

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Florida Department of Transportation

District One

S.R. 789 (Longboat Key) PD&E Study

Limits of Project: From North Shore Road to Coquina Park Entrance

Manatee County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 436676-1-22-01

ETDM Number: 14382

Date: April 2025

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 and FDOT.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**STATE ROAD (S.R.) 789 (LONGBOAT KEY)
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
FROM NORTH SHORE ROAD TO COQUINA PARK ENTRANCE,
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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Florida Department of Transportation
District One
801 North Broadway Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830

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Financial Project ID No.: 436676-1-22-01

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to determine the rehabilitation or replacement of State Road (S.R.) 789 (Longboat Key) Bridge over Longboat Pass from North Shore Road to north of Coquina Park south entrance in Longboat Key and Bradenton Beach, Manatee County, Florida. The S.R. 789 Bridge (also known as Longboat Pass Bridge or Longboat Key Bridge) serves as the only north-south connection from Longboat Key to Bradenton Beach and Anna Maria Island. The current Longboat Key Bridge (Structure Number 130057) was built in 1957 and underwent major rehabilitation in 2005, but due to the age of the bridge, it is in need of replacement. The existing facility is a two-lane bascule bridge with 5-foot sidewalks on both sides and no bicycle facilities. The existing vertical clearance is 17-feet (ft) with the bascule span in the closed position, and the bridge has a main channel width of 45.9-ft. The existing bridge exhibits several significant structural and operational deficiencies due to its age. Three alternatives being considered for the PE&E Study include a low level and mid-level movable bridge as well as high level fixed bridge. The high-level fixed bridge has potential to extend beyond the northern project limits at Coquina Park entrance to accommodate the longer bridge touchdown. Work beyond the project limits includes extending the proposed right-of-way (ROW) further north and roadway improvements such as a traffic separator and milling and resurfacing. In addition, a sidewalk is proposed on the east side, south of the bridge between Firehouse Court and Firehouse Lane to connect to an existing sidewalk. The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project #14382. The PD&E Study process was developed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other applicable federal and state regulations.

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project. The historic APE for the CRAS was set based on the high-level fixed bridge option, since that can be considered the worst-case scenario. Bridge replacement alternatives include a low-level bascule bridge (minimum 23-ft of vertical navigation clearance), a mid-level bascule bridge (minimum 36-ft vertical navigation clearance), and a high-level fixed bridge (minimum 78-ft vertical navigation clearance) constructed along the same corridor. As such, the historic APE was defined as the archaeological APE, as well as additional parcels to the east and west of the S.R. 789 corridor. The number of parcels included in the historic APE is based on the potential visual impacts if the existing Longboat Key Bridge is replaced with a taller bridge. The historic APE extends up to 1,500-ft from the centerline of the road along the shoreline, to the approximate point where it is estimated that the potential high-level fixed span alternative bridge would no longer be as visible, to one adjacent parcel along the ROW at the southern and northern project termini. The archaeological and historical fieldwork was completed in February 2024.

All work was carried out in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*, and in conformity with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* and follow the guidelines set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) PD&E Manual (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2023). The resulting survey and report meet specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, as well as Florida's Coastal Management Program.

Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that no archaeological site has been recorded within the APE and only one site has been recorded within one half mile of the APE. Site 8MA00016 (Whitney) is located southeast of the Longboat Key Bridge on the eastern side of Bishops Bayou in Longboat Key, within a residential neighborhood on the northwest side of Lyons Road. The site was recorded during a site visit in 1952 by J. Granberry via verbal description by a private resident (Mr. Gordon Whitney, Sr.). Mr. Whitney lived across the street from the site at the time and found pre-Contact period ceramics and worked shell recovered during low tide (FMSF). The site's exact location and cultural association is unknown and is underwater during high tide. Site 8MA00016 has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The background research indicated that Pre-Contact period archaeological sites, if present, would most likely be small shell middens or artifact scatters. Historic archaeological sites would consist of remnants of early development of the area. As a result of field survey, including the excavation of 16 shovel tests, no previously unrecorded Pre-contact period archaeological sites were discovered in the APE; however, one historic archaeological site was visually discovered and recorded. 8MA02599, the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site, includes the remains of the south bridge abutment; the north abutment could not be located. Therefore, this site has insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that two historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8MA01155 and 8MA01807). These include a circa (ca.) 1936 Frame Vernacular style building (8MA01155), also known as the Mayers House, which has not been evaluated by the SHPO and the ca. 1957 movable bascule style Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) (8MA01807) which was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2011. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Manatee County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for nine new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1979 or earlier) within the APE (Hackney 2024).

Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of eleven historic resources (8MA01155, 8MA01807, 8MA02590 – 8MA02598) within the APE. This includes nine newly identified historic resources (8MA02590 – 8MA02598) and two extant previously recorded historic resources (8MA01155 and 8MA01807). Of the two extant previously recorded historic resources located within the APE, both were re-evaluated and the FMSF forms were updated.

Of the eleven historic resources identified within the APE, ten appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8MA01807, 8MA02590 – 8MA02598). The ineligible resources include nine buildings (8MA02590 – 8MA02598) constructed between circa (ca.) 1942 and 1978, as well as the ca. 1957 movable bascule style Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) (8MA01807). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with persons or events. In addition, the Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) is not considered a significant example of the movable bascule style bridge and has not been significantly altered since it was last determined ineligible. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. One NRHP-eligible property, the ca. 1936 Frame Vernacular style Mayers House (8MA01155), is located within the APE. The Mayers House appears to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key. The evolution of the Mayers House over the years from a remote, pioneering vacation cottage to a permanent home serving as a

conveniently located marina mirrors the early twentieth century patterns of settlement on Longboat Key and its evolution from a remote outpost to an in-demand residential community and tourism rental destination.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, one historic archaeological site, the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599), was visually discovered and recorded and eleven historic resources were identified and recorded within the APE. Of these, ten historic resources appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8MA01807, 8MA02590 – 8MA02598). The Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599) was found to have insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility and the ca. 1936 Mayers House (8MA01155) appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key.

Due to the presence of cultural resources within the APE that have insufficient information or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, an effects determination will be applied to see if the proposed reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of Longboat Key Bridge will impact these resources. The three bridge alternatives being considered to replace the existing Longboat Key Bridge include a low-level movable bridge, mid-level movable bridge, and a high-level fixed bridge. All three alternatives consist of a similar footprint that extends approximately 80-ft from the western side of the existing bridge. The Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599) includes the remains of the ca. 1923 Old Longboat Pass Bridge south abutment and is located approximately 75-ft west of the existing bridge. Based on the alternative design concepts, the three proposed alternatives will span over a portion of the south bridge abutment and the placement of the new bridge piers and end bend will not destroy, damage, or alter the site. Furthermore, construction activities of the new bridge will not impact the site. As such, the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599). Furthermore, the previously recorded Mayers House (8MA01155) appears to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key. The property is located over 150-ft east of the existing bridge. As such, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the historic resource for which it appears NRHP eligible. The most significant difference between the extant bridge and proposed replacement may be visual depending on the height of the selected alternative. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on historic properties.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to determine the rehabilitation or replacement of State Road (S.R.) 789 (Longboat Key) Bridge over Longboat Pass from North Shore Road to north of Coquina Park south entrance in Longboat Key and Bradenton Beach, Manatee County, Florida. The existing facility, which was built in 1957, is a two-lane bascule bridge with 5-foot sidewalks on both sides and no bicycle facilities. The existing vertical clearance is 17-feet (ft) with the bascule span in the closed position, and the bridge has a main channel width of 45.9-ft. The existing bridge exhibits several significant structural and operational deficiencies due to its age. The proposed bridge is an undivided, two-lane high level fixed bridge (78-ft high) with one 12-foot-wide shared use path (SUP) on the southbound side and one eight-foot-wide sidewalk on the northbound side. The total project length is approximately one mile. The limits of the project as depicted in **Figure 1.1** are the defined project limits of this study; however, the subsequent figures reflect the extended improvements that include the proposed sidewalk to the south and the potential for a longer bridge touchdown associated with the high-level bridge alternative. The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project #14382. The PD&E Study process was developed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other applicable federal and state regulations.

The S.R. 789 Bridge (also known as Longboat Pass Bridge or Longboat Key Bridge) serves as the only north-south connection from Longboat Key to Bradenton Beach and Anna Maria Island. The current Longboat Key Bridge (Structure Number 130057) was built in 1957 and underwent major rehabilitation in 2005, but due to the age of the bridge, it is in need of replacement.

Longboat Key Bridge crosses Longboat Pass, a navigable waterway and federal channel managed by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and designated as sovereign submerged land (SSL) by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) which serves as a northwestern entry point from the Gulf of Mexico to Sarasota Bay. The bridge has a main channel width of 45.9-ft with a minimum vertical clearance of approximately 17-ft with the bascule span in the closed position. With the planned replacement of the Cortez Bridge to the north with a 65-foot vertical clearance fixed bridge and the discontinued maintenance/dredging of the New Pass channel to the south, the Longboat Key Bridge would become the only viable access point for vessels with an air draft greater than 65-ft to enter or exit Sarasota Bay. **Figure 1.2** is a map of the project area in relation to these key areas.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to address structural integrity and operational deficiencies of the S.R. 789 (Longboat Key) Bridge [Structure Number 130057]. The ultimate goal of the project is to identify the optimal solution for a bridge structure in need of repair due to deteriorating conditions and to accommodate greater multi-modal transportation access. The project will evaluate alternatives for the reconstruction/rehabilitation, with consideration of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, of approximately 1 mile of roadway that provides a connection between nearby neighborhoods and recreational facilities (Longboat Key to Bradenton Beach). The need for the project is based on existing bridge deficiencies, need for multimodal improvements, and to improve safety.



Figure 1.1. Location of the S.R. 789 project.



Figure 1.2. Project area map.

1.3 Report Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was carried out in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*, and in conformity with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* and follow the guidelines set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the FDOT PD&E Manual (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2023). The resulting survey and report meet specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, as well as Florida's Coastal Management Program. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.4 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project. The historic APE for the CRAS was set based on the high-level fixed bridge option, since that can be considered the worst-case scenario. Bridge replacement alternatives include a low-level bascule bridge (minimum 23-ft of vertical navigation clearance), a mid-level bascule bridge (minimum 36-ft vertical navigation clearance), and a high-level fixed bridge (minimum 78-ft vertical navigation clearance) constructed along the same corridor. As such, the historic APE was defined as the archaeological APE, as well as additional parcels to the east and west of the S.R. 789 corridor. The number of parcels included in the historic APE is based on the potential visual impacts if the existing Longboat Key Bridge is replaced with a taller bridge. The historic APE extends up to 1,500-ft from the centerline of the road along the shoreline, to the approximate point where it is estimated that the potential high-level fixed span alternative bridge would no longer be as visible, to one adjacent parcel along the ROW at the southern and northern project termini.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The S.R. 789 project is located in Sections 10 and 15, Township 35 South, Range 16 East in Manatee County, Florida (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1964, 2021) (**Figure 2.1**). North of the S.R. 789/Longboat Key Bridge, much of the environment consists mostly of palm and pine with proximity to the north entrance to the bridge and around adjacent parking areas to either side of the bridge and the S.R. 789 ROW, as well as within Coquina Beach parking lots for both Coquina Beach west of the ROW and its boat ramp east of the ROW. Further north from the beach, trees grow sparse, but still present, along the S.R. 789 ROW, with patches of seagrape and Brazilian pepper on either side of the roadway. Within the ROW, the vegetation consist of low grasses with patches of sand and/or asphalt. South of the Longboat Key Bridge, vegetation becomes denser with palm, oak, and pine as well as mixed ornamentals around residences. Underneath both ends of the bridge, the area is sandy beach with some dunes and sea grasses closer to the sidewalk/road underpass.

S.R. 789 past the north and south ends of the bridge have considerable disturbance due to utilities, both above ground and subsurface (sewer, gas, cable, streetlamp/electric, etc.), and infrastructure such as sidewalks and roadway pavement. Shell and fill are also visible along the surface of the ROW. The north end of the bridge is on top of a slope with guardrails that extend to the south end of the bridge (**Photos 2.1-2.15**).



Photo 2.1. General conditions of S.R. 789 towards the north project terminus, facing northwest.



Photo 2.2. General conditions of S.R. 789 from north project terminus, facing southeast.

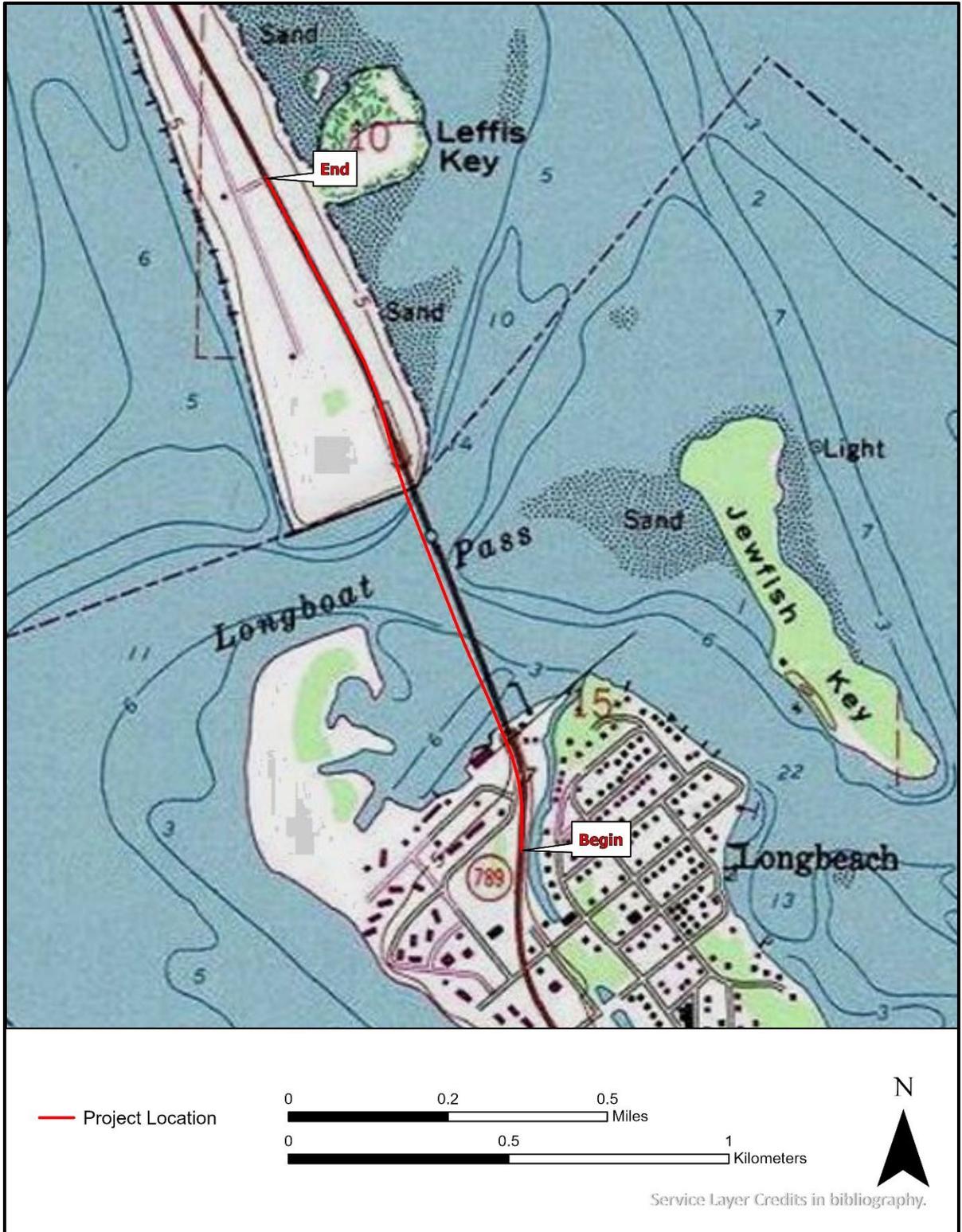


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the S.R. 789 project.



Photo 2.3. Sewer pipeline utilities running perpendicular to S.R. 789, facing south-southwest.



Photo 2.4. General conditions of Longboat Key Bridge slope towards the beach shore, facing south.



Photo 2.5. Coquina Beach conditions to the southwest of Longboat Key Bridge, facing south-southwest.



Photo 2.6. North entrance of the Longboat Key Bridge from the northeast side facing south.



Photo 2.7. Box utilities and cable route along northeast side of S.R. 789, north of Longboat Key Bridge, facing north.



Photo 2.8. Flagged utilities at southeast corner of Coquina Beach Boat Ramp entrance/intersection, facing north.



Photo 2.9. Coquina Park (background) and Boat Ramp (foreground/left frame) entrances along S.R. 789, facing south-southwest.



Photo 2.10. Surface utilities in oak scrub between S.R. 789 and neighborhood, south of Longboat Key Bridge, facing northwest.



Photo 2.11. View of Longboat Key Bridge south entrance, facing north



Photo 2.12. View of length of Longboat Key Bridge, facing north.



Photo 2.13. S.R. 789 south of Longboat Key Bridge entrance, facing southeast.



Photo 2.14. S.R. 789 past road curve with North Shore Road in the right frame, facing south.



Photo 2.15. View of utilities along south side of North Shore Road west of S.R. 789, facing northwest.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The project lies within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands of the Florida Peninsula which is underlain by Holocene sediments that are surficially evidenced by shelly sand and clay (Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001; White 1970). The elevation of the APE is 0-5 ft above mean sea level (amsl) and the area contains vegetation typical of the Coastal Strand.

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA 1991), the APE is located within two soil associations. The first one is the Smyrna-Basinger-St. Johns soil association, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that are sandy throughout. Some have an organic-stained subsoil at a depth of less than 30 inches. In areas of Smyrna and St. Johns soils, the natural vegetation is both longleaf and slash pines with an understory that includes waxmyrtle, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, bluestem, inkberry, and running oak. In areas of Basinger soils, the natural vegetation consists of mixed stands of pondcypress, sweetgum, scattered pond pine, and black tupelo. The understory consists of blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, and other water-tolerant grasses and sedges. The second soil association is the Urban land-Smyrna-Pomello which is characterized by nearly level to gently sloping, poorly drained and moderately well drained soils that are sandy throughout. Some areas have an organic-stained subsoil at a depth of less than 30 inches, while others have an organic-stained subsoil at a depth of 30 to 50 inches. Most areas have been modified for urban use. The existing natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pines with an understory of saw palmetto, lopsided Indiangrass, creeping bluestem, pineland threeawn, inkberry, and running oak. The specific soil types within the project are shown in **Figure 2.2** and noted in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1. Soil types, drainage, and environmental setting within the APE.

Soil type, slope %	Drainage	Setting
Canaveral fine sand, 0-5%	Moderately well to poor	On narrow to broad dunelike ridges on the larger islands and keys and in some places on the mainland
Canaveral sand, filled	Moderately well to somewhat poor	Areas of urban use
Canaveral sand, organic substratum	Moderately well to somewhat poor	On tidal swamps or marshes; Areas of urban use



Figure 2.2. Soil types in the S.R. 789 APE.

2.4 Paleo-Environment

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

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

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

3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

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

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

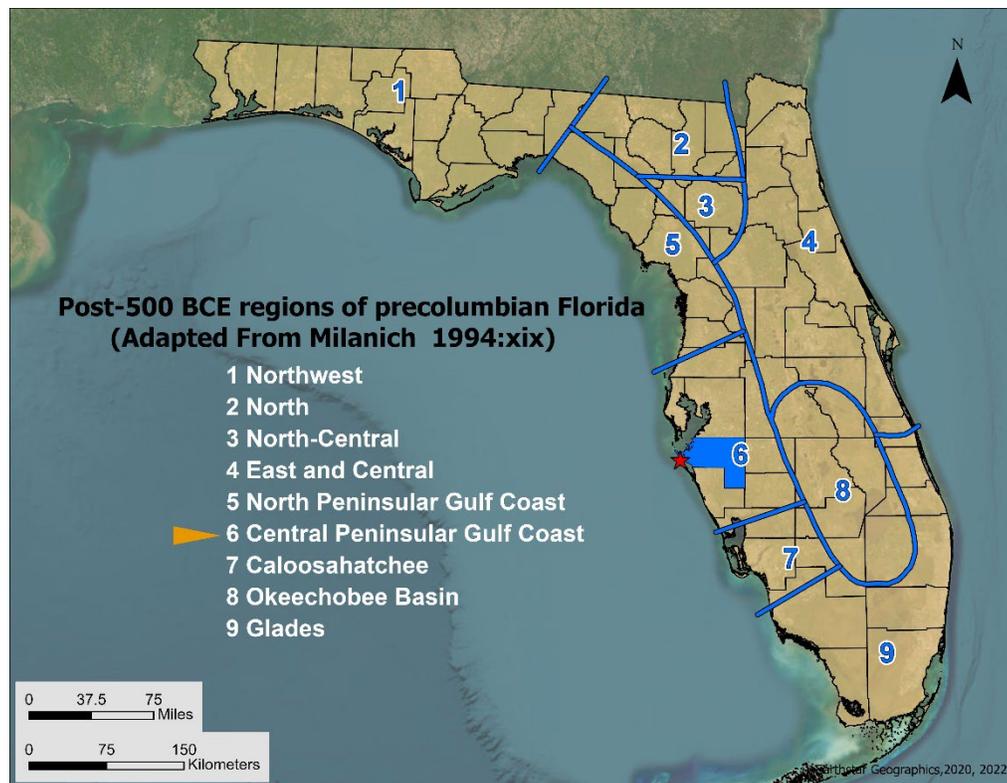


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

The historical overview of Florida as compiled below is resolved into four distinct yet equally important chronological divisions. The **Colonial Period** (ca. 1513-1821 Common Era [CE]) developed during the Age of Exploration and witnessed more than three centuries of adventurism by both the Spanish and British empires. During **Territory and Statehood** (1822-1860 CE), a territorial government was established in Florida by the United States Congress on March 30, 1822 (Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida 1822). This period also highlights conflict with the Seminole people and the events following Florida's admission to the Union on March 3, 1845. The **Civil War and Aftermath** (1861-1900 CE) period traces the actions and consequences resulting from Florida's secession from the Union on January 10, 1861, the American Civil War (1861-1865), the succeeding era of Reconstruction and readmission on July 25, 1868, and the late nineteenth century when

development and transportation increased and expanded throughout the state (Florida Constitutional Convention 1868; Florida Convention of the People 1861). The **Twentieth Century** includes subperiods defined by important historic events such as the two World Wars, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the Great Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the land within specific regions, ultimately affecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian period is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 20,000 to 8000 BCE (Bense 1994; Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped and fluted projectile points. The Paleoindian stage is divided into three temporal horizons based on characteristic tool forms called the Clovis (10,500-9000 BCE), Suwanee (9000-8500 BCE), and the Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 BCE) (Austin 2001). In addition, the Pre-Clovis Horizon predates 10,500 BCE and was previously identified based on artifacts retrieved from the Page-Ladson site in the Aucilla River, however, there is less representation of this horizon further south in Florida (Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007; Halligan et al. 2016; Hemmings 1999). Other Paleoindian sites within Florida include the Wakulla Springs Lodge, Ryan Harvey, Norden, Lewis-McQuinn, Silver Springs, Warm Mineral Springs, and Harney Flats.

The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 130-200 ft below present levels, and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Based on research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations that depended on the local environmental conditions present at the time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). According to Oasis Theory, scarce potable water and low water tables led Paleoindians and common game animals to cluster around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). When dry periods passed, migrating Pleistocene animals dispersed and moved freely over a wider range for abundant water resources, and Paleoindians would gather around river-crossings to ambush large animals (Waller 1970). Rivers developed from sinkholes where populations settled during the drier periods. As a result of changing environmental conditions, many once-dry sites, such as Page-Ladson and Sloth Hole, have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997; Florida Museum of Natural History 2021; Rick and Braje 2022).

Investigations at additional sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement and movement may have been related to the scheduling of toolkit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors, rather than to seasonal changes as postulated for the Archaic period (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Studies of Pleistocene faunal remains clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not only for food, but also as raw material for the bone tool industry (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and medium sized mammal such as deer for food and producing bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). These nomadic hunters likely traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, to exploit available water and food resources. In addition to being tied to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Paleoindian settlements consisted of established semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of

the materials from their procurement sources to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022).

3.2 Archaic

The Archaic period (ca. 8000-1000 BCE) is characterized by climate change leading to marked environmental transformations and the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna (Hudson 1984; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the availability of more surface water. In addition, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps (Bense 1994). Humans adapted to this changing environment, and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008).

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

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

Tools became diverse and specialized for specific procurement tasks based on settlement type and location (Bullen 1975). New manufacturing processes, such as thermal alteration, became prevalent in shaping chert and coral tools, including broad-bladed projectile points, microliths, burins, large chopping implements, and stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Bense 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring and the Windover site indicate that bone and wood tools were also used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002). In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery gradually became the dominant ceramic type towards the end of this period (Gerrell 1997). This

diversification of lithic and ceramic artifacts created several tool traditions that reflect cultural regionalism throughout the period.

3.3 Woodland

Evidence of culture changes in the Woodland period (1000 BCE -1000 CE) continued through increased trade and interaction with people moving into the interior on a permanent basis (Hudson 1984; Prendergast 2015; Rogers 2019). Native Americans began to construct burial and other ceremonial mounds during the Early Woodland times (1000 BCE-1 CE) and participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics that were also placed within these mounds. Embankments were also constructed, examples being Parrish Mound 3 and the Stanley Mound, both located in eastern Manatee County (Luer 2014; Willey 1949). This practice constitutes a well-known trait that continued from Late Archaic times (Luer 2014; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). This ceremonialism has been termed the Yent complex and is the Florida extension of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Blankenship 2013; Caldwell 1964; Struever 1964). It is suggested that the elaboration of monuments may have fostered pluralism by creating spaces that combined diverse elements in new and unusual ways, while remaining rooted in earlier architectural traditions (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2014:70).

In the Central Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period and comprises the Formative stage (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE). The Manasota culture (ca. 500 BCE-700 CE) is an early and middle Woodland period culture that is most known to produce plain, sand-tempered pottery and for placing flexed burials inside mounds (Luer 2014; Luer and Almy 1982). This culture transitioned into the Weeden Island culture (ca. 700-1000 CE), which was another Woodland period culture famous for its decorated pottery. Ceramics were thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctuation, complicated stamping and often resembled animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211).

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

Several Manasota characteristics continued in the transition to Weeden-Island-related cultures, with a few new developments. Burial mounds reached their greatest development during this time and became more complex, probably due to influences from the Weeden Island "heartland" located in north-central Florida, containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time, with the secular, sand tempered ware continuing to be the dominant model. The beginning of food production ushered in the addition of

horticultural products within the existing maritime and terrestrial subsistence economy. There is some evidence that around that time, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations from the north peninsula (Kohler 1991).

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

3.4 Mississippian

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

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

The Safety Harbor culture was datable using both plain and decorated ceramics unique to this period. The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage: utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand-tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as bottle forms, jar forms, and the guilloche or “loop” design are indicative of this period (Luer 2014); however, unlike most Mississippian period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012). Both Manasota and Englewood cultures are indicated by ceramic evidence, but the Manasota phase

continued later than previously thought, and Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all in other areas (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The Safety Harbor people traded with other Southeastern Mississippian cultures. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest; in turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south (Sampson 2019). Based on accounts by Panfilo de Narvaez and Hernando DeSoto, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit one lacking the maize agriculture common in other Southeast Mississippian period groups (Kelly et al. 2006; Sax 2021). Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture due to a lack of suitable soils (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). This lack of agriculture was also likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment. Mitchem (2012:185) notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to political and religious changes, there was not a compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely.

3.5 Colonial Period

The cultural traditions of native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the Americas. The initial events, authorized by Spain in the late fifteenth century, ushered in waves of devastating European contact (Ethridge et al. 2022). The first European to have contact with the west coast of Florida was Ponce de León. After arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, he explored the Florida Coast through the Keys and ended Safety Harbor, based on recent research, in 1521, attempting to establish a settlement in this area (MacDougald 2021; Worth 2014). Next, Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528 and explored northward from Tampa Bay and crossed the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon in an attempt to reach northeastern Mexico (MacDougald 2021). Finally, Hernando DeSoto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Native American village of Cale (Lavender 1992). Spanish contact is indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, and cut marks on bones resulting from metal swords and knives (Allender 2018; Nilssen 2000; Soulier and Costamagno 2017; Steele 2015).

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

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

The geographic area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded per terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) by Spain to Great Britain as a result of the British victory in the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763), the last-stage theater of the wider, global Seven Years' War (1756-1763) (Anderson 2000). Britain governed East and West Florida until the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of occupation (1763-1821). During this time, English loyalists moved into Florida during the American Revolution, which would later contribute to rising tensions over land settlement (Frank 2017). Prior to American colonial settlement, members of the Muskogean Creek, Yamasee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the area once inhabited by the original Indigenous inhabitants; these migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles (Mulroy 1993). They had an agriculturally based society, focused upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. Creek settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004). Seminole sites tend to be in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna; south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge (Weisman 1989). While the Seminoles did also focus on hunting, they did not heavily exploit maritime and riverine resources (Weisman 1989). The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks; the dominant pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed (White 2014). European trade goods, especially British, were common (Allender 2018).

Seminole early history can be divided into two basic periods: *Colonization* (1716-1767), when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred, and *Enterprise* (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under British and Spanish rule prior to American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Nicholson's Grove site (8PA00114) and the Hawes Site both located west of Lake Pasadena possess a wealth of information on the Seminoles during the Enterprise period (Weisman 1989:69-74). The Seminoles formed loose confederacies at various times for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). They also provided refuge for escaped enslaved Africans from the north, and both were later targeted for enslavement when the British outlawed the importation of enslaved Africans in 1807 (Frank 2017; Neill 1956). The assimilation of African refugees into the Seminole tribe brought rise to Black Seminole communities (Frank 2017). Rising tensions from re/enslavement attempts, land acquisition, and border raids led by Andrew Jackson and the U.S. Army in 1817 ignited the Seminole War (1818-1830s), which lasted until well past Florida's acquisition as a United States territory in 1821 (Knetsch 2003; Missall and Missall 2004). During this time, Spain ceded Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 in exchange for territory west of the Sabine River.

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

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

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of the entire state. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The reservation was found to be nearly barren, with poor soils, few good hammocks, and frequently covered with water during the rainy season (Knetsch 2008:8). The treaty never satisfied the Indian or the incoming settlers. The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capitol. Ten years later, Manatee County, which at that time included the project area, was carved from portions of Hillsborough and Mosquito Counties with the village of Manatee as the county seat (Marth 1973). It was around this time that the region was surveyed by Federal surveyors. It was around this time that the region was surveyed by Federal surveyors. In 1844, Sam Reid surveyed the exterior of Township 35 South, Range 16 East, which was surveyed again in 1875 by J.P. Apthorp who also subdivided Township 35 South, Range 16 East that same year. Apthorp described the environment as sandy beach to Longboat Inlet (**Figure 3.2**) (State of Florida 1847, 1875: Volume 229).

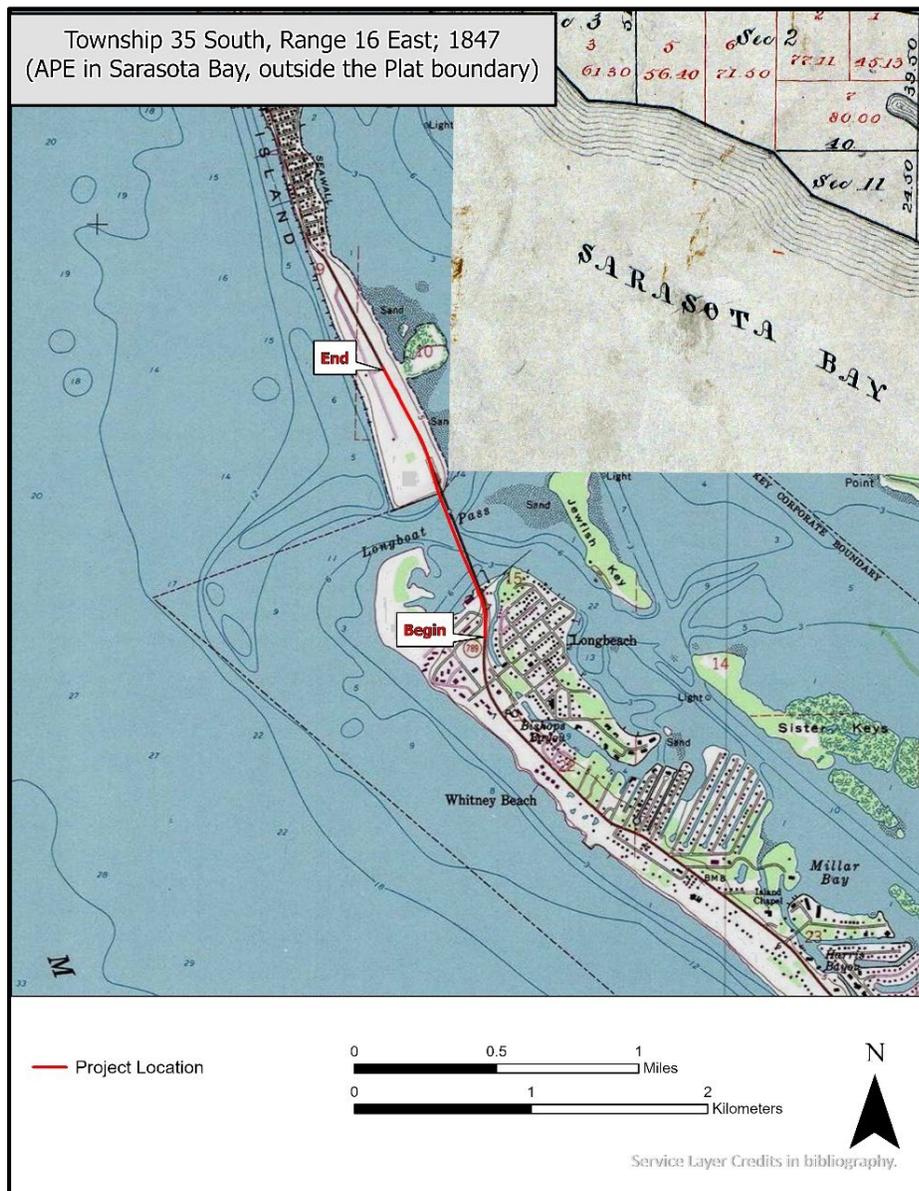


Figure 3.2. The 1847 Plat northeast of the S.R. 789 project; plats were not available for the project area.

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

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

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Although the Union blockaded the coast of Florida during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action. Florida became one of the major contributors of beef to the Confederate government (Shofner 1995:72). Summerlin originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of head a year at eight dollars per head. However, by driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received 25 dollars per head (Grismer 1946:83). In an attempt to limit the supply of beef transported to the Confederate government, Union troops stationed at Ft. Myers conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn (Akerman 1976).

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

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

settlers, one or two stores, and a lack of available overland transportation. Those communities along the coast developed a little faster due to the accessibility of coastal transportation.

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

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

The Disston Purchase, although technically legal, was extremely generous with the designation "swamp and overflow land." Grismer (1946) estimated that at least half of the acreage was "high and dry." Disston's purchase effectively removed four million acres of public lands from would-be homesteaders and most of the property within the APE was purchased by the Florida Land and Improvement Company (State of Florida n.d.: 16: 40-42, 44-46). Settlers in the Sarasota area, most of whom had settled their land under the Homestead Act of 1862, were disgruntled with the sale of the swamp and overflowed land to Disston, which included nearly 700,000 acres in Manatee County. In response, Sarasota area residents established the Vigilance Committee to retaliate against land speculators. In 1884, two men suspected of cooperating with the developers were murdered. The resulting trial in the county seat of Pine Level divided the county. Tax records reveal that most of the 700,000 acres in Manatee County was sold to eight companies, including three railroad companies, which included the Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West RR Company (State of Florida n.d.:18: 197-199) and the Florida Mortgage & Investment Co. established by Sir Edward James Reed of Britain, which is credited with founding the town of Sarasota (Marth 1973; Tischendorf 1954). Disston had sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company in 1882 to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston's assets had been tied up in the drainage contract (Tischendorf 1954). Within the APE, Thomas Mann obtained the title to the east half of Section 15 in Township 35 South,

Range 16 East in 1890 (State of Florida n.d.:14:160). In addition, the southwest quarter of Section 10 in Township 35 South, Range 16 East was purchased by David J. Roush in 1899 (State of Florida n.d.:14:160).

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

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement about growth and development. A north/south connector from Tampa to Miami significantly opened the region. In 1907, the first post office was established on Longboat Key with Byron W. Corey as the postmaster (Hartig 1999). In 1915, a group of businessfolk met to discuss the feasibility of a cross-state highway from Tampa to Miami by way of Sarasota. A portion of this route, stretching from the Hillsborough County line to Sarasota, was constructed with the passage of a bond issue in 1911. This road was eventually designated as U.S. 41, or the Tamiami Trail, but was not completed until 1928 (Scupholm 1997). Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents. Also, around this time, the Tampa Southern Railroad subsidiary of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL) was constructed. It began at Uceta, east of Tampa, and headed south, passing through Gibsonton, Ruskin, and Palmetto. It reached Bradenton by 1920 and four years later reached Sarasota. The line was constructed to serve the area's citrus, vegetable, and phosphate industries.

The 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. In 1921, construction began on the Cortez Bridge, the first to link Anna Maria Island with the mainland at Cortez. Work was halted in October 1921, when a hurricane hit the area, destroying the partially completed bridge, as well as the waterfront, docks, shipping vessels, fish houses, and numerous residences (Green and Piland 1995). Following the hurricane, construction was restarted, and the bridge was finished in 1922. In addition, Sarasota County was formed from a portion of Manatee County in 1921, resulting in the southernmost portion of Longboat Key residing in Sarasota County while the remainder is within Manatee County (Hartig 1999). The first bridges connecting Longboat Key with the mainland were constructed at the north and south ends of the island in 1926 and 1929, respectively (Hartig 1999). Due to their construction toward the end of the building boom, Longboat Key remained largely undeveloped and remote during this period; however, the Longbeach subdivision had been platted and would later be revised several times. Prior to the construction of the bridges, goods and services were supplied via boat from Sarasota or Bradenton. The bridge connecting Anna Maria Island and Longboat Key across Longboat Pass was destroyed in 1932 (Hartig 1999).

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

in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, and the investors could not sell lots. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928, creating a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry. In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Manatee County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects (Lowry 1974). During the 1930s, Longboat Key was promoted as a tourist destination and small clusters of resort cottages were constructed despite the Great Depression (Hartig 1999). It was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into the region.

Residential and vacation development continued to increase during the 1940s and 1950s on Longboat Key and the City of Longboat Key was incorporated in 1955 (Hartig 1999). 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. The Longboat Key Bridge, crossing Longboat Pass and connecting to Anna Maria Island, was constructed in 1957 providing additional access to the island. In 1961, the Tamiami Trail, originally constructed in the 1920s, was widened to four lanes (Matthews 1983:160). Since 1960, the Gulf Coast, 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. Longboat Key experienced the first true construction boom during the 1960s and 1970s (Hartig 1999). On the mainland, construction of Interstate 75 (I-75) began during the 1960s, generating a spurt of activity that has continued into the 21st century (AA Roads 2023). The completion of Interstate 275 (I-275) provided convenient access within the metropolitan Tampa area. I-75 was completed through eastern Hillsborough and Manatee Counties in the early 1980s and boosted continued growth in the counties. With the population explosion in the region, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway throughout the region. By 2010, Manatee was ranked 16th most populous, with a population of 322,833 (USCB 2020). The largest employers are in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Manatee County is part of the Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice Metropolitan Area.

3.9 Project Area Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs revealed that a bridge was not present at Longboat Pass in 1940 (USDA 1940). The southern end of Anna Maria Island was undeveloped, and the northern end of Longboat Key was minimally developed. S.R. 789 had not yet been constructed, but a tree-lined road spanned north-south along Longboat Key following what is now Firehouse Road and Firehouse Court. A small residence was located on the northern shore of Longboat Key. The APE remained largely unchanged into the early 1950s but by ca. 1957, the Longboat Key Bridge had been constructed between Anna Maria Island and Longboat Key crossing Longboat Pass (USDA 1951, 1957) (**Figure 3.3**). The southern end of Anna Maria Island appears to have been utilized as a public beach by this time with a jetty extending into the Gulf of Mexico outside of the APE. Residential development had increased but remained minimal on Longboat Key within the APE at this time and a segment of what is now S.R. 789 had been constructed from the bridge south to Broadway Street outside of the APE. The area within the APE largely reached the current configuration during the 1960s and 1970s with additional residential construction along North Shore Road and northeast of S.R. 789 (FDOT 1973, 1977, 1980) (**Figure 3.3**). The remainder of the residences within the APE were constructed during the 1990s and 2000s (Google Earth 2024).

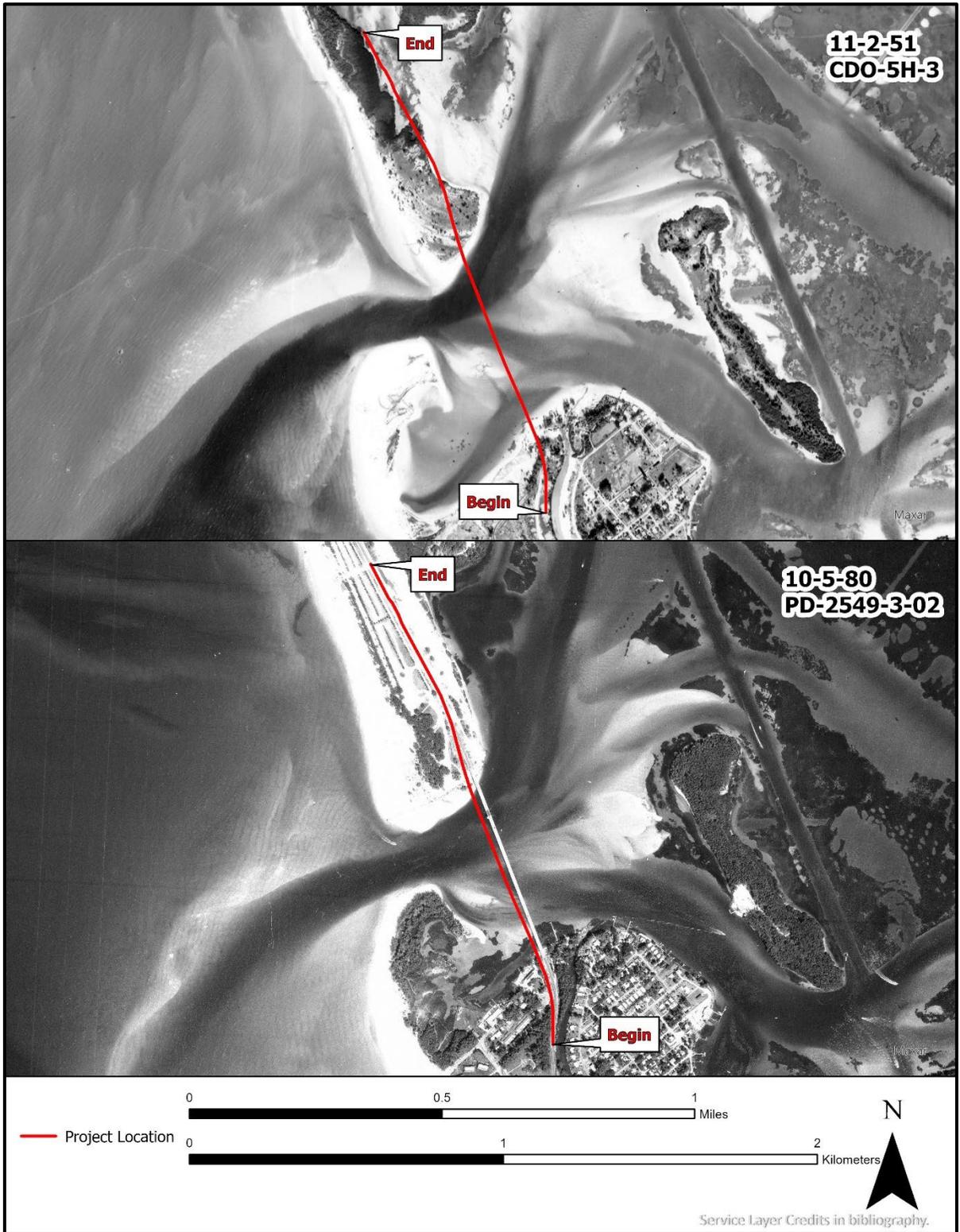


Figure 3.3. 1951 and 1980 historic aerial photographs of the S.R. 789 project (USDA 1951; FDOT 1980).

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This research included a review of sites listed in the FMSF and NRHP as well as cultural resource survey reports. No persons likely to have knowledge of the area were available for interview. In addition, data from the files of ACI were used. It should be noted that the digital FMSF/GIS data used in this report were obtained in July 2019 and updated in February 2024. However, input may be a month or more behind receipt of reports and site files. Thus, the findings of the background research may not be current with actual work conducted in the area.

4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that no archaeological sites have been recorded within the archaeological APE, but one is within one-half mile (**Figure 4.1**). Site 8MA00016 (Whitney) is located southeast of the Longboat Key Bridge on the eastern side of Bishops Bayou in Longboat Key, within a residential neighborhood on the northwest side of Lyons Road. The site was recorded during a site visit in 1952 by J. Granberry via verbal description by a private resident (Mr. Gordon Whitney, Sr.). Mr. Whitney lived across the street from the site at the time and found pre-Contact period ceramics and worked shell that was recovered during low tide (FMSF). The site's exact location and cultural association is unknown and is underwater during high tide. Site 8MA00016 has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

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

In addition, nine CRAS projects were conducted within one mile of the S.R. 789 project (**Table 4.1**). These surveys were conducted for remote sensing projects, underwater survey projects, bridge improvement and replacement projects, and cell tower projects.

Based on archaeological background research, the APE has a low archaeological probability due to the extensive disturbance, residential development, and recreational uses of the surrounding beach area, as well as changes to the pass which have added and taken away portions of the islands (**Figure 3.3**). Further, while moderately well drained soils can be present, the APE also contains poorly and somewhat poorly drained soil, suggesting a low potential. In addition, the footprint of construction will remain within the APE, which is limited to the ROW of S.R. 789 from North Shore Road on Longboat Key to the Coquina Park entrance. The background research indicated that Pre-Contact period archaeological sites, if present, would most likely be small shell middens or artifact scatters. Historic archaeological sites would consist of remnants of early development of the area.

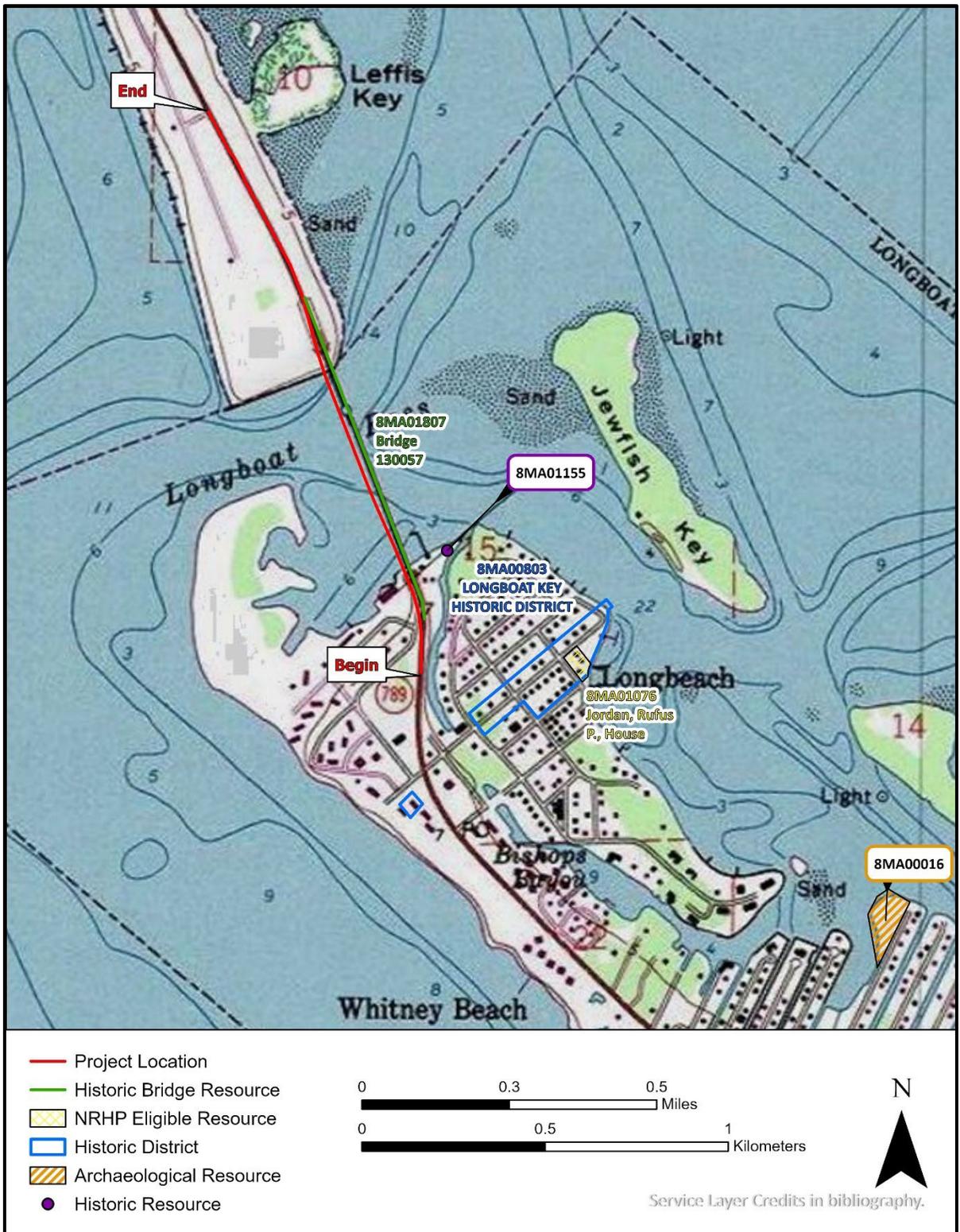


Figure 4.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a half mile of the S.R. 789 project.

Table 4.1. Previously conducted surveys within one mile of the archaeological APE.

Survey No.	Survey Title	Reference
1543	Report of Investigation: Magnetometer Survey of Borrow Area for Manatee County Beach Erosion Control Project, Florida	Edmonds Jones & Associates 1978
1950	CRAS of the Longboat Pass Bridge on S.R. 789 in Manatee County, Florida	Ballo and Wiedenfeld 1989
5841	Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida	Hartig 1999
5859	Submerged Cultural resource Remote Sensing Survey of Two Proposed Borrow Areas Selected as Sources for Beach Renourishment Projects Anna Maria Island, Manatee County, Florida	Warren 2000
18212/19391	CRAS Technical Memorandum Bridge #130057	ACI 2011
18237	Cultural Remote Sensing Survey of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Manatee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties, Florida.	Krivor and Hemmings 2011
18747	Diver Identification of 14 Targets in the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Manatee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties, Florida	Faught et al. 2011
19673	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Bradenton Beach FL1563 Tower in Manatee County, Florida FCC Form 620	Mikell 2012

4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and NRHP revealed that two historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE (8MA01155 and 8MA01807) (**Figure 4.1**). A ca. 1936 Frame Vernacular style building (8MA01155), also known as the Mayers House, was recorded within the APE during the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999 and has not been evaluated by the SHPO (Hartig 1999). In addition, the Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) has been recorded within the APE. The Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) was previously recorded during the update to the *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* and was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP during that survey update (FDOT 2012; Survey No. 20057). In addition, the bridge was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Bridge #130057* conducted by ACI and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2011 (Survey No. 18212).

The Longboat Key Historic District (8MA00803) was recorded as a resource group in 2009 by the FMSF staff based on information submitted to the FDHR in the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999. According to this resource group FMSF form, the Longboat Key Historic District (8MA00803) begins at Longboat Drive and Broadway Street and extends northeast to Bayside Drive. The district mainly includes structures that face Broadway Street on the north and south sides of the road, and the structures that face Lois and Linley Streets. The historic district is located within the vicinity, but outside of the APE. An NRHP-listed resource, the Rufus P. Jordan House (8MA01076), is located within the boundaries of the district. The ca. 1920 Masonry Vernacular style building is significant under Criterion B in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with Rufus P. Jordan, the original developer of the Village of Longbeach on the island of Longboat Key. Jordan is credited with establishing the first planned settlement on the island.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Manatee County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for nine new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1979 or earlier) within the APE (Hackney 2024). Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the section where the APE is located (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941).

4.2 Field Methodology

The FDHR's Module Three, Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey.

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

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 45 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1979), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.3 Unexpected Discoveries

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

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

4.4 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Aboriginal ceramics were classified based on the characteristics of temper type and decoration, utilizing standard references (Cordell 1987, 2004; Goggin 1948; Luer and Almy 1980; Willey 1949).

ACI will maintain the original documents (ACI Project File P20041). A copy of the report and survey log form will be provided to the FMSF for their files.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological

Archaeological field survey included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 16 shovel tests within the archaeological APE (**Figure 5.1**). Much of this testing was limited due to concrete sidewalks and driveways within the APE, as well as subsurface utilities running through the width of the ROW, particularly in the southern and northern most portions of the APE. These 16 shovel tests were excavated judgmentally throughout the APE. All shovel tests were negative and most were disturbed due to recreational use, urban development and the presence of utilities; in fact, several tests were terminated at shallow depths due to dense, shell and gravelly fill, utilities, and sometimes water. **Photos 5.1-5.3** show a sample of the stratigraphy and subsurface disturbance encountered in the APE. Sample stratigraphies of the APE are presented below:

- **North of Longboat Key Bridge:** 0-25 centimeters below surface (cmbs) gray mottled light and dark gray sand, 25-100 cmbs light gray sand (**Photo 5.1**).
- **Coquina Beach:** 0-35 cmbs pale gray/white beach sand, 36-50 cmbs light gray mottled speckled dark gray sand, 50-100 light gray-gray wet sand (**Photo 5.2**).
- **South of Longboat Key Bridge, South LBK Bridge and North Shore Road:** 0-30 cm light gray shell and rocky fill with roots (**Photo 5.3**). Compactness of the fill prevented further digging



Photo 5.1. Stratigraphy on north side of the S.R. 789/ Longboat Key Bridge, facing north.



Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests and historic resources within the S.R. 789 archaeological APE.



Photo 5.2. Stratigraphy on Coquina Beach under the S.R. 789/Longboat Key Bridge, facing north.



Photo 5.3. Stratigraphy on south side of the S.R. 789/ Longboat Key Bridge proximate North Shore Road, facing north; compactness of the fill prevented further digging.

No Pre-contact period archaeological sites were discovered, but one historic archaeological site was found. This site consists of the remains of the southern abutment that were part of the historic 1926 bridge connecting Longboat Key to Anna Maria Island, to the west of the current Longboat Pass bridge. Photos and a description of this historic bridge abutment are included below. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to test all areas of the project APE.

Site **8MA02599**, the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site, is located in the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 35 South, Range 16 East, west of the southern entrance of Longboat Pass Bridge (**Figure 5.1**). The Old Longboat Pass Bridge, which consists of the remains of the south bridge abutment, was identified during historic background research (**Photo 5.4**). A historic marker contributed by the Town of Longboat Key and the Longboat Key Historical Society explains that the Old Longboat Pass Bridge was built in 1923 and washed away by high tide in 1932 (**Photo 5.5**). During ACI's most recent survey, the south abutment of the Old Longboat Pass Bridge site was located and documented. An attempt was made to locate the north abutment of the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site, but this portion of the site is inaccessible due to being located within the Longboat Pass waterway, according to the historic marker. No shovel tests were able to be placed around the south abutment. The site area is surrounded by beach type vegetation with residences located just southwest of the abutment. 8MA02599, the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site, includes the remains of the south bridge abutment; the north abutment could not be located. Therefore, this site has insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.4. Site 8MA02599 south bridge abutment remains, facing southeast.



Photo 5.5. Historic marker located south of 8MA02599, facing west.

5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that two historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8MA01155 and 8MA01807). These include a ca. 1936 Frame Vernacular style building (8MA01155), also known as the Mayers House, which has not been evaluated by the SHPO and the ca. 1957 movable bascule style Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) (8MA01807) which was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2011.

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of eleven historic resources within the APE. These include ten buildings (8MA01155, 8MA02590 – 8MA02598) and the Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) (8MA01807) (**Figure 5.1; Table 5.1**). Of these, nine were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (8MA02590 – 8MA02598) and two extant previously recorded historic resources (8MA01155 and 8MA01807) were identified and re-evaluated. Of the eleven historic

resources identified within the APE, ten appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8MA01807, 8MA02590 – 8MA02598). The ineligible resources include nine buildings (8MA02590 – 8MA02598) constructed between ca. 1942 and 1978, as well as the ca. 1957 movable bascule style Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) (8MA01807). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered and lack significant historical associations with persons or events. In addition, the Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) is not considered a significant example of the movable bascule style bridge and has not been significantly altered since it was last determined ineligible. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

One NRHP-eligible property, the ca. 1936 Frame Vernacular style Mayers House (8MA01155), is located within the APE. The Mayers House appears to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key. The evolution of the Mayers House over the years from a remote, pioneering vacation cottage to a permanent family residence that also served the community and tourists as a popular marina mirrors the early twentieth century patterns of settlement on Longboat Key and its evolution from a remote outpost to an in-demand residential community and tourism rental destination.

Descriptions and photographs of the newly identified and previously recorded resources follow, and copies of the new and updated FMSF forms are included in **Appendix B**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5.1. Newly recorded and previously recorded historic resources within the APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Structures				
8MA02590	300 North Shore Road	ca. 1977	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02591	350 North Shore Road	ca. 1966	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02592	380 North Shore Road	ca. 1969	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02593	400 North Shore Road	ca. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02594	490 North Shore Road/Northgate of Longboat Key	ca. 1978	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02595	7200 Gulf of Mexico Drive	ca. 1970	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02596	7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive (Building 1)	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02597	7270 Gulf of Mexico Drive	ca. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02598	7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive (Building 2)	ca. 1942	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
*8MA01155	7300 Gulf of Mexico Drive/Mayers House	ca. 1936	Frame Vernacular	Eligible
Bridges				
*8MA01807	Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057)	ca. 1957	Movable Bascule	Ineligible

*denotes resources updated as part of this survey. The blue highlight indicates resources that have been listed, determined eligible for listing, or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP-Listed, Eligible, or Potentially Eligible Historic Resources

Within the APE, one historic resource is NRHP-listed, eligible, or appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. Below is a description of the ca. 1936 Frame Vernacular style Mayers House (8MA01155). The three alternatives being considered within the APE are a low-level movable bridge, mid-level movable bridge, and a high-level fixed bridge. The alternatives will replace the existing Longboat Key Bridge located to the west of the resource.



Photo 5.6. 7300 Gulf of Mexico Drive/Mayers House (8MA01155), looking northeast.

8MA01155: The Mayers House at 7300 Gulf of Mexico Drive is a Frame Vernacular style building that was constructed in ca. 1936 (**Photo 5.6**). The residence was constructed on land formerly owned by John Savarese, a prominent fisherman and businessman of Tampa, until the 1930s when the property was purchased by Savarese's great-niece, Frances Fitzgerald Mayers and husband Frank Mayers (Hartig 1999). The original Savarese house on the property was destroyed during a hurricane in 1921 and the property was vacant at the time of the Mayers' purchase. In ca. 1936, the Mayers constructed a simple rectangular cottage with a gable roof on the property for use as a pioneering vacation home outside of Tampa (Mayers 2009). The cottage remained with the Mayers family over the years and in ca. 1960 the property — known locally as Land's End — was turned into the Land's End Marina by Frank Mayers. Mayer's established Land's End Marina following the construction of the adjacent Longboat Key bridge to serve the local fishing industry and tourism brought in by the new transportation route (Mayers 2009). Prior to the construction of the bridge, Longboat Key was largely undeveloped and considered a rather remote location only accessible from Sarasota. Land's End Marina was run by the Mayer's family from ca. 1960 to 1968 and included a dock, boat rentals, and small restaurant which served hamburgers, hot dogs, and candy. The flat roof was also utilized for dances and music performances. In addition to the Mayers House/Land's End Marina, one Frame Vernacular style building is located on the property to the south (8MA02598) of the building, as well as two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02596 and 8MA02597). The buildings were incorporated into the property over the years and a dock remains along the waterfront. The property remains in the ownership of the Mayers family, including Tom Mayers and his sisters, Michael Saunders and Joan Bergstrom — regionally known real estate agents. The Mayers House was recorded during the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999 and has not been evaluated by the SHPO (Hartig 1999).

As it stands today, the one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in board and batten siding. The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane, while the shed roof segment is covered with standing seam sheet metal. A natural stone chimney is located on the eave end of the west elevation. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door recessed beneath the principal flat roof with three metal pole supports. A large partial width incised porch is located along the north elevation beneath the flat roof with paired angled supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units; individual three-stacked metal awning unit; individual single pane wood fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include wide overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, angular porch supports, wood trim around the windows and doors, and a complex roof line. The current design was completed during a large-scale renovation ca. 1958 which encapsulated the ca. 1936 residence (Mayers 2009). The original gable roof was removed during the process to allow for the construction of the existing flat roof over the majority of the building. It is unclear whether segments of the ca. 1936 residence are visible from the exterior.

Overall, the Mayers House has been significantly altered from the original ca. 1936 appearance and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, it does not appear eligible under Criterion C. In addition, the resource is not associated with an individual that was demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context and is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. However, the resource appears to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key. The evolution of the Mayers House over the years from a remote, pioneering vacation cottage to a permanent family residence that also served the community and tourists as a popular marina mirrors the early twentieth century patterns of settlement on Longboat Key and its evolution from a remote outpost to an in-demand residential community and tourism rental destination.

Ineligible Historic Resources

There are ten ineligible historic resources located within the APE. This total includes nine buildings and one bridge. The architectural styles represented include four (4) Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA02590, 8MA02593, 8MA02595, 8MA02598) and five (5) Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02591, 8MA02592, 8MA02594, 8MA02596, 8MA02597). In general, the historic resources are associated with the residential development of Longboat Key in Manatee County between 1942 – 1978. The buildings are common examples of their respective style that have been altered and the Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) is not considered a significant example of the movable bascule style bridge and has not been significantly altered since it was last determined ineligible. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.7. 300 North Shore Road (8MA02590), looking northeast.

8MA02590: The Frame Vernacular style building at 300 North Shore Road was constructed in ca. 1977 (**Photo 5.7**). The two-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in composition board and stucco. The side gable roof with a front gable roof projection is covered with composition shingles, as is the half-hip roof. The main entryway is on the west elevation through an obscured entryway that is recessed beneath the second story. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, paired, and grouped (4, 5), one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units; individual and paired single pane vinyl awning units; individual vinyl fixed units with one pane and one pane with a half round top. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, corner boards, and support posts covered with stucco siding. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows, as well as the partial enclosure of the ground level to create additional living space and two garages. An addition was constructed 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, 8MA02590 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.8. 350 North Shore Road (8MA02591), looking northwest.

8MA02591: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 350 North Shore Road was constructed in ca. 1966 (**Photo 5.8**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The principal intersecting gable roof and gable roof over the carport are covered with composition shingles, while the shed roof is covered with composition roll. A masonry chimney covered with stucco is located within the slope of the roof on the south elevation. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with an inset jalousie unit. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units, and individual three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, and a brick screen wall. Alterations include replacement roofing. Additions include a large gable roof carport on the south elevation and a shed roof 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, 8MA02591 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.9. 380 North Shore Road (8MA02592), looking northwest.



Photo 5.10. 380 North Shore Road (8MA02592), looking northeast.

8MA02592: The Masonry Vernacular style condo building at 380 North Shore Road was constructed in ca. 1969 and contains nine units (**Photos 5.9 and 5.10**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The intersecting gable roof and shed roof are covered with ribbed sheet metal. A masonry chimney is located within the slope of the roof on the north elevation. The main entryways are on the south elevation through a single door per condo unit. The doors are of varying styles, but several include a full-length inset light. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units, and individual three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, and a central breezeway. The breezeway provides access between the parking lot to the south and the waterfront to the north and is

accessed through a sliding glass door. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. A boat dock is located to the north of the building and brick screen walls are located along the south of the building between the entrances and the parking lot. 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, 8MA02592 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.11. 400 North Shore Road (8MA02593), looking northwest.

8MA02593: The Frame Vernacular style building at 400 North Shore Road was constructed in ca. 1960 (**Photo 5.11**). The two-story, rectangular plan building rests on a concrete pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in asbestos siding. The front gable roof is covered with composition shingles standing seam sheet metal. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with square paneling and inset light beneath the second story. Visible windows include a mixture of individual one-, two-, and three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete support piers, and wood lattice. Alterations include replacement roofing. An addition is located on the north elevation but is not visible from the public ROW. Two carports are located on the ground level beneath the residence. 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, 8MA02593 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.12. Northgate of Longboat Key (8MA02594), looking northwest.

8MA02594: The Masonry Vernacular style condo building at 490 North Shore Road was constructed in ca. 1978 (**Photo 5.12**). The building is known as Northgate of Longboat Key and contains nine units. The three-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane. The main entryways are on the second story of the south elevation through a single door per unit, recessed beneath the third story. Visible windows include a mixture of individual one-by-one metal sliding units; individual metal picture units comprised of two fixed lights with one sliding light; individual single pane metal fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include a non-structural faux-mansard style metal parapet, concrete wing walls, concrete windowsills, and bracket shaped lintels over the windows and doors. Alterations include replacement roofing. A flat roof addition is located on the west elevation. Each unit has a ground level carport recessed beneath the second story and a floating exterior staircase leading to the main entryway on the second story. A boat dock and swimming pool are located to the north of the building and a tennis court is located to the south. 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, 8MA02594 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.13. 7200 Gulf of Mexico Drive (8MA02595), looking southeast.

8MA02595: The Frame Vernacular style building at 7200 Gulf of Mexico Drive was constructed in ca. 1970 according to the property appraiser; however, the residence may predate this based on the construction and features such as the windows and partially exposed rafter tails (**Photo 5.13**). The lot on which the residence was constructed has historically been overgrown with little detail visible in historic aerial photographs. The first aerial photograph in which the building is clearly visible dates to ca. 1991 (FDOT 1991). The two-story, L-shaped building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered with stucco on the first story and a wood frame structural system clad in wood siding on the second story. It is unclear whether the house was originally open along the first story such as a stilt house. The L-shaped gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with a 15-pane inset light. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, paired, and grouped (7), four-over-one wood single-hung sash units; individual, eight-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units; paired four-pane metal casement units.; individual single pane metal fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with partially exposed rafter tails, wood window and door surrounds, and a curved elevation at the bend in the L-shaped plan. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and siding where a portion of the first story appears to have been enclosed. It is unclear if any additions have been constructed due to the overgrown nature of the lot. 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, 8MA02595 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.14. 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive (Building 1) (8MA02596), looking northeast.

8MA02596: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive was constructed in ca. 1950 (**Photo 5.14**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and wood siding. The flat roofs are covered with built-up roofing membrane and the shed roofs are covered with 5V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door accessed by concrete steps. Visible windows include a mixture of individual two-over-two wood single-hung sash units and paired single pane wood fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and wood surrounds on the windows and doors. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. A large addition is located on the north elevation. The building is heavily obscured from the public ROW by surrounding vegetation. The property on which the building is located is referred to as “Land’s End” and was described during the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999 (Hartig 1999). The resource was not recorded during this survey due to its age; however, it was described as having been originally constructed as a garage and workshop. Two Frame Vernacular style buildings are located on the property to the west (8MA02598) and north (8MA01155) of the building, as well as a Masonry Vernacular style building to the north (8MA02597) of the building. 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, 8MA02596 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.15. 7270 Gulf of Mexico Drive (8MA02597), looking southeast.



Photo 5.16. 7270 Gulf of Mexico Drive (8MA02597), looking southeast.

8MA02597: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 7270 Gulf of Mexico Drive was constructed in ca. 1970 (**Photos 5.15 and 5.16**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and wood siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof and shed roof are covered with ribbed sheet metal. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with a full-length inset light. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one and two-over-two metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, rectangular gable vents, and stucco siding scored with horizontal lines. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. A one-car garage is located on the west elevation and a shed roof addition with a secondary one-car garage is located on the south elevation of the primary garage. The

property on which the building is located is referred to as “Land’s End” and was described during the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999 (Hartig 1999). The resource was not recorded during this survey due to its age. Two Frame Vernacular style buildings are located on the property to the south (8MA02598) and north (8MA01155) of the building, as well as a Masonry Vernacular style building to the south (8MA02596) of the building. 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, 8MA02597 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.17. 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive (Building 2) (8MA02598), looking east-northeast.

8MA02598: The Frame Vernacular style apartment building at 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive was constructed in ca. 1942 (**Photo 5.17**). The two-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in stucco on the first story and wood siding on the second story. The front gable roof and shed roofs are covered with 5V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway to the first story unit is on the west elevation through double metal frame sliding doors within a full width open porch beneath a shed roof with wood pile supports. The main entryway to the second story unit is on the south elevation through a single wooden door with inset four pane light over three panels beneath a shed roof extension with metal scroll supports. It is accessed by a flight of concrete steps with a wood railing. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, wood surrounds on the windows and doors, and a rectangular gable vent. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. The shed roof porch on the west elevation is an addition. The property on which the building is located is referred to as “Land’s End” and was described during the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999 (Hartig 1999). The resource was not recorded during this survey. One Frame Vernacular style building is located on the property to the north (8MA01155) of the building, as well as two Masonry Vernacular style buildings to the east (8MA02596) and north (8MA02597) of the building. 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, 8MA02598 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.18. Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807), looking south-southwest.



Photo 5.19. Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) (8MA01807), looking south.

8MA01807: The Longboat Key Bridge (FDOT 130057) is a 44 span movable bascule style bridge that was constructed in 1957 to carry S.R. 789 over Longboat Pass and provide northern access to Longboat Key from Anna Maria Island (**Photos 5.18 and 5.19**). A former bridge was located at this point from ca. 1926 until 1932 when it was washed away by a high tide. Between ca. 1932 and 1957, the only access to Longboat Key was from the south end of the island in Sarasota. The overall dimension of the bridge measures approximately 2,128-ft long and 37-ft wide with a roadway width of approximately 24-ft. The main span is a steel single leaf movable bascule that is approximately 64-ft long. The remainder of the bridge is comprised of 43 concrete stringer multi-beam approach spans. The substructure has sloped concrete bag abutments while the superstructure is supported by concrete bents, each comprised of four squared piers with a concrete header. The bridge deck along the approach spans is concrete paved with asphalt, while the movable bascule is steel grid. Decorative details include a

concrete post and lintel style parapet. Each side of the roadway is equipped with a pedestrian sidewalk separated from the roadway by ankle height concrete parapets. A cantilevered signal is located to the north and south of the main span and the north end is equipped with a boom gate. A tender station is located on the west side of the bridge and has a painted concrete block structural system with a flat roof. Visible windows on the tender station include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units and individual single pane vinyl fixed units. A single metal door with an inset rectangular light is located on the east side of the tender station and a “1957” stamp is located above the doorway. Freestanding plaques on concrete bases are located at the north and south end of the bridge and read, “THE LONGBOAT KEY BRIDGE / DESIGNATED BY 1965 LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA” (designation refers to the official naming rather than a statement of historical significance). Improvements were made to the bridge in 2005 and was classified by FDOT as “reconstructed” that year. The Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) was previously recorded during the update to the *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* and was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP during that survey update (FDOT 2012; Survey No. 20057). In addition, the bridge was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Bridge #130057* conducted by ACI and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2011 (Survey No. 18212). The Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) is not considered a significant example of the movable bascule style bridge and has not been significantly altered since it was last determined ineligible. As such, the bridge appears to remain ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of the background research and archaeological field survey, which included the excavation of 16 shovel tests, no Pre-contact period archaeological sites were discovered in the APE; however, one historic archaeological site, the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599), was visually discovered and recorded. The site includes the remains of the ca. 1923 Old Longboat Pass Bridge south abutment. According to the historic marker that was contributed by the Town of Longboat Key and the Longboat Key Historical Society, the old bridge was washed away by high tide in 1932. An attempt was made to locate the north abutment, but this portion of the site is inaccessible due to being located within the Longboat Pass waterway; therefore, the north abutment could not be located. As such, this site has insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, eleven historic resources were identified within the APE. This includes ten buildings (8MA01155, 8MA02590 – 8MA02598) and one bridge (8MA01807). Of the eleven historic resources identified within the APE, ten appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (nine buildings and one bridge). Overall, the buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the Longboat Key Bridge (8MA01807) is not considered a significant example of the movable bascule style bridge and has not been significantly altered since it was last determined ineligible. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

Due to the presence of cultural resources within the APE that have insufficient information or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, an effects determination will be applied to see if the proposed reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of Longboat Key Bridge will impact these resources. The three bridge alternatives being considered to replace the existing Longboat Key Bridge include a low-level movable bridge, mid-level movable bridge, and a high-level fixed bridge. All three alternatives consist of a similar footprint that extends approximately 80-ft from the western side of the existing bridge. The Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599) includes the remains of the ca. 1923 Old Longboat Pass Bridge south abutment and is located approximately 75-ft west of the existing bridge. Based on the

alternative design concepts, the three proposed alternatives will span over a portion of the south bridge abutment and the placement of the new bridge piers and end bend will not destroy, damage, or alter the site. Furthermore, construction activities of the new bridge will not impact the site. As such, the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the Old Longboat Pass Bridge Site (8MA02599). Furthermore, the previously recorded Mayers House (8MA01155) appears to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key. The property is located over 150-ft east of the existing bridge. As such, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the historic resource for which it appears NRHP eligible. The most significant difference between the extant bridge and proposed replacement may be visual depending on the height of the selected alternative. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on historic properties.

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APPENDIX A
Florida Master Site File Forms



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

Site#8 MA01155
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

Original
Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Mayers House
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County
National Register Category (please check one) building
Ownership: private-individual

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 7300 Gulf of Mexico Drive
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15
Tax Parcel # 7772900109
UTM Coordinates: Zone 17 Easting 3333400 Northing 3036358

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936
Original Use Residence, private
Current Use
Other Use Marina
Moves: no
Alterations: yes
Additions: yes
Architect (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Michael Saunders

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular
Exterior Plan Irregular
Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Board and batten
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked; Fixed, wood, single, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Wide overhanging eaves, angular porch supports, wood window/door trim, complex roof line

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02596 and 8MA02597) and one Frame Vernacular style building (8MA02598)

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. Stone 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door, recessed beneath the principal roof w/ metal pole supports

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

N ELEV: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ angular paired supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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. Exploration/settlement 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Tourism 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 P20041
- 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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Mayers House at 7300 Gulf of Mexico Drive in Longboat Key, Florida is a Frame Vernacular style building that was constructed in circa (ca.) 1936. The residence was constructed on land formerly owned by John Savarese, a prominent fisherman and businessman of Tampa, until the 1930s when the property was purchased by Savarese's great-niece, Frances Fitzgerald Mayers and husband Frank Mayers (Hartig 1999). The original Savarese house on the property was destroyed during a hurricane in 1921 and the property was vacant at the time of the Mayers' purchase. In ca. 1936, the Mayers constructed a simple rectangular cottage with a gable roof on the property for use as a pioneering vacation home outside of Tampa (Mayers 2009) (**Photo 1**). The cottage remained with the Mayers family over the years and in ca. 1960 the property — known locally as Land's End — was turned into the Land's End Marina by Frank Mayers. Mayer's established Land's End Marina following the construction of the adjacent Longboat Key bridge to serve the local fishing industry and tourism brought in by the new transportation route (Mayers 2009). Prior to the construction of the bridge, Longboat Key was largely undeveloped and considered a rather remote location only accessible from Sarasota. Land's End Marina was run by the Mayer's family from ca. 1960 to 1968 and included a dock, boat rentals, and small restaurant which served hamburgers, hot dogs, and candy. The flat roof was also utilized for dances and music performances. In addition to the Mayers House/Land's End Marina, one Frame Vernacular style building is located on the property to the south (8MA02598) of the building, as well as two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02596 and 8MA02597). The buildings were incorporated into the property over the years and a dock remains along the waterfront. The property remains in the ownership of the Mayers family, including Tom Mayers and his sisters, Michael Saunders and Joan Bergstrom — regionally known real estate agents. The Mayers House was recorded during the *Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida* conducted in 1999 and has not been evaluated by the SHPO (Hartig 1999).

As it stands today, the one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in board and batten siding. The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane, while the shed roof segment is covered with standing seam sheet metal. A natural stone chimney is located on the eave end of the west elevation. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door recessed beneath the principal flat roof with three metal pole supports. A large partial width incised porch is located along the north elevation beneath the flat roof with paired angled supports (**Photo 2**). Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units; individual three-stacked metal awning unit; individual single pane wood fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include wide overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, angular porch supports, wood trim around the windows and doors, and a complex roof line. The current design was completed during a large-scale renovation ca. 1958 which encapsulated the ca. 1936 residence (Mayers 2009) (**Photo 3**). The original gable roof was removed during the process to allow for the construction of the existing flat roof over the majority of the building. It is unclear whether segments of the ca. 1936 residence are visible from the exterior.

Overall, the Mayers House has been significantly altered from the original ca. 1936 appearance and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, it does not appear eligible under Criterion C. In addition, the resource is not associated with an individual that was demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context and is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. However, the resource appears to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Tourism for its association with the early years of development on Longboat Key. The evolution of the Mayers House over the years from a remote, pioneering vacation cottage to a permanent home serving as a conveniently located marina mirrors the early twentieth century patterns of settlement on Longboat Key and its evolution from a remote outpost to an in-demand residential community and tourism rental destination.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 1. Undated photograph of the original ca. 1936 Mayers House, facing south (Land's End Marina n.d.). The photo likely dates to the 1940s.



Photo 2. Undated photograph of the Mayers House following the ca. 1958 renovation, facing south (Land's End Marina n.d.). The photo likely dates to ca. 1960 – 1968 while the building remained in use as the Land's End Marina.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 3. Undated photograph of the Mayers House following the ca. 1958 renovation, facing east (Land's End Marina n.d.). The photo likely dates to ca. 1960 – 1968 while the building remained in use as the Land's End Marina.

REFERENCES

Hartig, Mikki

1999 Historic Properties Survey of Longboat Key, Florida. Historical and Architectural Research Services, Sarasota. Survey No. 05841.

Land's End Marina, Inc.

n.d. "Photo Gallery." Land's End Marina. Accessed March 18, 2024.
<https://www.landsendmarinainc.com/photo-gallery.html>.

Mayers, Tom

2009 Sarasota County Water Atlas Oral History Project. New College of Florida – Fall 2009. Interview with Tom Mayers (October 14, 2009). Interviewed and transcribed by Casey Schelhorn. Accessible online at
https://sarasota.wateratlas.usf.edu/upload/documents/450_TranscriptMayersLBKey.pdf.

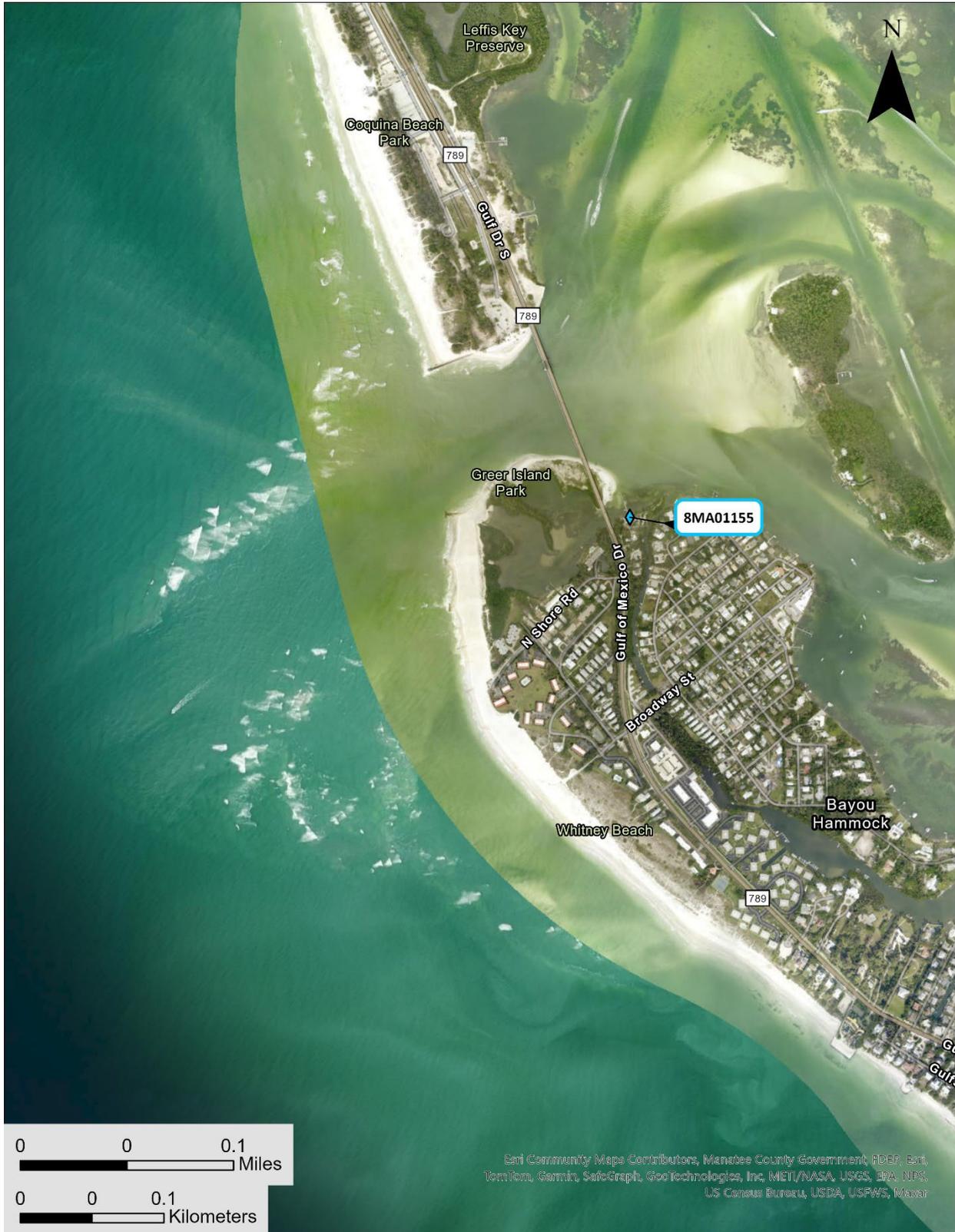


PHOTOGRAPHS





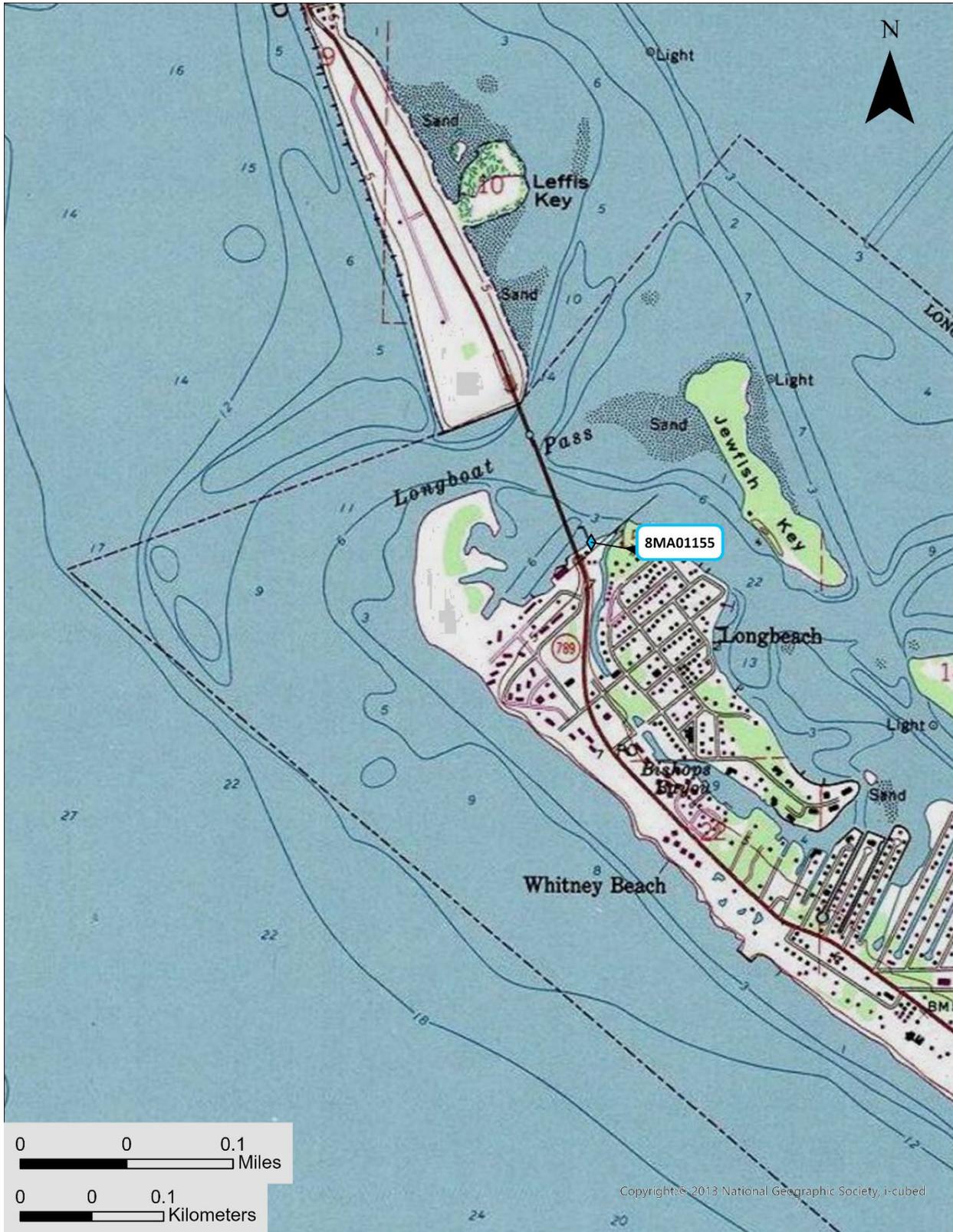
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, ADEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, MIET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar



**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 MA01807
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-19-2024
Recorder # _____
FDOT Bridge # 130057

Original
 Update

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Bridge Name(s) Longboat Key Bridge Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed Gulf of Mexico Drive (SR 789)/Longboat Pass
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 333181 Northing 3036777
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Built 1957 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Still in use? yes no restricted use (describe) _____
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location

A bridge existed from ca. 1926 until 1932 when it was washed away by a high tide.

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)
Original & current: carries SR 789 over Longboat Pass (Auto/Ped)

Ownership history
State of Florida

Designers/Engineers _____
Builders/Contractors _____

Text of Plaque or Inscription
THE LONGBOAT KEY BRIDGE / DESIGNATED BY 1965 LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)
The Longboat Key Bridge was constructed to provide northern access to Longboat Key from Anna Maria Island. Prior to the construction of the bridge, Longboat Key was only accessible from Sarasota.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Overall Bridge Design 1. Movable--Bascule 2. _____

Overall Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Style and Decorative Details

Concrete post and lintel style parapet; single leaf bascule

Tender Station Description

Painted concrete walls w/ a flat roof; Windows - SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1 and fixed, vinyl, single, one-light; single metal door w/ inset rectangular light; "1957" stamp above entrance

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions

Reconstructed 2005

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)

SUPERSTRUCTURESpans: Total Number 44 Total Length(ft) 2128Main Spans: Number 1 Length(ft) 64 Width(ft) 37 Roadway width(ft) 24Main Span Design Movable--BasculeMain Span Materials 1. Steel 2. _____Approach Spans: Number 43 Length(ft) 2064 Width(ft) 37 Roadway width(ft) 24Approach Span Design Stringer--Multi BeamApproach Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Deck Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____**SUBSTRUCTURE**Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Abutment Description Sloped concrete bag abutmentsPier Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Pier Description Concrete bents each comprised of 4 squared concrete piers w/ header

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FDOT database search | <input type="checkbox"/> Fla. Archives / photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search | <input type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methods (specify) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

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 informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, use separate sheet if needed)

The Longboat Key Bridge is not a significant example of a movable bascule bridge and has not been significantly altered since it was last determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2011.

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 & analysis notes, photos, plans, 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 P20041
- 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' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED
- ② PHOTO OF BRIDGE

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



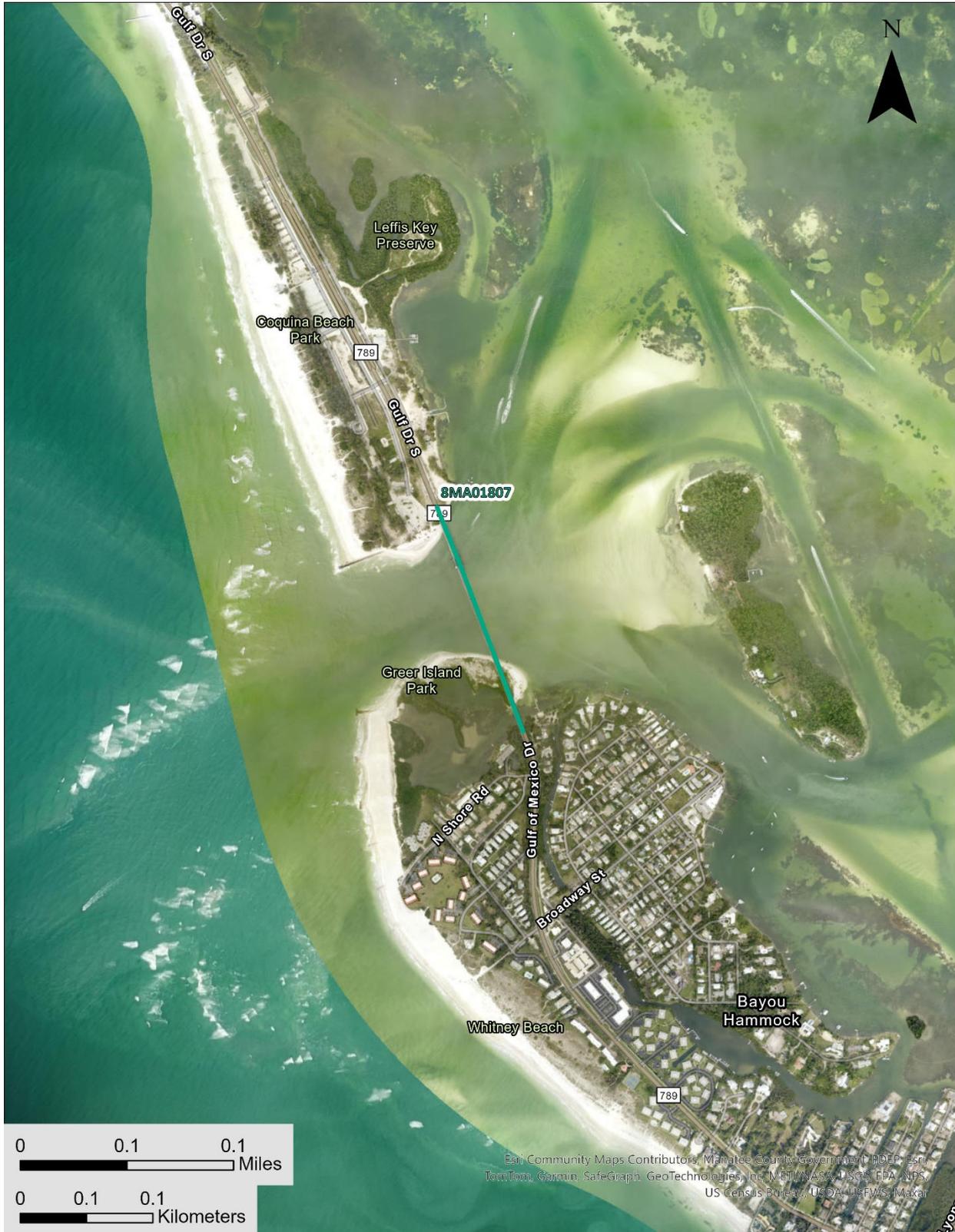








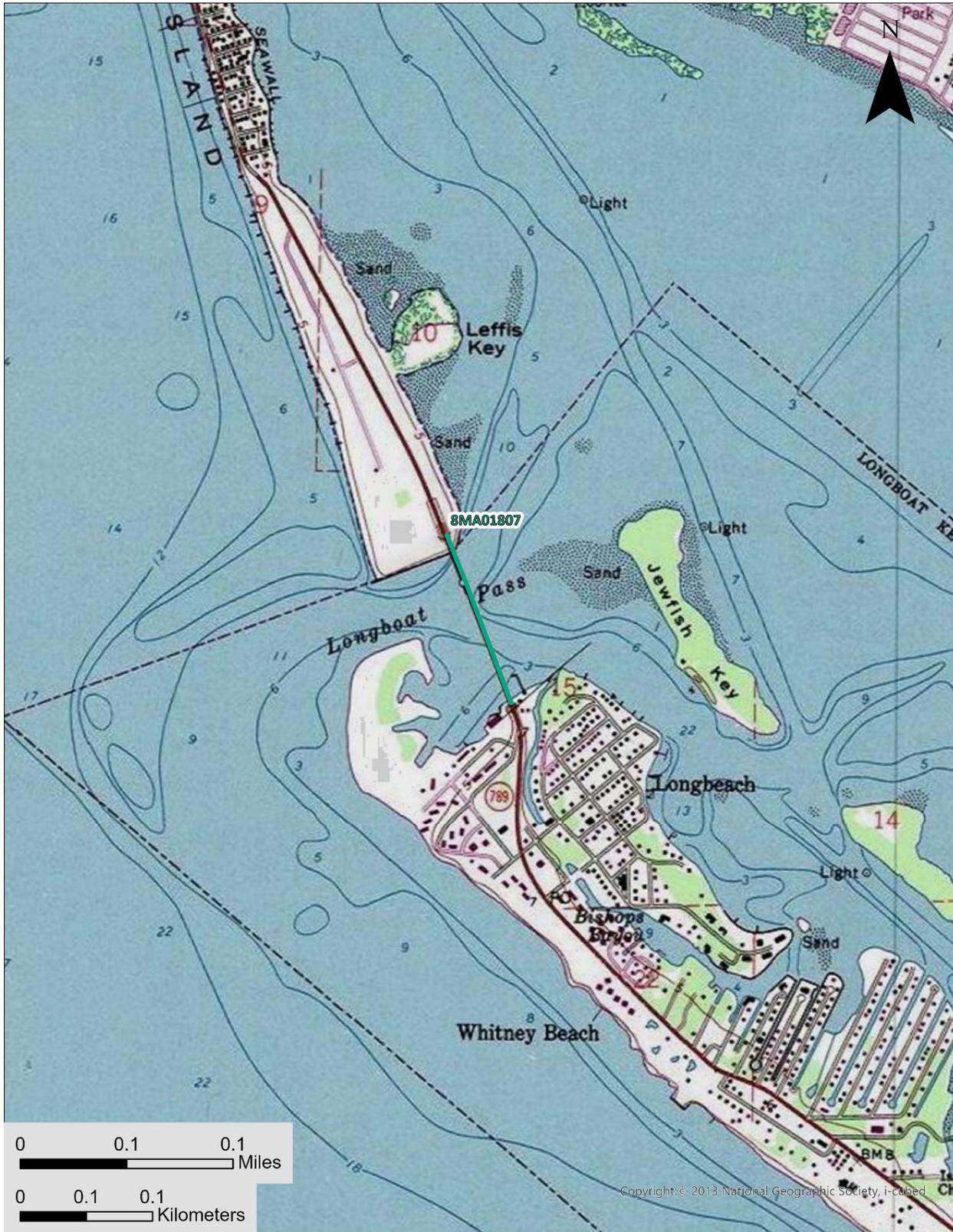
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, ADP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI, NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar



**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02590
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 300 North Shore Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 300 Direction Direction Street Name North Shore Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7812600000 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Longbeach on LBK Block 40 Lot 1
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting [3][3][3][1][3][1] Northing [3][0][3][6][0][7][2]
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1977 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1977 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding, windows
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature N ELEV
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Hratch Nerses Kaprielian (1997); Robert & Mary Frances Schultz

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Composition Board 2. Stucco 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 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 (4,5), 1/1; Fixed, vinyl, single, 1-light w/ half round, 2-light; Awning, vinyl, single, paired, 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, corner boards, stucco support posts

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: obscured, recessed beneath the 2nd story

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A two-story Frame Vernacular style building built on support piers. The ground level has been partially enclosed for living space and two garages.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P20041
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



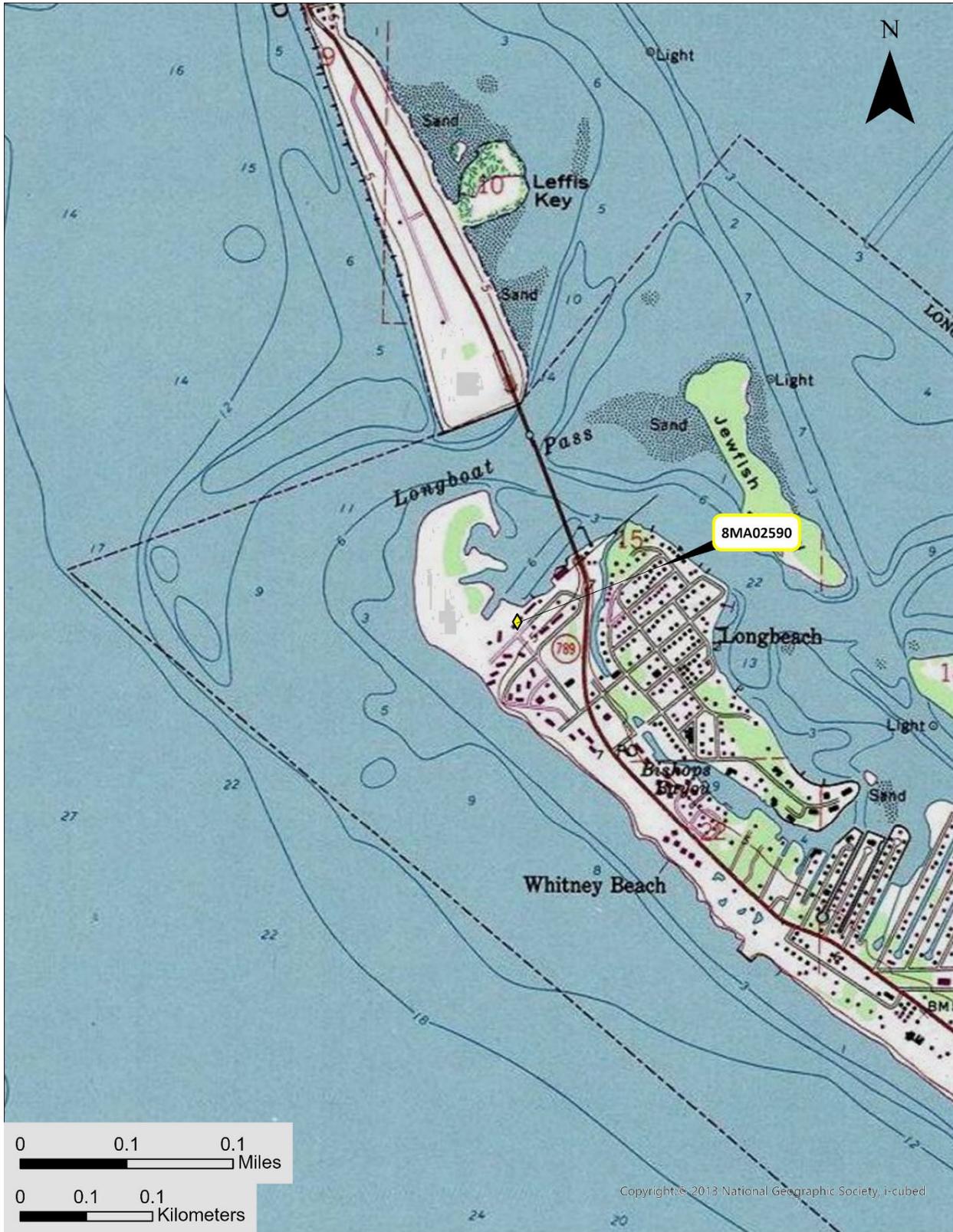


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02591**
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 350 North Shore Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 350 North Shore Road
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 7812800006 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Longbeach on L BK Block 40 Lot 3, 4
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 333151 Northing 3036094
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1966 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1966 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature N ELEV, carport
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
James & Barry Walsh (1998); Albert & Elinor Moore (1996); Homer & Mary Greer

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. Intersecting gables 2. Gable 3. Shed
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. Composition roll
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ inset jalousie light

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that is partially obscured by surrounding vegetation. A carport addition (gable roof) is located on the S ELEV and a shed roof addition is located on the N ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P20041
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.

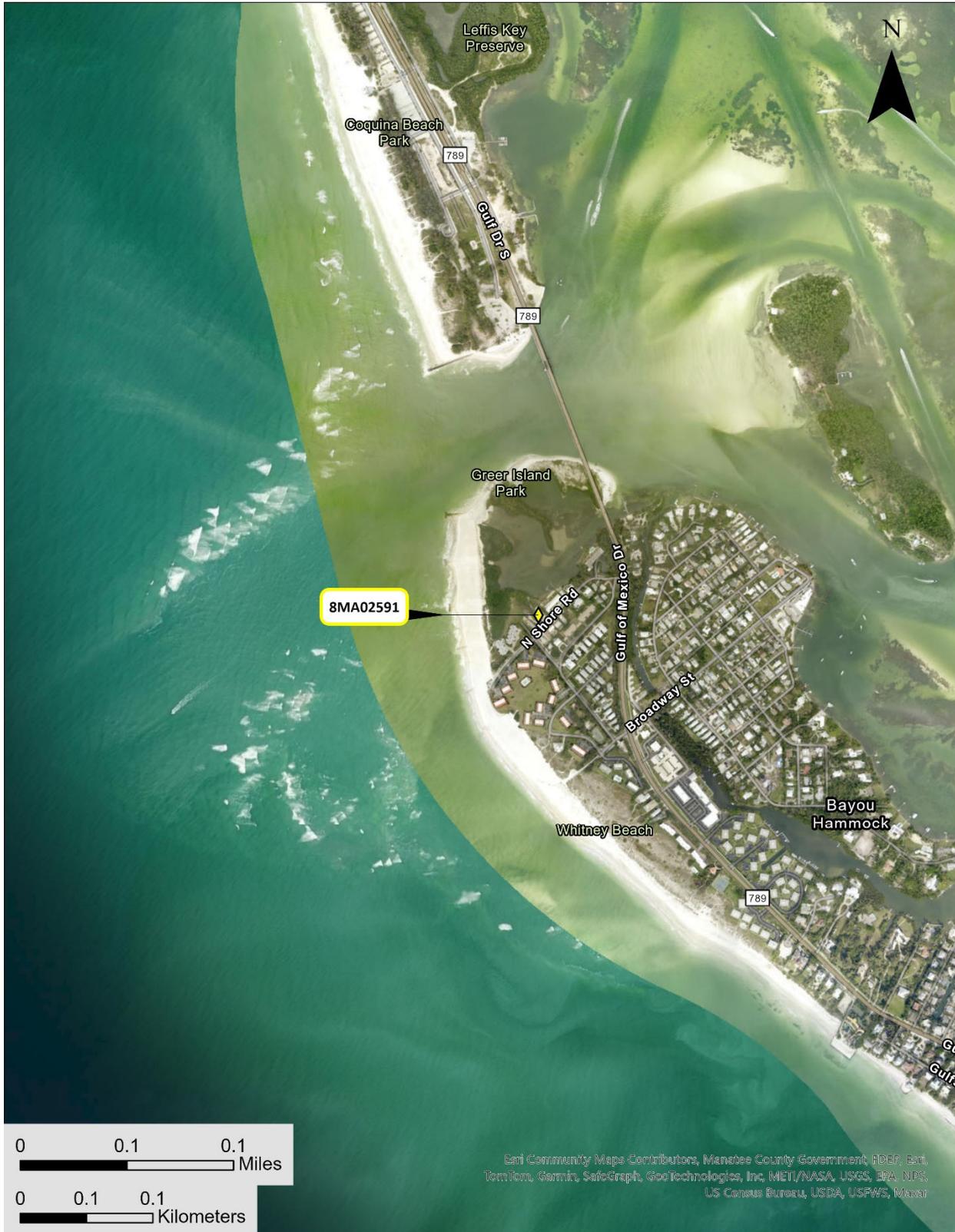


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP



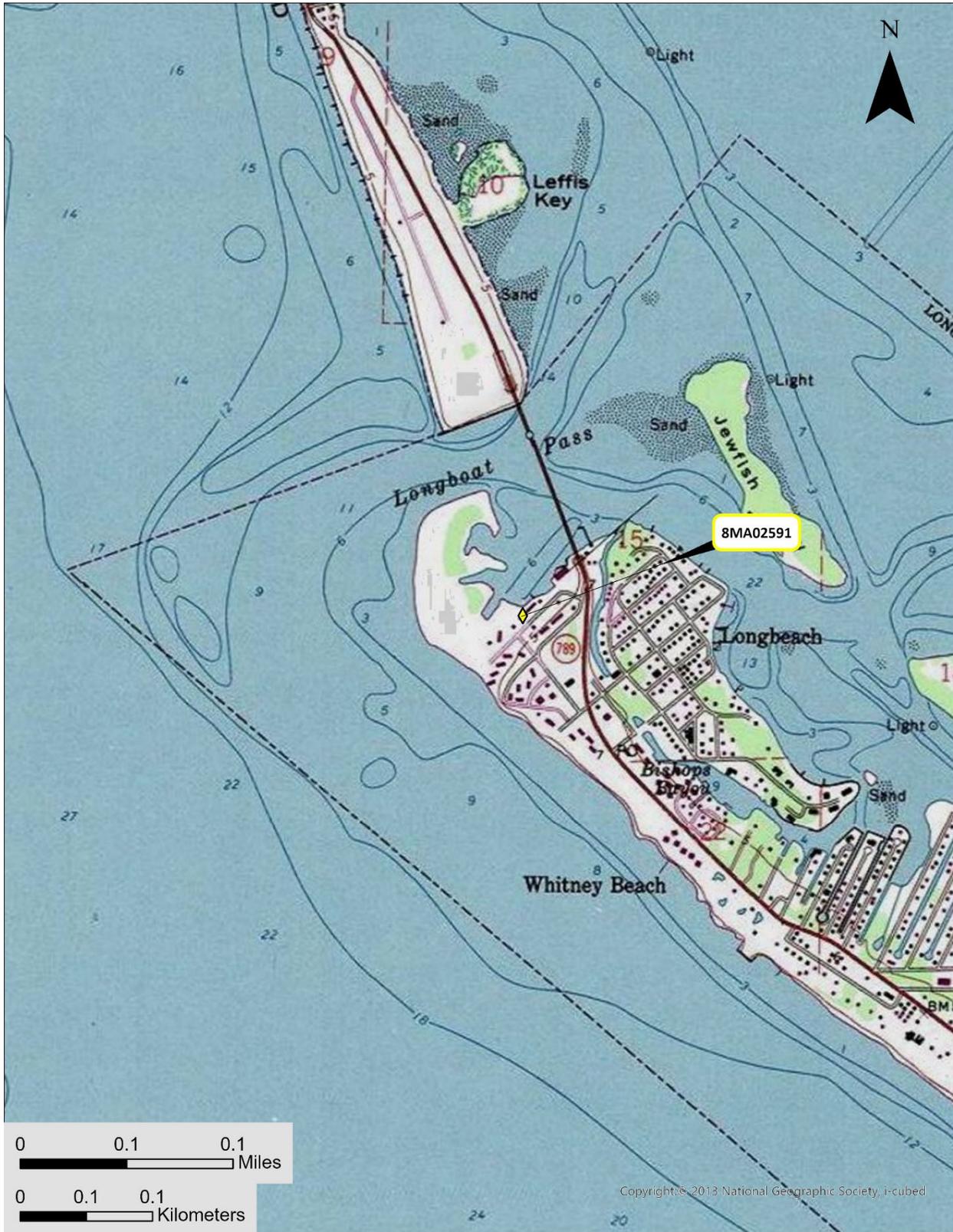
0 0.1 0.1 Miles

0 0.1 0.1 Kilometers

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, ADEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar



**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02592
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 380 North Shore Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual [X]private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 380 Direction Street Name North Shore Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7812910052 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 333189 Northing 3036126
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Other From (year): 1969 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use Condominium From (year): 1969 To (year): CURR
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Longboat Pass Condominium (different owner per unit)

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked

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

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Boat dock, brick screen walls

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

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)

S ELEV: single door, per unit (various styles)

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 condo building w/ 9 units. A breezeway between the parking lot and waterfront is located centrally and accessed by a sliding glass door.

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) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- 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)

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 P20041
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

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

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

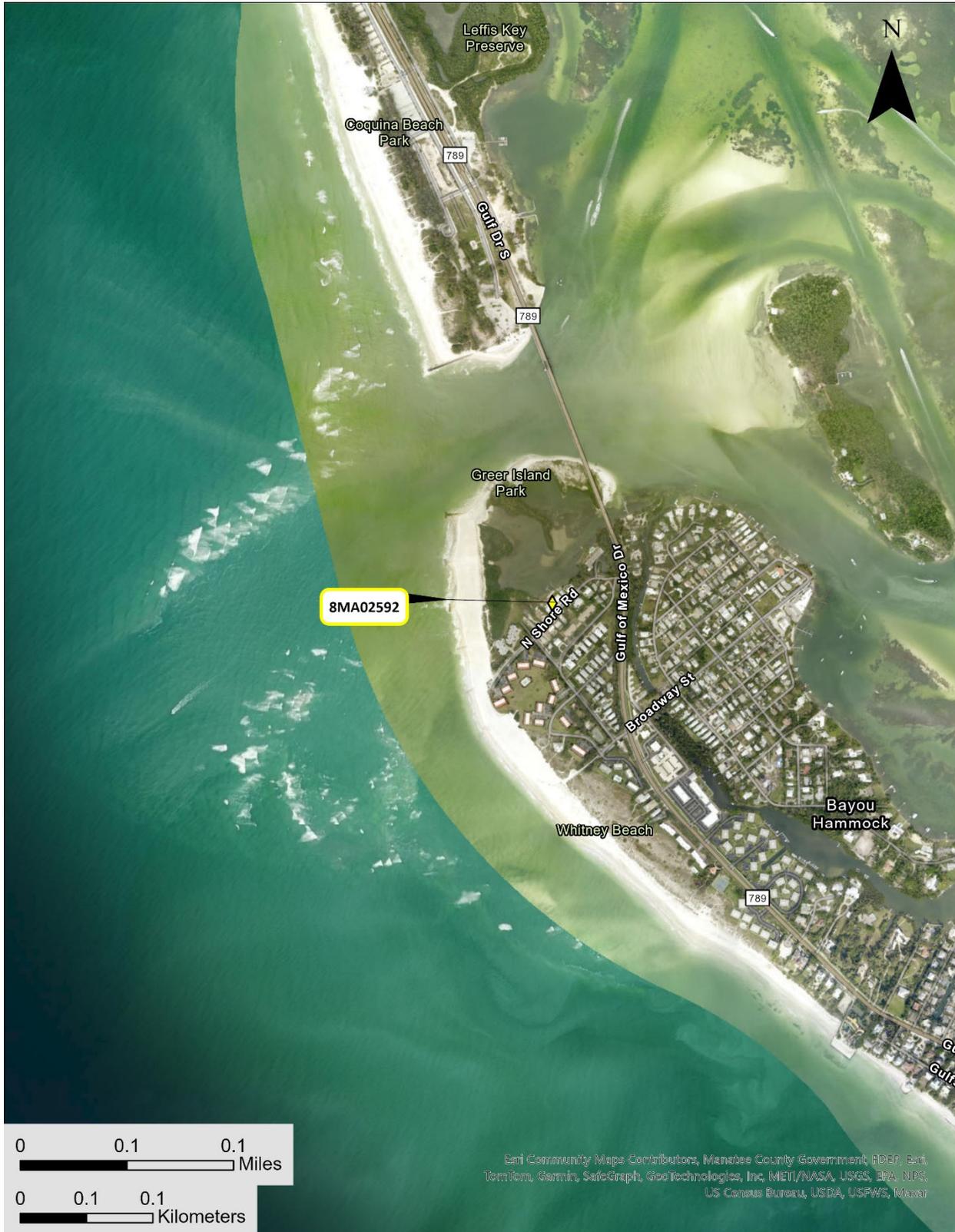


PHOTOGRAPHS



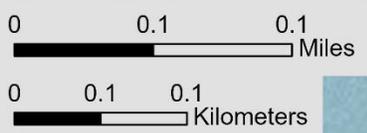
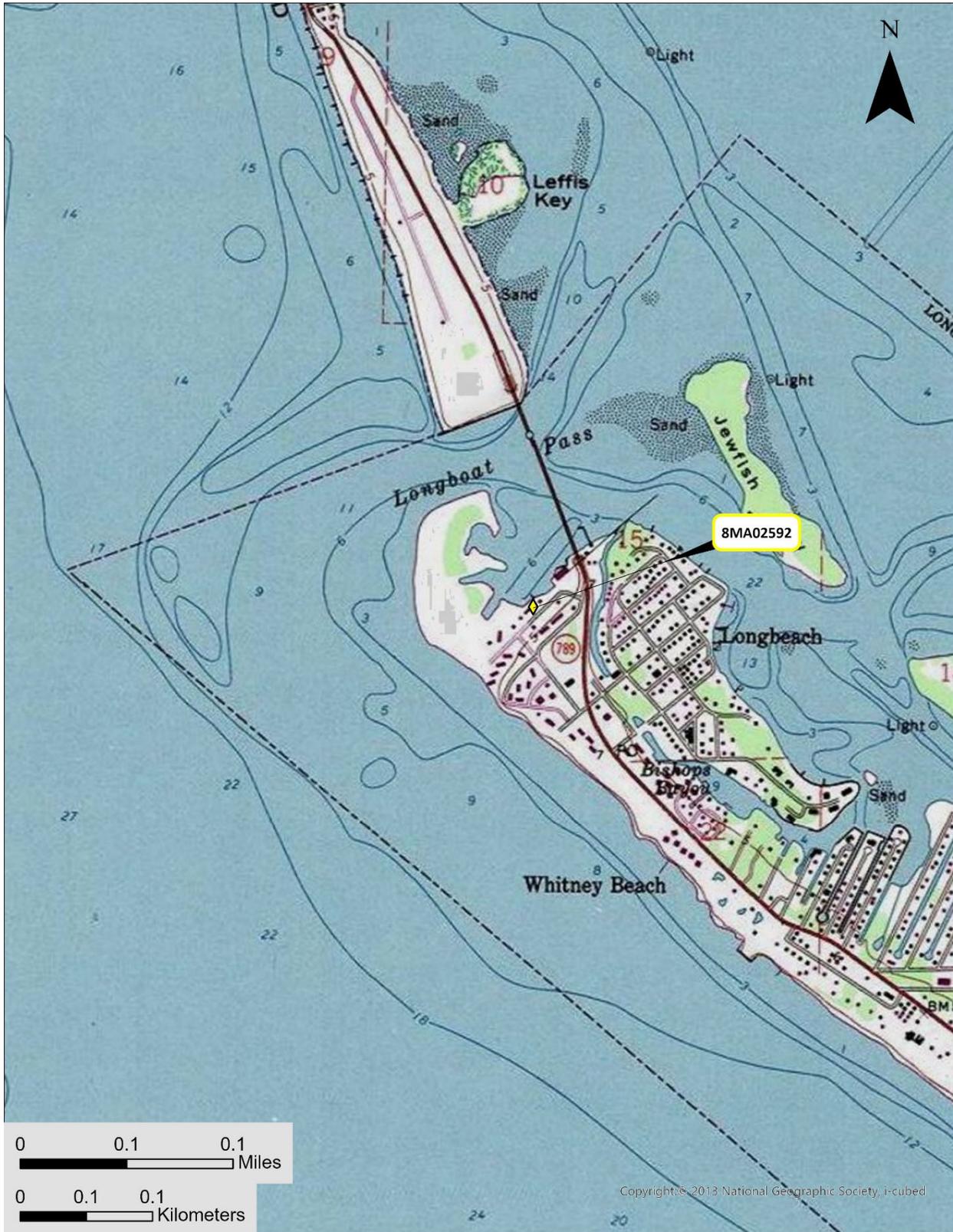


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02593
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 400 North Shore Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 400 Direction Street Name North Shore Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7813000002 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Longbeach on LBK Block 40 Lot 9
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 333220 Northing 3036152
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1960 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature N ELEV
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Albert & Joan Cox (1992); Mildred & Victor Yeats

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Asbestos 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, metal, single, 1-, 2-, 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete support posts, wooden lattice
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Boat dock

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: []yes []no []insufficient info Date Init.
KEEPER - Determined eligible: []yes []no Date
[]Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: []a []b []c []d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
 S ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset light, beneath the 2nd story

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 residence w/ two carports located on the ground level beneath the residence. An addition is located on the N ELEV. The building is obscured by surrounding vegetation and fencing.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
 Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P20041
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

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

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



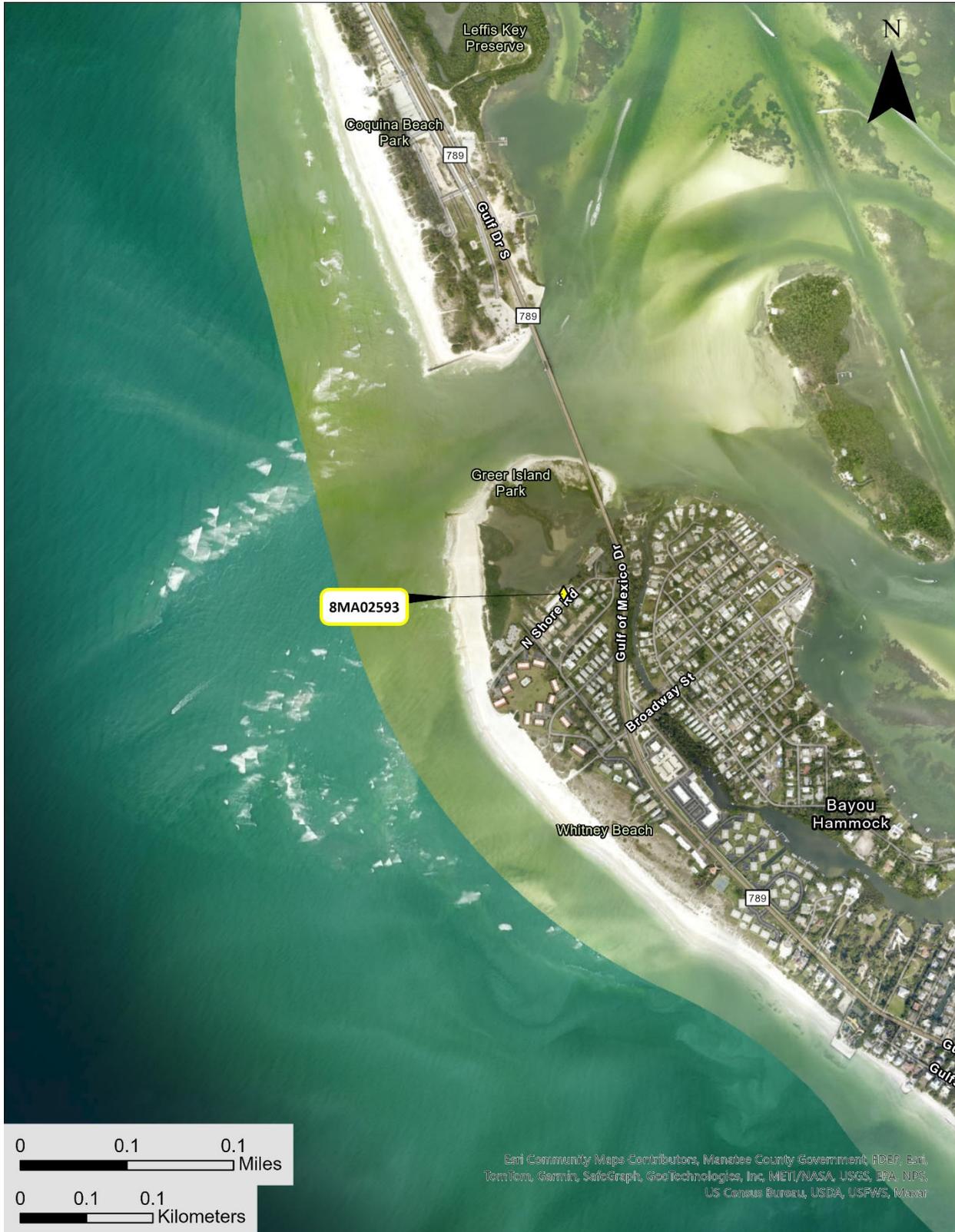
PHOTOGRAPHS







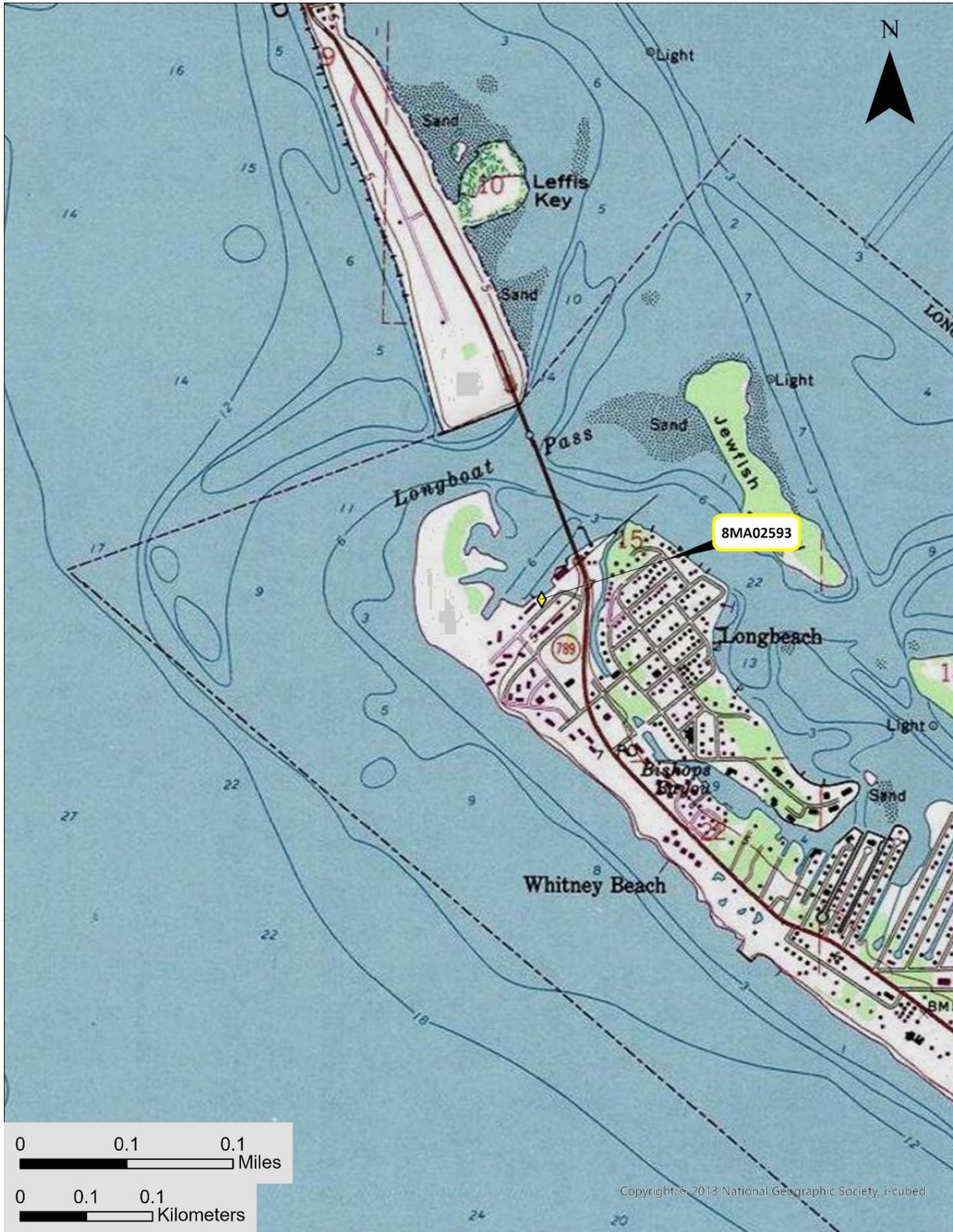
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, ADEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar



**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02594
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Northgate of Longboat Key Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 490 Direction Street Name North Shore Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7813510000 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3333307 Northing 3036247
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1978 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Other From (year): 1978 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use Condominium From (year): 1978 To (year): CURR
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Flat roof (W ELEV)
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Northgate of Longboat Key (different owner per unit)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 3
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Sliding, metal, single, 1/1; Picture, metal, single, 2 fixed panes w/ 1 sliding unit; Fixed, metal, single, one light
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Non-structural faux-mansard style metal parapet, concrete wing walls, concrete windowsills and bracket shaped lintels
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Boat dock, swimming pool, and tennis court

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. 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, per unit, recessed beneath the 3rd story

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A 3-story Masonry Vernacular style condo building w/ 9 units. Each unit has a single door entrance, ground level carport beneath the 2nd floor, and an exterior floating staircase leading the the 2nd story entryway.

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 P20041
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

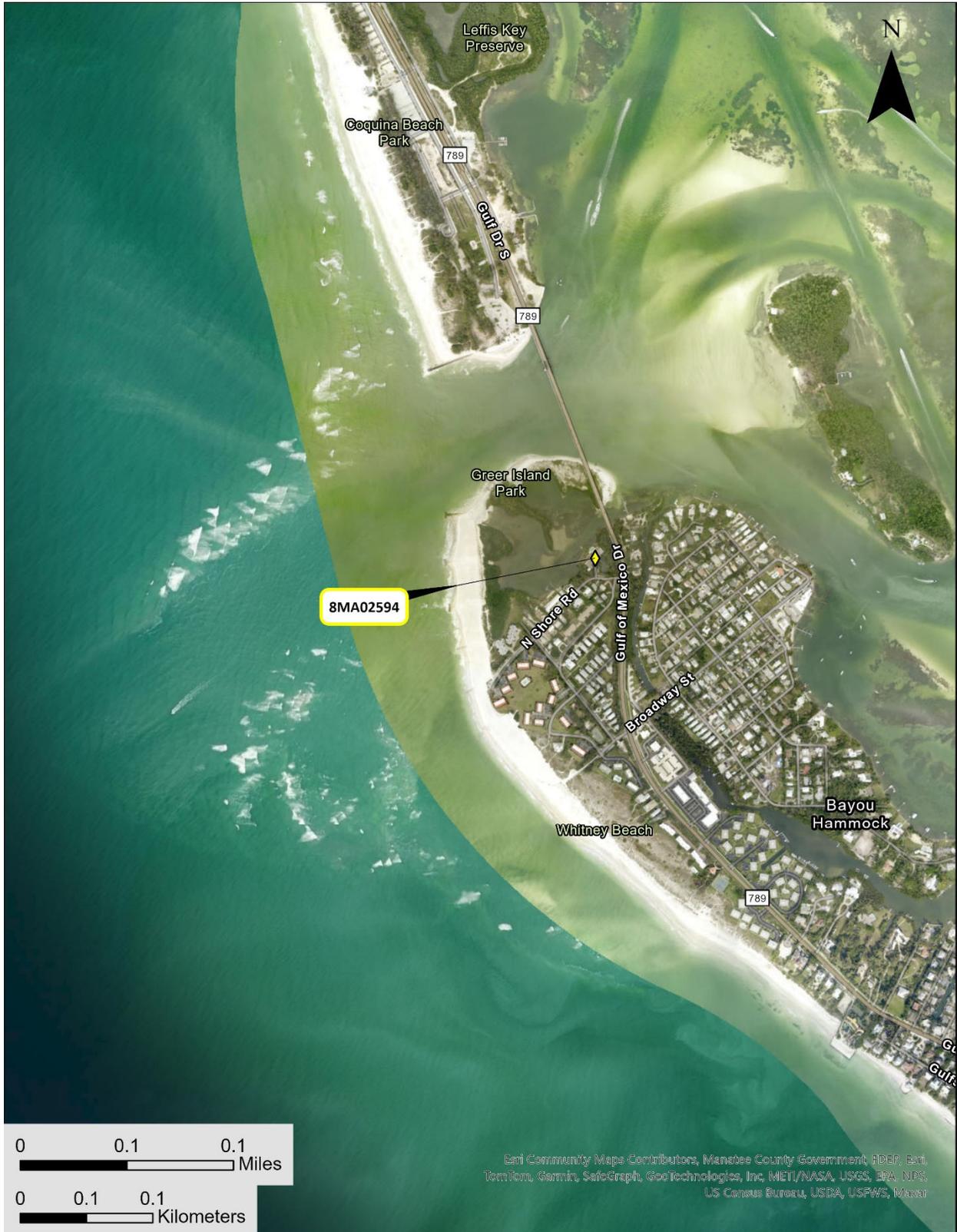


PHOTOGRAPHS





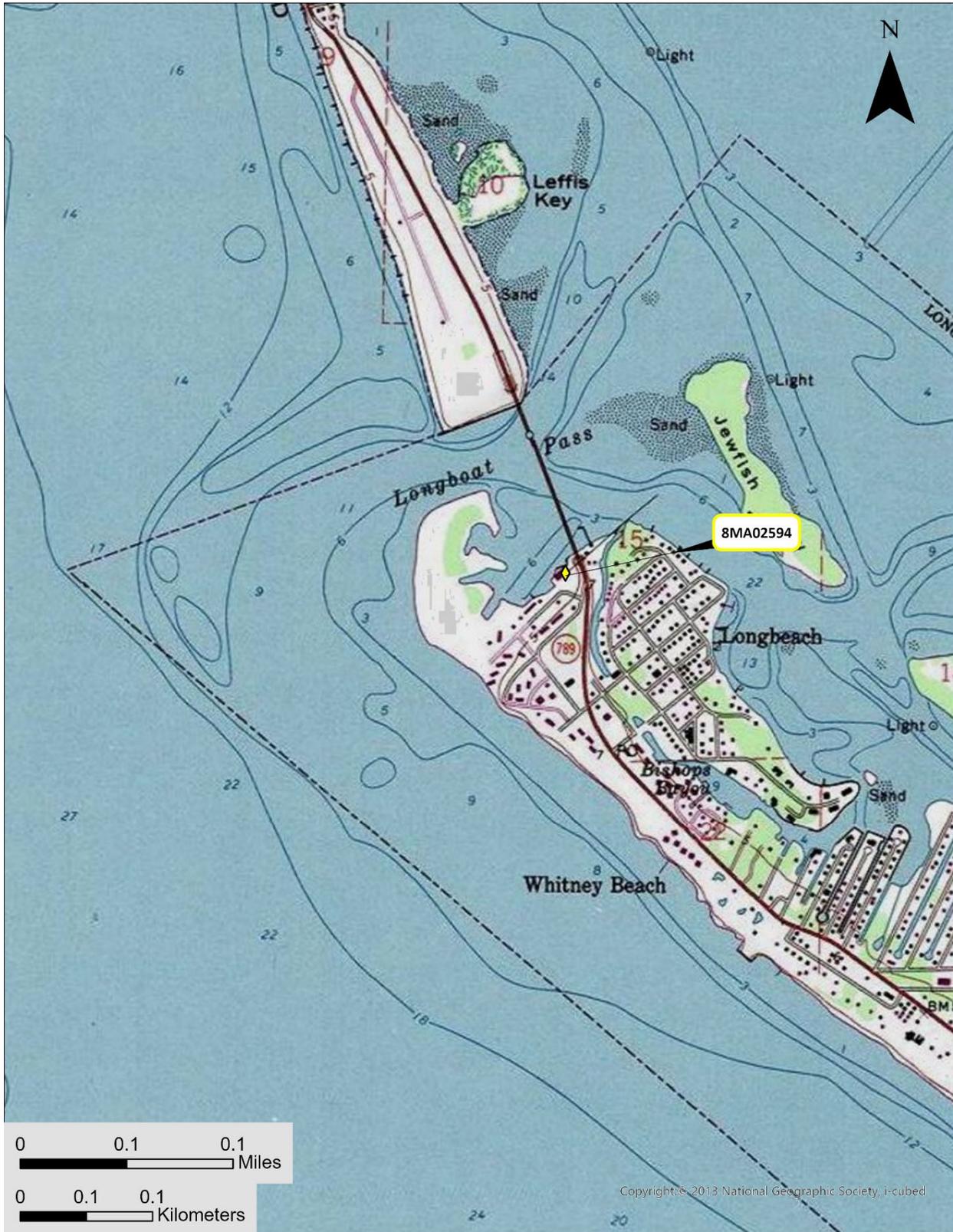
AERIAL MAP



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, ADEP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar



**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02595
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7200 Gulf of Mexico Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 7200 Direction Direction Street Name Gulf of Mexico Street Type Drive Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7802000005 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Longbeach on LBK Block 22 Lot 5
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3333411 Northing 3036254
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 []approximately [X]year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1970 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding, windows, pergola
Additions: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Joan Bergstrom, Kristin Bergstrom, and Johanna Trimboli (2004); J. David Stark & Kathryn Stark (1990); Melville F. Stark

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. Stucco 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, wood, single, paired, grouped (7), 4/1; SHS, vinyl, single, 8/1; Casement, metal, paired, 4-light; Fixed, metal, single, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ partially exposed rafter tails, window/door surrounds, curved elevation (at bend in L plan)

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ inset 15-pane light

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 was constructed in ca. 1970 per the property appraiser; however, the building may predate this based on the construction/windows. The lot has historically been heavily wooded & unclear in historic aerials.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P20041
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

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

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

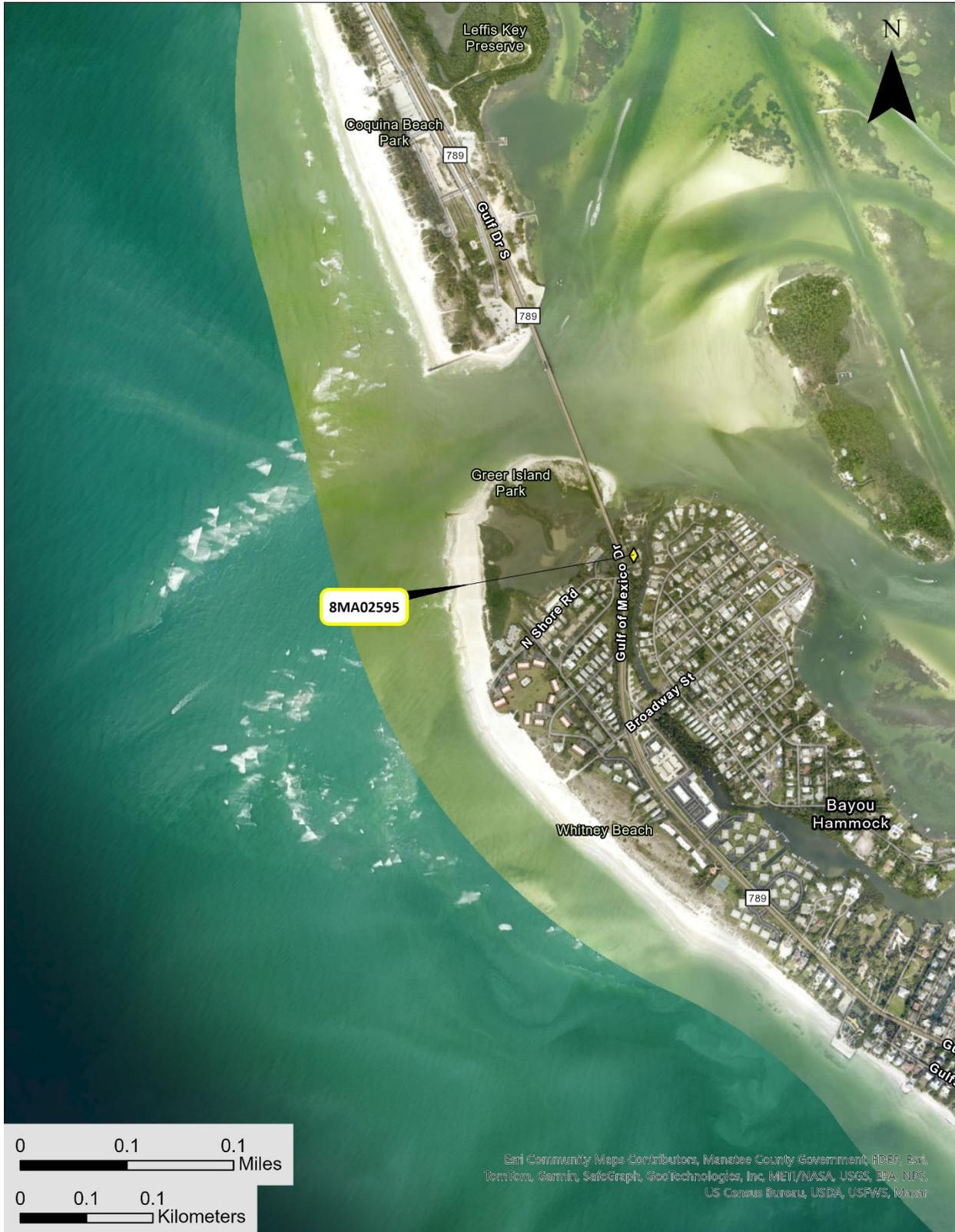


PHOTOGRAPHS



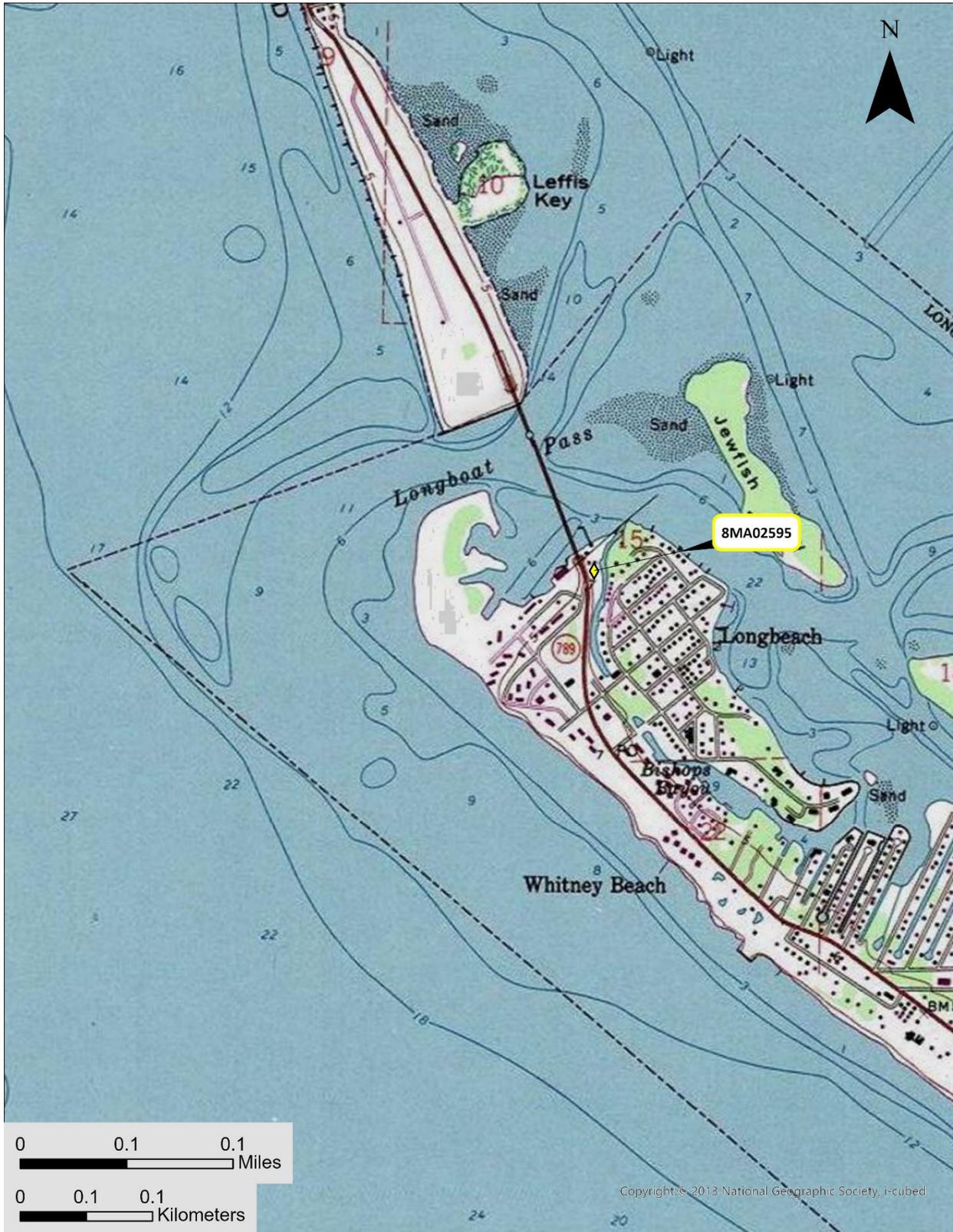


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02596
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive (Building 1) Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7772900109 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 333413 Northing 3036299
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Other From (year): 1950 To (year): UNK
Current Use Residence, private From (year): UNK To (year): CURR
Other Use Workshop/Garage From (year): 1950 To (year): UNK
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding, windows
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature N ELEV
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Michael Saunders

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes []no [X]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. Shed 2. Flat 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. Built-up 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, wood, single, 2/2; Fixed, wood, paired, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wood window/door surrounds

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
One Masonry Vernacular style building (8MA02597) and two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA02598, 8MA01155)

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. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door, accessed by concrete steps

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that is heavily obscured from the public ROW. Per survey no. 5841, the residence was formerly a workshop/garage on a property known locally as Land's End.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P20041
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

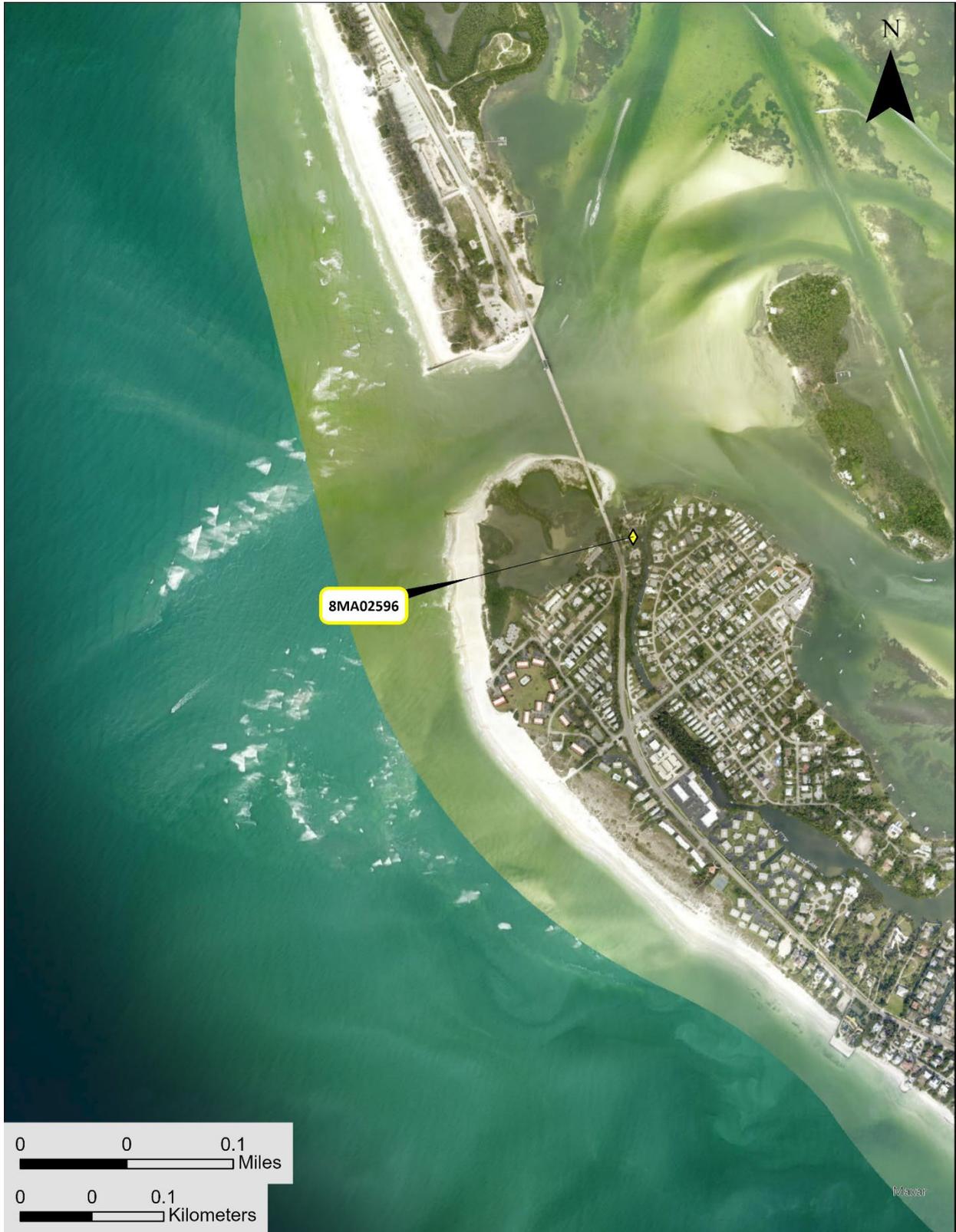


PHOTOGRAPHS



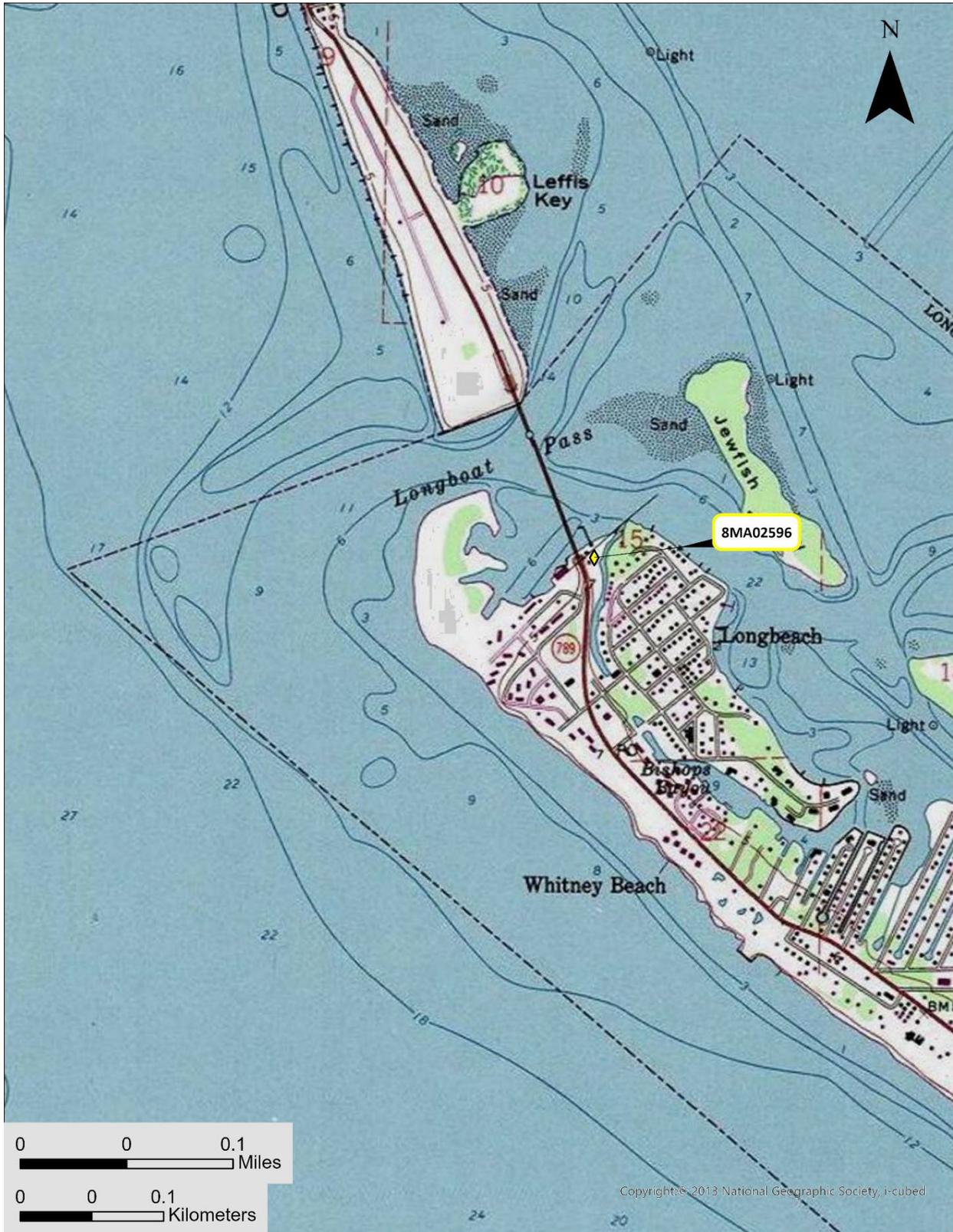


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02597**
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7270 Gulf of Mexico Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 7270 Direction _____ Street Name Gulf of Mexico Street Type Drive Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 7772900109 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 333413 Northing 3036329
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1970 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Michael Saunders

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

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
One Masonry Vernacular style building (8MA02596) and two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8MA02598, 8MA01155)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. 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/ full length inset light

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a one-car garage on the W ELEV. An adjacent shed roof adjacent contains a second one-car garage w/ wood doors. The building is located on a property known locally as Land's End.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P20041
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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



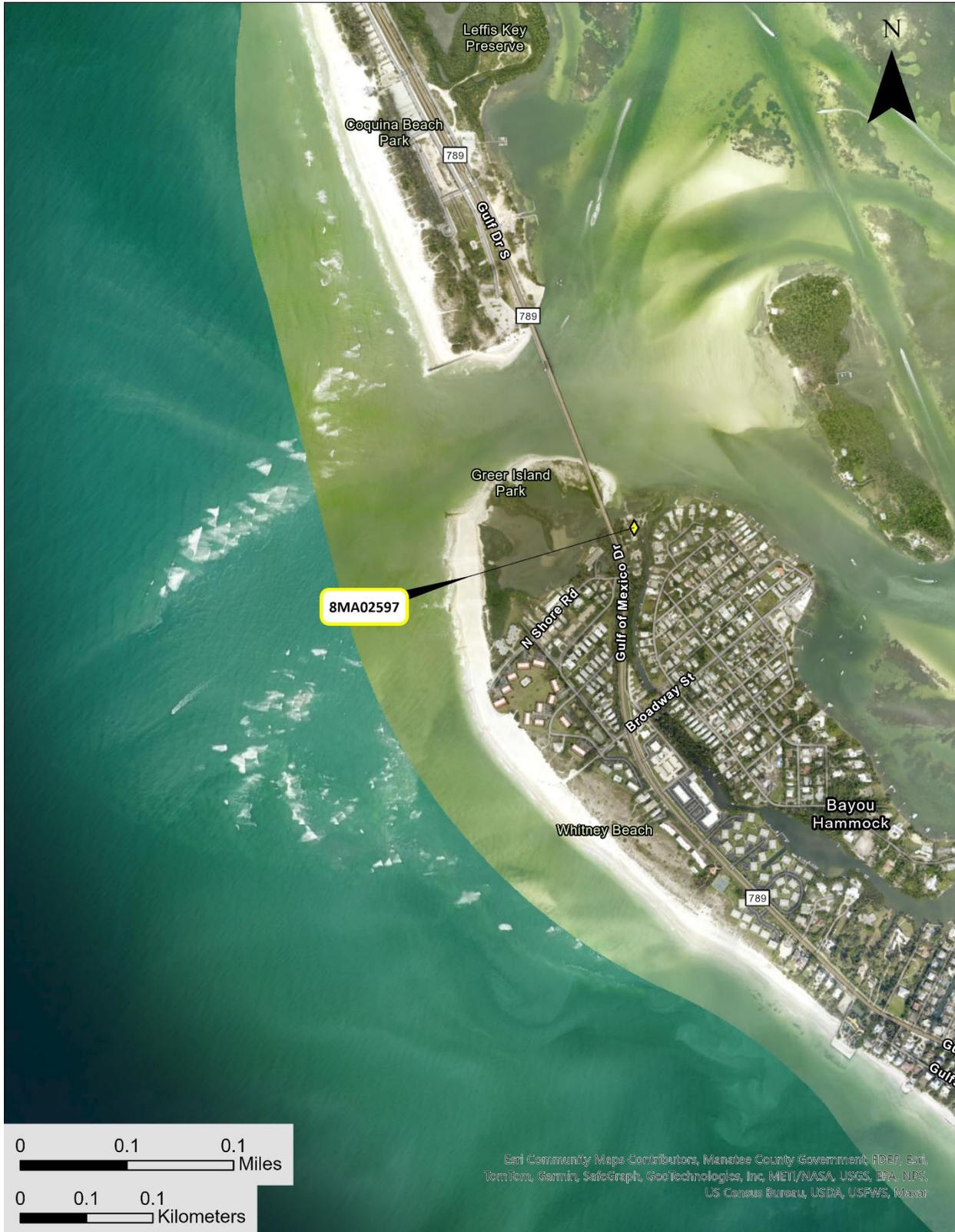
PHOTOGRAPHS





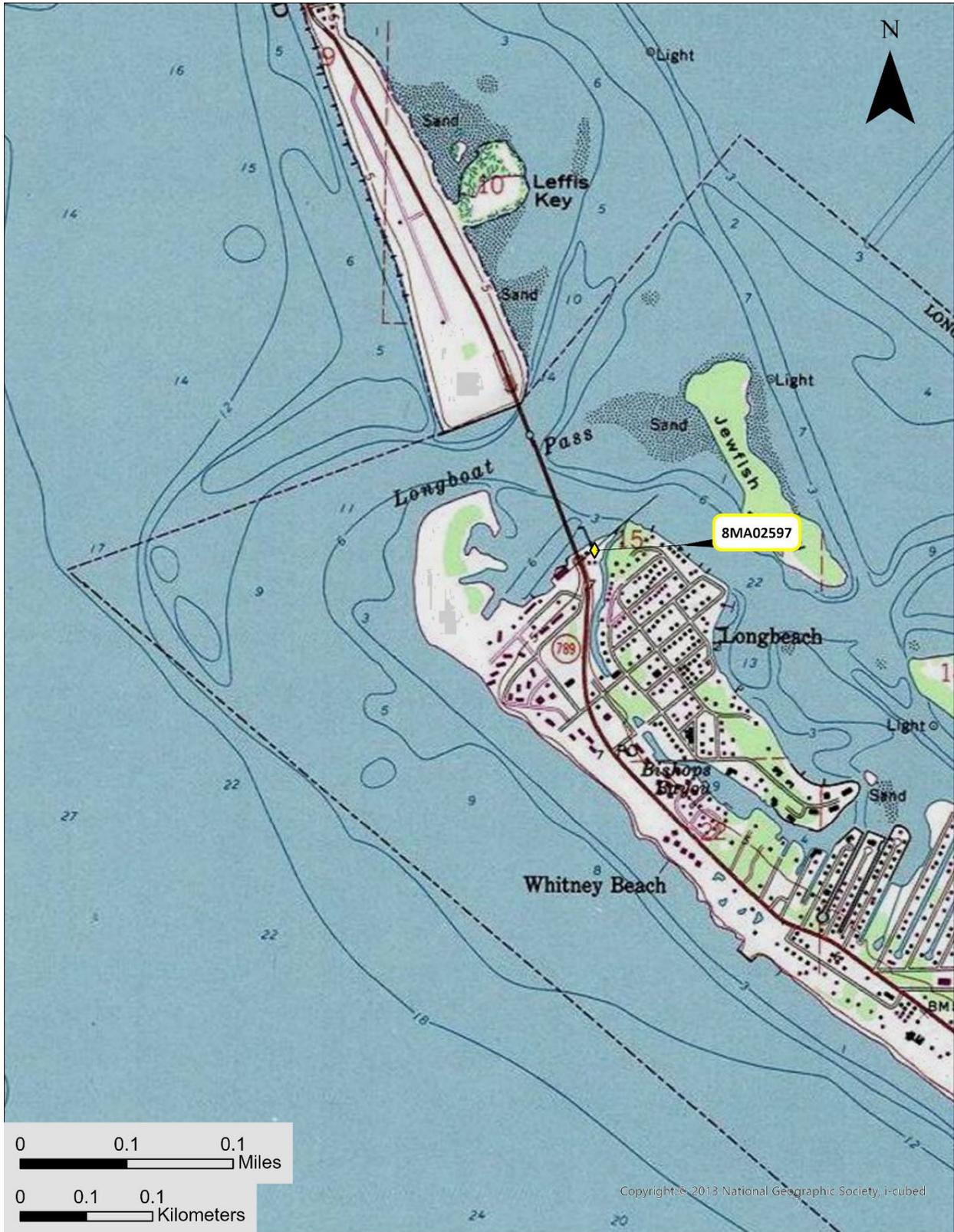


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





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

Site#8 MA02598
Field Date 2-19-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7250 Gulf of Mexico Drive (Building 2) Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 789 Longboat Key, Manatee County Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 7250 Direction Gulf of Mexico Street Name Drive Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 7772900109 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3333397 Northing 3036294
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1942 []approximately []year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Apartment From (year): 1942 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature W ELEV (Shed roof)
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Michael Saunders

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2.

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wood window/door surrounds, rectangular gable vent

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02596 and 8MA02597) and one Frame Vernacular style building (8MA01155)

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: []yes []no []insufficient info Date Init.
KEEPER - Determined eligible: []yes []no Date
[]Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: []a []b []c []d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV (1st story): double metal frame sliding glass doors; S ELEV (2nd story): single wooden door w/ 4-light inset

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

W ELEV: open, full width, beneath a shed roof w/ wood pile supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A two-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a first story and second story unit. The building is located on a property known locally as Land's End.

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) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- 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)

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 P20041
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

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

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

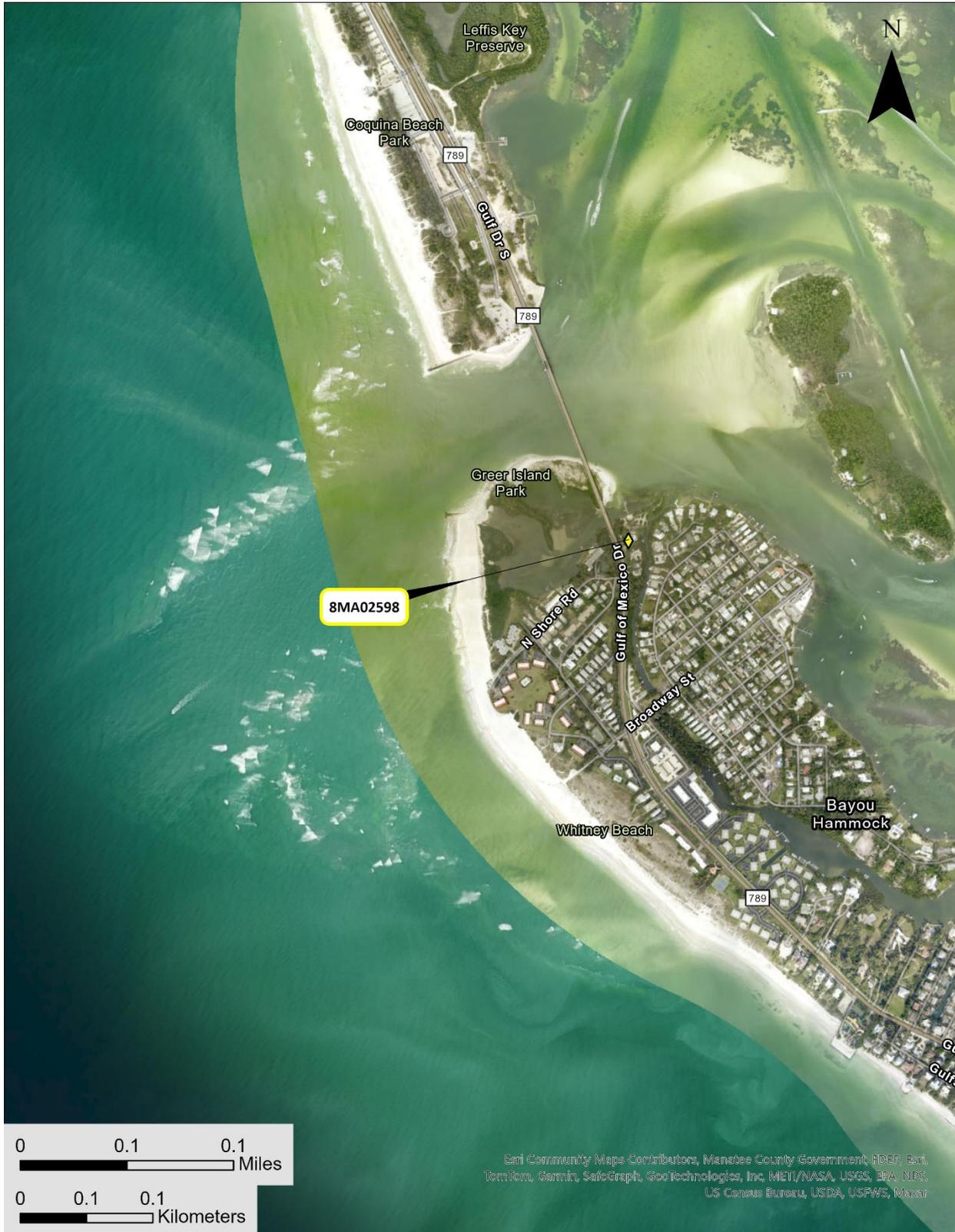


PHOTOGRAPHS



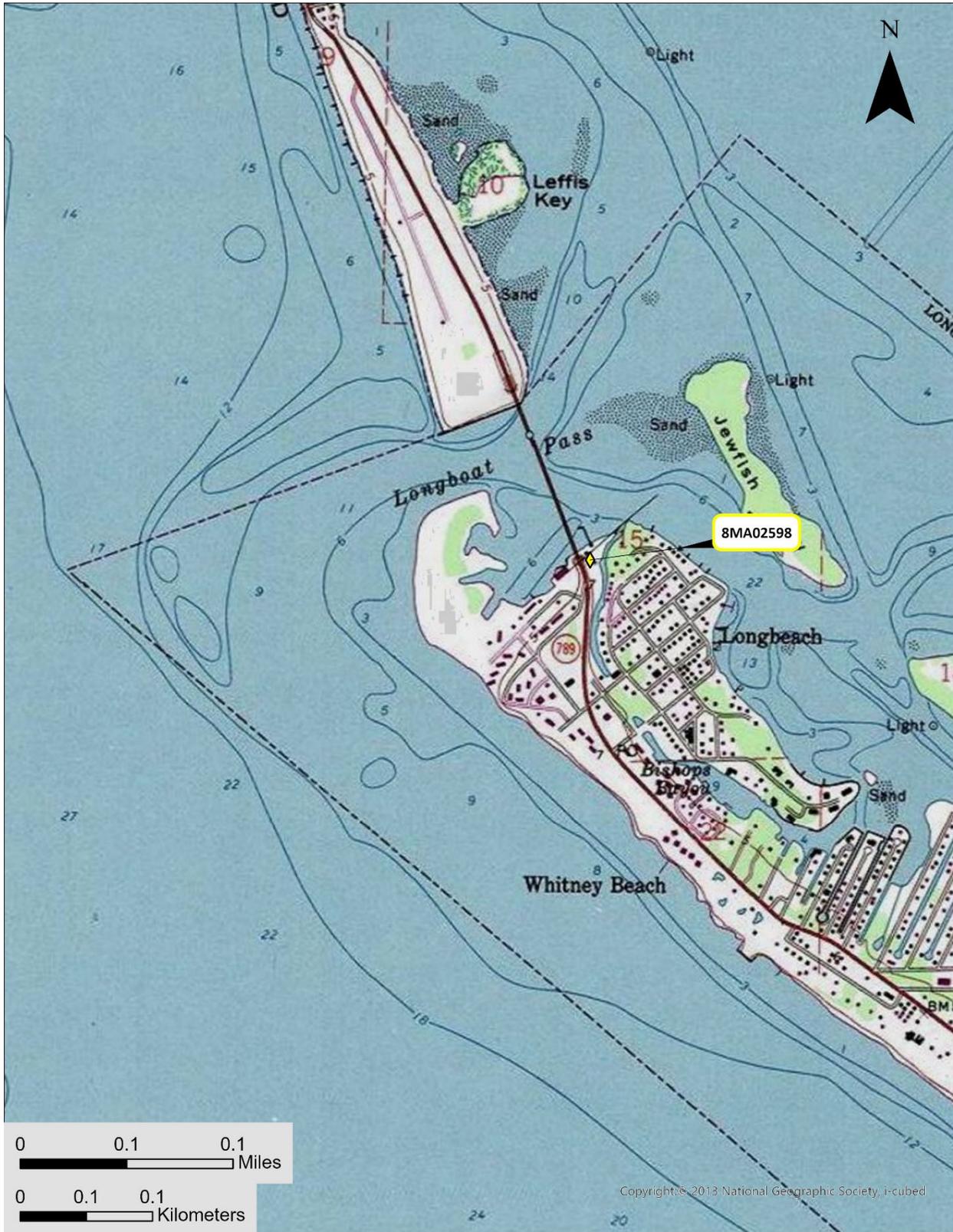


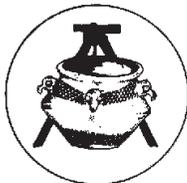
AERIAL MAP





**USGS Bradenton Beach
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15**





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site # MA02599
Field Date 3-15-2024
Form Date 3-15-2024
Recorder #

Original
Update

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Old Longboat Pass Bridge
Project Name SR 789 (LBK) N. Shore Rd to Coquina Park
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? yes no unknown County Manatee
Township 35S Range 16E Section 15 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 3333322 Northing 3036326
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum

Address / Vicinity / Route to:
Adjacent to the west of the southern entrance of Longboat Pass Bridge, northeast of the residences on 490 North Shore Road.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) NA

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

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

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. Bridge Remains 2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL: Alachua Archaic (nonspecific) Archaic, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Belle Glade Cades Pond Caloosahatchee Deptford
NON-ABORIGINAL: First Spanish 1513-99 First Spanish 1600-99 First Spanish 1700-1763 First Spanish (nonspecific) British 1763-1783 Second Spanish 1783-1821 American Territorial 1821-45 American Civil War 1861-65 American 19th Century American 20th Century American (nonspecific) African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. Boom Times 1921-1929 2. Depression/New Deal 1930-1940 3. 4.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

All that remains is the southern bridge abutment on the south end of Longboat Key west of current Longboat Pass Bridge. North abutment is underwater and could hold potential for research regarding bridge architecture.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further recommendations

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, screened shovel-1/4", screened shovel-1/8", screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

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

Visual inspection; no shovel tests

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

N/A. Above surface features

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): single component, multiple component, uncertain

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

Built in 1923 and washed away during high tide in 1932.

Integrity - Overall disturbance: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document!, unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Only part of the southern abutment remains and sits on the edge of coastal beach to Longboat Pass, northern abutment is underwater/inaccessible

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # Count Estimate Surface # Subsurface #

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

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

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- Blank lines for artifact categories and dispositions

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

Artifact Comments

N/A, surface remains

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Name Longboat Pass Distance from site (m)
Natural community COASTAL STRAND Topography Coastal-ocean Elevation: Min m Max 2 m
Local vegetation seagrape, palmetto
Present land use Near residential
SCS soil series Canaveral sand Soil association

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 CRAS, photos File or accession #'s P20041
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name
Address / Phone / E-mail
Recorder Information: Name Crystal Perrelli Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Address / Phone / E-mail 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34240

Required Attachments

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

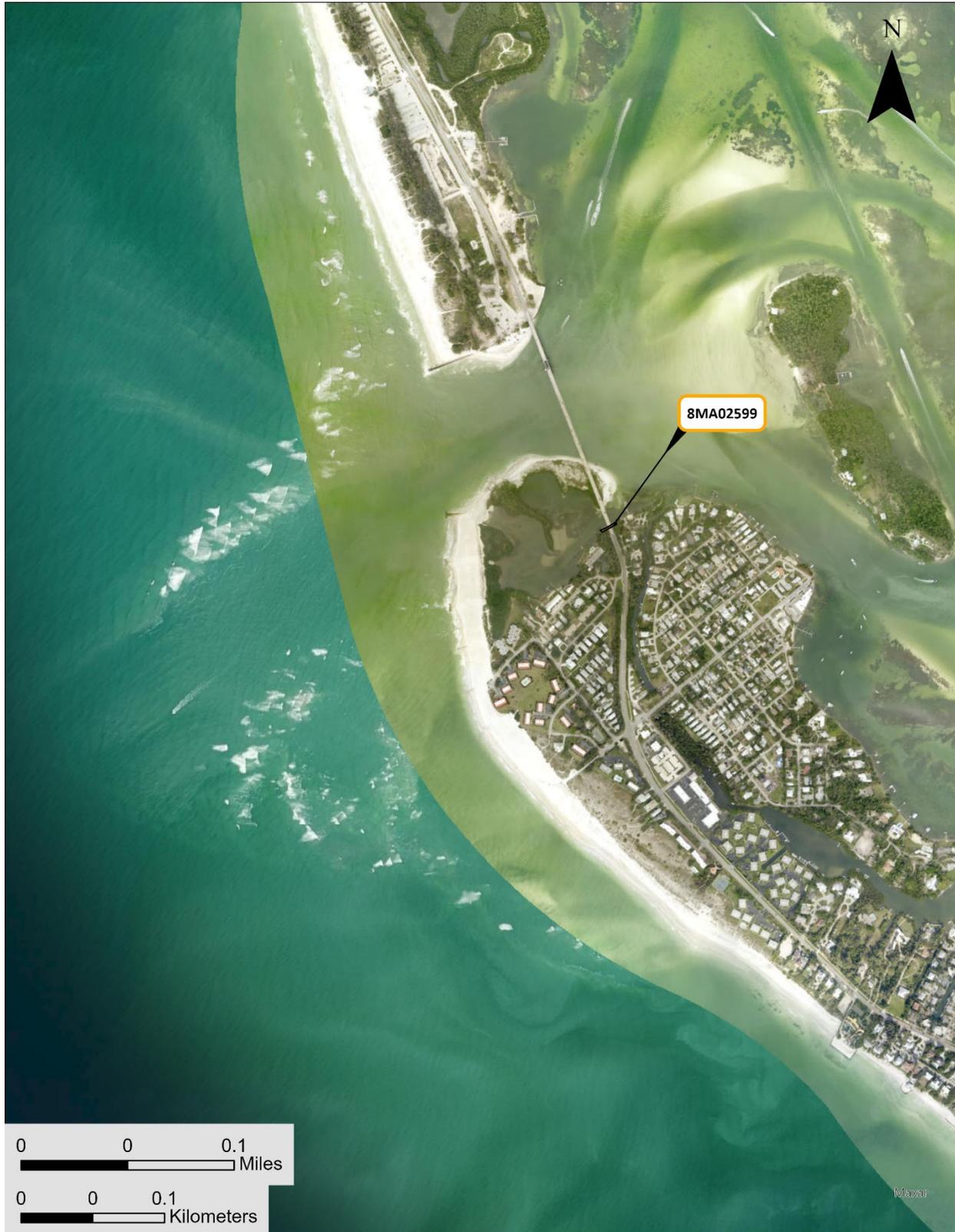


PHOTOGRAPH





AERIAL MAP





USGS

Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 15



APPENDIX B
Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS, PD&E, SR 789 (Longboat Key), North Shore Road to Coquina Park Entrance

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 789 (Longboat Key) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from North Shore Road to Coquina Park Entrance, Manatee County, Florida. FPID No.: 436676-1-22-01.

Report Authors (as on title page)

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

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 70

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

P20041; ACI Sarasota, FL

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. Coquina Beach 3. Anna Maria Island 5. Gulf of Mexico Drive 7. _____
2. Bradenton Beach 4. Leffis Key 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name FDOT District One Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 801 N. Broadway Avenue, Bartow, Florida 33830

Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Perrelli Date Log Sheet Completed 3-1-2024

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. Manatee 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name BRADENTON BEACH Year 1964 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 2-19-2024 End 2-19-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 0.75 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research, surface reconnaissance, judgmental shovel testing within APE; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen; historic survey; photos taken; report prepared

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 2 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 9

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

MA01155, MA01807

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

MA02590, MA02591, MA02592, MA02593, MA02594, MA02595, MA02596, MA02597, MA02598

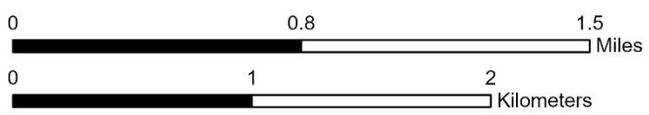
Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms [X]Site File PDF Forms

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: _____



— Project Location



Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
 Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Sections 10 and 15
 USGS Bradenton Beach (1964)

SR 789 (Longboat Key) PD&E Study
 from North Shore Road to Coquina Park Entrance
 Manatee County, Florida
 FPID No.: 436676-1-22-01