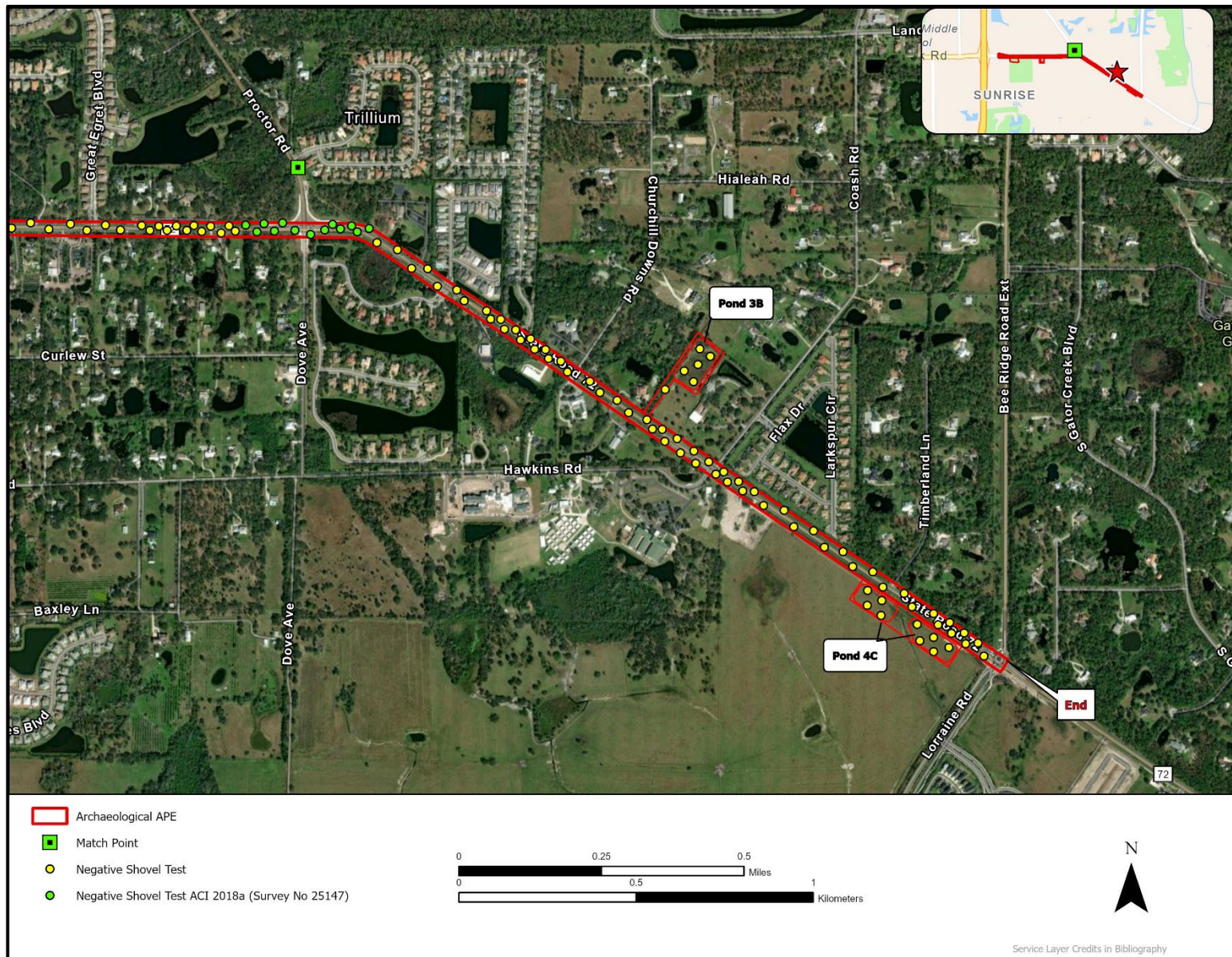


Figure 5.2. Location of the shovel tests within the archaeological APE.

5.2 Historic/Architectural

Background research revealed that ten historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8SO03214, 8SO03216, 8SO03217, 8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO03220, 8SO03221, 8SO07074, 8SO14345, 8SO14358). All of these previously recorded historic resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO except 8SO14358 which has not been evaluated by the SHPO. The historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 14 historic resources within the APE (**Figures 5.3 and 5.4; Table 5.2**). These include 12 buildings (8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO07074, 8SO14345, 8SO14358, 8SO14881 – 8SO14887), one linear resource (8SO03214), and one building complex resource group (8SO03221). Of these, seven were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (8SO14881 – 8SO14887), five extant previously recorded historic resources (8SO03214, 8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO03221, 8SO14358) were identified and re-evaluated, and two previously recorded resources (8SO07074 and 8SO14345) were not updated since no changes were observed since the resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. In addition, three previously recorded resources (8SO03216, 8SO03217, 8SO03220) were found to be demolished since last recordation.

When the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221) was first recorded in 2003, the property was comprised of seven resources: the Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), an archaeological site (8SO03215), four buildings (8SO03216 – 8SO03219), and a sugar cane mill (8SO03220), constructed between ca. 1920 and 1955. All seven resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2004; however, at the time of recording, the surveyor indicated that the resources may be eligible for local designation in the SCRHP. As such, while the contributing resources fall outside of the APE, the resource group and contributing historic resources were updated and re-evaluated.

As a result of the survey, all 14 historic resources appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural style that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with persons or events. In addition, the linear resource (8SO03214) is a common example of drainage ditches found throughout Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction/engineering. Despite the association between the building complex resource group (8SO03221) and the Hawkins family, research did not indicate that the family or associated individuals were demonstrably important within the local historic context. The property has been significantly altered over the years to include a large church campus, as well as a senior living facility, and no longer retains integrity as an agricultural homestead. As such, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district, and the resources are not listed or appear eligible for listing in the SCRHP.

General descriptions and photographs of the historic resources located within the APE are included below. FMSF forms for the seven newly identified historic resources and updated FMSF forms for the five previously recorded resources are provided in **Appendix A**. In addition, a letter was prepared for the three demolished resources and is contained in **Appendix B**. The Survey Log is contained in **Appendix C**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5.2. Newly identified and previously recorded historic resources within the historic APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
*8SO03214	Hawkins Drainage Ditch	ca. 1930	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8SO03216	7810 Hawkins Road	ca. 1955	Contemporary	Ineligible (2004)
8SO03217	7940 Hawkins Road/Hawkins Tractor Barn	ca. 1953	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible (2004)
*8SO03218	7890 Hawkins Road/Buck Hawkins House	ca. 1934	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
*8SO03219	8000 Hawkins Road/Arlin Hawkins House	ca. 1953	Ranch	Ineligible
8SO03220	7940 Hawkins Road/Sugar Cane Mill	ca. 1920	Object	Ineligible (2004)
*8SO03221	Hawkins Property	ca. 1883	Building Complex Resource Group	Ineligible
8SO07074	6920 Clark Road	ca. 1961	Ranch	Ineligible (2018)
8SO14345	6428 Clark Road	ca. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2020)
*8SO14358	7025 Clark Road	ca. 1963	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14881	7036 Clark Road	ca. 1971	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14882	7105 Clark Road	ca. 1956	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14883	7040 Clark Road	ca. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14884	7145 Clark Road	ca. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14885	7240 Clark Road	ca. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14886	7350 Clark Road	ca. 1964	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8SO14887	7501 Clark Road	ca. 1971	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible

*denotes resources updated as part of this survey. The red text indicates a demolished resource, and the green highlight indicates previously recorded resources already evaluated by the SHPO.

8SO03221: The Hawkins Property Resource Group is located in Sections 16 and 17 of Township 37 South, Range 19 East (USGS 1973). The 120-acre property is roughly bounded by Hawkins Road to the north, Dove Avenue to the west, and SR 72 (Clark Road) to the east, and includes Sarasota County Parcel ID No. 0282003000, No. 0282003001, and No. 0284010001. The property was acquired by Henry Hawkins between 1883 and 1884 and was utilized as a homestead and livestock pasture by the Hawkins family into the early 2000s; however, the earliest remaining resources on the property were constructed ca. 1930s (Janus Research 2003). Henry Hawkins was born in Polk County and came to what was then Manatee County as a child. The family initially settled along the Braden River in the vicinity of SR 70 in Oneco. As an adult, Henry later moved to Tatum Ridge, and then settled in the Bee Ridge community of Sarasota (Zilles 1976). Although the Hawkins family was involved in the ranching industry of Sarasota County, the property was primarily used for a small number of livestock and the cultivation of crops for use by the household and was not income producing. The Hawkins owned approximately 3,500 acres in total within the region for raising livestock and producing income (Janus Research 2003). By the 1920s, the Hawkins family herd had grown to approximately 2,500; however, the herd was greatly reduced to approximately 300 during the 1930s due to parasites infestations and changes in the industry (Janus Research 2003). Despite the reduction in their cattle during the 1930s, the Hawkins family remained in the livestock industry and in 1952 Buck Hawkins became the president of the Sarasota County Livestock Association (Janus Research 2003). Henry and his son Buck remained involved in the cattle industry and Buck's son, Arlin, opened a veterinary practice on the homestead parcel while also remaining involved in the cattle industry.

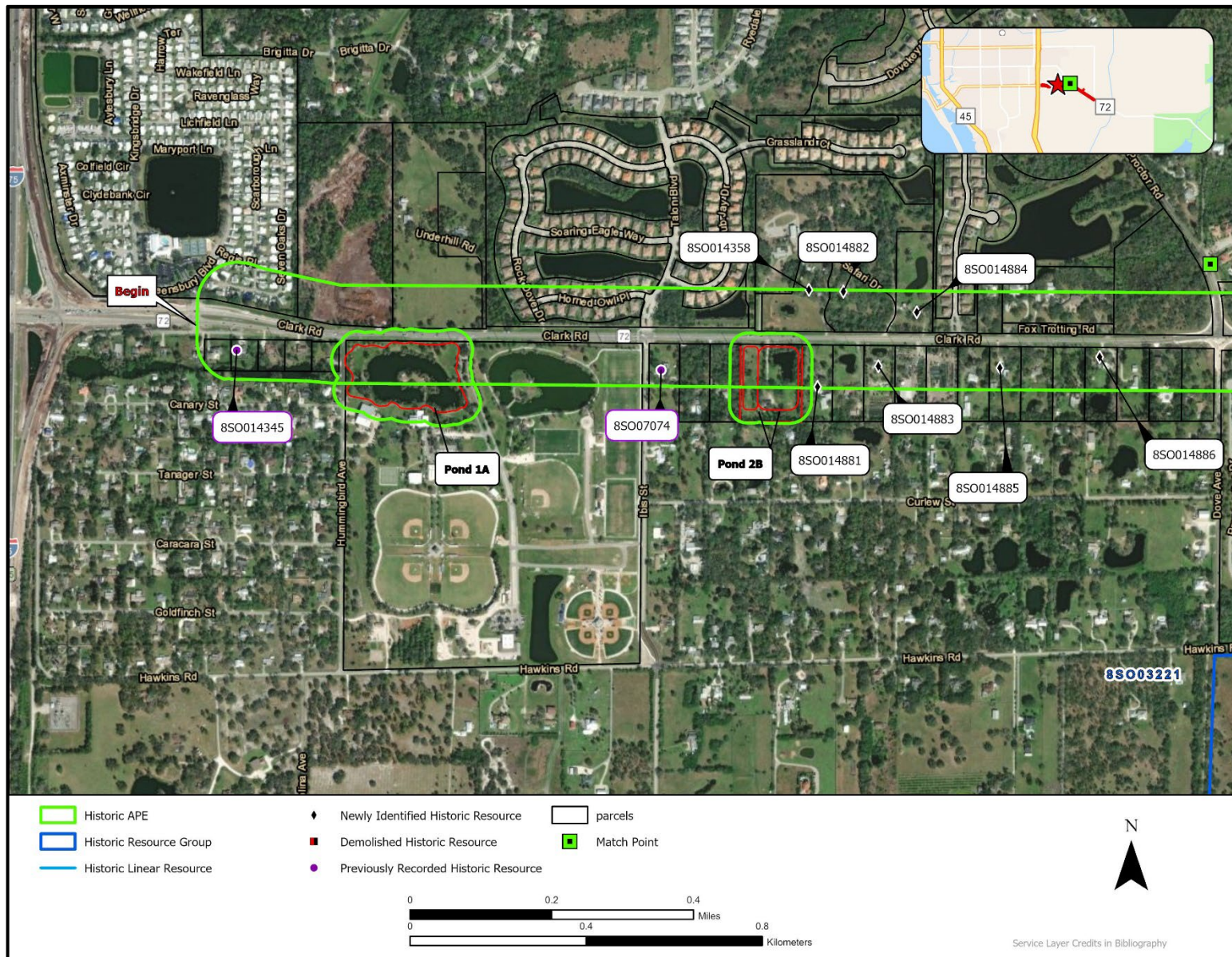


Figure 5.3. Location of historic resources within the historic APE.

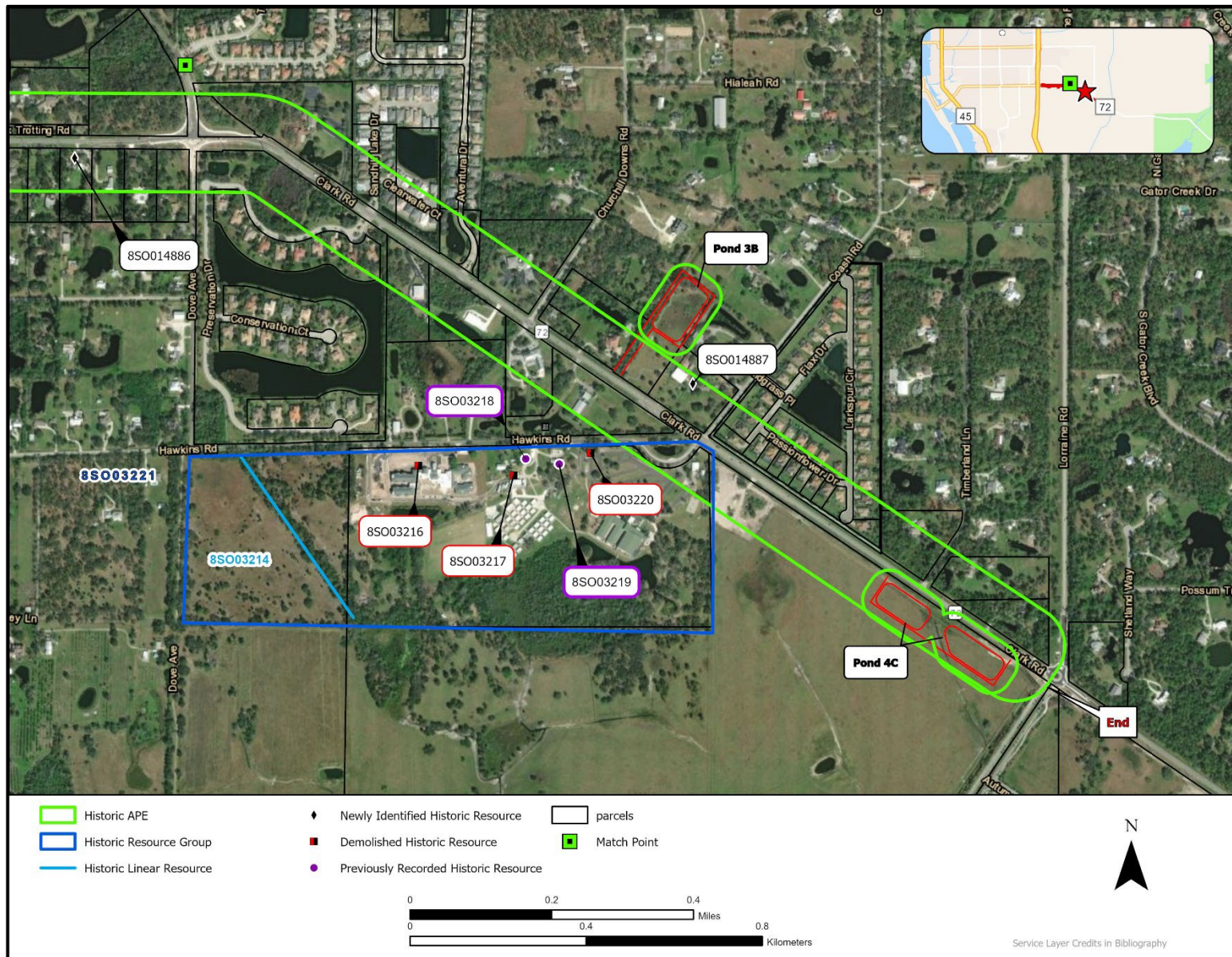


Figure 5.4. Location of historic resources within the historic APE.

When the resource group was first recorded in 2003, the property was comprised of seven resources: the Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), an archaeological site (8SO03215), four buildings (8SO03216 – 8SO03219), and a sugar cane mill (8SO03220), constructed between ca. 1920 and 1955. All seven resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2004. At the time of recording, the surveyor indicated that the resources may be eligible for local designation in the SCRHP. The Sarasota County Historic Preservation Specialist, Jorge Danta Spector, was contacted regarding the status of the resources and it was determined that the none of the resources associated with the Hawkins property are designated within the SCRHP (Spector 2024).

The resource group was updated during the current survey, at which time it was determined that three of the aforementioned resources (8SO03216, 8SO03217, and 8SO03220) had been demolished and the property has been highly altered. Between ca. 2006 and 2007, the easternmost portion of the property was developed when a large church and parking lot were constructed on the former pasture (Google Earth 2024). The church campus was further expanded over the years, reaching the current configuration in ca. 2022. This includes approximately 44 portable buildings and a recreation field to the south of the Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218) and Arlin Hawkins House (8SO03219). In ca. 2021, a senior living facility was constructed to the west of the Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218) (Google Earth 2024). The only historic resources that remain on the property are the Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), the Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218), and the Arlin Hawkins House (8SO03219) (**Photos 5.12 – 5.14**). Per Arlin Hawkins, the ditch was constructed prior to 1930 by property owners to the north of Hawkins Road to drain their land and was not utilized by the Hawkins family (Janus Research 2003). As such, the two residences (8SO03218 and 8SO03219) are considered contributing resources, and the linear resource (8SO03214) is considered a non-contributing resource within the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221).

Despite the association with the Hawkins family, research did not indicate that the family or associated individuals were demonstrably important within the local historic context. The Hawkins family was successful within the livestock industry but did not make any major historic contributions to the industry or local area. As such, the resource group does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Furthermore, the property does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion C as it has been significantly altered over the years to include a large church campus, as well as a senior living facility, and no longer retains integrity as an agricultural homestead. In addition, the resource group does not appear likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and therefore does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion D. As such, the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221) does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district, and the resource does not appear eligible for listing in the SCRHP.

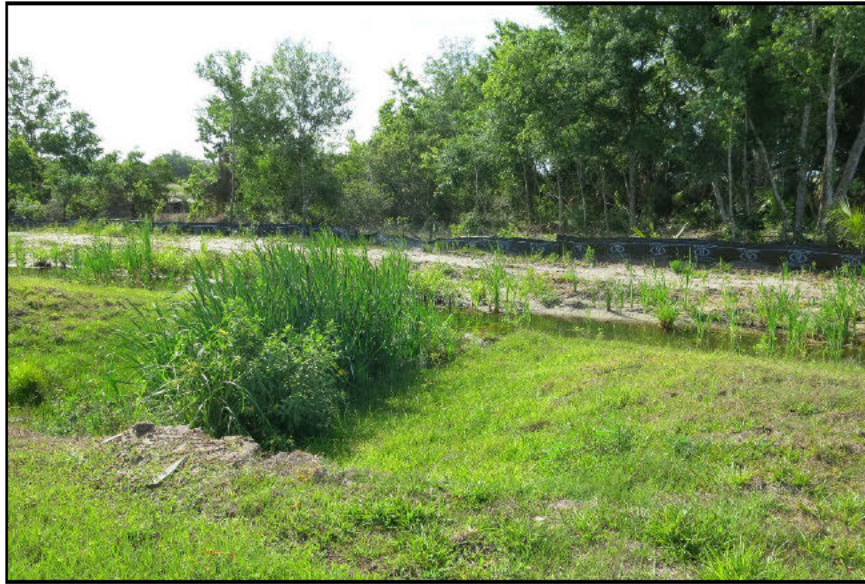


Photo 5.12. Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), looking southeast.

8SO03214: The Hawkins Drainage Ditch is approximately 0.28 miles long and 15-20 ft wide and runs in a southeasterly direction from Hawkins Road (**Photo 5.12**). The ditch has shallow earthen banking lined primarily with trees. Per Arlin Hawkins, the ditch was constructed prior to 1930 by property owners to the north of Hawkins Road to drain their land and was not utilized by the Hawkins family (Janus Research 2003). As such, the linear resource is considered a non-contributing resource within the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221). Overall, the resource is a common example of drainage ditches found throughout Sarasota County and Florida as a whole. The resource does not display significant design or engineering features, and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO03214 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.13. Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218), looking west.

8SO03218: The Frame Vernacular style building at 7890 Hawkins Road (formerly recorded under 7940 Hawkins Road) was constructed in ca. 1934 as a residence and is currently used as a

counseling office (**Photo 5.13**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on an obscured foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in vinyl siding. The gable roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles, as are the half-hip roof and shed roof. Visible windows include individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units and individual and paired two-over-two metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, corner boards, and trim around the windows and doors. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows, and the installation of a wood frame carport on the south elevation. A gable roof addition is located on the north and south elevation, creating a cross gable. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO03218 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.14. Arlin Hawkins House (8SO03219), looking south.

8SO03219: The Ranch style building at 8000 Hawkins Road (formerly recorded under 7940 Hawkins Road) was constructed in ca. 1953 as a residence and is currently used as an office for the adjacent church (**Photo 5.14**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in wood siding and vinyl. The hip roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual, paired, and grouped one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, trim around the windows and doors, and an elongated plan. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows, and the enclosure of a former carport with vinyl siding on the west elevation. An addition is located on the south elevation but is not visible from the public ROW. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO03219 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.15. 6920 Clark Road (8SO07074), looking east.

8SO07074: The Ranch style building at 6920 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1961 (**Photo 5.15**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered with wood siding. The gable roof and gable roof extension are covered with composition shingle. Visible windows include individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include square columns and sunburst design in the gable ends. The resource was not updated during this survey as no changes were observed since the resource was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2018.



Photo 5.16. 6428 Clark Road (8SO14345), looking southeast.

8SO14345: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 6428 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1962 (**Photo 5.16**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered with stucco, brick veneer, and clapboard siding. The gable roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingle. Visible windows include individual, paired, and grouped (3) one-over-one metal single-hung sash units and an individual single pane wooden fixed unit

with diamond-patterned leaded glass. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills, a window flowerbox, and an entry vestibule with angled walls covered with brick veneer. The resource was not updated during this survey as no changes were observed since the resource was recommended ineligible in 2020 and received SHPO concurrence (Aldridge 2020).



Photo 5.17. 7025 Clark Road (8SO14358), looking west-northwest.

8SO14358: The Frame Vernacular style building at 7025 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1963 (**Photo 5.17**). The one-story, L-shaped plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in board and batten style wood siding. The intersecting gable on hip roof is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include a mixture of grouped, single pane wooden fixed units; individual, paired, and grouped (4), one-over-one vinyl sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, lattice style material in the gable ends, and board and batten style siding. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. Overall, the building lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14358 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.18. 7036 Clark Road (8SO14881), looking south.

8SO14881: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7036 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1971 (**Photo 5.18**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The side gable roof is covered with ribbed sheet metal. Visible windows include individual one-by-one vinyl sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, and quoins. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14881 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.19. 7105 Clark Road (8SO14882), looking southwest.

8SO14882: The Frame Vernacular style building at 7105 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1956 (**Photo 5.19**). The two-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood

frame structural system covered in stucco. The hip roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles and the flat roof segments are covered with built-up roofing membrane. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units and individual single pane fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. Additions have been constructed on the north and south elevations, including a two-car garage, and the second story appears to have been a non-historic addition to the building as well. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14882 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.20. 7040 Clark Road (8SO14883), looking south.

8SO14883: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7040 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1963 (**Photo 5.20**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco and wood siding in the gable ends. The intersecting gable roof is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units, and individual one-by-one vinyl sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and accent trim in the gable ends. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. A large addition is located on the south elevation but is not visible from the public ROW. Per the Sarasota County property appraiser's data, the addition is an enclosed porch (Furst 2024). Overall, the building lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14883 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.21. 7145 Clark Road (8SO14884), looking north.

8SO14884: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7145 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1965 (**Photo 5.21**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco, wood siding, and brick veneer. The gable and hip roofs are covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual one-over-one and eight-over-eight metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tail, concrete windowsills, and wood and brick veneer accent panels. Alterations include replacement roofing and siding. The two-story segment on the east elevation is an addition and contains two one-car garages. An addition is also located on the north elevation. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14884 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.22. 7240 Clark Road (8SO14885), looking south.

8SO14885: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7240 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1974 (**Photo 5.22**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered with stucco and artificial masonry veneer. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual and paired two-over-two metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, and artificial masonry veneer accents. Alterations include replacement roofing and siding. Overall, the building lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14885 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.23. 7350 Clark Road (8SO14886), looking southwest.

8SO14886: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7350 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1964 (**Photo 5.23**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The hip and gable on hip roofs are covered with composition shingles, as is the shed roof extension. Visible windows include individual and paired one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tail, concrete windowsills, and shutters. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows, and the enclosure of the original garage/carport. A large hip roof addition is attached to the east elevation and contains two one-car garages. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14886 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.24. 7501 Clark Road (8SO14887), looking northwest.

8SO14887: The Industrial Vernacular style building at 7501 Clark Road was constructed in ca. 1971 and is utilized as a pet rescue kennel (**Photo 5.24**). The one-story, rectangular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a metal skeleton structural system covered with metal siding. The gable roof is covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. No windows are visible from the public ROW. Distinguishing architectural features include minimal eave overhang and a large garage bay. Alterations include replacement roofing and siding. Overall, the building lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SO14887 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Non-accessible Resources

In addition to the 14 historic resources identified within the APE, the Sarasota County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey. A ca. 1971 building located at 7024 Clark Road was found demolished during the field survey (**Photo 5.25**) and a ca. 1977 building located at 7228 Clark Road (**Figure 5.5**) was inaccessible and/or the view was obstructed from the ROW. The building is located down a private driveway surrounded by vegetation and the property is lined with a tall, wooden privacy fence which blocks the view of the building from the public ROW. Based on available information, the resource is probably a typical example of vernacular style building; however, because the resource is not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resource is unknown. Per the design plans provided in March 2024, adjacent work is limited to the construction of a shared-use path within the existing ROW and the road widening from an undivided two-lane roadway to a divided four-lane roadway will occur on the north side of the roadway. The building is approximately 220 ft from the proposed improvements.



Photo 5.25. View of demolished residence at 7024 Clark Road, looking southwest within Pond 2B.

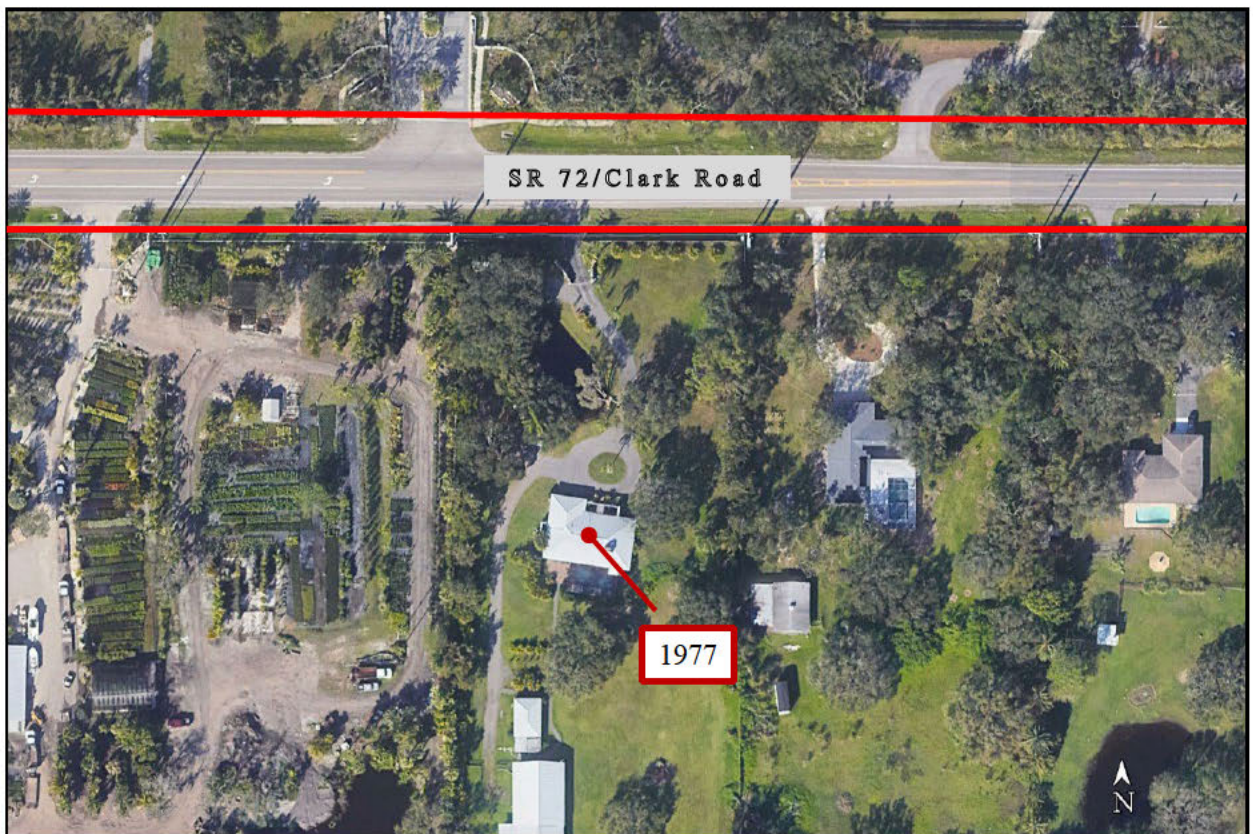


Figure 5.5. Inaccessible ca. 1977 building located at 7228 Clark Road. The red boundary depicts the existing ROW.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the background research and the results of the field investigations, which included the excavation of a total 118 shovel tests plus 19 from previous surveys (N=137), no archaeological sites were discovered. The historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 14 historic resources within the APE. These include 12 buildings (8SO03218, 8SO03219, 8SO07074, 8SO14345, 8SO14358, and 8SO14881 – 8SO14887) constructed between ca. 1934 and 1974, as well as one linear resource (8SO03214) and the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural style that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with persons or events. In addition, the linear resource (8SO03214) is a common example of drainage ditches found throughout Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction/engineering. Despite the association between the building complex resource group (8SO03221) and the Hawkins family, research did not indicate that the family or associated individuals were demonstrably important within the local historic context. The Hawkins family was successful within the livestock industry but did not make any major historic contributions to the industry or local area. The property has been significantly altered over the years to include a large church campus, as well as a senior living facility, and no longer retains integrity as an agricultural homestead. As such, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district, and the resources are not listed or appear eligible for listing in the SCRHP. Furthermore, three previously recorded historic resources (8SO03216, 8SO03217, 8SO03220) were confirmed as demolished during the field survey. Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP or SCRHP are located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

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APPENDIX A

Florida Master Site File Forms



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site # **SO03214**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-26-2024**
 Recorder# _____

☐ Original
☒ Update

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Hawkins Drainage Ditch Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number _____ Direction _____ Street Name Hawkins Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In Current City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Sarasota
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 37S Range 19E Section 17 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BEE RIDGE USGS Date 1973
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
 A drainage ditch that is approximately 0.28 miles long and 15-20 ft wide and runs in a southeasterly direction from Hawkins Road. The ditch has shallow earthen banking lined primarily w/ trees.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1930 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

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

The Hawkins Drainage Ditch is located w/n the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221). The resource was constructed prior to 1930 by property owners to the north of the Hawkins property in order to drain their land. It was not utilized by the Hawkins.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEPotentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. The resource is non-contributing to the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221).

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D

Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

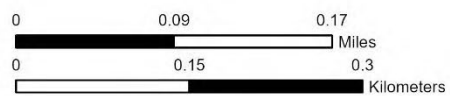
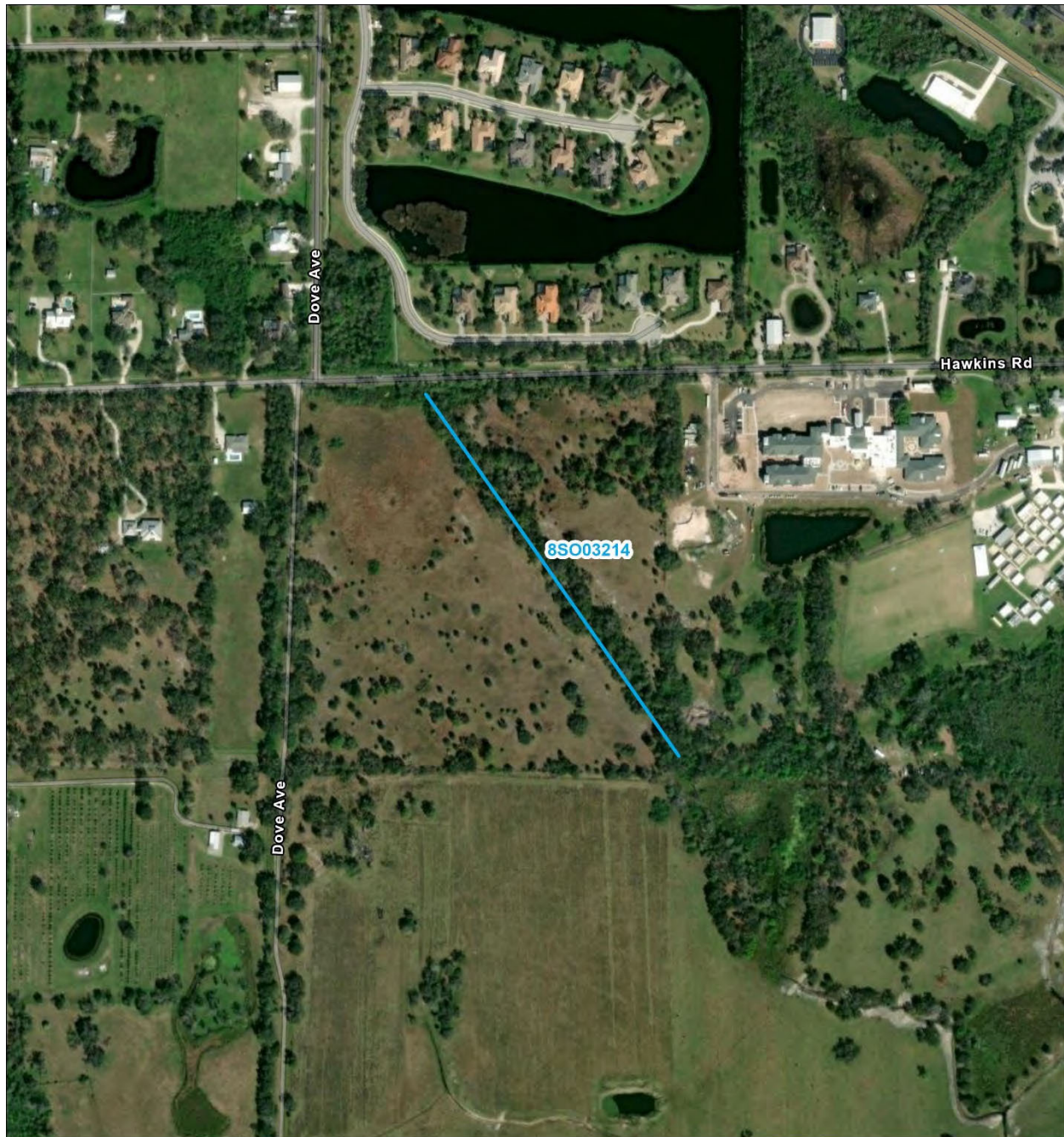
RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

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



PHOTOGRAPHS

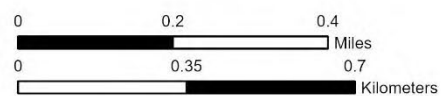


**AERIAL MAP**

Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Maxar, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO03218**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **Buck Hawkins House** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number **7890** Direction _____ Street Name **Hawkins** Street Type **Road** Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **16** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0282003000** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **360074** Northing **3016301**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1934** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1934** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, siding, windows, carport**
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **N & S ELEV**
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Sarasota Suncoast Community Church, Inc. (2003); James Arlin Hawkins (1999); Lewis Henry Hawkins

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Frame Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Irregular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Vinyl** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) **1. Gable** 2. **Hip** 3. **Shed**
 Roof Material(s) **1. Composition shingles** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 2/2; SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, corner boards, window/door trim

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Hawkins Property Building Complex Resource Group (8SO03221: 8SO03214 and 8SO03219); various outbuildings and non-historic church campus

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: Single door w/ full view light

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a gable roof addition on the N & S ELEV. A wood frame shed roof carport has been attached to the S ELEV. A portion of the carport is enclosed to form a utility shed.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

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

The building has been altered & is not a signif. embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; & has no known signif. historic associations. The building is considered a contributing resource to the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221).

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



PHOTOGRAPHS





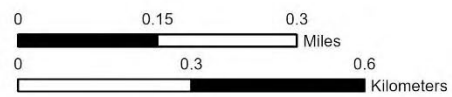
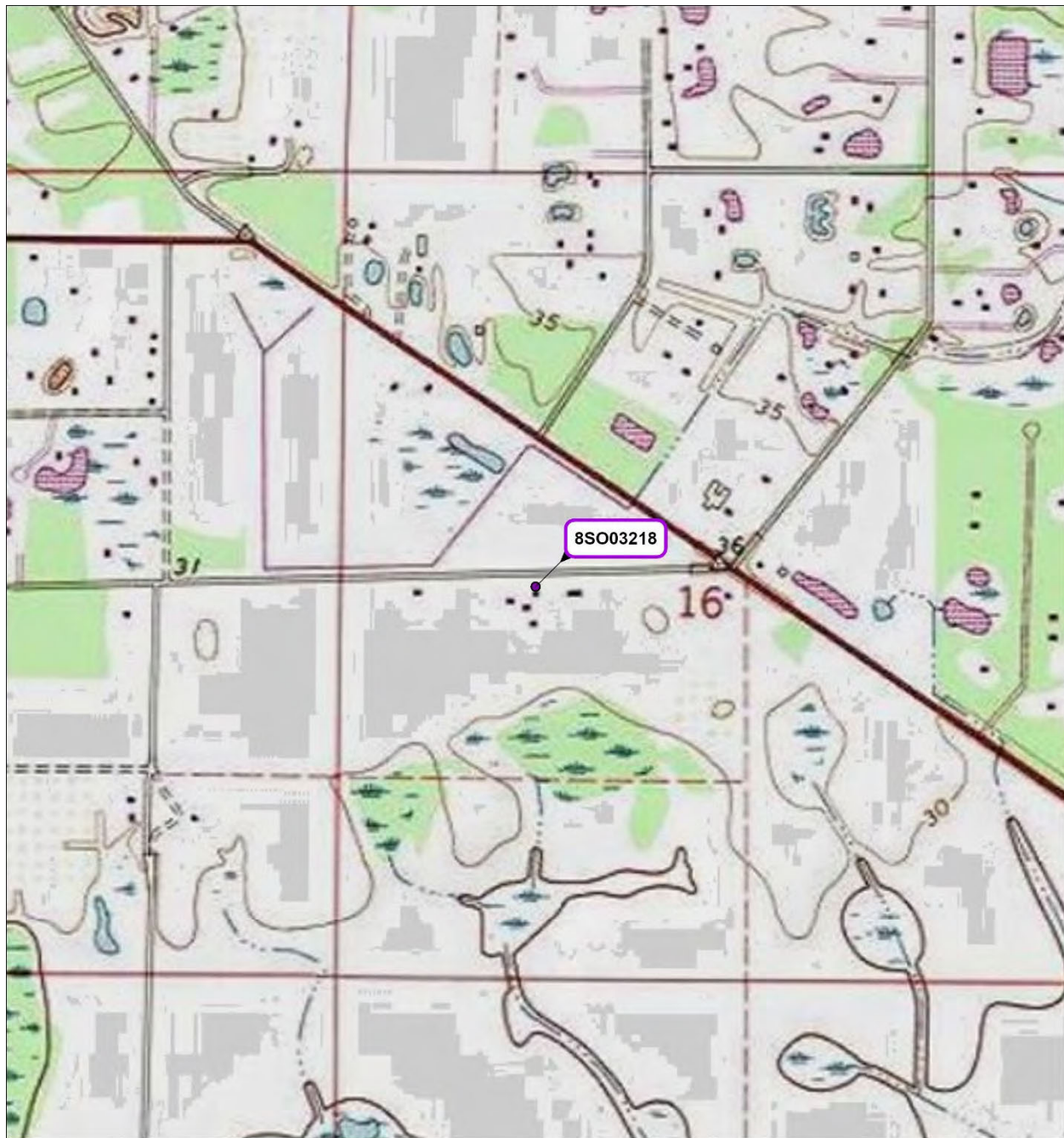


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 16**



☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO03219**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **Arlin Hawkins House** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number **8000** Direction _____ Street Name **Hawkins** Street Type **Road** Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **16** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0282003000** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **3601153** Northing **3016290**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1953** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1953** To (year): **UNK**
 Current Use **Office** From (year): **UNK** To (year): **CURR**
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, windows, encl. carport**
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **S ELEV**
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Sarasota Suncoast Community Church, Inc. (2003); James Arlin Hawkins (1999); Lewis Henry Hawkins

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Ranch** Exterior Plan **Irregular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Wood siding** **2. Vinyl** **3. _____**
 Roof Type(s) **1. Hip** **2. _____** **3. _____**
 Roof Material(s) **1. Composition shingles** **2. _____** **3. _____**
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) **1. _____** **2. _____**
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, grouped (3,4), 1/1, 6/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, window/door trim, elongated plan

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Hawkins Property Building Complex Resource Group (8SO03221: 8SO03214 and 8SO03218); various outbuildings and non-historic church campus

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset leaded oval light, beneath the principal roof w/ metal scroll porch support

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Ranch style building w/ a carport on the W ELEV that has been enclosed w/ vinyl siding. An addition is located on the S ELEV but is not visible from the public ROW.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

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

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

The building has been altered & is not a signif. embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; & has no known signif. historic associations. The building is considered a contributing resource to the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221).

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

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



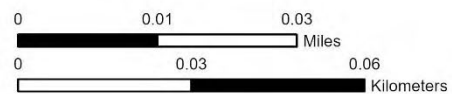
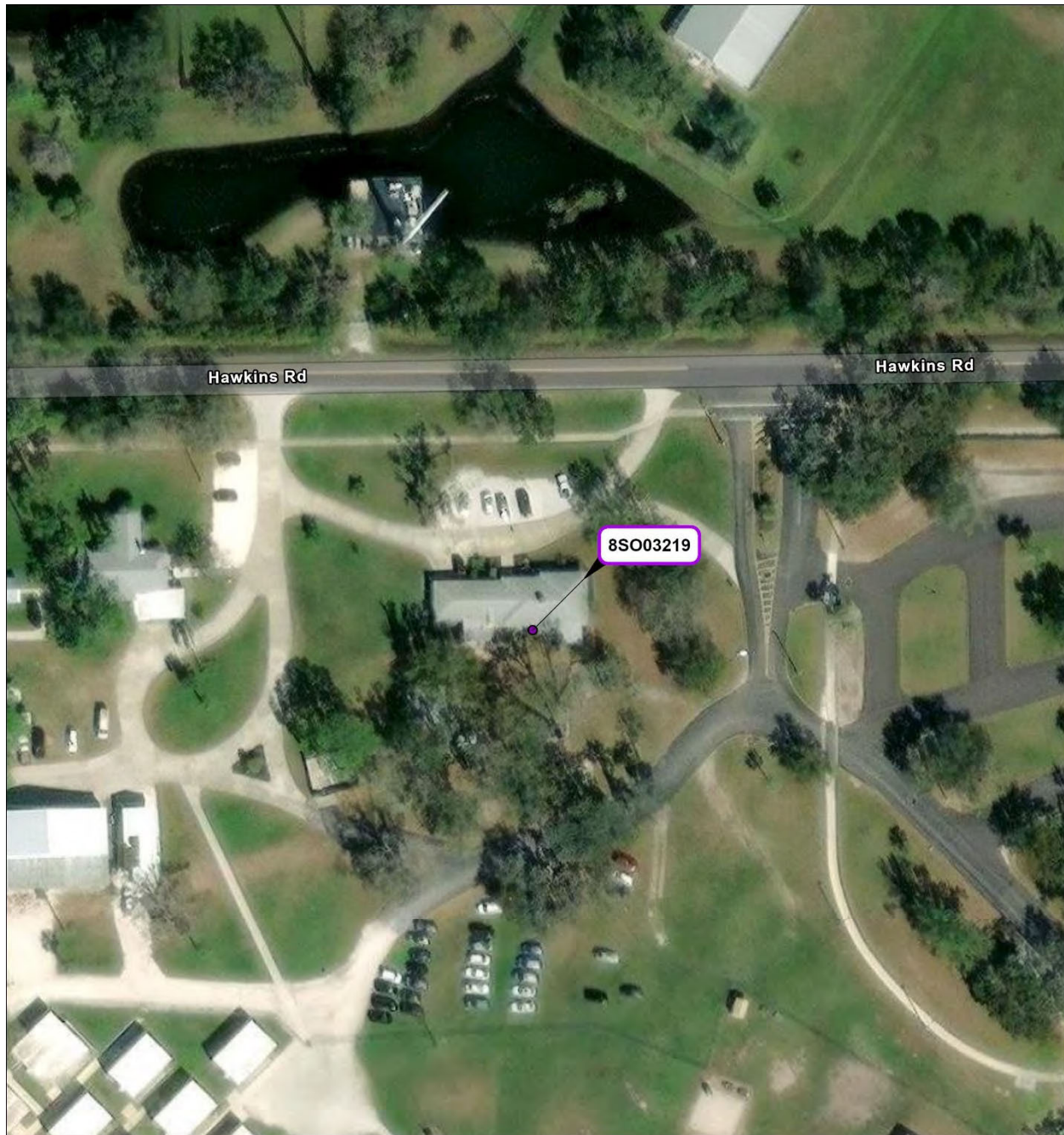
PHOTOGRAPHS







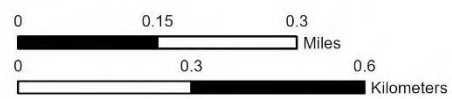
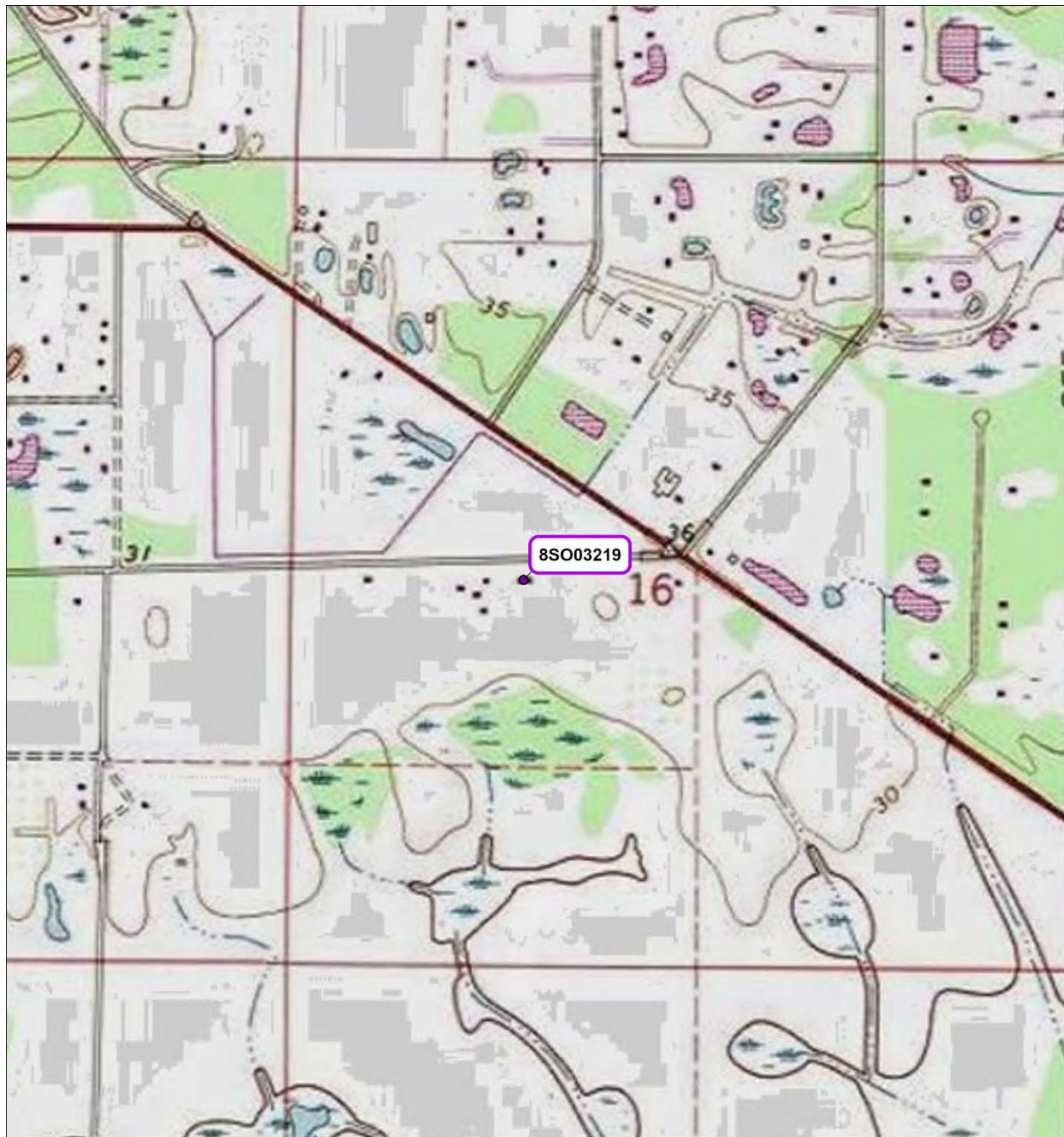
AERIAL MAP



Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 16



☐ Original
☒ Update



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

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 **SO03221**
 Field Date 4-12-2024
 Form Date 4-26-2024
 Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☒ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☐ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Hawkins Property Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☒ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number _____ Direction _____ Street Name Hawkins Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In Current City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Sarasota
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 37S Range 19E Section 16, 17 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BEE RIDGE USGS Date 1973
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
See continuation sheet.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1883 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 2 # of non-contributing 1

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

1. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899

3. _____

2. Twentieth C American

4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?

☐yes☒no☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?

☐yes☒no☐insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

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

1. _____

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one locationMaintaining organization Archaeological Consultants IncDocument description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D

2) Document type _____

Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. FinchAffiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED****③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES** - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.**④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS** (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8SO03221: The Hawkins Property Resource Group is located in Sections 16 and 17 of Township 37 South, Range 19 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1973). The 120-acre property is roughly bounded by Hawkins Road to the north, Dove Avenue to the west, and SR 72 (Clark Road) to the east, and includes Sarasota County Parcel ID No. 0282003000, No. 0282003001, and No. 0284010001. The property was acquired by Henry Hawkins between 1883 and 1884 and was utilized as a homestead and livestock pasture by the Hawkins family into the early 2000s; however, the earliest remaining resources on the property were constructed circa (ca.) 1930s (Janus Research 2003). Although the Hawkins family was involved in the ranching industry of Sarasota County, the property was primarily used for a small number of livestock and the cultivation of crops for use by the family. The Hawkins owned approximately 3,500 acres in total within the region for raising livestock (Janus Research 2003). The resource group was first recorded by Janus Research in 2003 during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Suncoast Community Church Project Area, Sarasota County, Florida* (Survey No. 09377). At this time, the property was comprised of seven resources: the Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), an archaeological site (8SO03215), four buildings (8SO03216 – 8SO03219), and a sugar cane mill (8SO03220), constructed between ca. 1920 and 1955. All seven resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2004.

The resource group was updated during the current survey, at which time it was determined that three of the aforementioned resources (8SO03216, 8SO03217, and 8SO03220) had been demolished and the property has been highly altered. Between ca. 2006 and 2007, the easternmost portion of the property was developed when a large church and parking lot were constructed on the former pasture (Google Earth 2024). The church campus was further expanded over the years, reaching the current configuration in ca. 2022. This includes approximately 44 portable buildings and a recreation field to the south of the Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218) and Arlin Hawkins House (8SO03219). In ca. 2021, a senior living facility was constructed to the west of the Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218) (Google Earth 2024). The only historic resources that remain on the property are the Hawkins Drainage Ditch (8SO03214), the Buck Hawkins House (8SO03218), and the Arlin Hawkins House (8SO03219). Per Arlin Hawkins, the ditch was constructed prior to 1930 by property owners to the north of Hawkins Road to drain their land and was not utilized by the Hawkins family (Janus Research 2003). As such, the two residences (8SO03218 and 8SO03219) are considered contributing resources, and the linear resource is considered a non-contributing resource within the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221).

Despite the association with the Hawkins family, research did not indicate that the family or associated individuals were demonstrably important within the local historic context. The Hawkins appear to have been successful agriculturists without any major contributions to the development of the surrounding area. Furthermore, the property has been significantly altered over the years to include a large church campus, as well as a senior living facility, and no longer retains integrity as an agricultural homestead. In addition, the resource group does not appear likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. As such, the Hawkins Property Resource Group (8SO03221) does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district, and the resource is not listed in the Sarasota County Register of Historic Places (SCRHP).

REFERENCES

Janus Research

- 2003 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Suncoast Community Church Project Area, Sarasota County, Florida. Janus Research, St. Petersburg. Survey No. 09377.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1973 Bee Ridge, Fla.



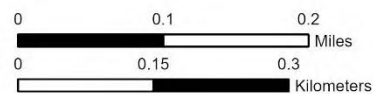
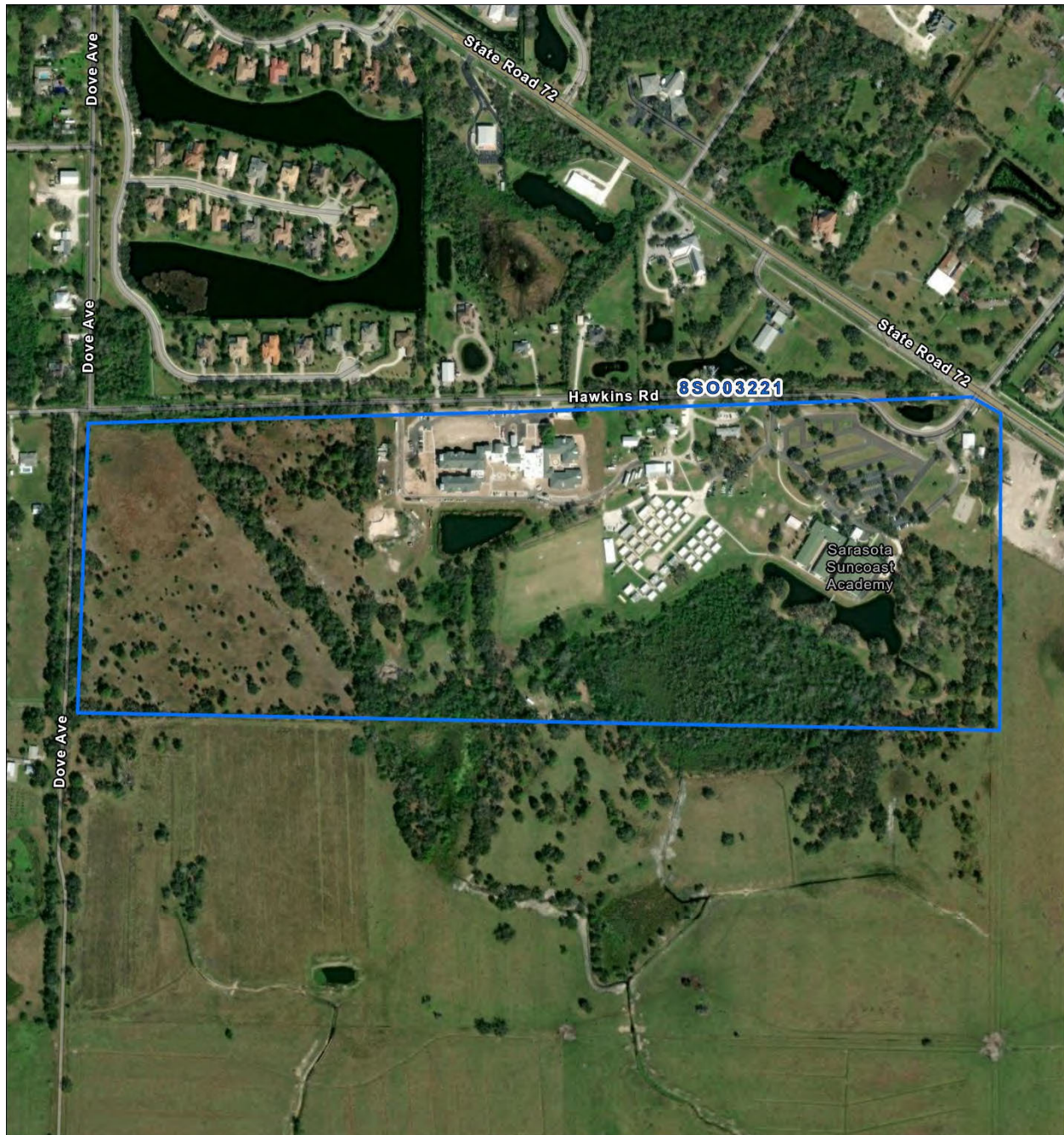
PHOTOGRAPHS







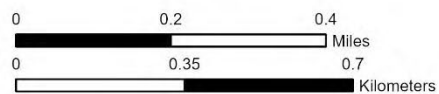
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Maxar, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



**USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Sections 16 and 17**



☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14358**
 Field Date 3-22-2022
 Form Date 3-30-2022
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7025 Clark Road (Residence) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS Siesta Paradise (7025 Clark Road) Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 7025 Clark Road
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BEE RIDGE USGS Date 1973 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown County Sarasota
 Township 37S Range 19E Section 17 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 0283-04-0016 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 358410 Northing 3017150
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1963 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Svetlana Randle (2021); Donna R. Capdarest

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Board and batten 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed, wood, grouped (4), one-light; Sliding, vinyl, single, paired, grouped (4), 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, gable end lattice, board and batten style wooden siding

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
ca. 1970 outbuilding (8SO14359); non-historic detached metal carport

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

SE ELEV: single door

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

NW ELEV: incised, full width, beneath the principal roof w/ metal porch supports and screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ three one-car garage doors on the SE ELEV and a wooden deck on the NE ELEV. A wooden lattice material is located in the gable ends of the gable on hip roof.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P22055
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

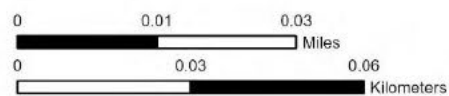
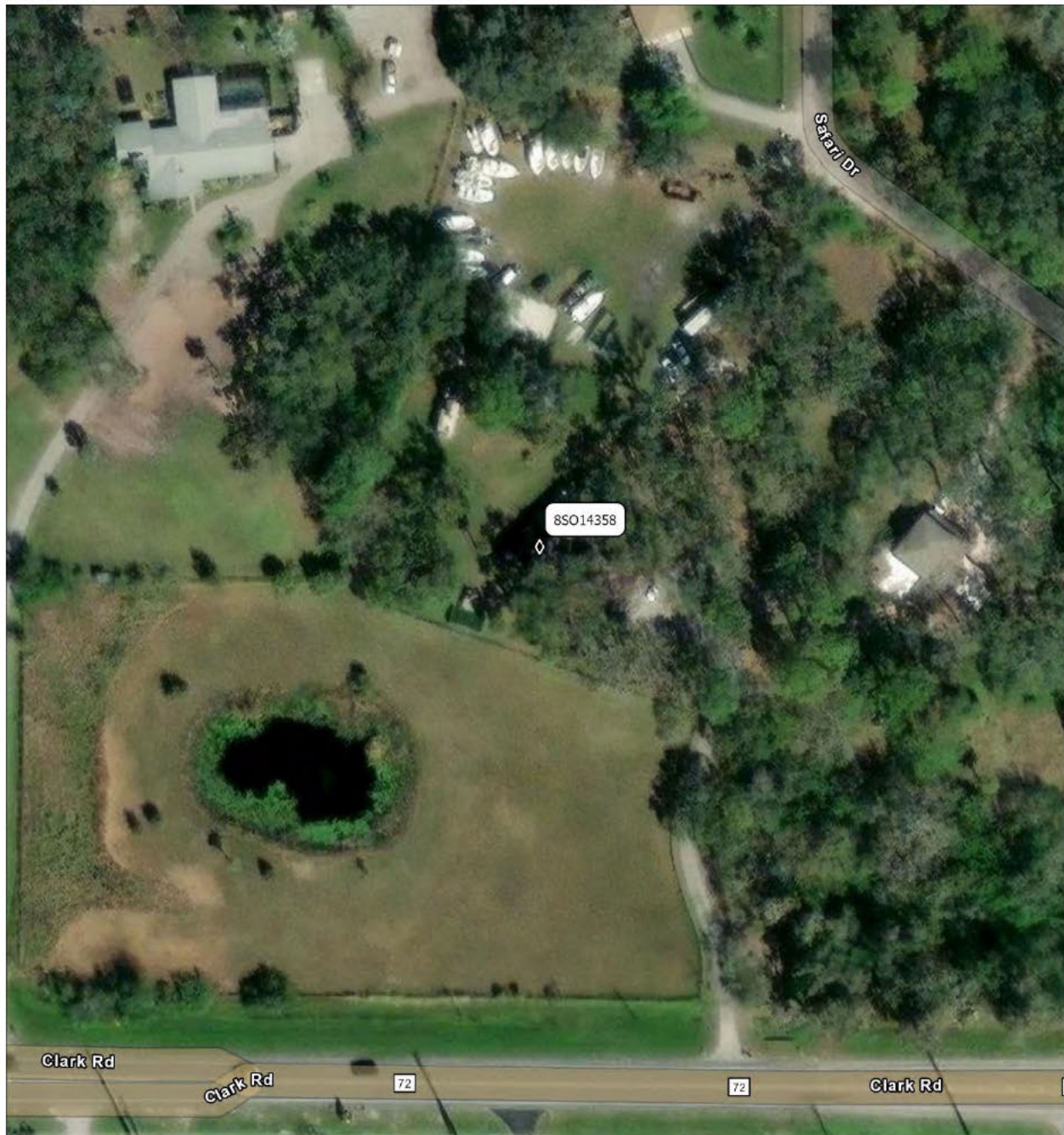
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS

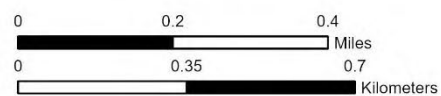




**AERIAL MAP**



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14881**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **7036 Clark Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: **7036** **Clark** **Road**
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map **PB 8 / PG 37**
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **17** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0283040001** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name **Lakewood Tract C -Unit 1** Block _____ Lot **6**
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **358424** Northing **3016928**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1971** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1971** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, siding, windows**
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
John Duncan Chamberlain (2007); Frederic T. Abbott

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, quoins

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

ca. 1972 swimming pool and sheds (not visible from public ROW)

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____ SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
 Keeper - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____
 NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ inset oval light, beneath the principal roof

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

N/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a recessed entryway that has been enclosed w/ screening. The building is set back from the roadway and surrounded by vegetation.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

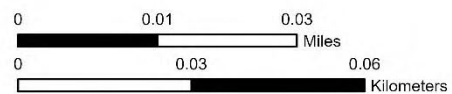


PHOTOGRAPHS





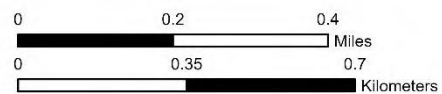
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, p, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota C, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, , Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Maxar, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14882**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **7105 Clark Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: **7105** **Clark** **Road**
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **17** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0283030013** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **358484** Northing **3017144**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1956** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1956** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, siding, windows**
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **N & S ELEV; 2nd story**
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Maida Sierra (2015); Ana Maria de la Torre (2004); Del Stewart & Diane Salerno (1994); Virginia Bridges

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Frame Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Irregular** Number of Stories **2**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Stucco** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) **1. Hip** 2. **Flat** 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) **1. Composition shingles** 2. **Built-up** 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Fixed, vinyl, single, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails

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

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____ SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
 KEEPER - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____
☐ Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ paneling, inset light, and sidelights

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A two-story Frame Vernacular style building that has been highly altered. Additions are located on the N & S ELEV, including a two-car garage. The second story appears to have also been a later addition to the building.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

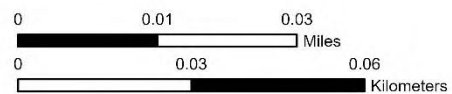


PHOTOGRAPHS





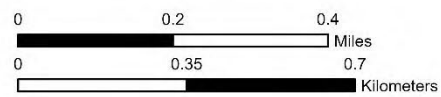
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Maxar, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site#8 **SO14883**
 Field Date 4-12-2024
 Form Date 4-23-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7040 Clark Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 7040 Clark Road
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BEE RIDGE USGS Date 1973 Plat or Other Map PB 8 / PG 37
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Sarasota
 Township 37S Range 19E Section 17 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 0283030009 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Lakewood Tract C-Unit 1 Block _____ Lot 8
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 358563 Northing 3016974
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1963 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature S ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Trent Culleney (2020); Lowell Adkins & Gaynel Black (1999); Pauline & L.O. Adkins

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, accent trim in gable ends

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

Non-historic utility shed

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____ SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
 KEEPER - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____
 NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)
☐ Owner Objection

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

N ELEV: single door w/ paneling, recessed beneath the principal roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an integrated one-car garage on the W end of the N ELEV. A large addition is located on the south elevation but is not visible from the public ROW (enclosed porch per property appraiser data).

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

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

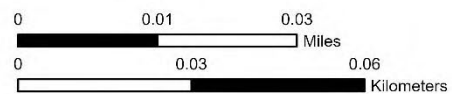


PHOTOGRAPHS





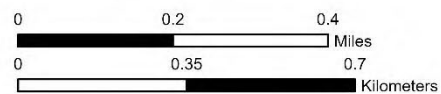
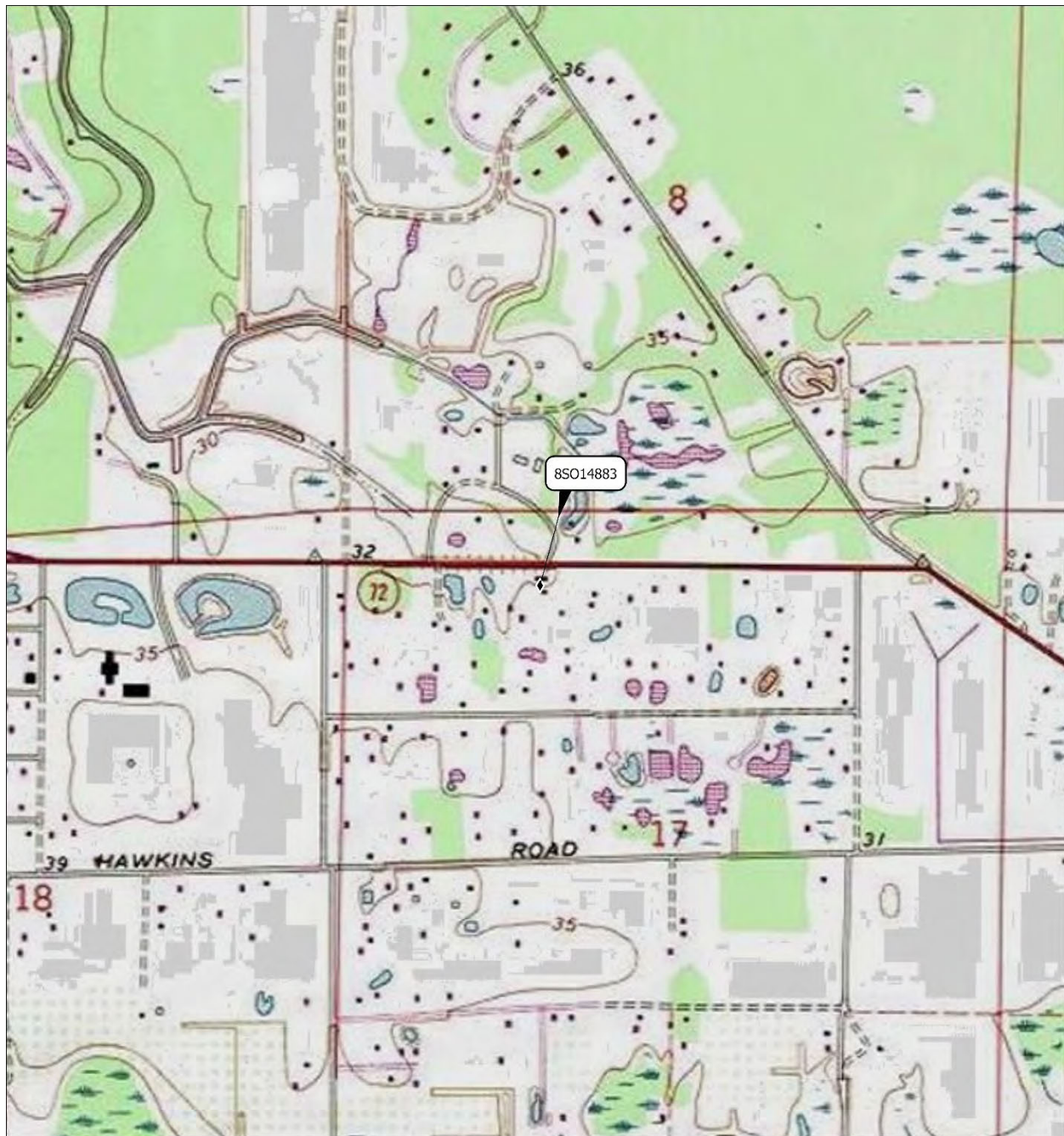
AERIAL MAP



Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap contributors, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14884**
 Field Date 4-12-2024
 Form Date 4-23-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7145 Clark Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 7145 Direction _____ Street Name Clark Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BEE RIDGE USGS Date 1973 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Sarasota
 Township 37S Range 19E Section 8 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 0283030015 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 358652 Northing 3017097
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1965 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature N & E ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
John & Chrystal Graw

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1-2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3. Brick
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Hip extension 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 1/1, 8/8

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

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

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

S ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset oval light, beneath the principal roof

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

S/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ squared wooden supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an addition on the N ELEV and E ELEV. The two-story addition on the E ELEV has two one-car garages.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)**

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

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

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

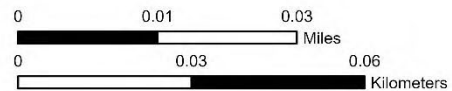
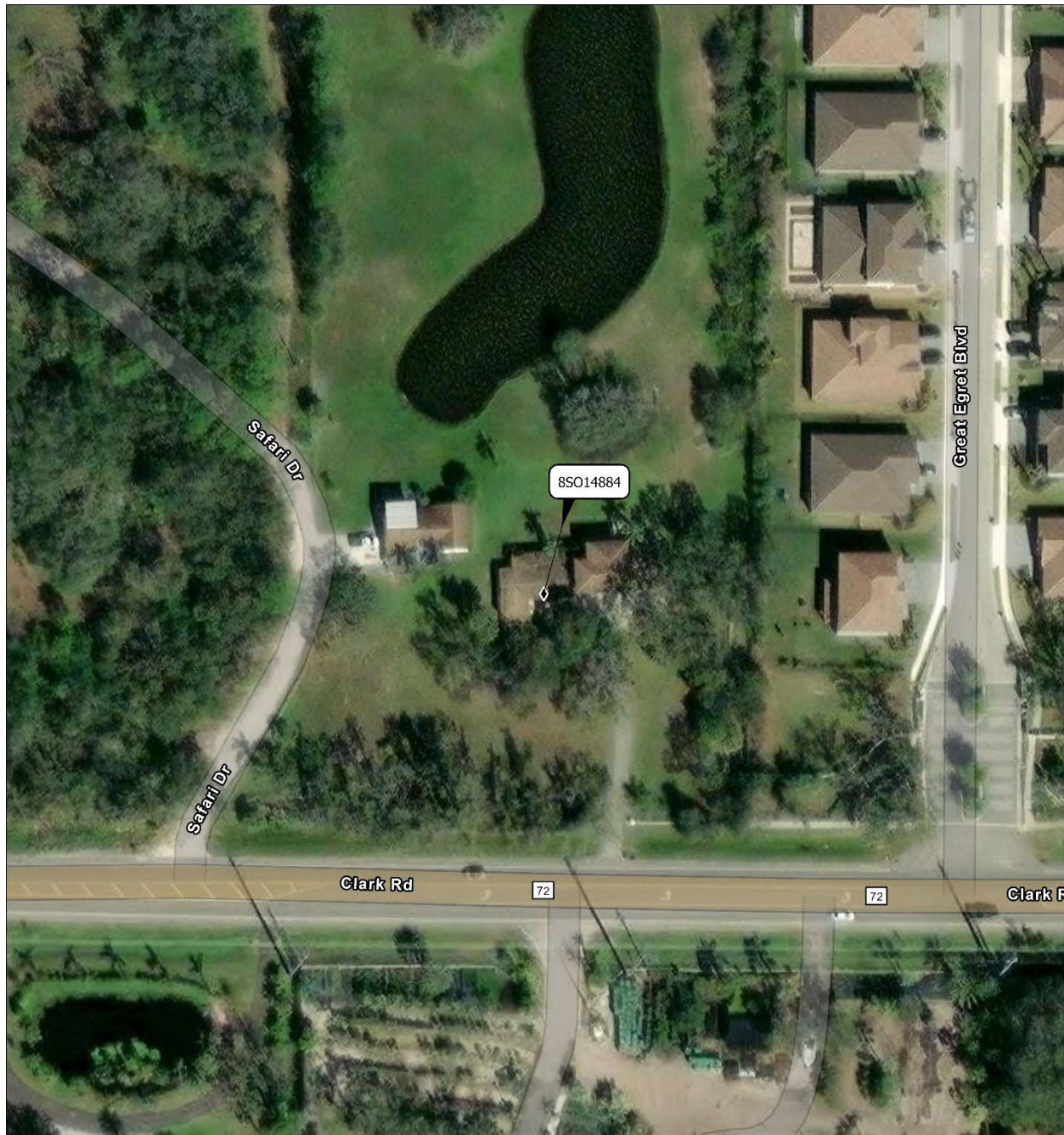
Required Attachments**① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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



PHOTOGRAPHS

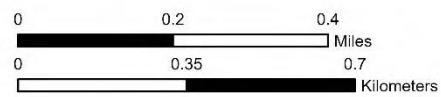


**AERIAL MAP**

Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap contributors, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



**USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 8**



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14885**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **7240 Clark Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: **7240** **Clark** **Road**
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map **PB 8 / PG 37**
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **17** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0283030001** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name **Lakewood Tract C-Unit 1** Block _____ Lot **12**
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **358840** Northing **3016967**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1974** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1974** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, siding**
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Ivan & Narelvis Andrade (2021); Tamera Zonies (2020); Richard & Freda Crewdson

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Masonry Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Irregular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Stucco** **2. Artif masonry veneer** 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) **1. Hip** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) **1. Composition shingles** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 2/2

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

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Swimming pool w/ screened enclosure, non-historic detached garage

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: double doors w/ inset rectangular lights

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ two integrated one-car garages on the W end of the N ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

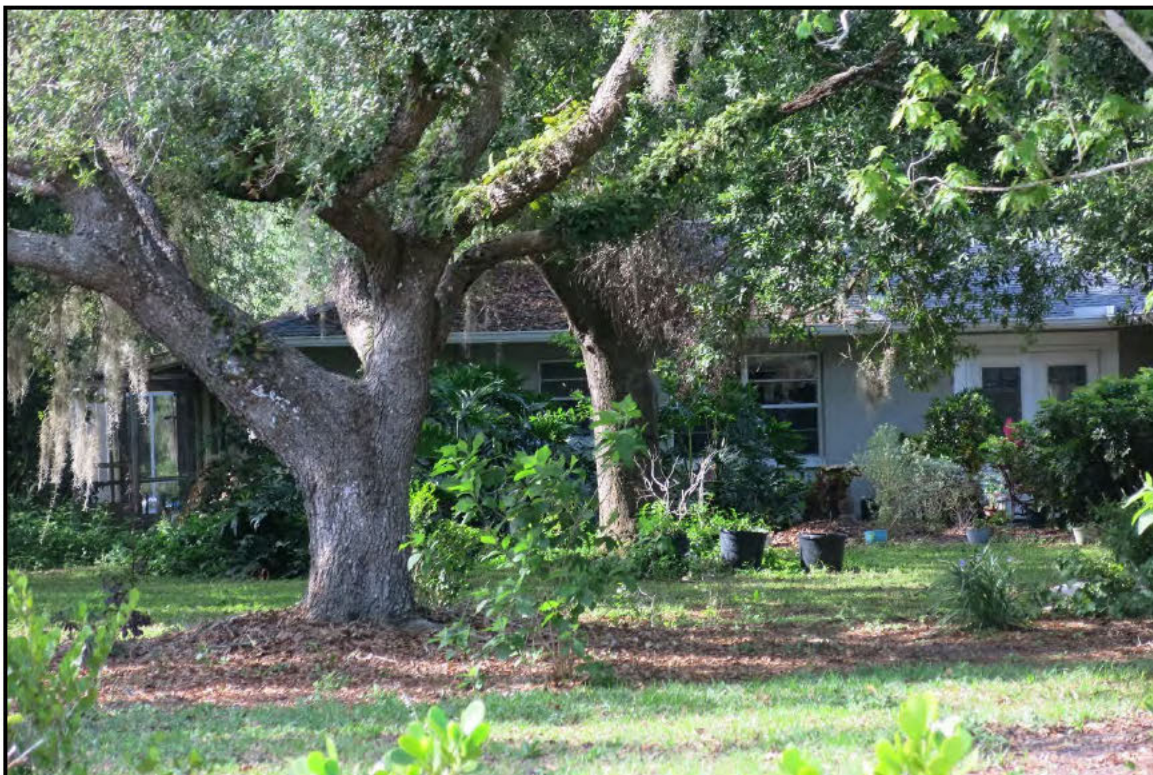
② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

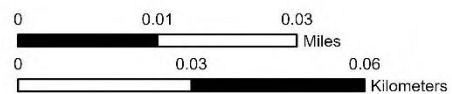
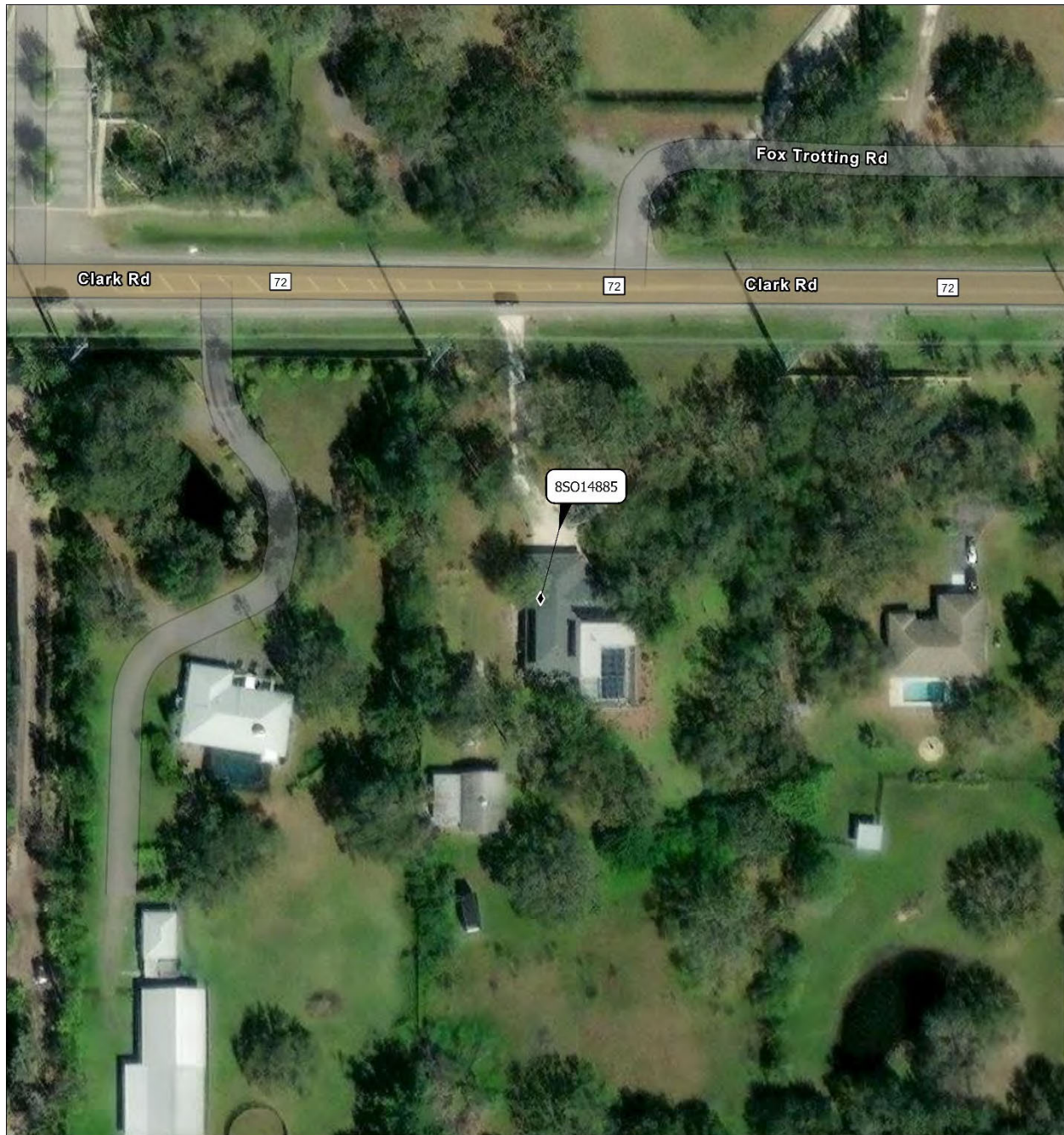


PHOTOGRAPHS



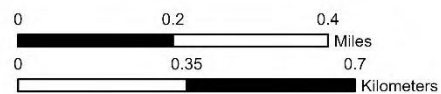
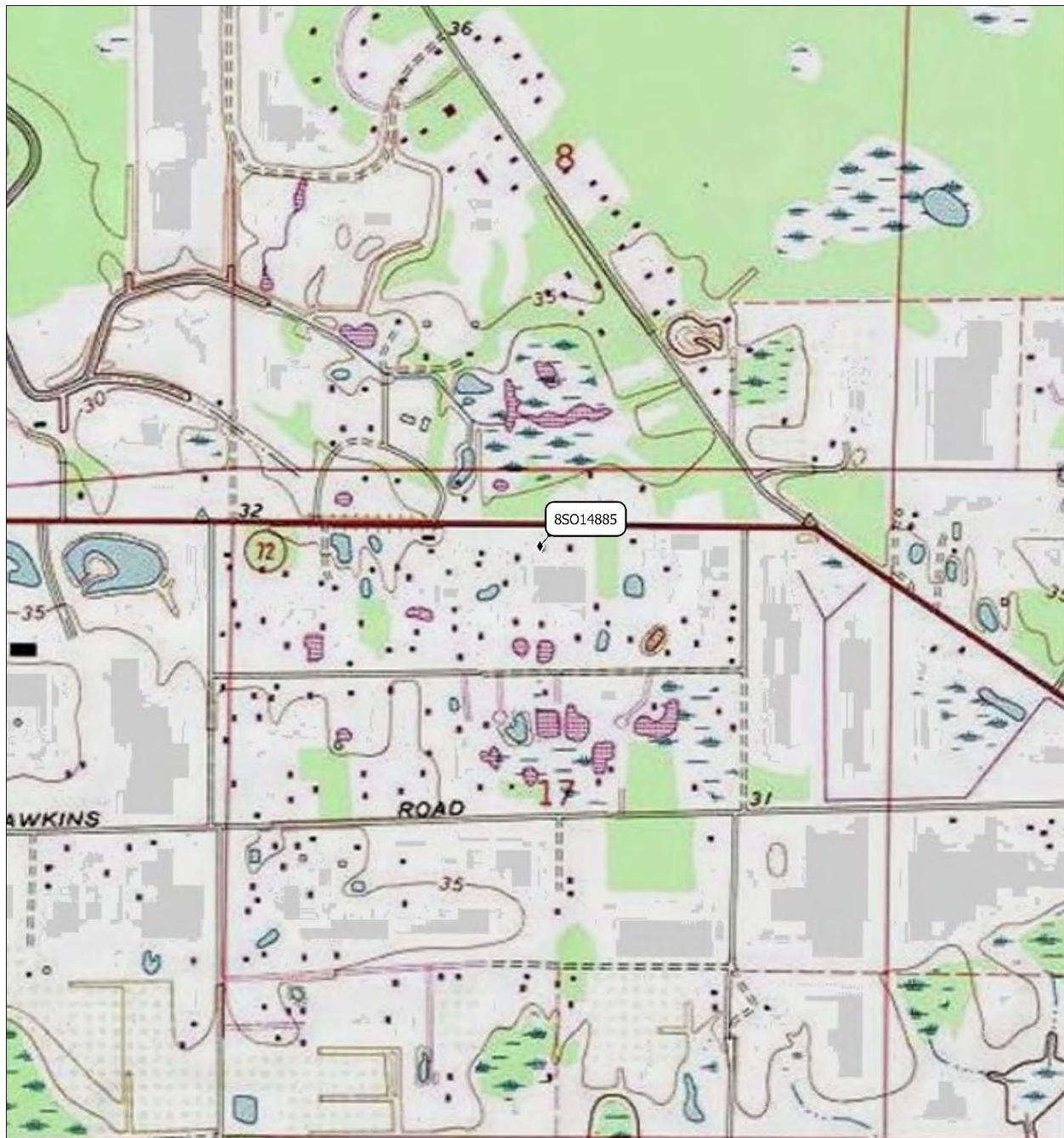


AERIAL MAP





USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14886**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **7350 Clark Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: **7350** **Clark** **Road**
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map **PB 8 / PG 37**
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **17** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0283020007** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name **Lakewood Tract C-Unit 1** Block _____ Lot **15**
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **359067** Northing **3016992**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1964** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1964** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, windows, encl. garage**
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **E ELEV**
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Julie Simpson (1994); R.J. Maglione Revocable Trust (1990); Ralph J. Maglione

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Masonry Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Irregular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Stucco** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) **1. Hip** 2. **Gable on hip** 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) **1. Composition shingles** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) **1. Shed extension** 2. _____

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

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

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic detached garage, swimming pool w/ screened enclosure, and utility sheds

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door, beneath a shed roof extension

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

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a former carport/garage that has been enclosed w/ double doors. A large garage addition with two one-car garages is attached to the E ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

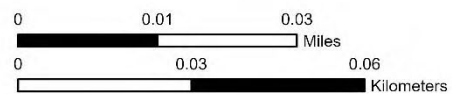
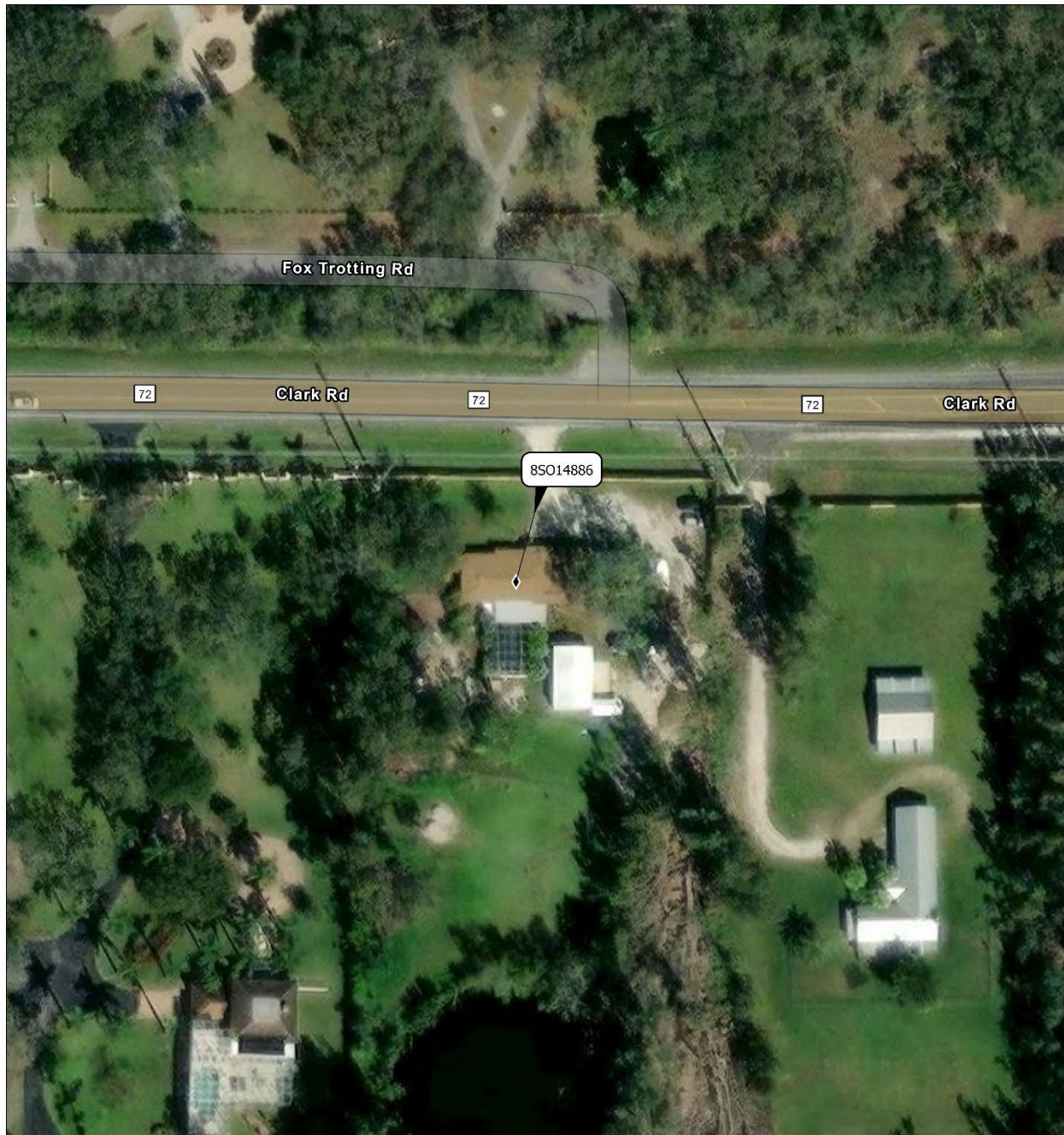
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



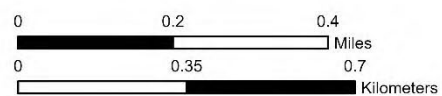
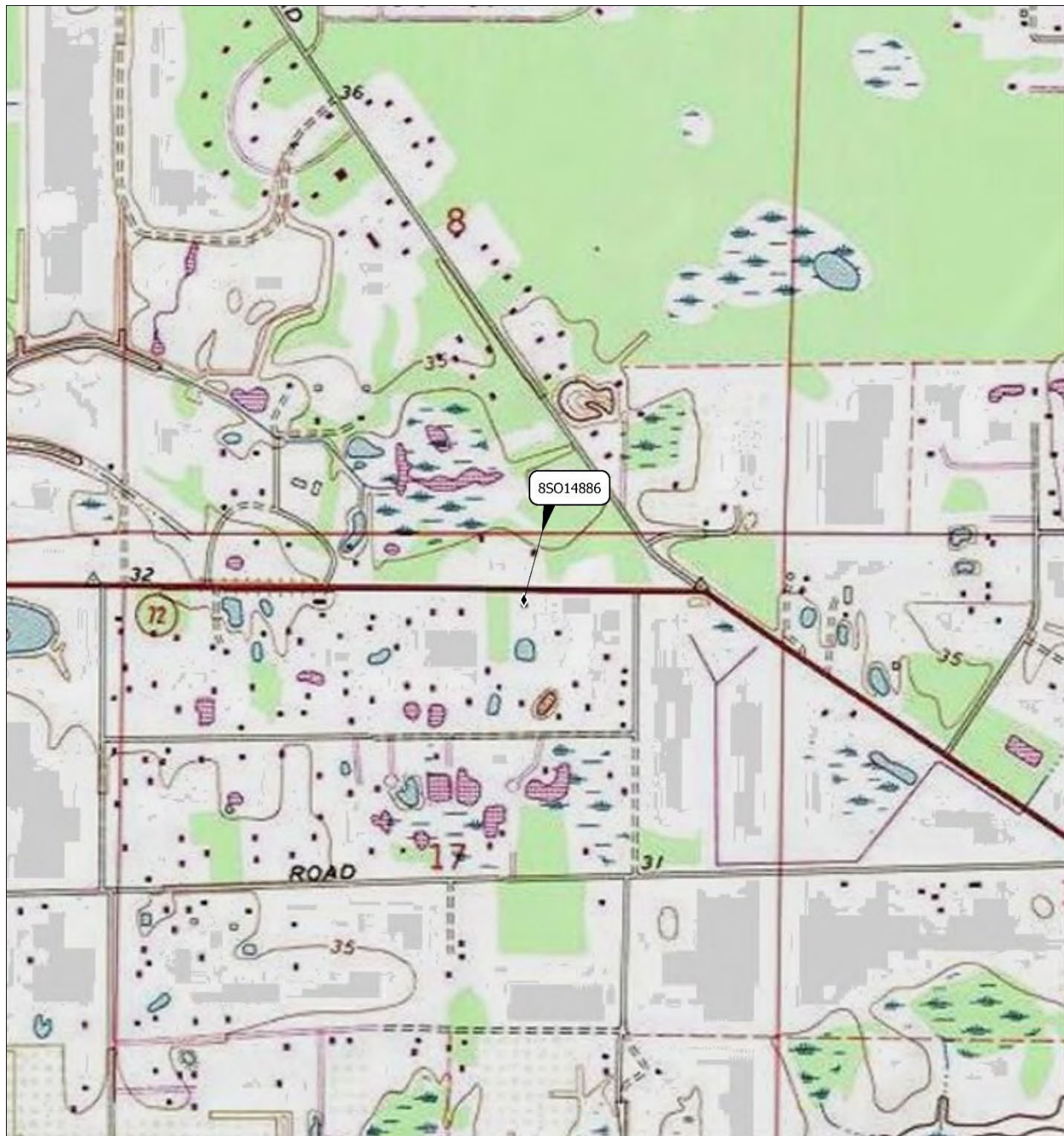


**AERIAL MAP**

Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Maxar, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 17



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SO14887**
 Field Date **4-12-2024**
 Form Date **4-23-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **7501 Clark Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS SR 72 fr East of I-75 to Lorraine Rd** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: **7501** **Clark** **Road**
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **BEE RIDGE** USGS Date **1973** Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Sarasota** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Sarasota**
 Township **37S** Range **19E** Section **16** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **0281150001** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **360464** Northing **3016467**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1971** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Warehouse** From (year): **1971** To (year): **UNK**
 Current Use **Kennel** From (year): **UNK** To (year): **CURR**
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, siding**
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Page Knoebel Trust Agreement (2006); Page Knoebel (2004); Charlotte & Floyd Johnson

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Industrial Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Rectangular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Metal** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) **1. Gable** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) **1. Sheet metal:3V crimp** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

None visible

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Minimal eave overhang, garage bay

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

Detached pet rescue facility w/ kennels

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

E ELEV: single garage bay w/ roll up door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Industrial Vernacular style building that is obscured from the public ROW by surrounding vegetation.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

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

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

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

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

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

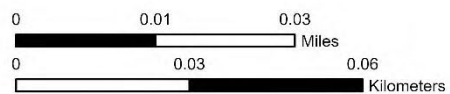
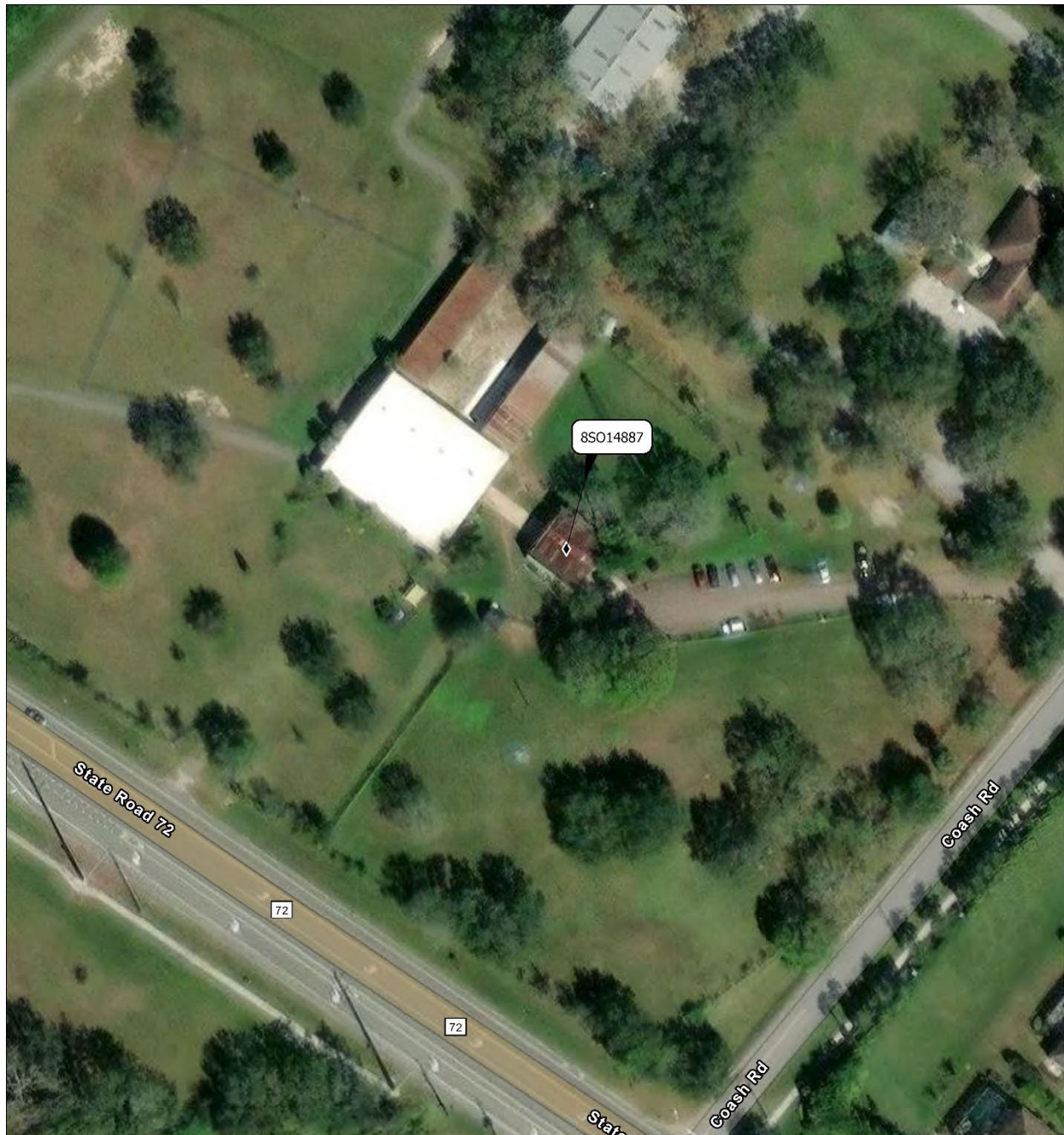


PHOTOGRAPHS





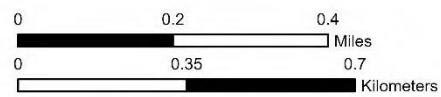
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Maxar, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022



**USGS Bee Ridge
Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 16**



APPENDIX B

Demolished Building Letter



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

April 23, 2024

Mr. Vincent Birdsong
Supervisor, Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field survey conducted in April 2024 has discovered that the following three historic resources are no longer extant since they were last recorded (**Table 1**). Photographs of the former location of the resources are included below (**Photos 1 – 3**).

Table 1. Previously recorded historic resources that have been demolished.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style
8SO03216	7810 Hawkins Road	ca. 1955	Contemporary
8SO03217	7940 Hawkins Road/Hawkins Tractor Barn	ca. 1953	Frame Vernacular
8SO03220	7940 Hawkins Road/Sugar Cane Mill	ca. 1920	N/A



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management



Photo 1. Looking southeast toward the former location of 7810 Hawkins Road (8SO03216) which is now occupied by a newly constructed senior living facility.



Photo 2. Looking southwest toward the former location of the Hawkins Tractor Barn (8SO03217). The existing outbuilding was constructed ca. 2020.



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management



Photo 3. Looking east toward the former location of the Sugar Cane Mill (8SO03220). The resource is no longer extant, and the location has been landscaped for the adjacent church.

Sincerely,

Savannah Y. Finch
Architectural Historian

APPENDIX C

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS PD&E SR 72, East of I-75 to Lorraine Road, Sarasota Co. - Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study, SR 72 (Clark Road) from East of I-75 to Lorraine Road, Sarasota County, Florida; Financial Project
Identification No.: 444634-1-22-01

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 83

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

ACI, Sarasota. P21078D, 2024

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names

Lee Hutchinson

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization

Archaeological Consultants Inc

City Sarasota

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

1. Hawkins Property 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Kimley-Horn and Associates

Address/Phone/E-mail 200 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida 32801

Recorder of Log Sheet

Crystal Perrelli

Date Log Sheet Completed 4-24-2024

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?

☒ No

☐ Yes:

Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name BEE RIDGE Year 2013 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 4-1-2024 End 4-8-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 24.40 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 6

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 136 feet Length: _____ kilometers 3.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research, surface reconnaissance; systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (50-100 m) N=107; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4" screen; historic resource survey, photos taken, report prepared

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 4 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 8

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

SO03214, SO03218, SO03219, SO03221

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

SO14358, SO14881, SO14882, SO14883, SO14884, SO14885, SO14886, SO14887

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Forms ☒ Site File PDF Forms

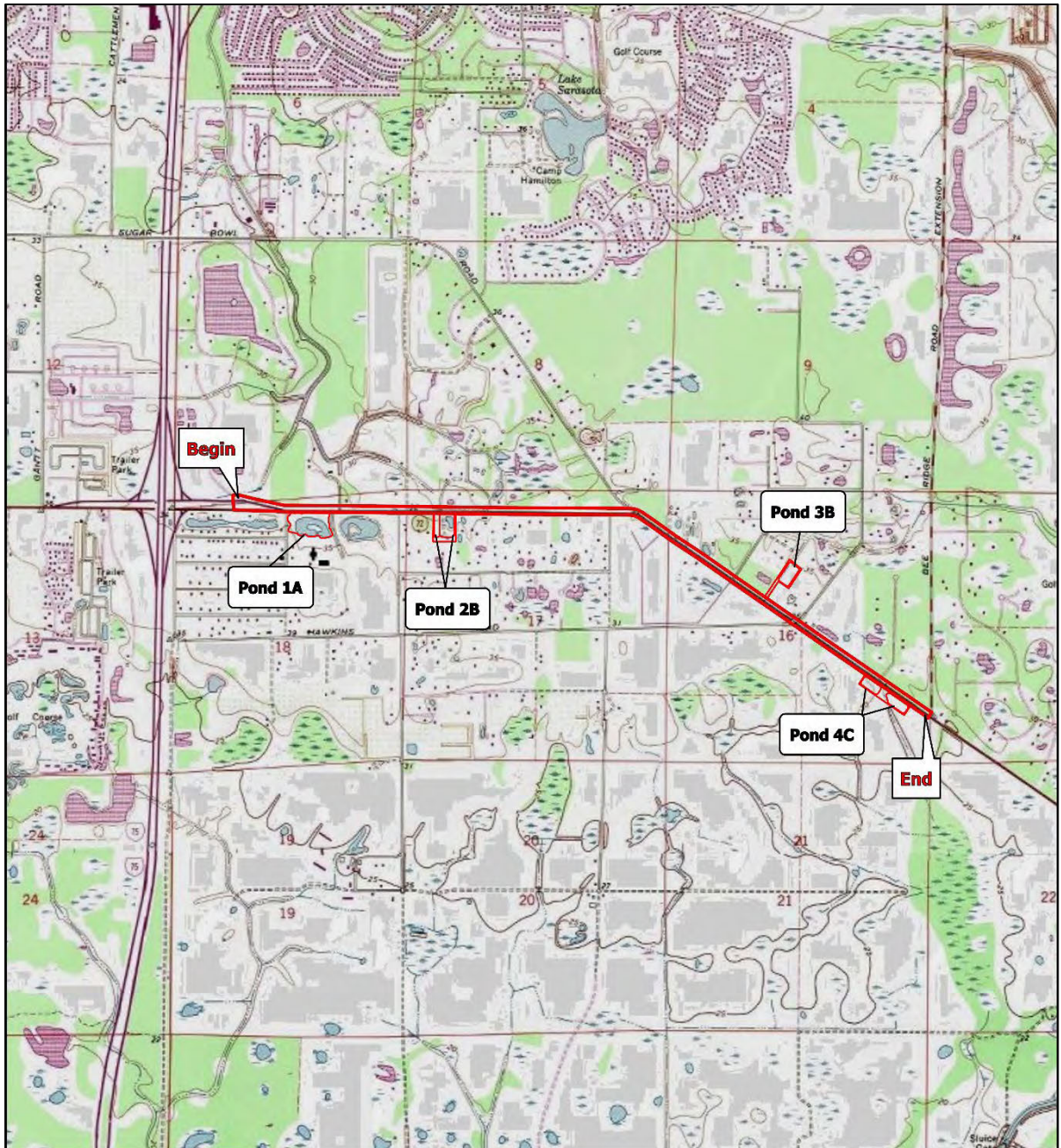
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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



— Project Location

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 1 2 Kilometers

N



University of South Florida, Manatee County Government, Sarasota County GIS, FDEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, USGS Bee Ridge 1987, 2020, 2022

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Township 37 South, Range 19 East, Section 15-18 and 22
USGS Bee Ridge
Sarasota County, Florida

State Road 72 (Clark Road)

from east of I-75 to Lorraine Road
Sarasota County, Florida
FPID No: 444634-1-22-01