

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
FOR THE DESOTO BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PD&E STUDY  
SR 64 TO HABEN BOULEVARD  
CITIES OF BRADENTON AND PALMETTO  
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT No. 442630-1-22-01  
SEARCH PROJECT No. 230032**

**PREPARED FOR**

**TRANSYSTEMS  
AND  
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 1  
BARTOW, FLORIDA**

**BY**

**SEARCH**

**DECEMBER 2023**

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, CONSULTATION, AND OTHER ACTIONS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS FOR THIS PROJECT ARE BEING, OR HAVE BEEN, CARRIED OUT BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (FDOT) PURSUANT TO 23 U.S.C. §327 AND A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING DATED MAY 26, 2022, AND EXECUTED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA) AND FDOT.**

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**DECEMBER 2023**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the DeSoto Bridge Project Development and Environment study in the cities of Bradenton and Palmetto, Manatee County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 1, is investigating three proposed bridge replacement alternatives for an in-kind replacement of FDOT Bridge No. 130053, which carries US 301 (US 41) over the Manatee River. This project is federally funded for construction in 2027.

To encompass the potential improvements, the archaeological area of potential effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way for the three alternatives combined. The architectural history APE includes the archaeological APE and was expanded to the property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way or a distance of no more than 100 meters (328 feet) from the right-of-way line.

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, which indicated subsurface testing was not possible due to the presence of marked buried utilities, steep artificial slopes, and drainage structures throughout the archaeological APE. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or features were identified within the archaeological APE. SEARCH recommends no further archaeological survey in support of the proposed project.

The architectural history survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one newly recorded historic building (8MA02569) within the architectural history APE. SEARCH recommends that 8MA02569 lacks the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and is recommended ineligible. No historic districts were identified. SEARCH recommends no further architectural history survey.

No NRHP-listed or eligible cultural resources were identified within the project APE. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the DeSoto Bridge Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study from Manatee Avenue West (SR 64) in the city of Bradenton to Haben Boulevard in the city of Palmetto, Manatee County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 1, is investigating three alternatives (no build, west, and east alternatives) for an in-kind replacement of FDOT Bridge No. 130053, which carries US 301 (US 41) over the Manatee River. The project corridor is approximately 2.1 kilometers (km; 1.3 miles [mi]) in length. The new bridge is proposed to be similar in length and profile to the existing bridge. The proposed bridge replacement includes several improvements: wider inside and outside shoulders for vehicle travel lanes; a shared-use pedestrian and bicycle path; and a barrier that separates vehicular traffic from the shared-use path. The proposed improvements will provide additional capacity for pedestrians and bicycles across the Manatee River as part of ongoing regional transportation system improvements. The bridge replacement project is federally funded for construction (Design-Build) in 2027.

To encompass the potential improvements, the archaeological area of potential effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) for the three alternatives combined, as shown in a June 2023 rollplot (**Appendix A**). The architectural history APE includes the archaeological APE and was expanded to the property lines of parcels adjacent to the ROW or a distance of no more than 100 meters (m) (328 feet [ft]) from the ROW line (**Figure 2**). In this document, the “APE” refers to the combined archaeological APE and architectural history APE.

The purpose of the survey was to identify and bound any cultural resources within the APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended. The study also meets the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*) and complies with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. The work was performed in accordance with the FDOT’s PD&E Manual (revised July 2023) as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR’s Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals. The principal investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42).

Kathleen Furgerson, MA, RPA, served as project manager and archaeology principal investigator for this project, and Mikel Travisano, MS, served as architectural history principal investigator. The report was written by Louise Steele, MA, Kristina Altes, PhD, RPA, Anna Suphanniam, MA, and Ashley Parham, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Ariel Olivera, BA, and Casie Fort, BA. Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA, conducted the quality control review, and Tanner Lovelace, BA, and Ali Sundook, BA, edited and produced the document.

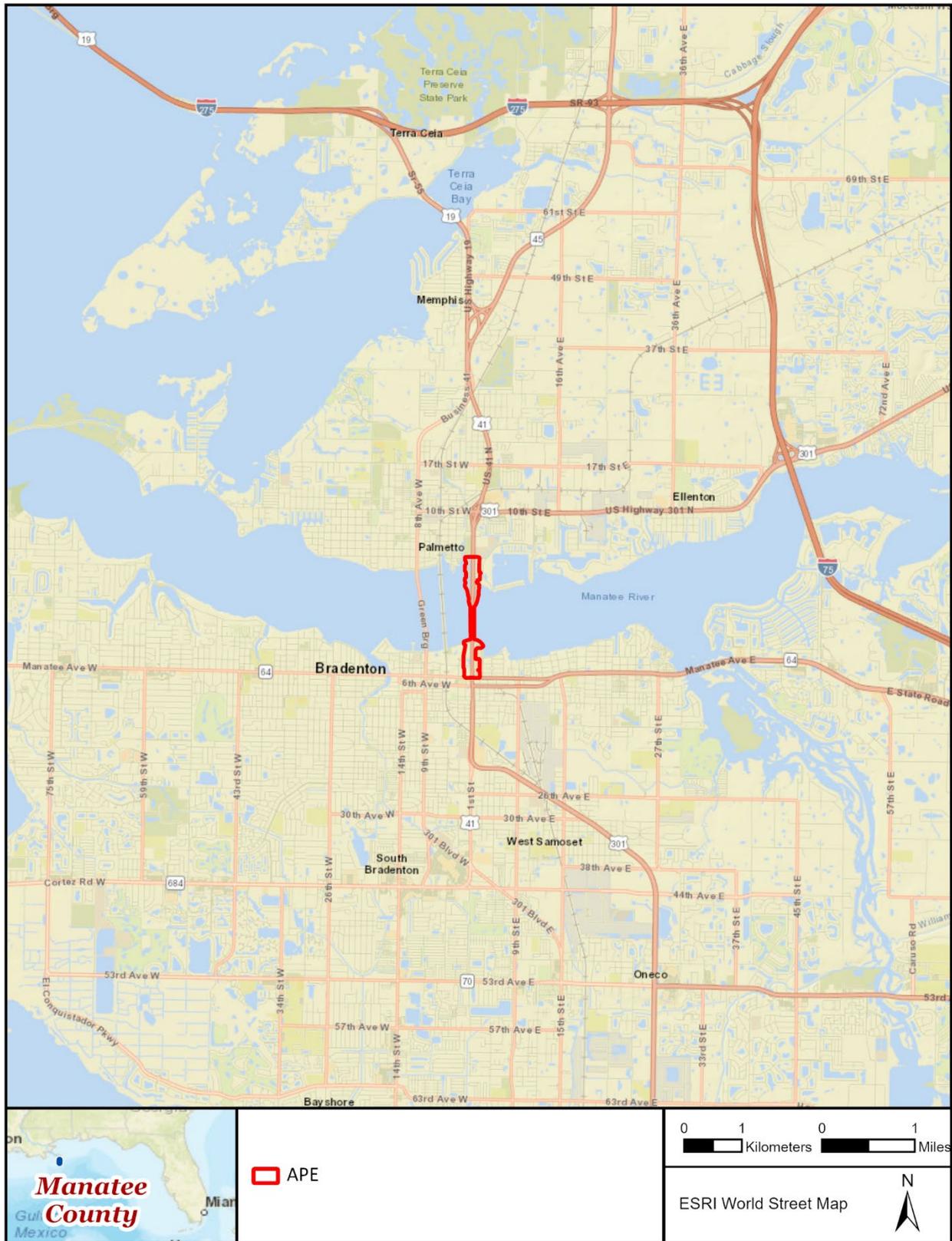


Figure 1. Project location.

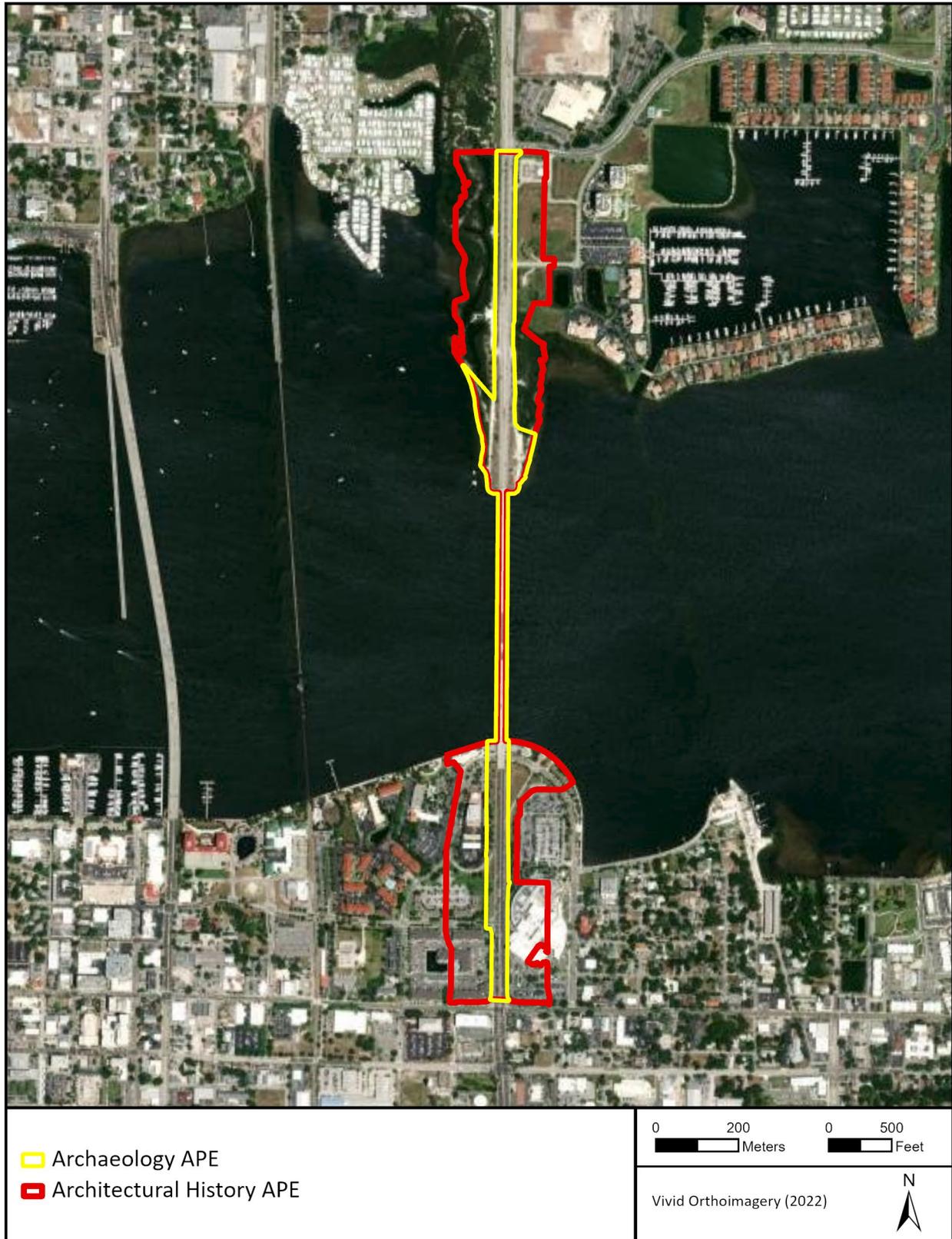


Figure 2. Aerial overview of the APE.

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## 2 PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

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The project includes approximately 2.0 km (1.3 mi) of US 301 (US 41) where it crosses the Manatee River via FDOT Bridge No. 130053. The southern end of the project is in Sections 25 and 26 of Township 34 South, Range 17 East within the Bradenton city limits, and the northern end is in Section 24 of Township 34 South, Range 17 East within the Palmetto city limits. The southern part of the APE includes medical and commercial facilities as well as multi-family housing; the northern part consists almost entirely of vacant land (Manatee County Property Appraiser 2023). The 2021 USGS topographic map shows the southern part of the APE within a heavily developed area and the northern part on a low-lying landform that extends into the river south of an area mapped as marsh or swamp bordering downtown Palmetto (**Figure 3**; USGS 2021a, 2021b). The project crosses the Manatee River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico approximately 19 km (12 mi) to the northwest. Elevations within the APE are approximately 2 m (6.5 ft) above mean sea level.

Geologically, the APE is part of the DeSoto Slope physiographic province, which is part of the larger Southwestern Flatwoods District (Brooks 1981). The DeSoto Slope province is a sloping plain with a terraced portion east of Tampa Bay. Most of the surface drainage systems are disrupted by swamps (Brooks 1981). Mapped soils in the northern part of the APE are classified as very poorly drained Estero muck and poorly drained Bradenton fine sand; in the southern part of the APE, soils are classified as moderately well-drained Cassie fine sand (**Figure 4**).

### 2.2 PALEOENVIRONMENT

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Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was much cooler and drier than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to global sea level rise that started from a low stand of 120 m (394 ft) below current sea level at 18,000 BP (Rohling et al. 1998). Temperatures in the southeastern United States were roughly 12 degrees Celsius colder than today (Watts 1980). Sea level rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but intensified in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. The climate became warmer and wetter rapidly during the next three millennia with significant sea level rise (Watts 1980). By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate prevailed. Climate changes were more pronounced in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of deglaciation (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, Florida’s climate, water levels, and plant communities had attained essentially modern conditions. The small prairies and oak savannas gave way to species-rich pine forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). The climate remained relatively stable through today, with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years (Watts 1971).

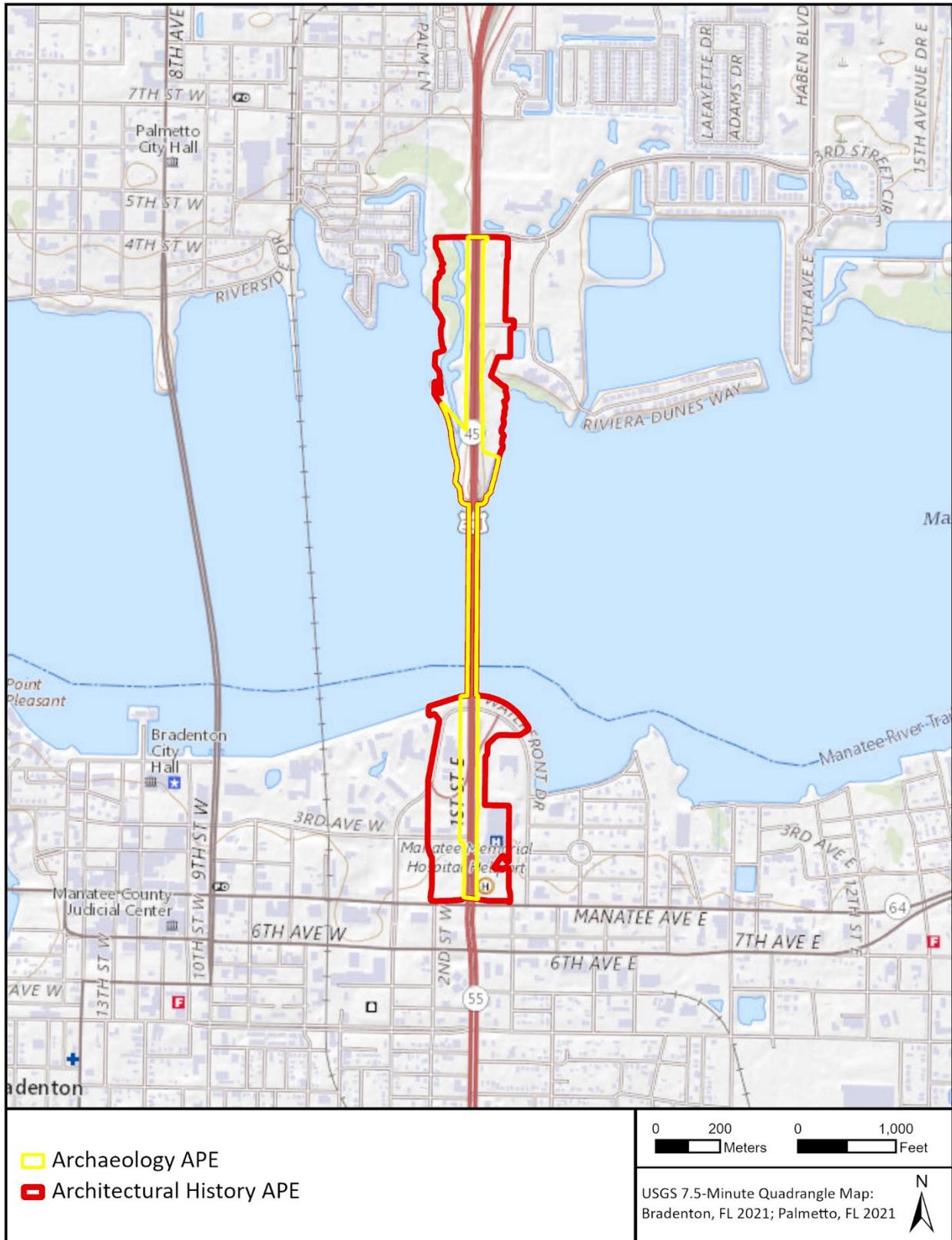


Figure 3. Overview of APE on USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

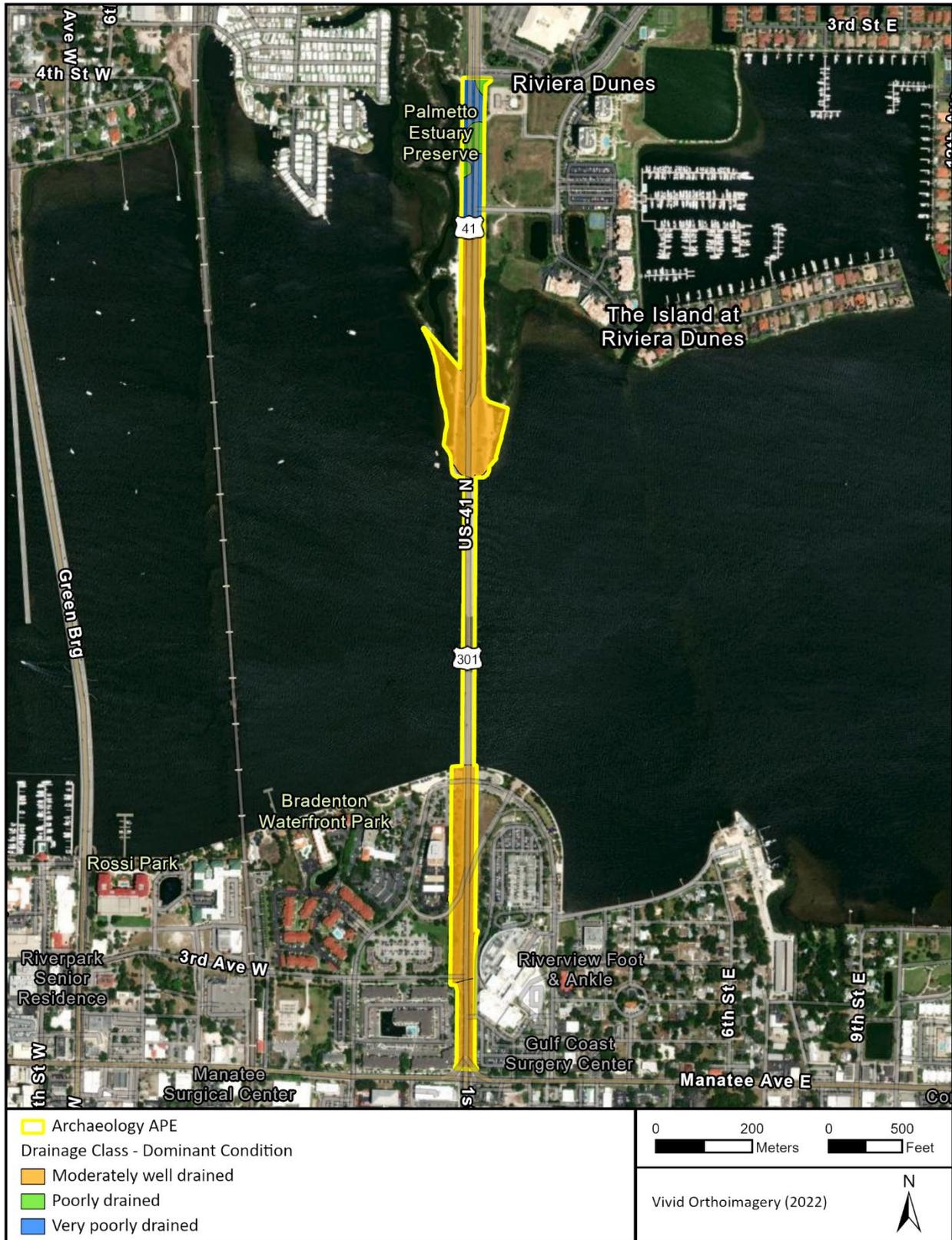


Figure 4. Soil drainage within the archaeological APE.

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## 3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### 3.1 NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

Archaeologists divide the central peninsular Gulf Coast of Florida into a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods include Paleoindian, Archaic, Manasota, and Safety Harbor. Manatee County is within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region, as defined by Milanich (1994). Given the limited potential for the identification of intact cultural deposits within the archaeological APE (discussed below), a full discussion of Manatee County's precontact history is beyond the scope of this report. Instead, **Table 1** provides a summary of the prehistoric and historic chronology of Florida's central peninsular Gulf Coast and additional references.

**Table 1. Precontact Culture History of Central Peninsular Gulf Coast of Florida.**

Name	Time Period	References
Paleoindian Period	10,000–7000 BC	Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Goodyear and Warren 1972
Archaic Period	7000–500 BC	Milanich 1994; Smith 1986
Early	7000–6000 BC	Milanich 1994
Middle	6000–2000 BC	Austin et al. 2004; Russo 1986
Late	2000–500 BC	Sassaman 1993
Manasota Period	500 BC–AD 900	Milanich 1994
Early	500 BC–AD 700	Milanich 1994
Late	AD 700–900	
Safety Harbor Period	AD 900–1565	Milanich 1998; Mitchem 1989

Due to the presence of historic resources within the project APE, a brief historic context for Manatee County focusing on the period most relevant to resources within the architectural history APE is provided below. Additional detail regarding historic development within the project area is provided in the Historic Map and Aerial Review section.

### 3.2 MANATEE COUNTY HISTORY

Many Native American villages thrived in the Manatee River region when the first European explorers passed through Florida. Juan Ponce de León first reached the western coast of Florida in 1513 near San Carlos Bay in Lee County and returned to the same area in 1521. Pánfilo de Narváez landed near Tampa Bay in 1528 and pressed inland and northward toward present-day Leon County (Matthews 1983:36-38). Hernando de Soto encountered the abandoned village of Uzita in 1539 (Matthews 1983:36-38). More than a century after de Soto travelled through Florida, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés reached the Gulf Coast of the peninsula (Matthews 1983:55). Occasionally, Spanish fishermen from Cuba established seasonal fishing camps that continued to operate after Florida became a British possession in 1763 (Matthews 1983:64-67, 72). Beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the early nineteenth century, members of several Southeastern tribes relocated to what is now the state of Florida. By the early nineteenth century,

Europeans referred to them collectively as “Seminole” (Weisman 2000). The Adams-Onís Treaty, signed in 1819 and ratified in 1821, transferred Florida to the US (Carter 1956:8-11; Tebeau 1980).

After the First Seminole War, the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek demarcated a reservation for the Seminole that encompassed much of the interior of Florida, including present-day Manatee County. The Payne’s Landing Treaty of 1832 reversed the Treaty of Moultrie Creek and required the Seminole to relinquish their land within three years and move to reservations in the western US (Mahon 1962; Sprague 1964:72–88, 101 [1848]). On December 28, 1835, Seminole leader Osceola attacked Fort King, and killed the US agent in charge of Native American affairs, Wiley Thompson (Dovell 1952:244; Sprague 1964[1848]:89-91; Tebeau 1980). These events marked the start of the Second Seminole War (1835–1842) (Mahon 1985). Following the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 encouraged white settlers to enter the frontier; this land grant system allowed adult males to acquire title to 32 hectares ([ha]; 80 acres [ac]) of Florida land provided that the claimant improved and defended the land (Tebeau 1980). Dr. Joseph Braden and Major Robert Gamble arrived in present-day Manatee County in 1842 and became prominent, permanent settlers. Braden and his brother Hector brought 180 enslaved African Americans to their plantations, and by 1845 they were shipping sugar cane to markets in New Orleans (Tebeau 1980).

In 1843, settlers began arriving in the present-day location of Palmetto. In 1846, the first major road built in Hillsborough County connected Tampa and Turman’s Landing and was located along the approximate route of US 301 (Zimny 1986:3). Turman’s Landing is located west of the APE in Palmetto where the present railroad bridge crosses the Manatee River. Named after Simon Turman, who settled the area in 1843, Turman’s Landing consisted of a “crude cabbage log crib” that was situated in deep water in the river and was used as a staging area to transfer goods to shore. There was no dock associated with the landing, and goods were taken to shore by raft (Clio 2023; Floridahistory.org 2023; Palmetto Community Redevelopment Agency 1993). The landing was replaced by a dock built at the end of 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue in 1874 (Floridahistory.org 2023).

Florida became a state in 1845 (Tebeau 1980). The state legislature created Manatee County from Hillsborough County on January 8, 1855, at the urging of the planters and merchants along Sarasota Bay and the Manatee River (Brown 1991:104). By 1860, cattle emerged as a major contributor to the economy of the county (Akerman and Akerman 2004:92, 122). The 1860 population of Manatee County was 854 (Florida Center for Instructional Technology 2005; Manatee County Public Library Collection 1966). Florida seceded in 1861 and joined the Confederate States of America (Brown 1991:165-167, 174). After the Civil War, the devastation caused by the war resulted in slow economic recovery in Florida; however, by 1867, economic conditions had improved in Manatee County, and the population surged 1,450 (Brown 1991:404-405).

During the 1870s, citrus quickly came to dominate the area and led to an influx of new residents (Zimny 1986). A series of natural disasters struck during the close of the 1870s. In September of 1878, several days of heavy rain brought the various streams of the region to flood levels,

destroying crops, collapsing wells, and drowning cattle. Several months later, a hurricane flattened houses, and in April of 1879, a severe frost descended upon the area (Brown 1991:258).

The overall population of Manatee County in 1880 reached 3,505 (Brown 1991:262-263). Boosters continued to advertise Manatee County in the 1880s (Webb 1885:73-74). A series of severe freezes during the 1880s and 1890s further tested residents. The first occurred during the winter of 1885-1886. In the winter of 1891-1892, temperatures plunged again. The four-day freeze during the winter of 1894 and 1895 proved to be the worst and devastated citrus crops across the state (Brown 1991:321-322). However, by 1900, approximately 300 orange groves operated within the county, predominantly along the western side of the county (Dreiser 1900:860). In 1900, Manatee County ranked first in the state for citrus production with 250,000 boxes shipped (*New York Times*, 9 October 1900). By 1905, Bradenton became one of the most populous towns in the county, with a total population of 4,663 (Florida Department of Agriculture 1905). When railroad service began in the western portion of Manatee County in the early 1900s, the population jumped. Between 1900 and 1905, the population of the county nearly doubled as new settlers arrived seeking to take advantage of the relatively inexpensive land and railroad access (Florida Department of Agriculture 1905). By 1910, the population had reached 9,550 and by 1915 the population broke 15,000 (Florida Department of Agriculture 1915). The success of agriculture and the Florida land boom of the 1920s perpetuated the growth. The population reached 18,712 in 1920. Although Manatee County lost a significant amount of population due to the establishment of Sarasota County in 1921, the population continued to increase, reaching 23,056 in 1925 (Florida Department of Agriculture 1925).

### **3.2.1 The 1920s to World War II in Manatee County, 1920-1945**

Manatee County continued to inspire enterprise as the twentieth century progressed. In the late 1920s, major league baseball teams arrived in Manatee County for spring training. Six different major league franchises operated spring training camps in Bradenton in the 1920s and 1930s, including the Boston Red Sox and the St. Louis Cardinals (MLB Advanced Media 2022). In 1931, the pitcher for the Cardinals bought a gas station in Bradenton where he and his teammates spent their free time. That year and in 1934, the Cardinals with their Gas Station Gang won the World Series (Sinibaldi 2013; Wilpon 1999). Tourism began generating income for the county, especially in Bradenton, which featured a city pier, bathing beaches, fishing charters, and golf courses (Florida State Chamber of Commerce 1935:191-193). However, most of Manatee County remained rural and devoted to agricultural pursuits (Florida Department of Agriculture 1935). By 1935, Bradenton had the largest population with 6,139 residents (Florida State Chamber of Commerce 1935:191-193).

During the Great Depression, Manatee County relied on various New Deal organizations to support the economy and create jobs. The Palmetto Armory, completed in 1937, was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project to house a National Guard unit. The WPA completed a new high school gymnasium and a state farmers' market in Palmetto in addition to the armory (Marble and Waber 2012). The WPA also assisted the Sarasota-Manatee Joint Airport Authority with the construction of an airport on the Sarasota-Manatee County line in 1939. With the

outbreak of World War II in 1941, the US Army finished building the airport as the Sarasota Army Air Base for use as a training field. The 97<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Group used the airbase in the spring of 1942; during the following year, the base became a fighter base. At the peak of the field's operations, more than 3,000 personnel worked at the base (Smith 2022). During the war, the federal government spent several million dollars to improve the Sarasota Bradenton Airport and added 101 ha (250 ac) of airport land (Sarasota Bradenton Airport Authority 2022). In Bradenton, a small Army camp operated by the ball field, a few smaller affiliated sites were nearby, and a popular recreation center downtown served troops in the area during their leave. Agriculture remained the main industry north of the river and, with the war pulling local young men into military service, workers were brought from the Bahamas to help in the groves, packinghouses, and farms (Marble and Waber 2012). In 1944, Bradenton and nearby Manatee consolidated, creating a new, larger city (Svekis 2015). In 1945, the population of Manatee County reached 26,803 (Florida Department of Agriculture 1945).

### 3.2.2 Post World War II and Recent History, 1945-present

The general post-war population boom experienced in the US affected Manatee County as well. Plans for several new bridges across Manatee River began in 1950. The completion of a new bridge would divert traffic from other roads in the area and alleviate heavy traffic (Shurtleff 1950:1). Initial plans placed the bridge east of the Green Bridge, though the final locations remained undecided until the bridge's construction in 1957 (*Bradenton Herald* 27 January 1950:2). Construction of the new bridge, spanning the river between Bradenton and Palmetto, finished on December 27, 1957, and cost an estimated \$1,320,000. An official opening was held the following January. At the time, the bridge was called the Manatee River Bridge (*Tampa Bay Times* 27 December 1957:9). In 1959, County Commissioners voted to rename the bridge the Hernando DeSoto Memorial Bridge to coincide with a festival commemorating Hernando de Soto's nearby landing. The suggestion was made by the historical society, the Conquistadors, who organized the event (Peacock 1959:4). The organization continues to hold the festival annually (Hernando de Soto Historical Society 2023).

By 1960, the county population increased to 69,168 (Forstall 1996). Due to the increase of new residents, many formerly agricultural areas became increasingly suburbanized, initially through the development of trailer parks and single-family homes (Manatee County Public Library System n.d.). In 1981, Interstate 75 was extended to connect Manatee County to other parts of Florida and neighboring states (*Bradenton Herald* 1 May 1981:1). To manage the growth of the county, the Manatee Board of County Commissioners adopted a comprehensive plan in 1989. The plan outlined provisions to improve the physical environment as a setting for human and natural resource activities, as well as protecting public health, safety, and welfare. The comprehensive plan was intended to promote a healthy and stable economy and enable citizens to reach decisions based on professional and technical knowledge (Manatee County Board of County Commissioners 2017).

Today, the local economy revolves around tourism, retirement living, retail trade, and real estate development. Agriculture continues to play a critical role in the local economy, though

agricultural employment has declined in recent years. Manatee County remains a top producer of tomatoes, watermelons, cabbages, and peppers. Development focused on the waterfront early in the county's history. However, between 1990 and 2000, approximately 83% of population growth took place in the unincorporated areas of the county (ACP-Visioning and Planning LTD. 2004). In 2010, 322,833 people lived in Manatee County and by 2020, the population reached 399,710 (US Census Bureau 2022).

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## 4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 4.1 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

SEARCH reviewed Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from July 2023 to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF review indicates that four previous cultural resource surveys have included the current APE (**Table 2; Figure 5**).

FMSF Survey No. 14464 is a maritime survey that was completed by the Mote Marine Laboratory (Cozzi 2007). The survey included magnetometer and side-scanning sonar remote sensing, as well as diver investigations, with the specific goal of identifying the “Angola” shipwreck. No resources were identified during the survey.

FMSF Survey No. 17443 is a CRAS of SR 64 (Manatee Avenue) completed by the City of Bradenton (2003). Methods included archival research and pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were recorded during the survey.

FMSF Survey No. 18097 is a desktop study and reconnaissance survey of SR 64 (Manatee Avenue) completed by PBS&J (PBS&J 2009). Field methods are not discussed in the survey report, but the survey does not appear to have included shovel testing. No cultural resources were recorded during the survey.

FMSF Survey No. 18208 is a CRAS of SR 55 (US 301/US 41) that was completed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI 2011). Field methods consisted of pedestrian survey. The survey resulted in the identification of one historic bridge, the DeSoto Bridge (8MA01808).

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Assessment Surveys within the APE.**

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Consultant/Author
14464	<i>“Looking for Angola” Underwater Survey for 2007</i>	2007	Cozzi, J. Coz
17443	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment: S.R. 64 (Manatee Avenue) From 1<sup>st</sup> Street to 15<sup>th</sup> Street West, Second Response to Request for Additional Information, August 5, 2003, Bradenton, Manatee County, Florida</i>	2003	City of Bradenton
18097	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum SR 64 (Manatee Avenue) from 15<sup>th</sup> Street West to 12<sup>th</sup> East City of Bradenton, Manatee County</i>	2009	PBS&J
18208	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment, FDOT District One S.R. 55 over Manatee River Bridge No. 130053 Manatee County, Florida FDIP No.:429048-1-52-01</i>	2011	ACI

FDOT Bridge No. 130053 (8MA01808) was constructed in 1957. The SHPO determined it to be ineligible for the NRHP due to its lack of engineering distinction and historical associations. No other cultural resources, including archaeological sites or historic cemeteries, buildings, linear resources, or districts, have been previously recorded in the APE. The nearest recorded archaeological site is 8MA02081, a twentieth century historic site approximately 846 m (2,777 ft) to the east.

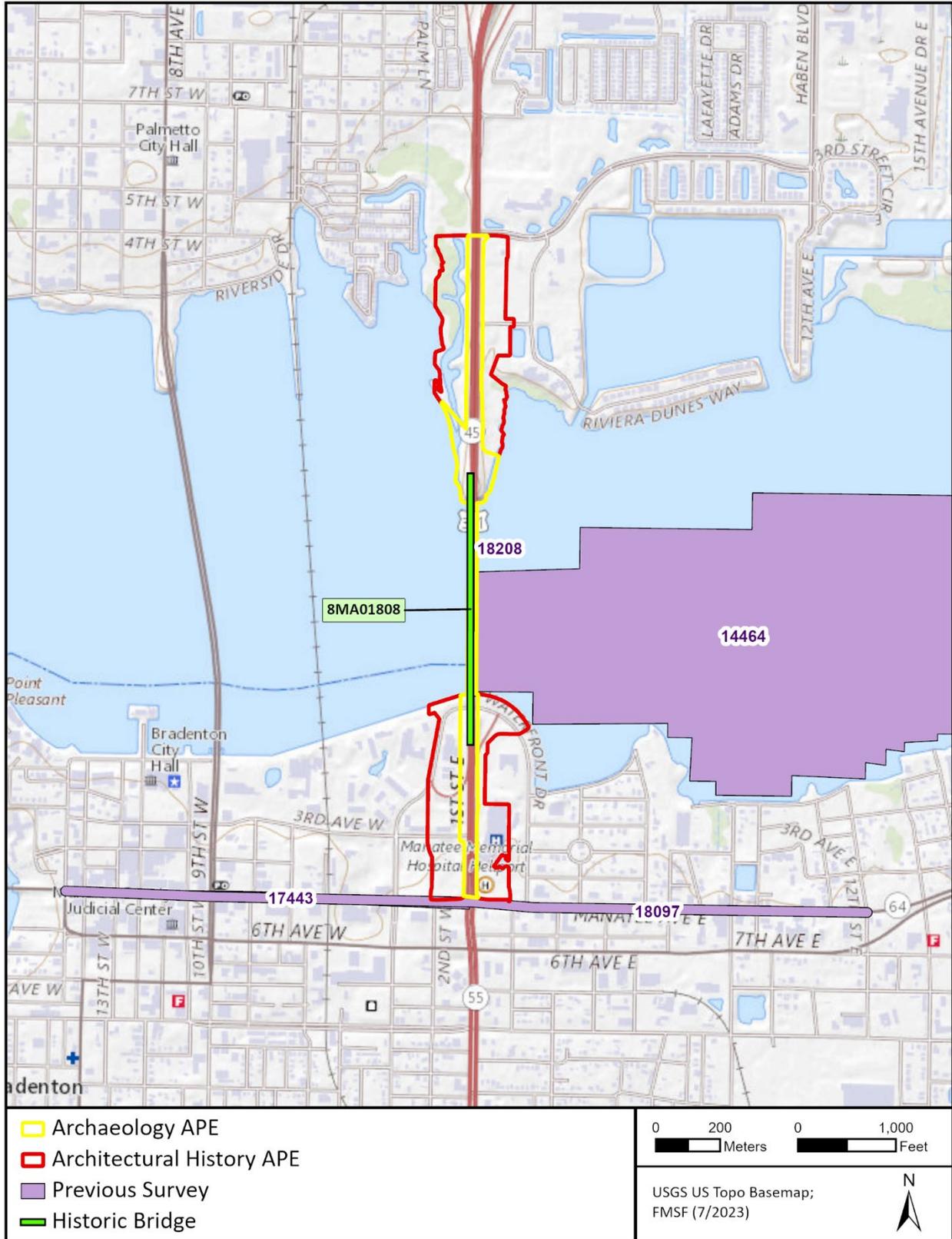


Figure 5. Previously recorded cultural resources and surveys.

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## 4.2 HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

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SEARCH examined historic maps and aerial photographs to identify past land use in the vicinity of the APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. Government land surveyors created GLO maps during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Florida Township 34 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East show the APE within land plotted for sale and over the Manatee River (**Figure 6**) (GLO 1845a, 1845b).

On an 1860 map, the community of Manatee is shown south of the APE near the present-day location of Bradenton (Johnson 1860). No further change was illustrated in the APE vicinity until 1880 when Braidentown (present-day Bradenton) was illustrated on a Manatee County map (Asher and Adams 1871; Leslie-Judge Company 1880). By 1890, Palmetto was labeled north of the Manatee River and west of the APE (Norton 1890). A 1900 roadway map shows no changes, but by 1910, roadway mapping shows a bridge spanning the river to the west of the APE in the current location of the Green Bridge (C.S. Hammond and Company 1910; Rand McNally and Company 1900).

By 1935, two railroad bridges spanned the Manatee River east and west of the APE (Florida State Road Department 1935). The railroad bridges are visible on 1940 aerial imagery, as is Green Bridge to the far west (**Figure 7**). USGS topographic maps from 1944/1947 show development in the vicinity of the APE (**Figure 8**) (Manatee County Government 2017; USGS 1944, 1947). On the 1940 aerial imagery, orchards are shown in the vicinity of the APE; it is shown as open or undeveloped land on the topographic map. The north side of the river is undeveloped in the aerial imagery and topographic map. Both figures show the river shoreline was vastly different before construction of the DeSoto bridge in 1957, with open water comprising most of the APE.

Aerial imagery from 1957 shows the DeSoto bridge spanning the Manatee River (**Figure 9**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1957). Of note is the extensive area of infilling along both banks of the river to create dry land for construction of the bridge. The north shore of the river remained largely undeveloped; the orchards that appear in the 1940 aerial imagery were removed. East of US 301, the orchard was replaced by the Manatee Veterans Memorial Hospital (later the Manatee Memorial Hospital), built ca. 1953. A 1957 aerial image shows the hospital along with other smaller buildings and roads. The west side of US 301 is overgrown with vegetation and appears undeveloped.

Topographic maps from 1964 show the land within the APE shaded red to indicate high population density (**Figure 10**) (USGS 1964a, 1964b). The north side of the river remained undeveloped, and the south side shows the Manatee Memorial Hospital on the east side of US 301; the west side appears to have remained undeveloped. No major changes were apparent in the APE by 1970; however, continued infilling of the shoreline is evident along the southern shore of the river within and west of the APE (**Figure 11**) (USDA 1970).

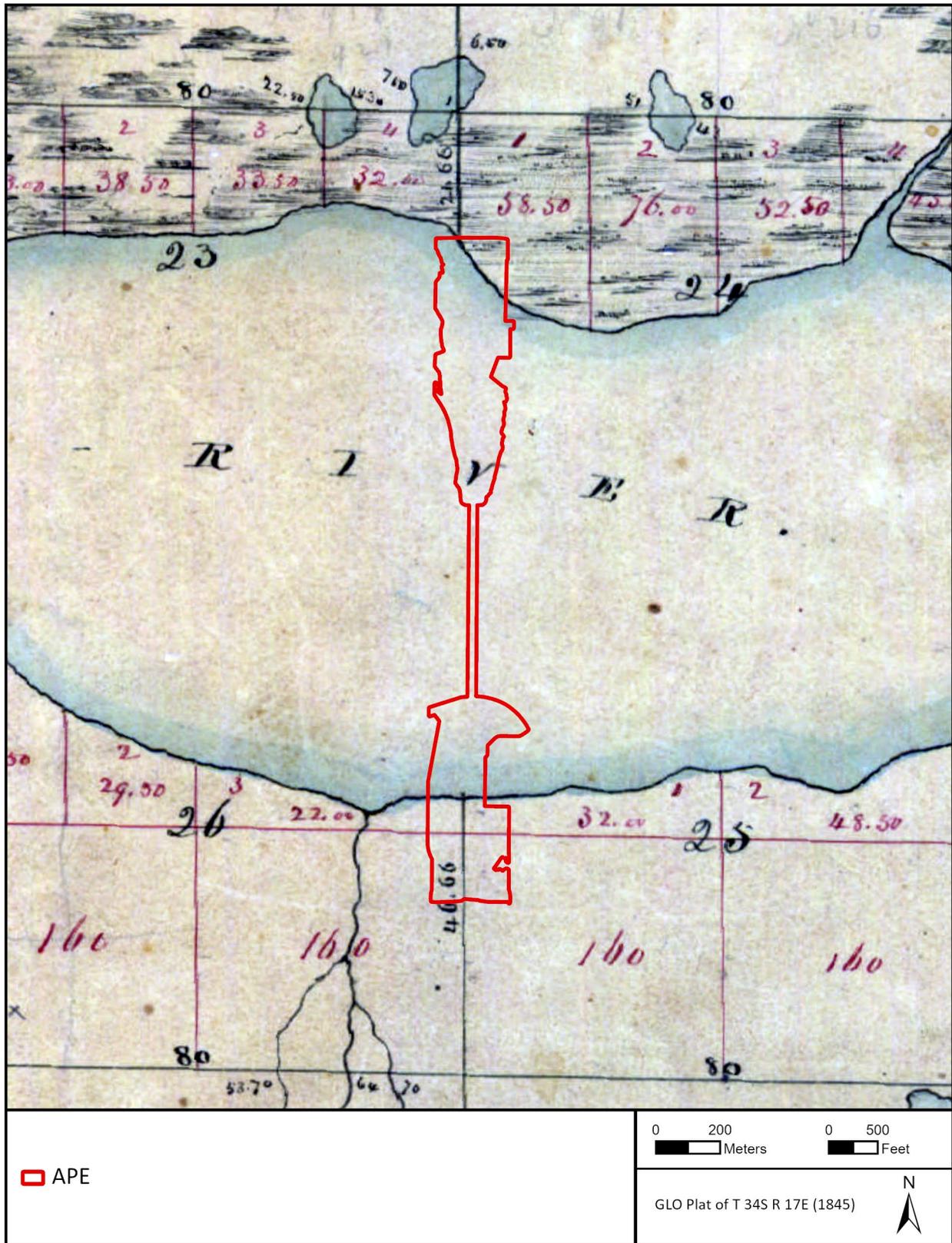


Figure 6. GLO survey maps of Township 34 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East (GLO 1845a, 1845b).

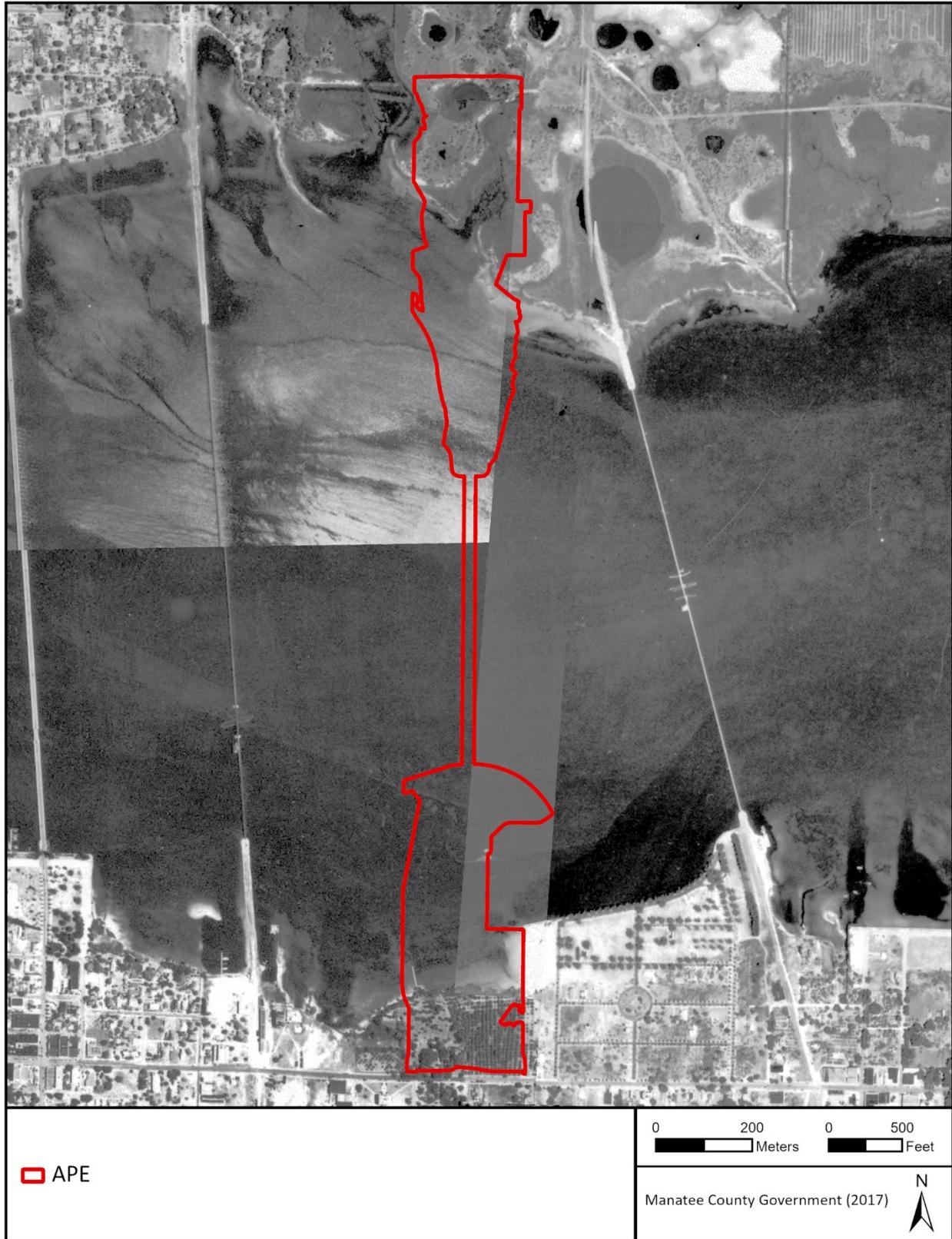


Figure 7. 1940 Aerial imagery of Manatee County, FL (Manatee County Government 2017).

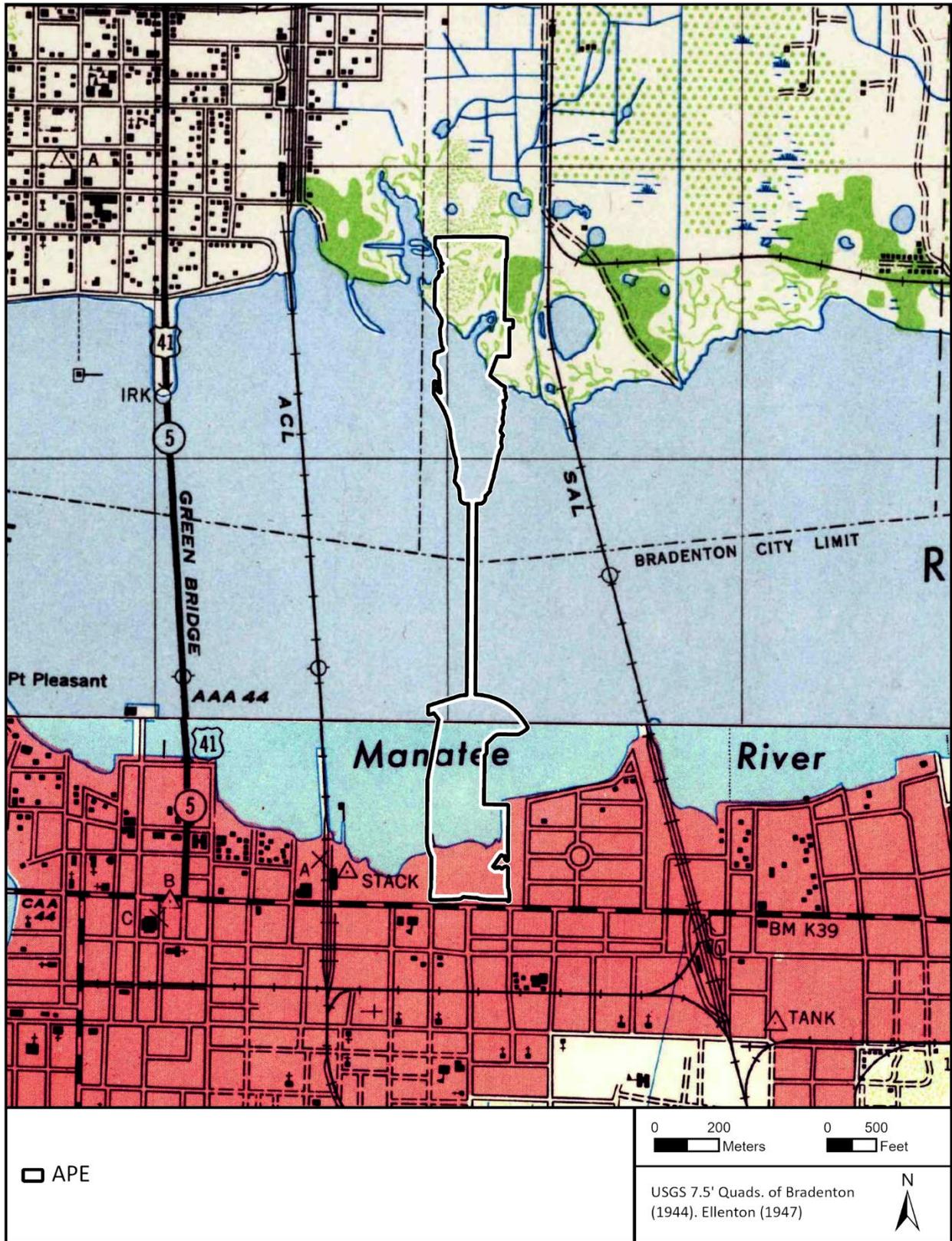


Figure 8. Bradenton and Ellenton, FL USGS topographic maps (USGS 1944, 1947).

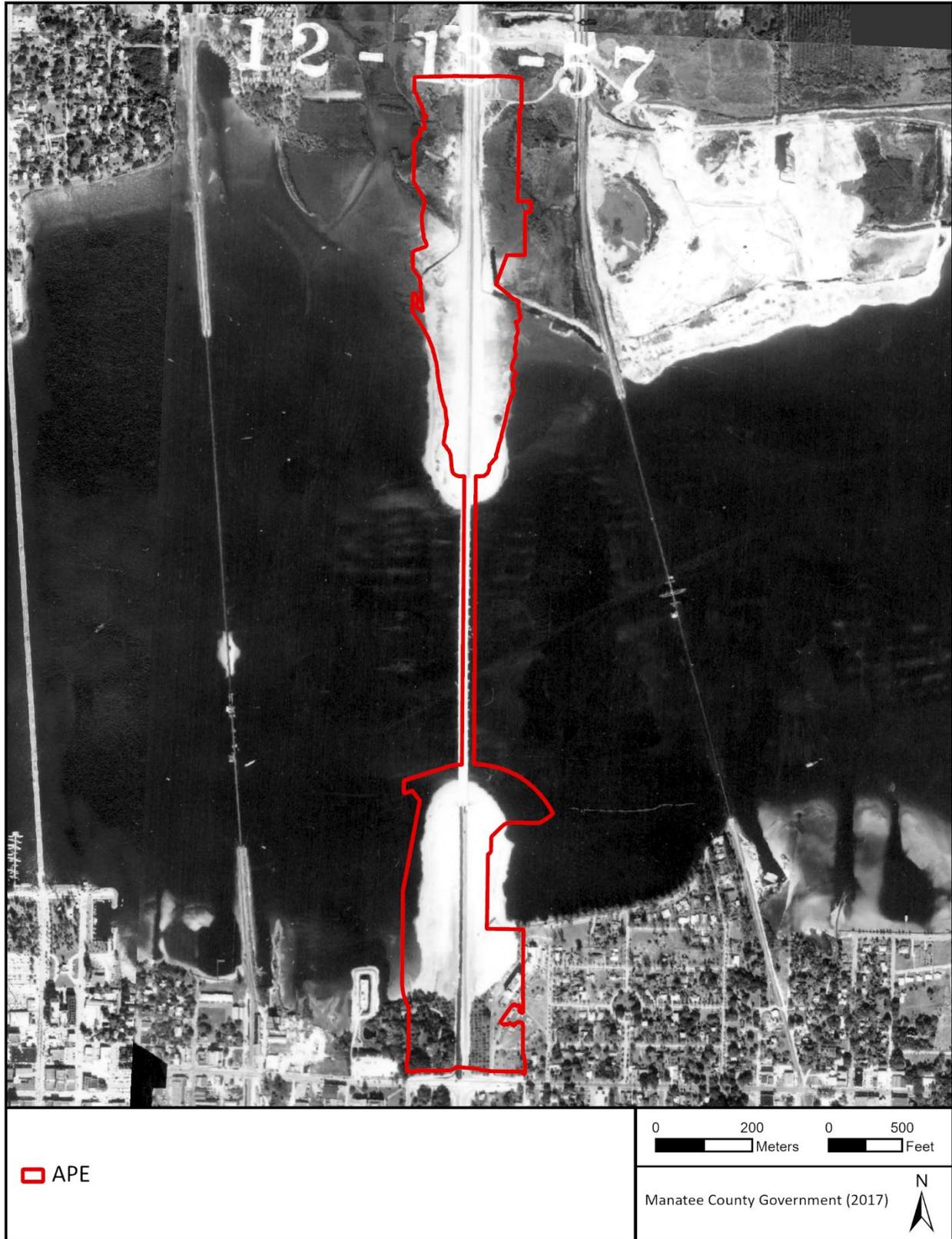


Figure 9. 1957 aerial imagery of Manatee County, FL (USDA 1957).

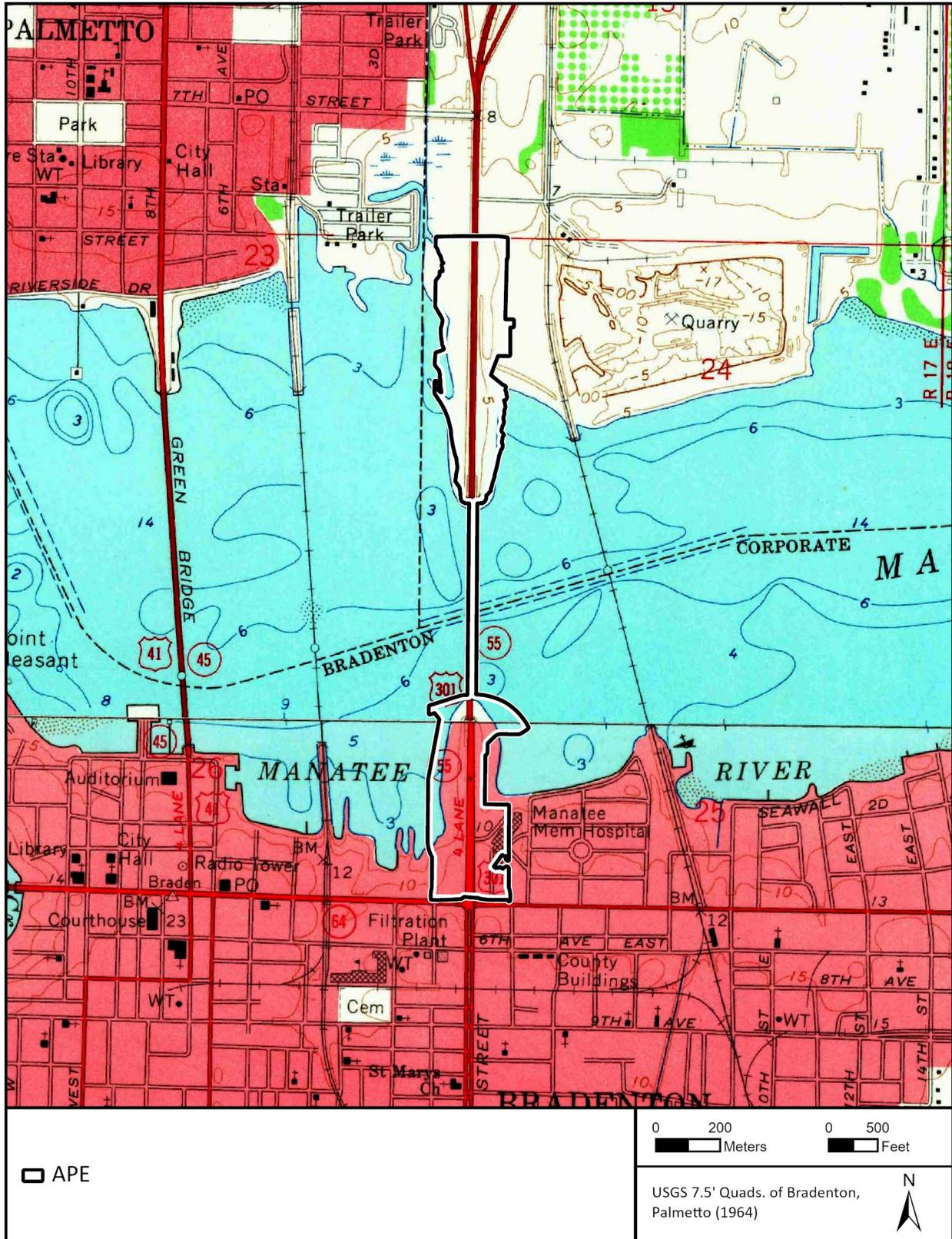


Figure 10. Bradenton and Palmetto, FL USGS topographic maps (USGS 1964a, 1964b).

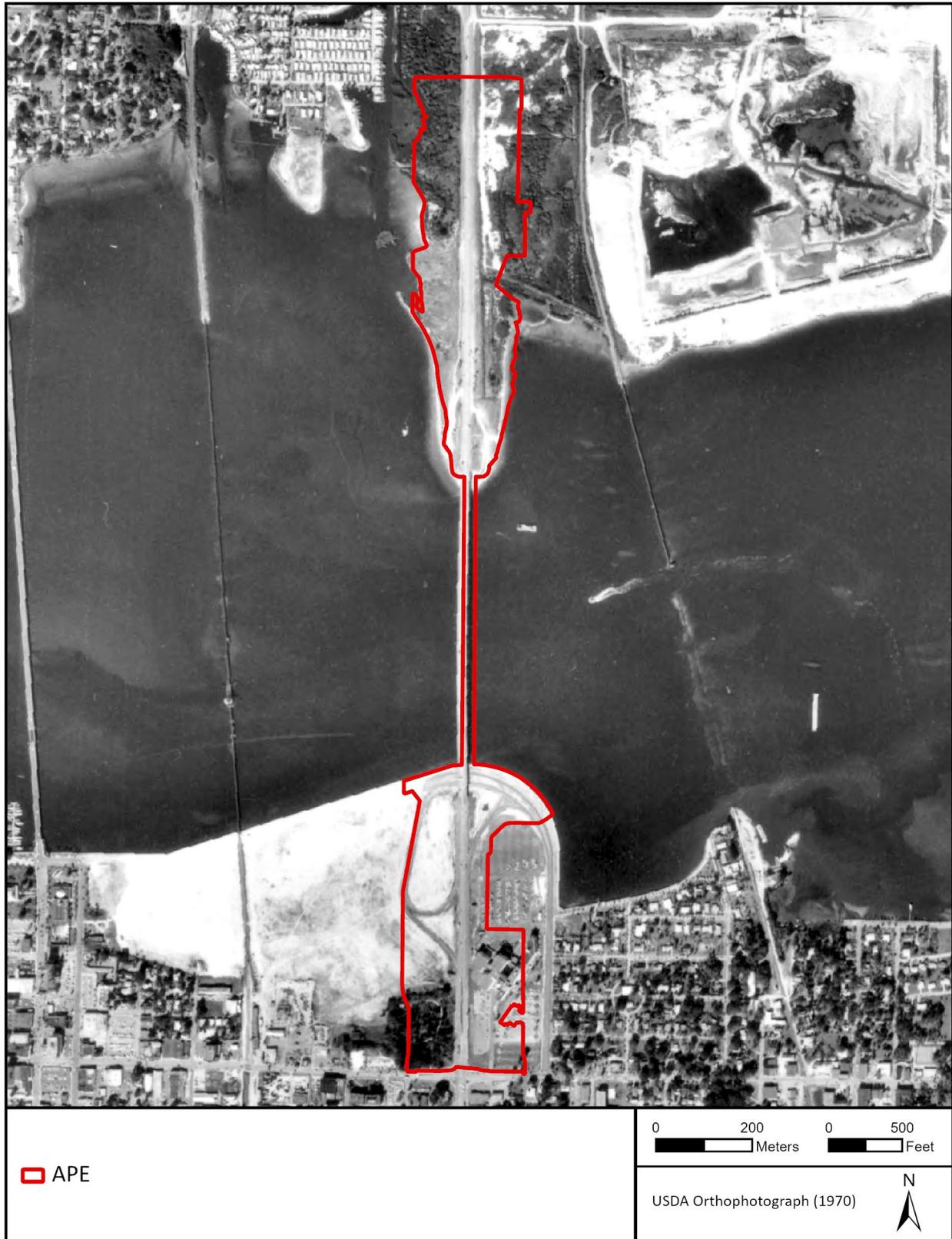


Figure 11. 1970 aerial imagery of Manatee County, FL (USDA 1970).

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## 5 RESEARCH DESIGN

### 5.1 PROJECT GOALS

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The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or Native American occupation or use within the APE and to evaluate these findings' potential eligibility for NRHP listing. Such evidence includes archaeological or historic sites, historic resources, or archaeological occurrences (isolated artifact finds). The research strategy included background investigation, historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature and resulted in a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of Native American settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources and a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic resources. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures or buildings, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted Native American settlements within the project limits.

### 5.2 NRHP CRITERIA

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Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service (NPS), the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (NPS 1997 [1990]). NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

### **5.3 CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

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Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, and existing disturbance), the potential for intact archaeological sites to be present within the archaeological APE was considered low. An examination of historic and modern maps and imagery indicates significant infilling of the river was conducted along both south and north shores to build out the landform for construction of the bridge in 1957. Areas outside of the infilled areas (i.e., the extreme northern and southern portions of the APE) have undergone disturbance from road construction, installation of buried utilities, and urban development.

Based on review of the FMSF, historic maps and aerial photos, and the Manatee County property appraiser's database, the potential for historic architectural resources within the architectural history APE was considered high.

### **5.4 SURVEY METHODS**

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#### **5.4.1 Archaeological Field Methods**

The archaeological field survey consisted of a systematic pedestrian survey according to the low potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites. SEARCH documented existing conditions within the archaeological APE by photographing evidence of existing disturbance.

#### **5.4.2 Architectural Field Methods**

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for locating, investigating, and recording historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic resources within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures built prior to 1978. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. The location of each historic resource was plotted on US Geological Survey quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and present condition was recorded on FMSF resource forms. Upon fieldwork completion, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the resources, as well as how they relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, then

recommended eligible, not eligible, or as having insufficient information for SEARCH to make a recommendation.

The US 301 (US 41) Bridge over the Manatee River (FDOT Bridge No. 130053) is a 1957 reinforced concrete beam and girder bridge. The 2012 *Program Comment Issued for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges* (Federal Register 2012:68793–68795) “relieves federal agencies from the Section 106 requirement to consider the effects of undertakings on the bridge types identified in Section V of this Program Comment” if a bridge does not meet three considerations listed in Section IV (Federal Register 2012: 68792). Using these considerations, SEARCH examined the US 301 (US 41) Bridge over the Manatee River (FDOT Bridge No. 130053) to determine if the bridge met the qualifications for application of the Program Comment.

First, based on a review of the FMSF, FDOT Bridge No. 130053 was previously evaluated by the Florida SHPO as not eligible for the NRHP due to its lack of engineering distinction and historical associations. Furthermore, the bridge is not located adjacent to or within an NRHP-listed or -eligible historic district. Second, SEARCH architectural historians examined the bridge and determined that it is not one of the following bridge types: arch bridges, truss bridges, bridges with movable spans, suspension bridges, cable-stayed bridges, or covered bridges. FDOT Bridge No. 130053 was not identified by the latest statewide bridge survey (ACI 2012) as having “exceptional significance for association with an event or individual, or being a very early or particularly important example of its type in a State or the nation, having distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard designs, such as an aesthetic railing or balustrade, includes spans of exceptional length or complexity, or displaying other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context,” which would except it from the Program Comment (Federal Register 2012:68794).

FDOT Bridge No. 130053 is a post-1945 reinforced concrete beam and girder bridge and, based on the considerations for the Program Comment, is excluded from Section 106 consideration (Federal Register 2012:68793). As such, the bridge was not evaluated and its FMSF Form was not updated by the present study. The Section 106 responsibilities of FDOT and the Federal Highway Administration have been completed regarding FDOT Bridge No. 130053.

### **5.4.3 Laboratory Methods**

SEARCH did not recover any artifacts from the survey; therefore, no laboratory analysis was required.

### **5.4.4 Curation**

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry SEARCH office. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to the FDOT, District 1, upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

### **5.4.5 Informant Interviews**

Field crew did not meet or speak with any local informants.

### **5.4.6 Certified Local Government Consultation**

The project is within the Bradenton and Palmetto city limits, neither of which is a Certified Local Government (CLG) listed with the FDHR. In the absence of a CLG, SEARCH initiated consultation with the Manatee County Historical Society. On September 11, 2023, Kristina Altes, PhD, RPA, emailed the historical society to request information of cultural resources within the project area. In the email, Dr. Altes provided a brief description of the project and a map of the project location. As of the submittal of this report, the Manatee County Historical Society has not responded with information about cultural resources in the area.

### **5.4.7 Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries**

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of Native American and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should any evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes precontact or historic pottery, stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should potential cultural artifacts or features be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT, District 1, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the resources. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 1, cultural resources coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether the state archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

## 6 RESULTS

Fieldwork was conducted on August 17, 2023. Results for the archaeological and architectural history surveys are presented below. The completed FMSF forms for the resource in Manatee County are provided in **Appendix B**. A survey log sheet is included in **Appendix C**.

### 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

Shovel testing within the archaeological APE was precluded by the presence of marked buried utilities, steep artificial slopes, and drainage structures (**Figure 12**). No archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified during the survey. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended.



Figure 12. Existing conditions within the archaeological APE.

Top left (north of Manatee River): view north, showing marked buried utilities and drainage. Top right (north of Manatee River): view north, showing marked buried utilities and steep artificial slope. Bottom left (south of Manatee River): view west, showing drainage structure. Bottom right (south of Manatee River): view north, showing marked buried utilities and landscaping.

## 6.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY

The architectural history survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one newly recorded building (8MA02569) (**Table 3; Figure 13**). SEARCH recommends newly recorded Resource 8MA02569 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction. No historic districts were identified.

**Table 3. Summary of Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Resources.**

Resource Type	Number of Resources Identified	Number of Resources with Updated FMSF Forms	Number of Resources Determined National Register Eligible
<b>Newly Recorded Resources</b>			
Buildings	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### **8MA02569, Manatee Memorial Hospital**

Resource 8MA02569, the Manatee Memorial Hospital, is a newly recorded resource at 206 2nd Street East, Bradenton, Manatee County (see **Figure 13**). The resource is within Section 25 of Township 34 South, Range 17 East as shown on the *2021 Bradenton, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The resource is set on a roughly rectangular shaped, 6.84 ha (16.90 ac) parcel on the west side of 2nd Street. The parcel is bounded by 1st Street to the west, Manatee Avenue to the south, 2nd Street East and Waterfront Drive to the east, and the Manatee River to the north. Parking lots are set to the north and south of the building, connected by paved driveways along the east and west sides of the parcel.

Resource 8MA02569, Manatee Memorial Hospital, was first proposed in 1939 by the Bradenton Women’s Club. Construction was delayed due to WWII, causing the hospital to open in 1953. The hospital was first known as “Manatee Veterans Memorial Hospital” and had the capacity for 100 beds. It was renamed in July 1963 to prevent confusion between the hospital and the Veterans Administration facility (Dilallo 2018). The original, six-story building was built in 1953 and is now barely visible due to its numerous additions. By 1958, a three-story annex building was completed. Radial units, constructed at a cost of \$3.5 million, were completed by 1969. A new emergency room was constructed by 1976, after which the hospital did not undergo any major construction until 2001 when the emergency room was expanded. In June 2007, the new four-story patient tower and parking garage were completed. The curved façade of this tower obscures many of the historic buildings and additions from 1st Street (Manatee Healthcare System 2018).

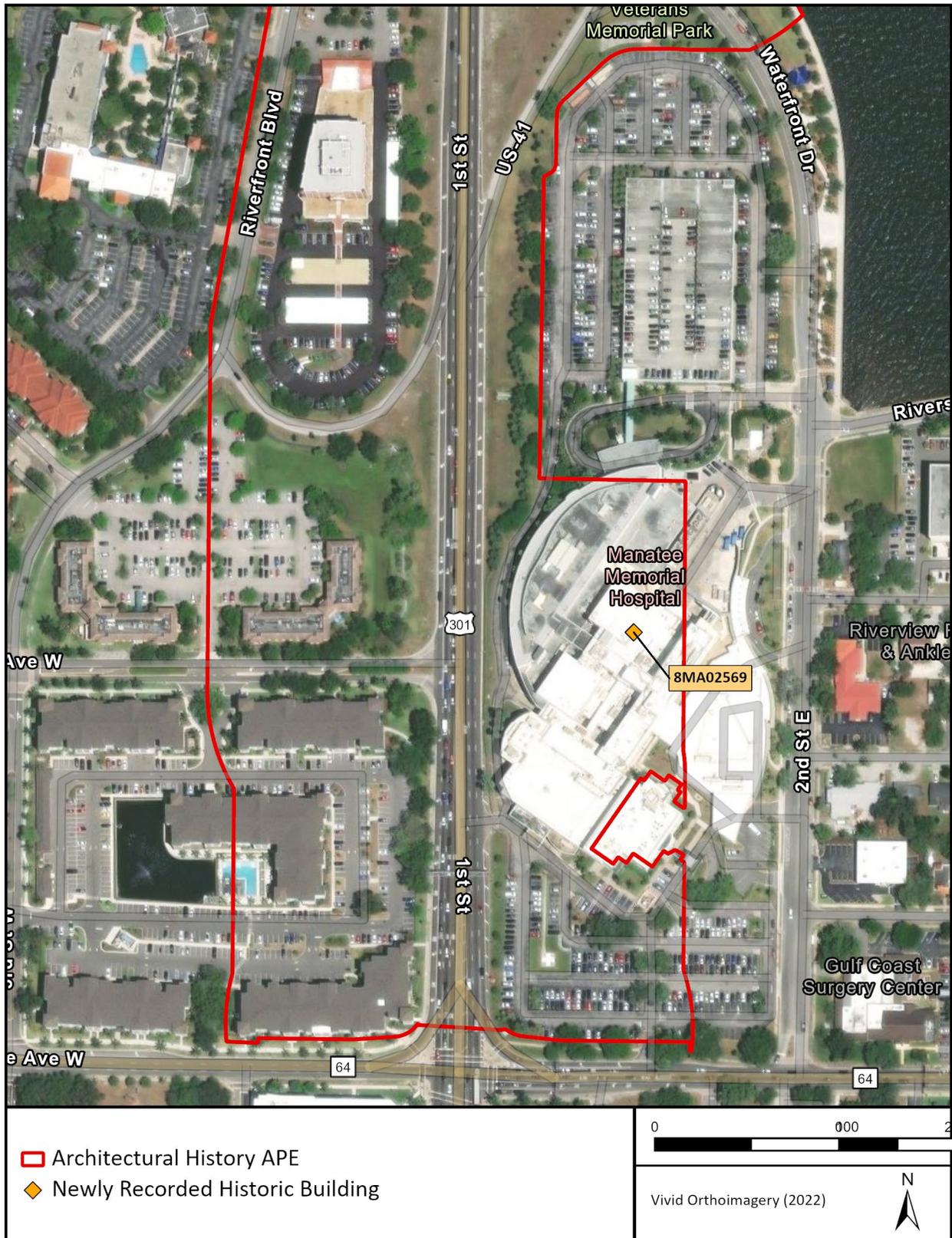


Figure 13. Historic resources identified within the APE.

Manatee Memorial Hospital is a Masonry Vernacular building complex with an irregular plan set on an unknown foundation. The historic block is five stories, while the additions are between one and three stories. Built-up material covers the flat roof. The historic block and historic additions are all comprised of concrete blocks clad in smoothed finished stucco (**Figure 14**). Fenestration consists of metal-framed, one-over-one, single-hung-sash and fixed, metal-framed commercial and clerestory windows. Each building contains multiple entries, with visible entries consisting of metal-framed, automatic commercial doors. The entries are situated under attached carports supported by thick masonry posts or are inset within their respective building.

### *Assessment*

Resource, 8MA02569, Manatee Memorial Hospital, is a Masonry Vernacular-style hospital with several additions on all sides of the building complex. SEARCH recommends the resource not significant under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Background research did not identify association with any person(s) significant in history; therefore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B. SEARCH recommends the resource not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. The resource is unlikely to yield further information of historical importance; as such, the resource is not significant under Criterion D. Therefore, SEARCH recommends 8MA02569 ineligible for NRHP inclusion. No historic district was identified.



**Figure 14.** Historic block of Resource 8MA02569, facing west.

## 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a CRAS conducted in support of the DeSoto Bridge PD&E study in Manatee County, Florida. The FDOT, District 1, is investigating three proposed bridge replacement alternatives to replace FDOT Bridge No. 130053, which carries US 301 (US 41) over the Manatee River. The new bridge is proposed to be similar in length and profile to the existing bridge. The proposed bridge replacement includes several improvements: wider inside and outside shoulders for vehicle travel lanes; a shared-use pedestrian and bicycle path; and a barrier that separates vehicular traffic from the shared-use path. The proposed improvements will provide additional capacity for pedestrians and bicycles across the Manatee River as part of ongoing regional transportation system improvements. This project is federally funded for construction in 2027.

To encompass all potential improvements, the archaeological APE was defined to include the existing and proposed ROW for the three alternatives combined. The architectural history APE includes the archaeological APE and was expanded to the property lines of parcels adjacent to the ROW or a distance of no more than 100 m (328 ft) from the ROW line.

The archaeological survey indicated that shovel testing within the archaeological APE was not possible due to the presence of marked buried utilities, steep artificial slopes, and drainage structures. No archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified during the survey. No additional archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural history survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one newly recorded historic building (8MA02569) within the APE. SEARCH recommends 8MA02569 lacks the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and is recommended ineligible. No historic districts were identified. SEARCH recommends no further architectural history survey.

No NRHP-listed or eligible cultural resources were identified within the project APE. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

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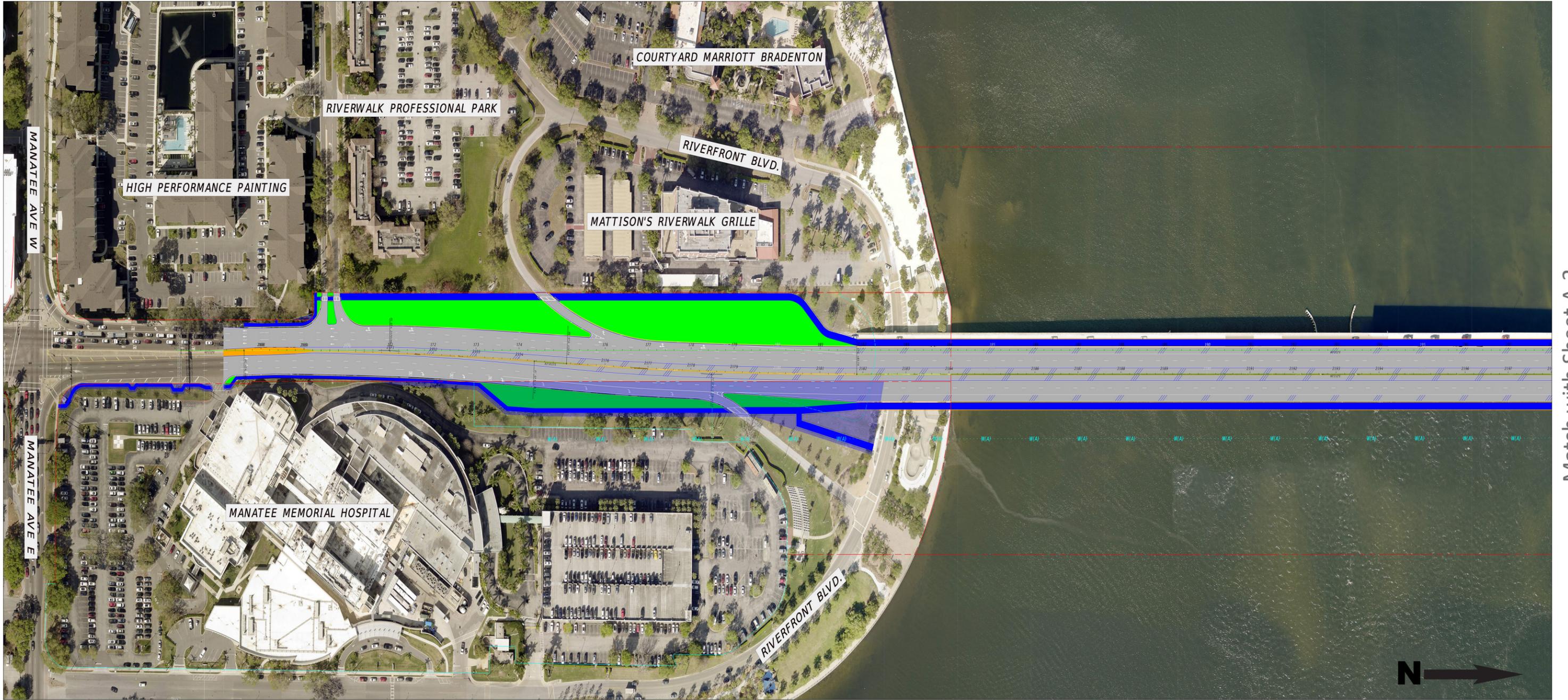
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**APPENDIX A.**

**BRIDGE ROLLPLOT**

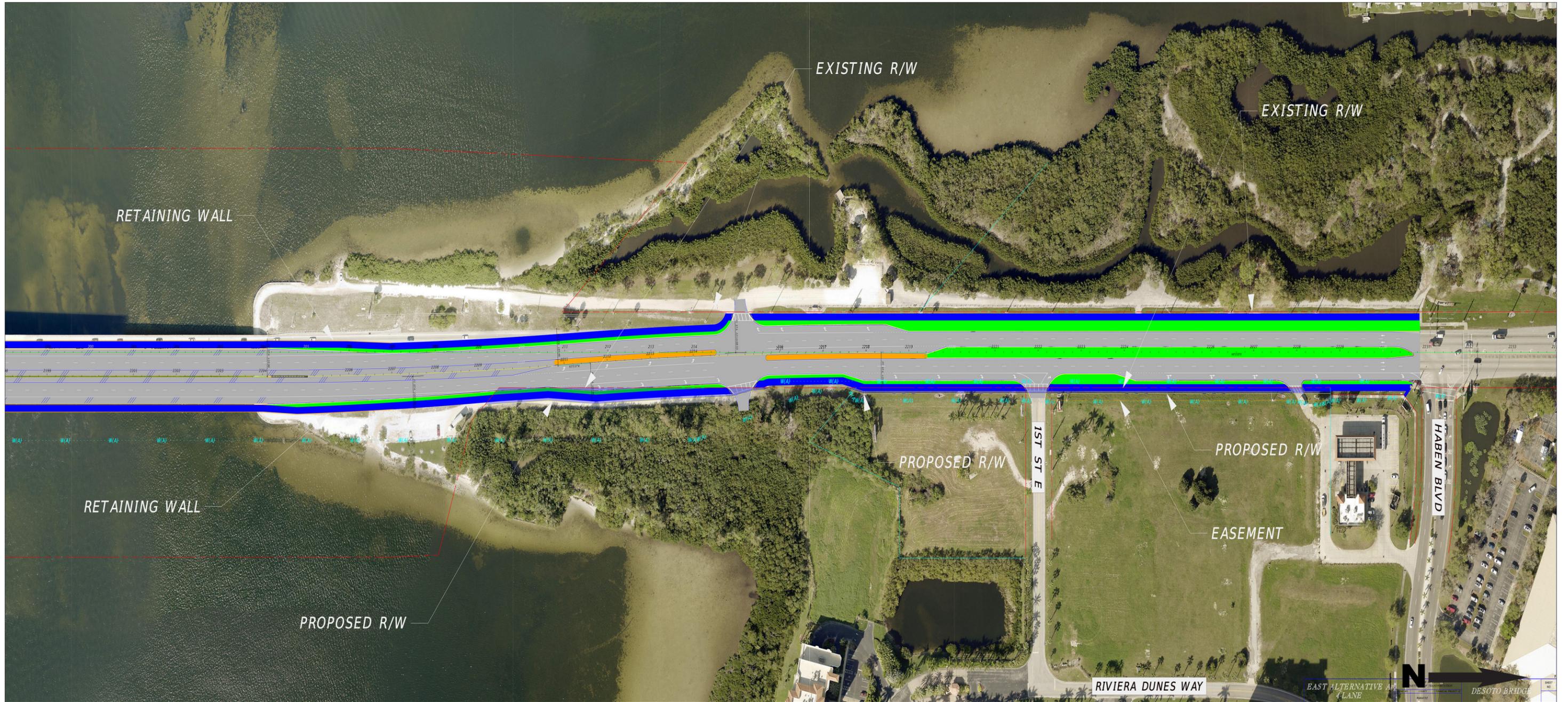




Sheet A-1. DeSoto Bridge Rollplot.

Match with Sheet A-2

Match with Sheet A-1



Sheet A-2. DeSoto Bridge Rollplot.

**APPENDIX B.**

**FMSF RESOURCE FORM**





**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

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

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**  
 Multiple throughout: Replacement, automatic metal doors

**Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)**  
 Multiple entries covered by carports; incised entry porches set within roof overhangs

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

**Narrative Description of Resource**  
 Resource 8MA02569 is a 5-story, Masonry Vernacular hospital with an irregular plan and several additions set on an unknown foundation. Built-up material covers the flat roof and stucco clads the concrete block walls.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

**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)**  
 Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, SEARCH recommends 8MA02569 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**  
 Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 1) Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 230032  
 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name Suphanniam, Anna Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 Recorder Contact Information 700 N 9th Ave, Pensacola, FL 32501/850.910.5031/anna.suphanniam@searchinc.com  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

**Required Attachments**

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

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



8MA02569\_a Facing Northeast



8MA02569\_b Facing North



8MA02569\_c Facing North



8MA02569\_d Facing Southeast



8MA02569\_e Facing East



8MA02569\_f Facing Northeast



8MA02569\_g Facing North



8MA02569\_h Facing South



8MA02569\_i Facing South



8MA02569\_j Facing South



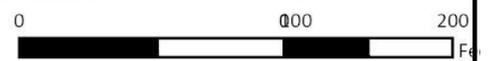
8MA02569\_k Facing West



8MA02569\_l Facing West

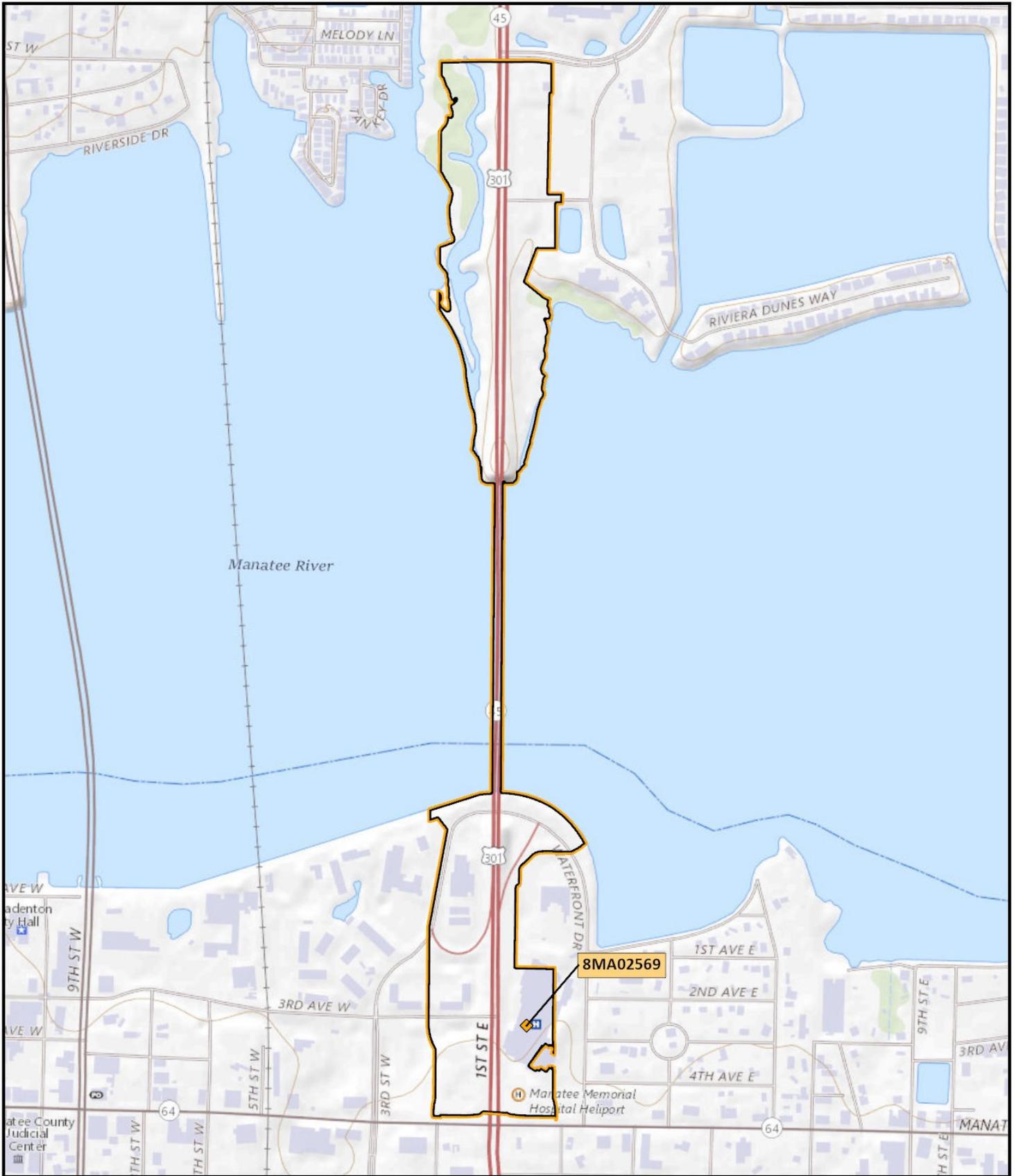


- Architectural History APE
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure



Vivid Orthoimagery (2022)





- Architectural History APE
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure



USGS US Topo Basemap



**APPENDIX C.**

**FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET**



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 for the DeSoto Bridge Replacement project, Manatee County, Florida

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

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the DeSoto Bridge Replacement PD&E Study, Manatee County, Florida

### Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Louise Steele3. Anna Suphanniam2. Kristina Altes4. Kathleen FurgersonPublication Year 2023Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 52

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

On file at SEARCH Newberry, Florida. FDOT FM#442630-1-22-01

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Kathleen Furgerson and Mikel Travisano

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Jacksonville

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

1. DeSoto 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. bridge 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 1

Address/Phone/E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder of Log Sheet Kathleen Furgerson Date Log Sheet Completed 9-27-2023

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

## Project Area Mapping

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

1. Manatee 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name BRADENTON Year 2021 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name PALMETTO Year 2021 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 8-17-2023 End 8-17-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 71.63 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters 800 feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 1.28 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Archaeological survey included pedestrian reconnaissance of project footprint; architectural survey included entire APE.

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

[ ]Florida Archives (Gray Building) [ ]library research- local public [X]local property or tax records [X]other historic maps [ ]LIDAR
[ ]Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) [ ]library-special collection [X]newspaper files [X]soils maps or data [ ]other remote sensing
[X]Site File property search [ ]Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) [X]literature search [ ]windshield survey
[X]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 [X]pedestrian survey
[ ]shovel test-1/8" screen [ ]auger tests [ ]side scan sonar [ ]unknown
[ ]shovel test 1/16" screen [ ]coring [ ]ground penetrating radar (GPR)
[ ]shovel test-unscreened [ ]test excavation (at least 1x2 m) [ ]LIDAR
[ ]other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes [ ]No

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

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

8MA01808 (bridge, excluded from Section 106 consideration, FMSF form not updated)

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

8MA02569

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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