

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

LONGBOAT KEY - NORTON STREET DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Town of Longboat Key Public Works
600 General Harris Street
Longboat Key, Florida 34228

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 Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

September 2024

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Prepared for:

**Town of Longboat Key Public Works
600 General Harris Street,
Longboat Key, Florida 34228**

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September 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of Longboat Key is planning drainage improvements along Norton Street within the Sleepy Lagoon Park Subdivision, on Longboat Key in Manatee County, Florida. The project limits start at General Harris Streeton and extend down Norton Street a distance of 0.36 miles. In the Sleepy Lagoon Stormwater Analysis report, Norton Street (existing 25-foot (ft)-wide right-of-way [ROW]) was identified as the street with the lowest elevation and highest susceptibility to Sea level Rise (SLR), King Tide flooding, and standing water during rainfall events that are concurrent with high tide. The reconstruction project will elevate the road up to an additional 1.3-ft at the edge of the pavement. Additional fill material will be placed in front yards of adjacent properties to tie elevations to the proposed road elevations with final grade sloping toward the road ROW. No deep excavation is anticipated for the restoration areas outside of the road ROW. Other drainage improvements include a stormwater management system of inlets, pipes, and check valves will be designed to provide an efficient, positive outfall for the roadway as well as two 15-ft drainage easements (Kimley-Horn 2024). See **Appendix A** for a copy of the roadway and drainage plans dated June 2024. The project is funded through the Florida Department of Emergency Management (FDEM) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The Town also received a State Appropriation for Norton Street Design through Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (LPDM) to fund the design phase of the project.

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 Norton Street ROW. The historic APE is defined as the existing ROW, as well as adjacent parcels with extensive fill outside of the road ROW that is associated with the restoration area to tie into the road elevation. The archaeological and historical fieldwork was completed in July 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 northwest of the APE adjacent to 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 six shovel tests, no previously unrecorded Pre-contact period archaeological sites were discovered in the APE.

Background research revealed that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. 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 14 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 14 historic resources (8MA02636 - 8MA02645, 8MA02648 - 8MA02651) within the APE. The 14 newly identified historic resources are Masonry Vernacular style buildings constructed between circa (ca.) 1955 and ca. 1975. These resources are located in the Sleepy Lagoon Park Subdivision. Development occurred gradually along Norton Street beginning ca. 1970 and over the next two decades with several vacant or undeveloped lots remaining in ca. 1991 (FDOT 1980, 1991). Norton Street, as contained within the APE, did not reach the current configuration until the early 2000s and 2010s (Google Earth 2024). In addition to this sporadic development over the past 50+ years, a review of historic aerial photographs and Google Earth imagery indicates that several of the historic buildings along Norton Street have been demolished and/or replaced with non-historic residences of much larger scale. As such, the Sleepy Lagoon Park subdivision, as contained within the APE, was not recorded as a historic district. Overall, the newly identified buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no significant archaeological sites within the APE. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, 14 Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8MA02636 - 8MA02645, 8MA02648 - 8MA02651) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated. The buildings are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction and 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. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 Project Description	1-1
1.2 Report Purpose	1-2
1.3 Area of Potential Effect (APE).....	1-2
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	2-1
2.1 Project Location and Setting	2-1
2.2 Physiography and Geology	2-4
2.3 Soils and Vegetation.....	2-4
2.4 Paleo-Environment.....	2-4
3.0 CULTURE HISTORY	3-1
3.1 Paleoindian	3-2
3.2 Archaic	3-3
3.3 Woodland	3-4
3.4 Mississippian.....	3-5
3.5 Colonial Period.....	3-6
3.6 Territorial and Statehood.....	3-7
3.7 Civil War and Aftermath.....	3-10
3.8 Twentieth Century	3-12
3.9 Project Area Specifics	3-13
4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS	4-1
4.1 Background Research and Literature Review	4-1
4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations	4-1
4.1.2 Historical Considerations.....	4-3
4.2 Field Methodology	4-3
4.3 Unexpected Discoveries	4-4
4.4 Laboratory Methods and Curation	4-5
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS	5-1
5.1 Archaeological	5-1
5.2 Historical/Architectural.....	5-4
5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	5-19
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	6-1
APPENDIX A: Roadway and Drainage Plans (June 2024) APPENDIX B: Florida Master Site File Forms APPENDIX C: Survey Log	

LIST OF FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure

Figure 1.1.	Location of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project.	1-3
Figure 2.1.	Environmental setting of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project.	2-2
Figure 2.2.	Soil types in the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project area.	2-5
Figure 3.1.	Florida Archaeological Regions.	3-1
Figure 3.2.	The 1877 Plat of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project area.	3-9
Figure 3.3.	1951 and 1970 historic aerial photographs of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project area.	3-14
Figure 4.1.	Previously recorded cultural resources within a half mile of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project.	4-2
Figure 5.1.	Location of the shovel tests within the Norton Street Drainage Improvements archaeological APE.	5-3
Figure 5.2.	Location of newly identified historic resources within the Norton Street Drainage Improvements historic APE.	5-5

Table

Table 5.1.	Newly recorded historic resources within the Norton Street APE.	5-4
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Photo

Photo 2.1.	General conditions of Norton Street at intersection with General Harris Street, facing northeast.	2-1
Photo 2.2.	View of utilities at intersection of Norton Street and General Harris Street, facing west-southwest.	2-1
Photo 2.3.	View of utilities and gravel lawns along south ROW on Norton Street, facing northeast.	2-3
Photo 2.4.	View of maintained ROW and additional gravel lawn/utilities along north ROW, facing northeast.	2-3
Photo 2.5.	View of ongoing construction at 574 Norton Street and gravel lawn/utilities, facing east-southeast.	2-3
Photo 2.6.	Additional view of disturbed, maintained, gravelly ROW along Norton Street, facing north-northeast.	2-3
Photo 2.7.	Additional view of aboveground utilities, some flooding, and ornamental lawns directly adjacent Norton Street, facing north-northeast.	2-3
Photo 2.8.	View at the end of Norton Street facing cul-de-sac near bay, showing aboveground utilities, gravel, flooding, and fencing, facing north-northeast.	2-3
Photo 2.9.	View of conditions along Norton Street from end of the project, facing southwest.	2-4
Photo 5.1.	Stratigraphy at southwest end of Norton Street, facing north, terminated due to fill concretion and utilities below.	5-1
Photo 5.2.	Stratigraphy at the center of Norton Street, facing northwest, terminated due to fill concretion and utilities below.	5-2
Photo 5.3.	513 Norton Street (8MA02636), looking northwest.	5-6
Photo 5.4.	514 Norton Street (8MA02637), looking southeast.	5-7
Photo 5.5.	537 Norton Street (8MA02638), looking west.	5-8
Photo 5.6.	538 Norton Street (8MA02639), looking southeast.	5-9
Photo 5.7.	650 Norton Street (8MA02640), looking southeast.	5-10

Photo

Photo 5.8.	674 Norton Street (8MA02641), looking southeast.	5-11
Photo 5.9.	685 Norton Street (8MA02642), looking northwest.	5-12
Photo 5.10.	701 Norton Street (8MA02643), looking northwest.	5-13
Photo 5.11.	713 Norton Street (8MA02644), looking northwest.	5-14
Photo 5.12.	714 Norton Street (8MA02645), looking southeast.	5-15
Photo 5.13.	638 Norton Street (8MA02648), looking southeast.	5-16
Photo 5.14.	738 Norton Street (8MA02649), looking southeast.	5-17
Photo 5.15.	749 Norton Street (8MA02650), looking northwest.	5-18
Photo 5.16.	762 Norton Street (8MA02651), looking east.	5-19

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Town of Longboat Key is planning drainage improvements along Norton Street, a distance of 0.36 miles, starting from General Harris Street on Longboat Key in Manatee County, Florida. The Town of Longboat Key is a ten-mile long barrier island bordered on the east by Sarasota Bay and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. The northern half of the Town is located in Manatee County, while the southern half is located in Sarasota County. The Sleepy Lagoon Park Subdivision is located in the Manatee County portion of Longboat Key including Juan Anasco Drive, De Narvaez Drive, Bayview Drive, Norton Street, Marbury Lane, Penfield Street, General Harris Street, and Wake Island Road. The project is funded under two grants received through the Florida Department of Emergency Management (FDEM) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) - *Sleepy Lagoon - Norton Street Phase I Stormwater Management and Drainage Improvements* (Application Number is PID-142365) and *Town of Longboat Key, Sleepy Lagoon Stormwater, Flood Risk Reduction* (Application Number is PID-148704). The Town also received a State Appropriation for Norton Street Design through Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (LPDM) to fund the design phase of the project.

1.1 Project Description

In the Sleepy Lagoon Stormwater Analysis report, Norton Street (existing 25-foot (ft)-wide right-of-way [ROW]) was identified as the street with the lowest elevation and highest susceptibility to Sea level Rise (SLR), King Tide flooding, and standing water during rainfall events that are concurrent with high tide. The lowest elevation on Norton Street is at 1.1-ft NAVD88. The reconstruction project will elevate the road up to an additional 1.3-ft at the edge of the pavement. Elevation of the road will vary depending on existing road grade. A stormwater management system of inlets, pipes, and check valves will be designed to provide an efficient, positive outfall for the roadway. See **Appendix A** for a copy of the roadway and drainage plans dated June 2024.

During the design phase, careful attention to the finished floor elevations of adjacent homes is critical in setting the final grade of the road. Considerable coordination will be necessary with each property owner to ensure the elevation change does not adversely impact private properties. The elevation of the roadway will create a greater head differential to improve the function of check valves. While the road elevation projects will provide relief from sunny day flooding (King Tides), the improvements will have limited benefits during extreme weather events, storm surge, and hurricanes.

With the 25-ft-wide ROW constraints, the projects will require temporary construction easements from every bordering property to allow for grading needed to tie back to existing elevations. The activities that will be required in the temporary construction easements include driveway reconstruction, grading, and landscaping. In addition, utility adjustments and other specific activities may be necessary in the temporary construction easements.

In addition to the temporary construction easements along the road ROW, two 15-ft drainage easements extend from Norton Avenue and empty into the adjacent canal. Additional permanent utility and drainage easements may be required at some locations, to be determined, during design (parallel to side lot lines and possibly adjacent to the roadside for inlets or utilities) to optimize the stormwater management system and provide future access to maintain the system. Full commitment by all the property owners along each road will be necessary to construct the roadway elevation projects (Kimley-Horn 2024).

1.2 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.

1.3 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 Norton Street ROW. The historic APE is defined as the existing ROW, as well as adjacent parcels with extensive fill outside of the road ROW that is associated with the restoration area to tie into the road elevation.

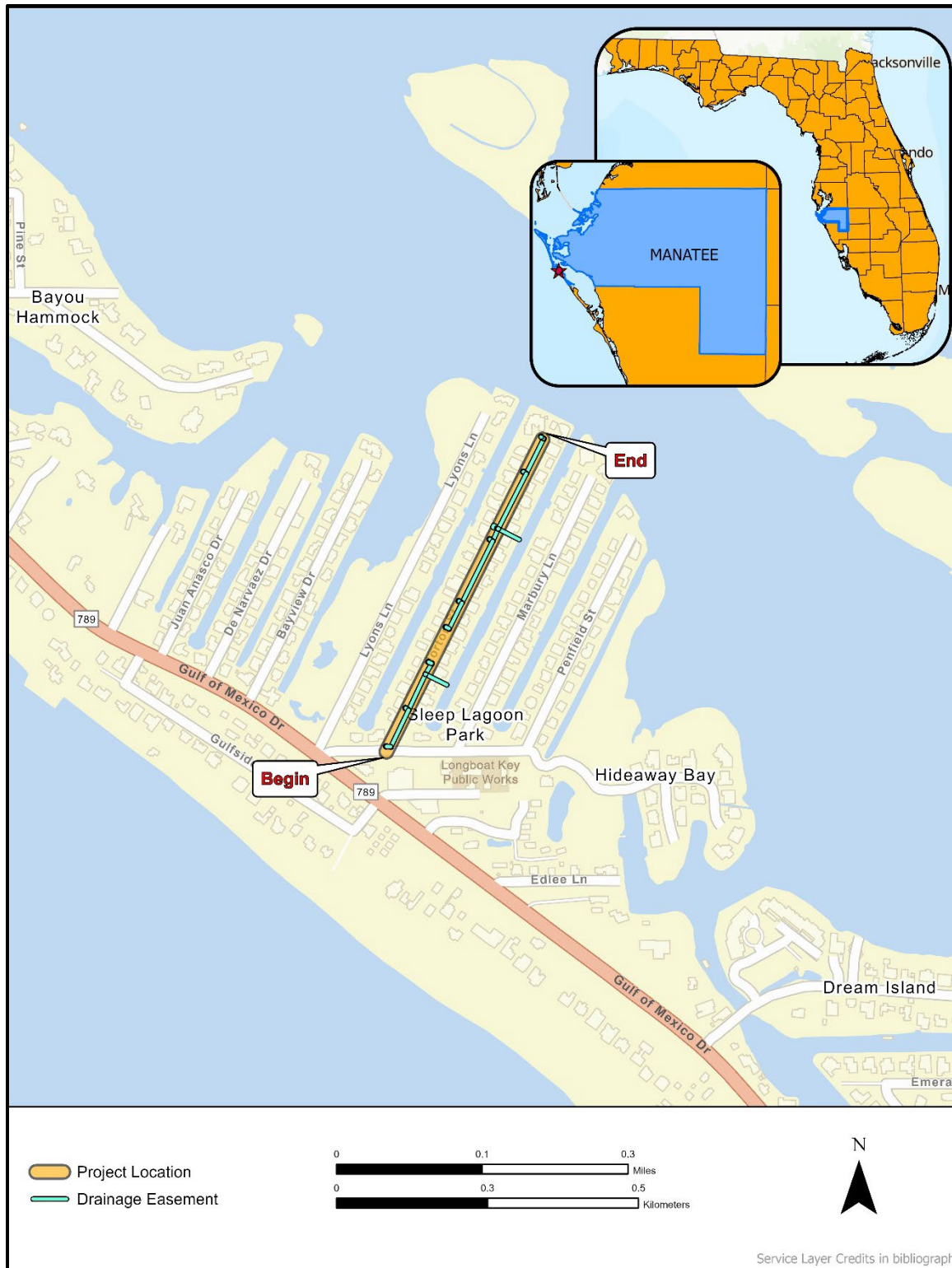


Figure 1.1. Location of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The APE is located in Section 23, Township 35 South, Range 16 East in the Sleep Lagoon Subdivision on Longboat Key in Manatee County, Florida (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1964, 2021) (**Figure 2.1**). Residential properties make up the APE along with maintained grass/gravel lawn and concrete driveways. Utilities abutted the corner of most of the residential properties and included electrical boxes, sewer, cable/fiber optic and water lines that also ran adjacent to the roadway. Some portions of the roadway were flooded running into residential lawns and driveways toward the end of the APE, at the northeast end of Norton Street which also culminated into a cul-de-sac. This cul-de-sac contained fenced in residential properties (**Photos 2.1-2.9**).



Photo 2.1. General conditions of Norton Street at intersection with General Harris Street, facing northeast.



Photo 2.2. View of utilities at intersection of Norton Street and General Harris Street, facing west-southwest.

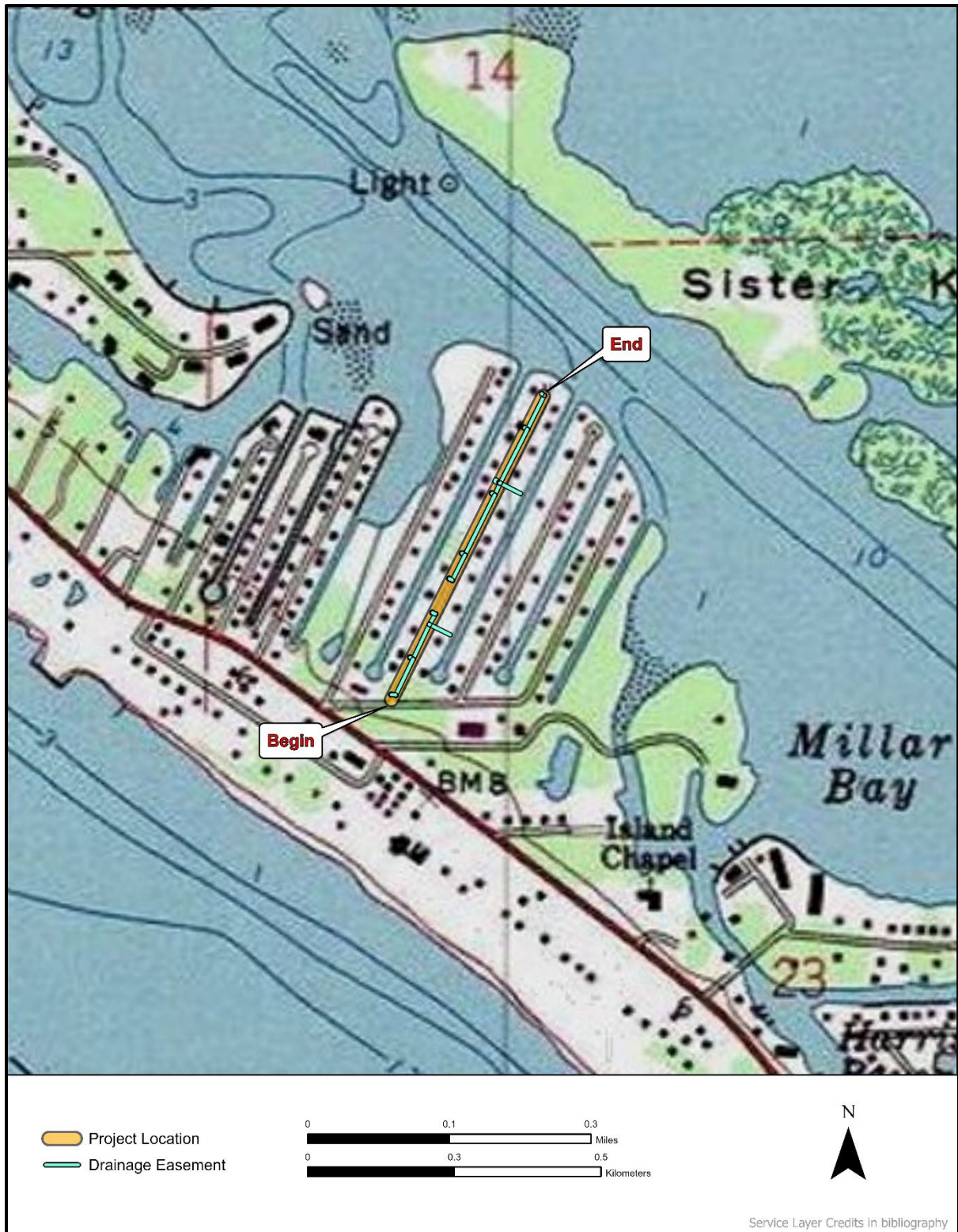


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project.



Photo 2.3. View of utilities and gravel lawns along south ROW on Norton Street, facing northeast.



Photo 2.4. View of maintained ROW and additional gravel lawn/utilities along north ROW, facing northeast.



Photo 2.5. View of ongoing construction at 574 Norton Street and gravel lawn/utilities, facing east-southeast.



Photo 2.6. Additional view of disturbed, maintained, gravelly ROW along Norton Street, facing north-northeast.



Photo 2.7. Additional view of aboveground utilities, some flooding, and ornamental lawns directly adjacent Norton Street, facing north-northeast.



Photo 2.8. View at the end of Norton Street facing cul-de-sac near bay, showing aboveground utilities, gravel, flooding, and fencing, facing north-northeast.



Photo 2.9. View of conditions along Norton Street from end of the project, facing southwest.

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 as well as medium fine sand and silt (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 the Canaveral-Beaches-Myakka soil association, which is characterized by nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained to poorly drained sandy soils that have shell fragments. Some areas have a dark colored subsoil. The native vegetation consists of salt-tolerant grasses, various other grasses, and scattered cabbage palm, live oak, cedar, myrtle, and sawpalmetto. There are only two soil types present within the Norton Street Drainage project. Canaveral fine sand is a moderately well to poorly drained soil that is found on narrow to broad dunelike ridges on the larger islands and keys and in some places on the mainland, typically on areas with 0-5 percent slopes. The other soil type is Canaveral sand, organic substratum, which is typically a moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soil with sand and shells overlying organic material. This soil type is typically found on tidal swamps or marshes, as well as areas of urban use. The specific soil types within the project are shown in **Figure 2.2**.

2.4 Paleo-Environment

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

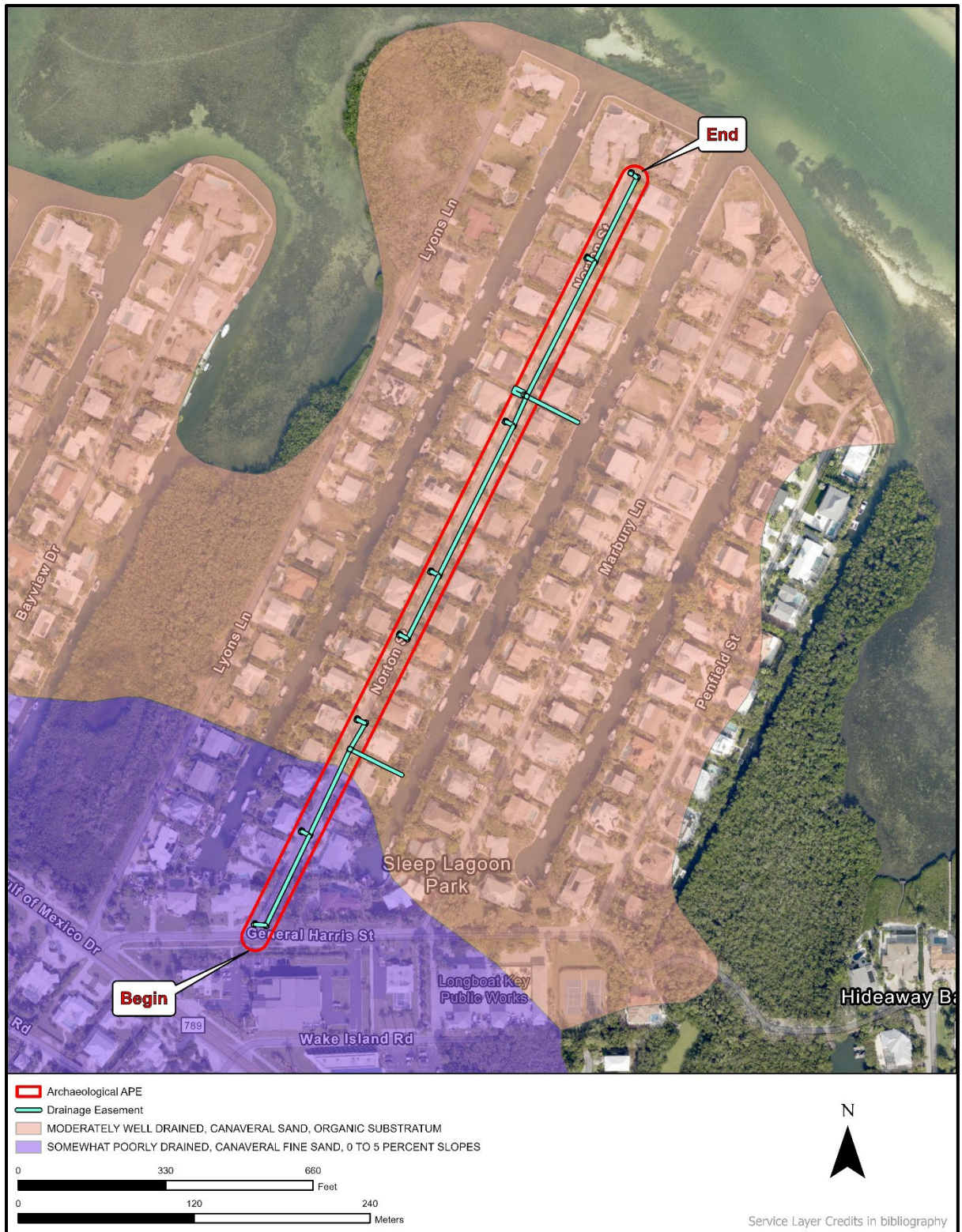


Figure 2.2. Soil types in the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project area.

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.

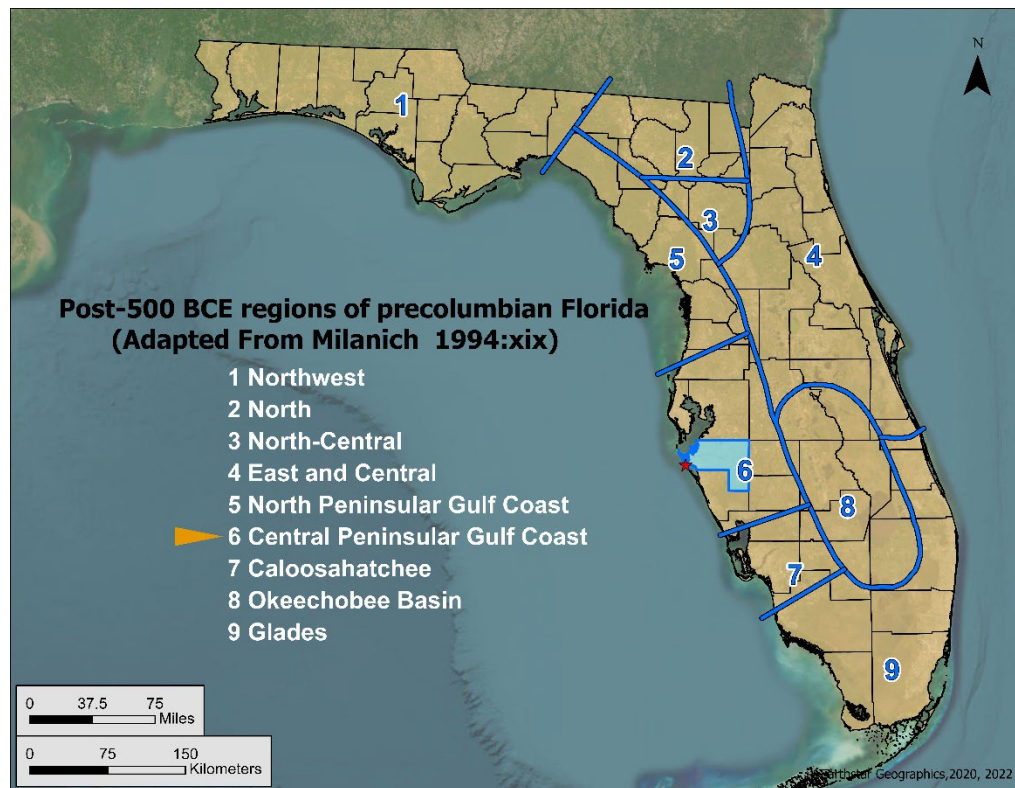


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

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 Indigenous 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, punctation, complicated stamping and often resembled animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211).

Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brooke Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, technology, and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The subsistence and settlement patterns remained fairly consistent as hunting and gathering of inland and coastal resources continued. Manasota settlements consisted of permanent or semipermanent villages along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to collect additional non-coastal resources. Inland sites were smaller and probably served as seasonal villages or special-use sites located up to 12 to 18 miles inland within pine hammocks on elevated land near a source of freshwater (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Manasota practices and material culture evolved from the Archaic period, including well-developed bone and shell technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and primarily flexed burials within shell middens. Later Manasota sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds near the village and middens, such as the Manasota Key cemetery 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, Yamassee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the area once inhabited by the original Indigenous inhabitants; these migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles (Mulroy 1993). They had an agriculturally based society, focused upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. Creek settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004). Seminole sites tend to be in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna; south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge (Weisman 1989). While the Seminoles did also focus on hunting, they did not heavily exploit maritime and riverine resources (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 Adam-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 the same area on the islands that same year (State of Florida 1875, 1877) (**Figure 3.2**). Apthorp described the environment as the whole shore as *usual buried with dense mangrove* (State of Florida 1875).

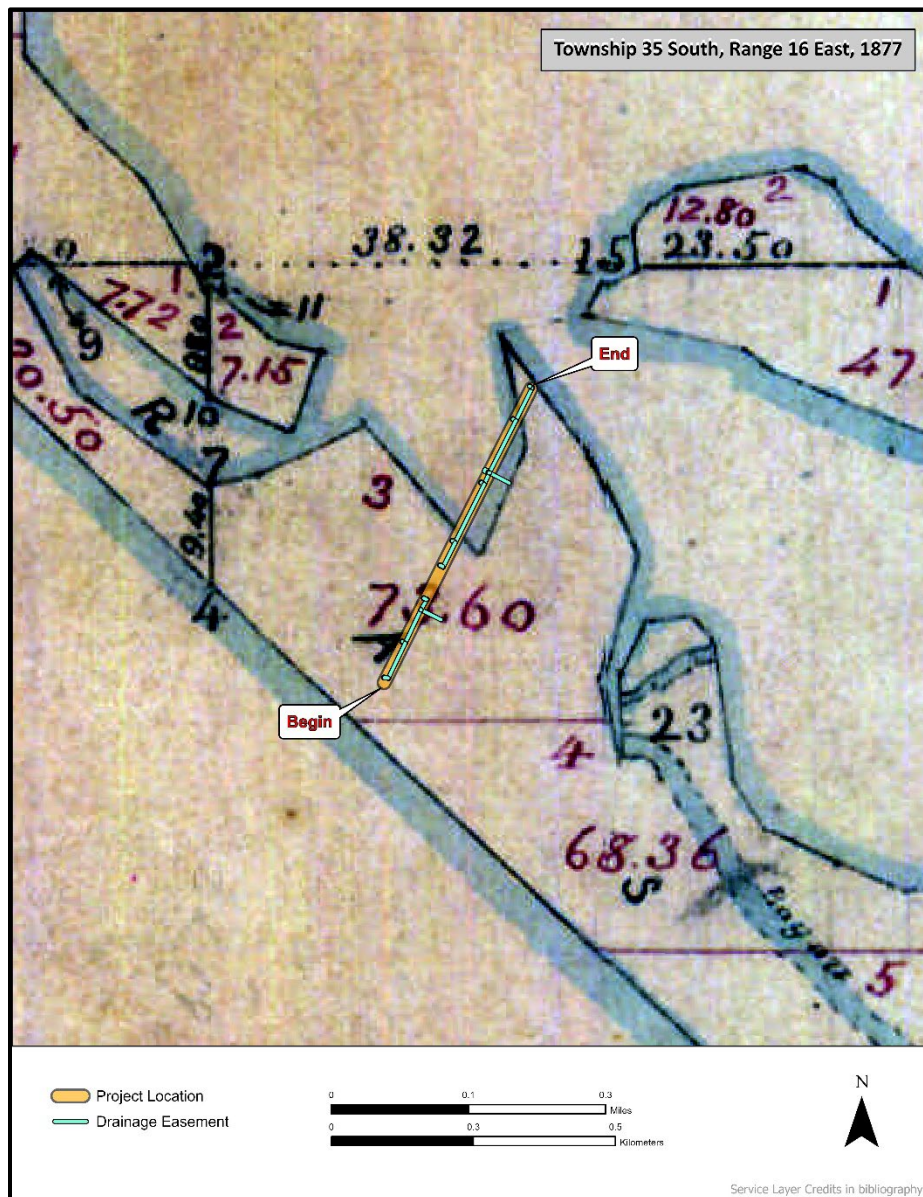


Figure 3.2. The 1877 Plat of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project area (State of Florida 1877).

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.

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, James Bishop obtained the title to the Lot 3 of Section 23 in Township 35 South, Range 16 East in 1911 (State of Florida n.d.:14:161)

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 US 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). The Sleepy Lagoon Park No. 2 subdivision was platted during this period of development in 1953; however, construction did not begin on Norton Street until ca. 1970 (Manatee County 1953; USDA 1970). Development occurred gradually along Norton Street over the next two decades with several vacant or undeveloped lots remaining in ca. 1991 (FDOT 1980, 1991). Norton Street did not reach the current configuration until the early 2000s and 2010s (Google Earth 2024). 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 the APE was undeveloped as late as 1951 (USDA 1951) (**Figure 3.3**). Norton Street had not been constructed at this time; however, a dirt path appears to have been in place where General Harris Street exists today. By the end of 1970, Norton Street had been constructed within the APE and several residences had been constructed along the road (USDA 1970) (**Figure 3.3**). In addition, canals had been dredged to the east and west of Norton Street to provide boat access to the surrounding waterways. Norton Street is part of the Sleepy Lagoon Park No. 2 subdivision, along with adjacent Lyons Lane, Marbury Lane, and Penfield Street which are outside of the APE. Development occurred gradually along Norton Street over the next two decades with several vacant or undeveloped lots remaining in ca. 1991 (FDOT 1980, 1991). The APE along Norton Street did not reach the current configuration until the early 2000s and 2010s (Google Earth 2024).



Figure 3.3. 1951 and 1970 historic aerial photographs of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project area (USDA 1951, 1970).

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 April 2023 and updated in July 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.

For CRAS projects, two were conducted within one mile of the Norton Street Drainage project. These surveys include a historic properties survey of Longboat Key conducted by Historical and Architectural Research Services in 1999 for the Longboat Key Historical Society and a remote sensing survey of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway conducted by SEARCH for the US Army Corps of Engineers in 2011 (Hartig 1999; Krivor and Hemmings 2011). The remote sensing survey spanned Manatee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties (Krivor and Hemmings 2011). Apart from site 8MA00016, no sites were recorded within the Norton Street Drainage project corridor and no other sites were recorded within one mile as a result of these previous surveys.

Based on archaeological background research, the APE has a low archaeological probability due to the extensive disturbance, particularly from residential development (**Figure 3.3**). Further, while moderately well drained soils are 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 0.36 mile stretch of Norton Street ROW from General Harris Street. 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.

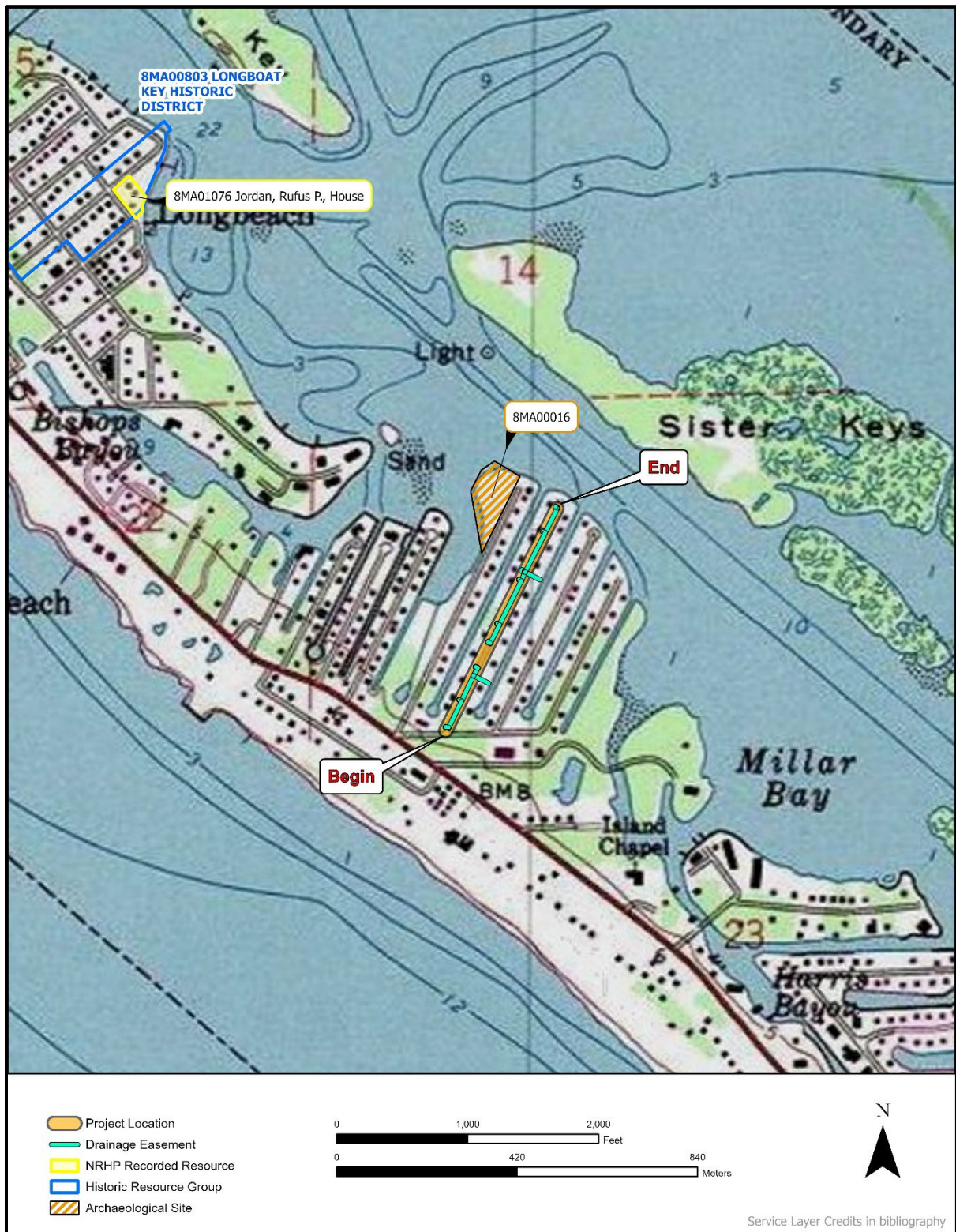


Figure 4.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a half mile of the Norton Street Drainage Improvements project.

4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and NRHP revealed that no historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE; however, two historic resources are located within the general vicinity of the APE (8MA00803 and 8MA01076) (**Figure 4.1**). 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 (Hartig 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 approximately 0.89 miles northwest 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 14 new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1979 or earlier) within the APE (Hackney 2024). These resources are located in the Sleepy Lagoon Park Subdivision. Norton Street is part of the Sleepy Lagoon Park No. 2 subdivision, along with adjacent Lyons Lane, Marbury Lane, and Penfield Street which are outside of the APE. Development occurred gradually along Norton Street beginning ca. 1970 and over the next two decades with several vacant or undeveloped lots remaining in ca. 1991 (FDOT 1980, 1991). Norton Street, as contained within the APE, did not reach the current configuration until the early 2000s and 2010s (Google Earth 2024). In addition to this sporadic development over the past 50+ years, a review of historic aerial photographs and Google Earth imagery indicates that several of the historic buildings along Norton Street have been demolished and/or replaced with non-historic residences of much larger scale. As such, the Sleepy Lagoon Park subdivision, as contained within the APE, will not be recorded as a historic district. 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 gravel, lawn coverage, sidewalk and/or asphalt pavement, and avoiding utilities. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 0.5 meters (m) in diameter and was planned to be excavated to 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, all test pits were refilled.

During the archaeological survey, ACI often follows a best practices or ideal circumstances pre-plotted testing strategy. ACI employs cellular triangulation and a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receiver for data collection accuracy while using the Field Maps application by ESRI. Research has documented that these systems have an inherent margin of error that is the result of varying distances from cellular towers as well as canopy coverage, but overall data collection falls within 3 to 5 m of accuracy (Kerski 2013; Yang et al. 2022). When greater accuracy is needed, such as in closer interval testing (<12.5m), smaller testing areas, or other requirements, ACI utilizes a GNSS receiver which can provide up to 7 cm accuracy using location correction protocols. Due to this variation in accuracy field archaeologists also pace to “double-check” distances while conducting the field survey. In addition, archaeologists may shift tests a couple meters from their planned location due to field conditions; significant shifts are noted in the field notes. These factors combined with the scaling of the symbols in the figures needed to show the shovel tests yield results figures that are an accurate representation of the results, but not an exact representation of size/distance/etm.

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

No cultural materials were found; had any been located, then they would have initially been cleaned and sorted by artifact class.

ACI will maintain the original documents (ACI Project File P21078N). 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 judgmental shovel testing, resulting in the excavation of six shovel tests within the archaeological APE (**Figure 5.1**). Testing was limited due to the narrow ROW of the Norton Street residential area and the proximity of the roadway to the limits of the APE. In addition, shovel tests were placed to avoid utilities, concrete driveways and lawns. All shovel tests were negative, and all were disturbed due to residential development and the presence of utilities; in fact, all tests were terminated at shallow depths due to dense, shell and gravelly fill and utilities. In addition, no shovel tests were able to be placed along the two drainage easements that extend outside of the APE footprint also due to utilities.

Photos 5.1-5.2 show a sample of the stratigraphy and subsurface disturbance encountered in the APE. Sample stratigraphies of the APE are presented below:

- **Southwest end of Norton Street:** 0-15 centimeters below surface (cmbs) dark brown shelly sand, 15-20 cmbs gray shelly sand with concretions, potential utilities below (**Photo 5.1**)
- **Center of Norton Street:** 0-20 cmbs dark gray brow sand, 20-25 cmbs gray-light gray fill sand some shell with dark brown fill center, possible utilities at bottom (**Photo 5.2**)



Photo 5.1. Stratigraphy at southwest end of Norton Street, facing north, terminated due to fill concretion and utilities below.



Photo 5.2. Stratigraphy at the center of Norton Street, facing northwest, terminated due to fill concretion and utilities below.

Based on the results of the testing that was conducted, which showed substantial subsurface modification of the area, as well as the negligible subsurface impacts that could result from this resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation project, ACI believes that this testing strategy was sufficient to locate and evaluate any potential archaeological resources within the APE.

No Pre-contact period archaeological sites were discovered. 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.



Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests within the Norton Street Drainage Improvements archaeological APE.

5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, 14 historic resources (8MA02636 - 8MA02645, 8MA02648 - 8MA02651) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE (**Table 5.1; Figure 5.2**). The 14 newly identified historic resources are Masonry Vernacular style buildings constructed between circa (ca.) 1955 and ca. 1975. These resources are located in the Sleepy Lagoon Park Subdivision. Development occurred gradually along Norton Street beginning ca. 1970 and over the next two decades with several vacant or undeveloped lots remaining in ca. 1991 (FDOT 1980, 1991). Norton Street, as contained within the APE, did not reach the current configuration until the early 2000s and 2010s (Google Earth 2024). In addition to this sporadic development over the past 50+ years, a review of historic aerial photographs and Google Earth imagery indicates that several of the historic buildings along Norton Street have been demolished and/or replaced with non-historic residences of much larger scale. As such, the Sleepy Lagoon Park subdivision, as contained within the APE, was not recorded as a historic district. Overall, the buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

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

Table 5.1. Newly recorded historic resources within the Norton Street APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8MA02636	513 Norton Street	ca. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02637	514 Norton Street	ca. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02638	537 Norton Street	ca. 1969	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02639	538 Norton Street	ca. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02640	650 Norton Street	ca. 1969	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02641	674 Norton Street	ca. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02642	685 Norton Street	ca. 1975	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02643	701 Norton Street	ca. 1971	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02644	713 Norton Street	ca. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02645	714 Norton Street	ca. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02648	638 Norton Street	ca. 1964	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02649	738 Norton Street	ca. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02650	749 Norton Street	ca. 1971	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8MA02651	762 Norton Street	ca. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible



Figure 5.2. Location of newly identified historic resources within the Norton Street Drainage Improvements historic APE.



Photo 5.3. 513 Norton Street (8MA02636), looking northwest.

8MA02636: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 513 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1955 (**Photo 5.3**). The two-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete structural system on the ground floor with a stucco exterior and a wood frame structural system on the second floor covered with novelty siding. The gable-on-hip roof over the primary mass is covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash and fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves and storage garages with retractable wood doors on the northeast and southwest additions. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. Second floor rooms and storage garages were later added between 2007 and 2008 on the north-east and south-west elevations. 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, 8MA02636 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.4. 514 Norton Street (8MA02637), looking southeast.

8MA02637: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 514 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1960 (**Photo 5.4**). The two-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The intersecting-gable, hip, and flat roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles and built-up roofing. Visible windows include individual and paired one-by-one vinyl horizontal sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, faux-shutters, wood siding in the gable ends, and an integrated two-car garage. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. A second-floor addition is located on the northeast 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, 8MA02637 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.5. 537 Norton Street (8MA02638), looking west.

8MA02638: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 537 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1969 (**Photo 5.5**). The two-story, rectangular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco and wood siding. The gable roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, faux-shutters, stucco on the ground floor and wood siding on the second-floor, external wood stairs on the southwest elevation, lattice covering an open garage, and gable vents. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02638 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.6. 538 Norton Street (8MA02639), looking southeast.

8MA02639: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 538 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1962 (**Photo 5.6**). The one-story, L-shaped plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system with a brick and concrete block exterior. The gable and flat roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles and built-up roofing, respectively. Visible windows include individual one-over-one metal single-hung sash units and individual three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, an integrated carport, rectangular gable vents, wood siding on the gables, brick façade from the front door to the carport, and rectangular wood columns with supporting arches supporting the porch and carport. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02639 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.7. 650 Norton Street (8MA02640), looking southeast.

8MA02640: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 650 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1969 (**Photo 5.7**). The two-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system with an artstone and concrete block exterior on the ground floor and wood siding on the second floor. The gable and shed roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual and paired one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units and individual one-by-one vinyl horizontal sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, a square gable vent, Bahama shutters on the second floor, an integrated one-car garage, and an attached carport. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. A carport addition is located on the northeast 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, 8MA02640 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.8. 674 Norton Street (8MA02641), looking southeast.

8MA02641: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 674 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1960 (**Photo 5.8**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The intersecting-gable and flat roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, faux-shutters, concrete windowsills, square gable vents, an integrated one-car garage, and two rectangular columns flanking the entryway. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02641 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.9. 685 Norton Street (8MA02642), looking northwest.

8MA02642: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 685 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1975 (**Photo 5.9**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco and artblock. The hip and flat roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles and built-up roofing, respectively. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, faux-shutters, artblock on the façade corners and porch column, and an integrated two-car garage. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. An extension addition is located on the southwest 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, 8MA02642 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.10. 701 Norton Street (8MA02643), looking northwest.

8MA02643: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 701 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1971 (**Photo 5.10**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a painted concrete block structural system with wood siding in the gable ends. The intersecting-gable and flat roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles and built-up roofing. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units, individual one-by-one vinyl horizontal sliding units, and individual vinyl 3-panel slider, and individual vinyl fixed window units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, wood siding on the gables, square gable vents, and an integrated two-car garage. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. An extension addition is located on the northwest 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, 8MA02643 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.11. 713 Norton Street (8MA02644), looking northwest.

8MA02644: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 713 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1963 (**Photo 5.11**). The two-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The gable and hip roofs over the primary mass are covered with Spanish tile. Visible windows include individual and paired one-over-one, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight vinyl single-hung sash units and individual single pane and five-by-six vinyl fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, an integrated two-car garage, cylindrical porch columns, faux rafter tails, and a large fixed arched window above the front door. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors and windows. There is a second-floor addition, as well as extension additions on the southeast and northwest elevations. 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, 8MA02644 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.12. 714 Norton Street (8MA02645), looking southeast.

8MA02645: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 714 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1967 (**Photo 5.12**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The gable and hip roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles. The windows are not visible since they are obscured by the Bahama shutters. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, Bahama shutters, wood siding on the gable end, rectangular wood columns supporting the porch, and an integrated one-car garage. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. An extension addition is located on the southeast 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, 8MA02645 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.13. 638 Norton Street (8MA02648), looking southeast.

8MA02648: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 638 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1964 (**Photo 5.13**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block structural system covered with stucco. The intersecting gable roofs over the primary mass are covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. Visible windows include individual and paired one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, and an integrated one-car garage. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02648 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.14. 738 Norton Street (8MA02649), looking southeast.

8MA02649: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 738 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1967 (**Photo 5.14**). The one-story, L-shaped plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a painted concrete block structural system with wood siding in the gable ends. The intersecting gable roofs over the primary mass are covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual and paired six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units, and a bay window comprised of a six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash unit flanked with four-over-four vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, faux-shutters, a bay window, rectangular gable vent, an integrated one-car garage, wood siding on the gable ends, decorative tile designs flanking the garage, and porch columns. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02649 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.15. 749 Norton Street (8MA02650), looking northwest.

8MA02650: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 749 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1971 (**Photo 5.15**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a painted concrete block structural system covered with wood siding and artblock accents. The gable roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual vinyl casement units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, a square gable vent, wood siding on the gables, an integrated one-car garage, faux-shutters, a large metal HVAC system along the southwest elevation, and artblock on the southwest elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8MA02650 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.16. 762 Norton Street (8MA02651), looking east.

8MA02651: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 762 Norton Street was constructed in ca. 1968 (**Photo 5.16**). The two-story, rectangular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered with stucco, wood shingles, and wood siding. The gable roof over the primary mass is covered with composition shingles. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl sing-hung sash units, individual four-stacked metal awning units, and individual vinyl picture window units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves, two integrated one-car garages, wood shingles on the second floor exterior, wood siding on the gables, and exterior stairs to the balcony on the second story. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, doors, and windows. A second story screened patio addition is located on the north-east 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, 8MA02651 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Town of Longboat Key is planning drainage improvements along Norton Street, a distance of 0.36 miles, starting from General Harris Street on Longboat Key in Manatee County, Florida. The Town of Longboat Key is a ten-mile long barrier island bordered on the east by Sarasota Bay and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. The northern half of the Town is located in Manatee County, while the southern half is located in Sarasota County. The Sleepy Lagoon Park Subdivision is located in the Manatee County portion of Longboat Key

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was carried out in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT’s) *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2024), and the standards and guidelines contained in the Florida

Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Manual 3* (FDHR 2003). A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify all historic properties within the APE (cf., Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, including the excavation of six shovel tests, there are no significant archaeological sites within the APE. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, 14 historic resources (8MA02636, 8MA02637, 8MA02638, 8MA02639, 8MA02640, 8MA02641, 8MA02642, 8MA02643, 8MA02644, 8MA02645, 8MA02648, 8MA02649, 8MA02650, 8MA02651) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated. Overall, the newly identified historic resources have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

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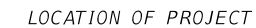
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APPENDIX A
Roadway and Drainage Plans
(June 2024)

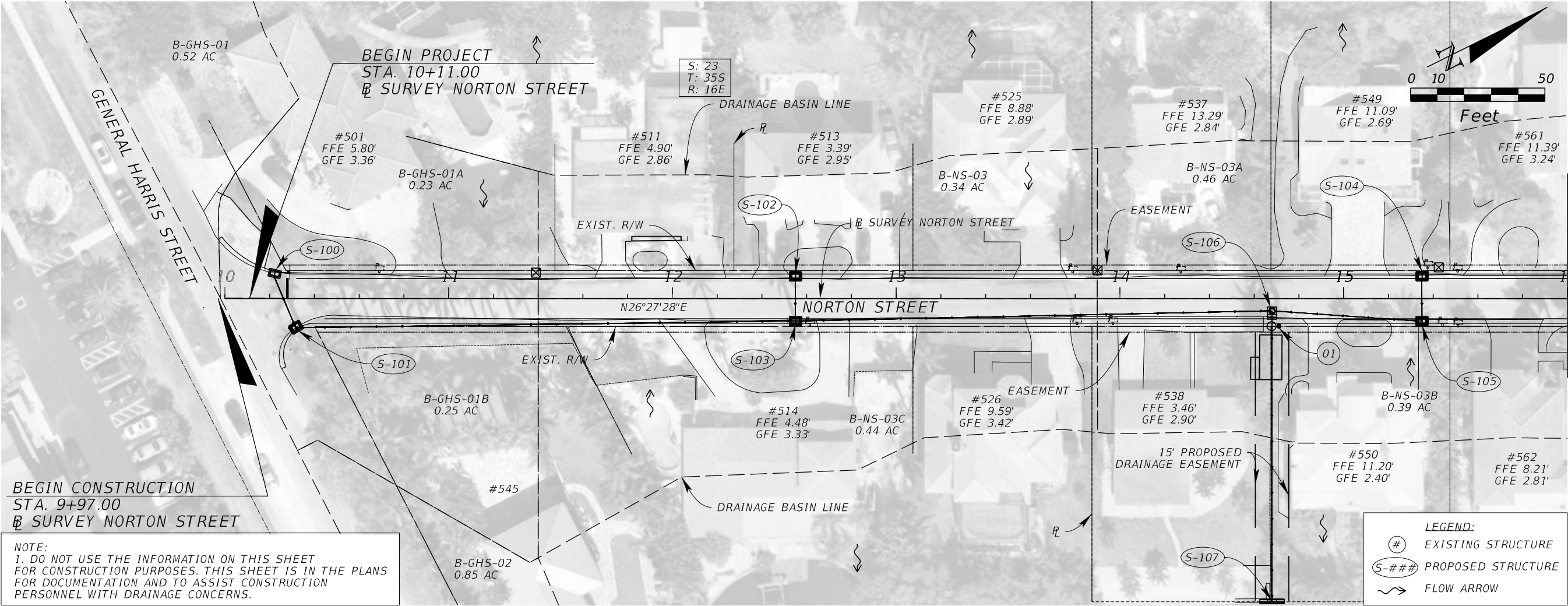
ROADWAY PLANS

600 GENERAL HARRIS STREET
 LONGBOAT KEY, FL 34228
 (941) 316-1988

1	KEY SHEET
2	SIGNATURE SHEET
3	SUMMARY OF PAY ITEMS
4-6	DRAINAGE MAP
7	DRAINAGE STRUCTURE INFORMATION
8	SUMMARY OF DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
9	TYPICAL SECTIONS
10	PROJECT LAYOUT AND CONTROL
11	GENERAL NOTES
12	SPECIAL DETAILS
13	VALLEY GUTTER INLET DETAIL
14-16	PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS
17-19	DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SECTIONS
20-32	CROSS SECTIONS
33-34	UTILITY ADJUSTMENT SHEETS
35-36	STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
37	EROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET

$$\frac{T-35-S}{T-36-S}$$


<u>CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO.</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>SHEET NO.</u>
T.B.D.	25	1



MATCHLINE STA. 16+00.00

REVISIONS			
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Kimley»Horn

MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E.

P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281

1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900

SARASOTA, FL 34236

(941) 379-7600

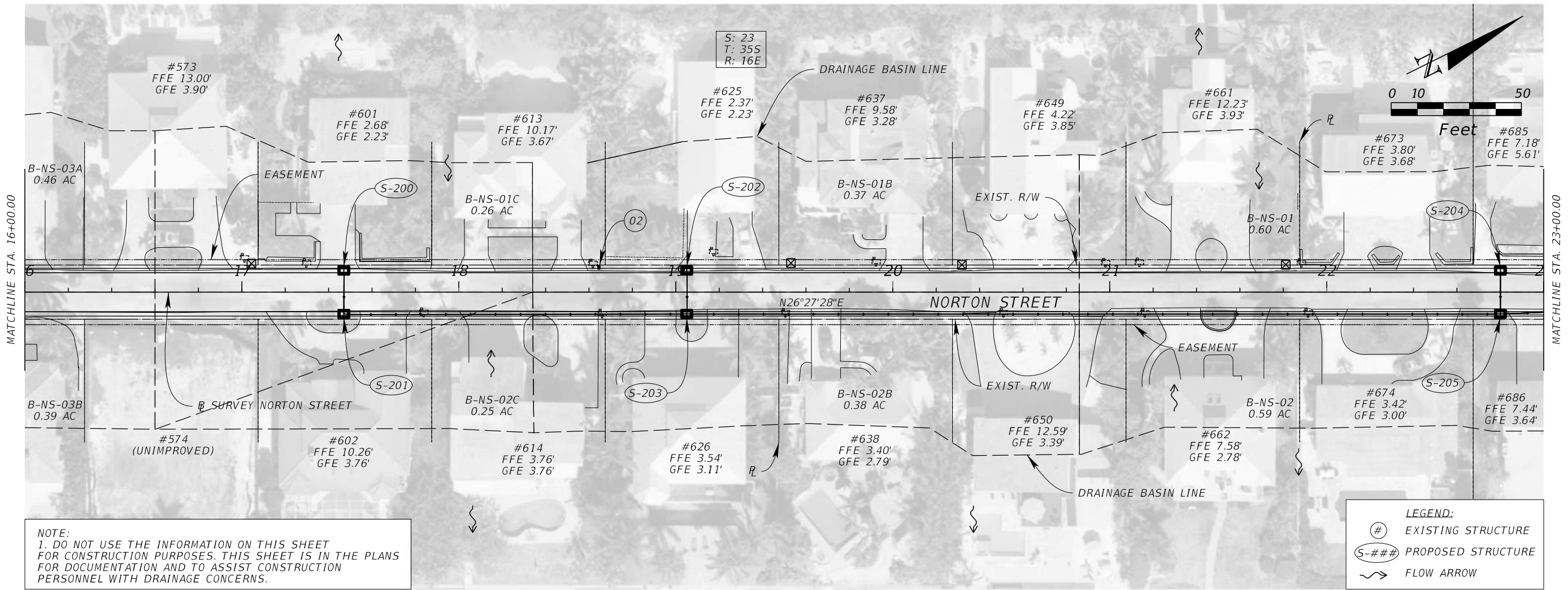
TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY

NORTON STREET

DRAINAGE MAP (1)

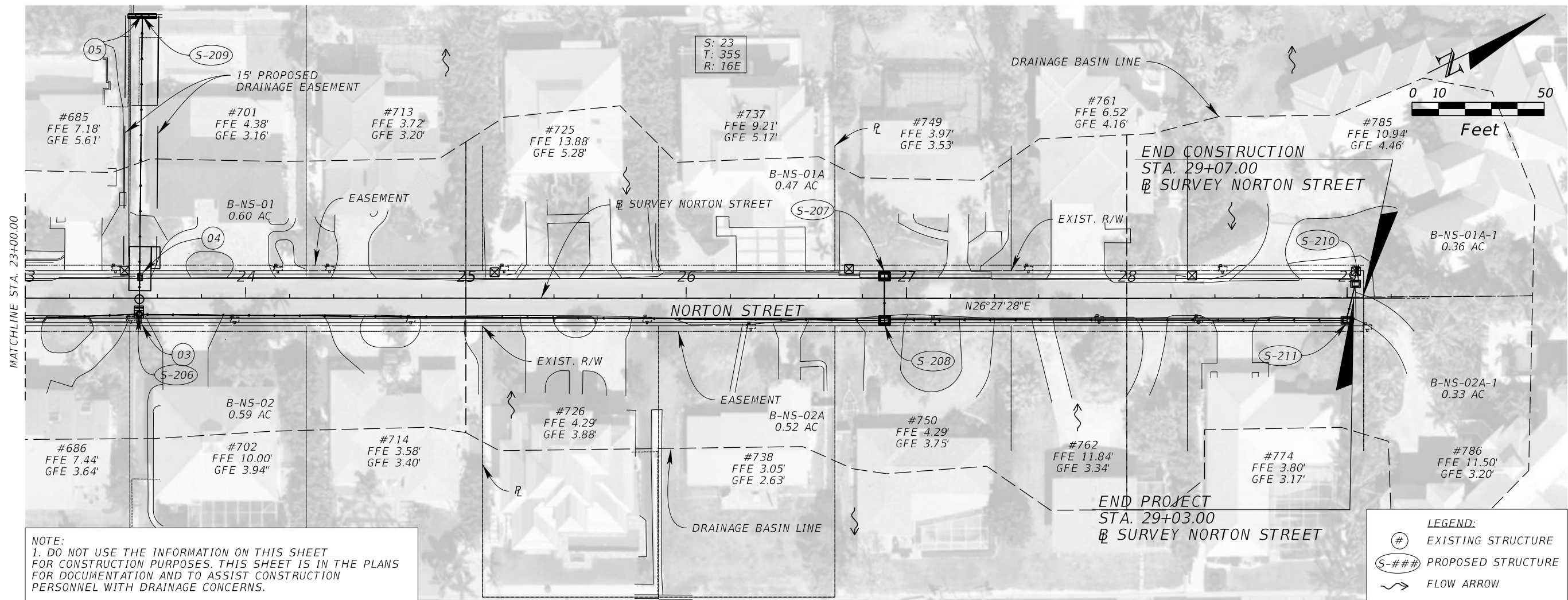
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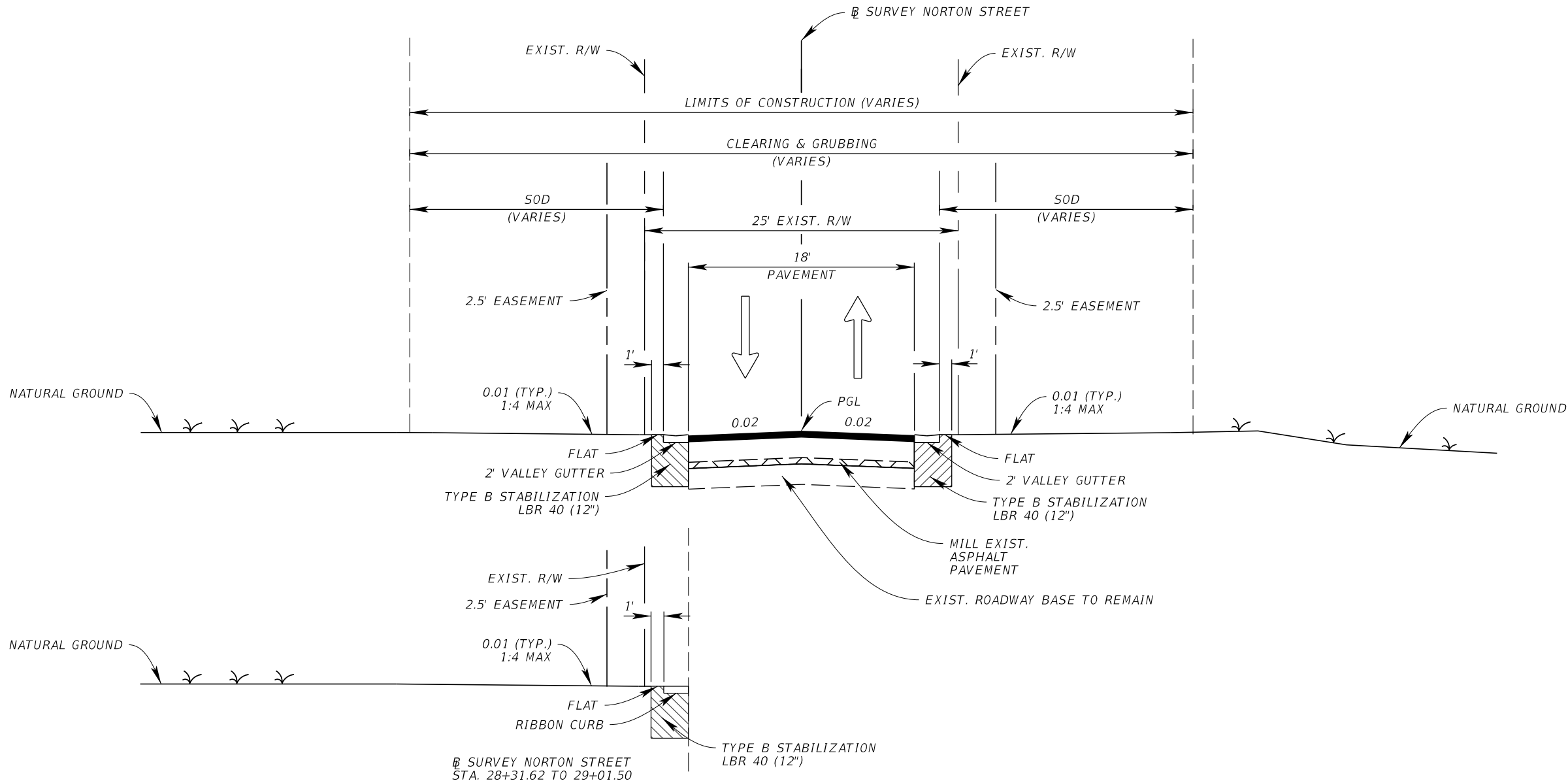


REVISIONS				Kimley»Horn	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	DRAINAGE MAP (2)	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
				MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600	NORTON STREET		5

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REVISIONS				Kimley»Horn	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	DRAINAGE MAP (3)	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
				MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600	NORTON STREET		6



DESIGN SPEED = 20 MPH
POSTED SPEED = 20 MPH

TYPICAL SECTION
NORTON STREET
STA. 9+97.00 TO STA. 29+07.00

TRAVEL LANES
MILL 1.5" EXISTING ASPHALT
*VARIABLE DEPTH OPTIONAL BASE GROUP 11
TYPE SP STRUCTURAL COURSE (1.5")

*SEE GENERAL NOTES FOR PAY ITEM NOTE
REGARDING OPTIONAL BASE GROUP 11

REVISIONS				<div><div>Kimley»Horn</div><div>MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600</div></div>	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	<div><div>TYPICAL SECTION</div><div></div></div>	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION		NORTON STREET		9

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL SURVEY INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM A LICENSED FLORIDA PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER AND UTILIZED AS SUPPORTING DATA IN THE PRODUCTION OF DESIGN PLANS AND FOR CONSTRUCTION ON SUBJECT PROJECT. THE PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER OF RECORD IS:

RUSSELL P. HYATT, P.S.M.

P.S.M. NO: 5303

HYATT SURVEY SERVICES, INC.

2012 LENA ROAD, BRADENTON, FL 34211

2. UTILITY/AGENCY OWNERS FOR THIS PROJECT INCLUDE:

COMPANY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	EMAILS
COMCAST	KEVIN MURPHY	941-356-1489	kevin_murphy4@comcast.com
FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT	BRIAN GARVER	941-723-4442	brian.garver@fpl.com
FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	DENISE HUTTON	941-906-6722	denise.hutton@ftr.com
MCI / VERIZON	MICHAEL KROL	813-410-4803	michael.krol@verizon.com
TECO PEOPLES GAS	ALEX MCFARLANE	813-275-3762	amcfarlane@tecoenergy.com
TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	BERT WARNER	941-316-1988	bwarner@longboatkey.org

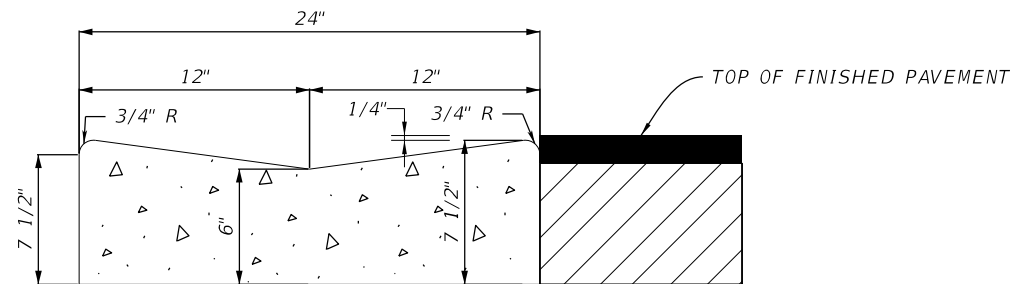
3. COORDINATE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEMS (NPDES) DEWATERING ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE PROJECT ENGINEER, DISTRICT CONTAMINATION IMPACT COORDINATOR, AND CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT & REMEDIATION CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT. SEE PROJECT'S CONTAMINATION MEMORANDUM.
4. ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL REMAIN UNLESS SHOWN ON THE PLANS TO BE REMOVED.

PAY ITEM NOTES

0285-7-11 OPTIONAL BASE GROUP 11: DEPTH OF BASE MATERIAL VARIES THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT LIMITS BASED ON THE PROFILE. BASE GROUP 11 IS USED BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS THE DEEPEST AREA NEEDED FOR BASE MATERIAL. THE COST ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PAY ITEM IS BASED ON AVERAGE DEPTH OF BASE MATERIAL THROUGHOUT THIS PROJECT.

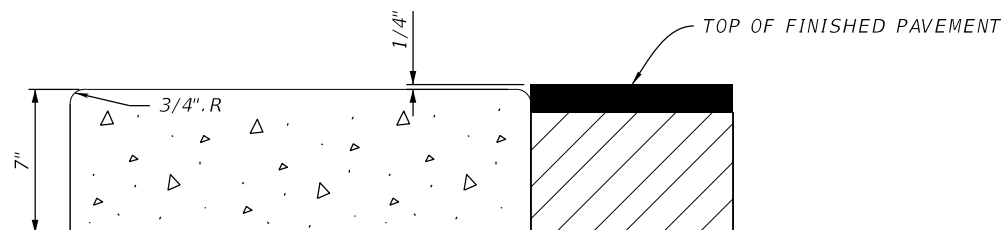
REVISIONS				<div>Kimley»Horn</div> <div>MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600</div>	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	GENERAL NOTES	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				11
					NORTON STREET		

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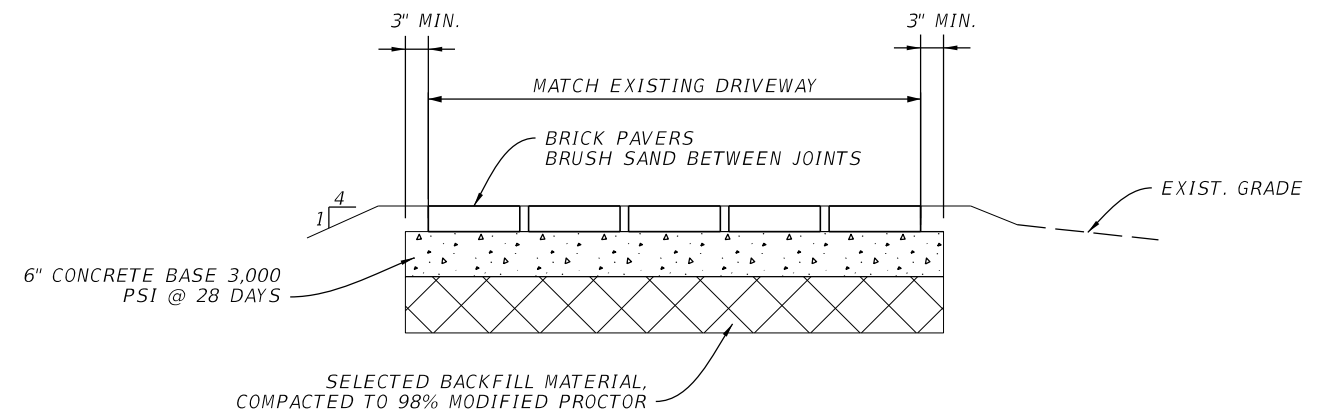
2' VALLEY CURB DETAIL

SECTION VIEW
N.T.S.



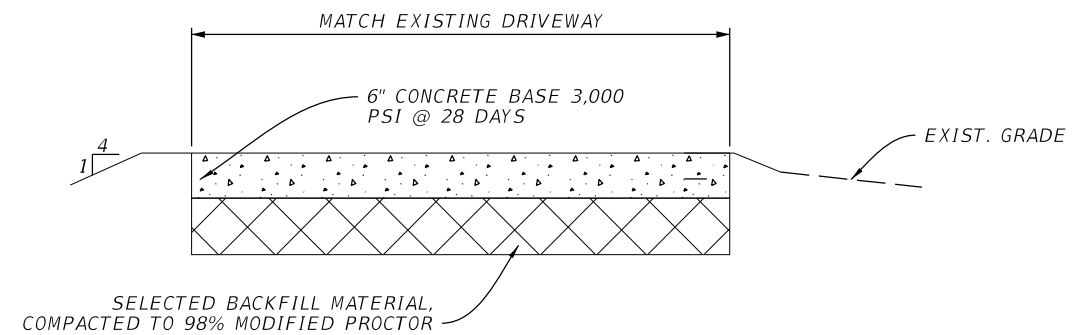
RIBBON CURB DETAIL

SECTION VIEW
N.T.S.



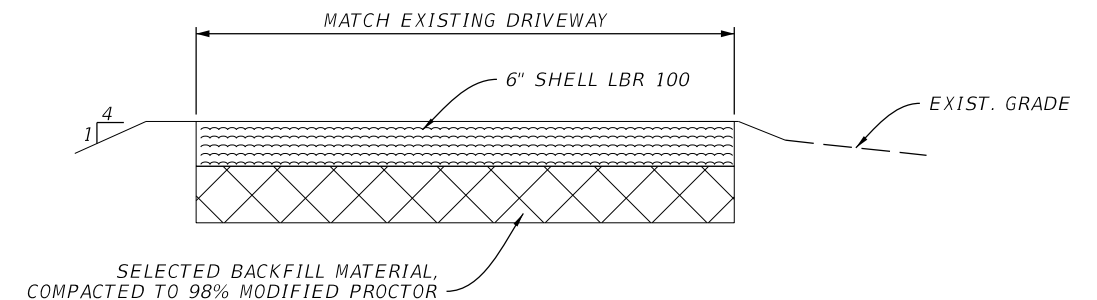
BRICK PAVER DRIVE DETAIL

SECTION VIEW
N.T.S.



CONCRETE DRIVE DETAIL

SECTION VIEW
N.T.S.

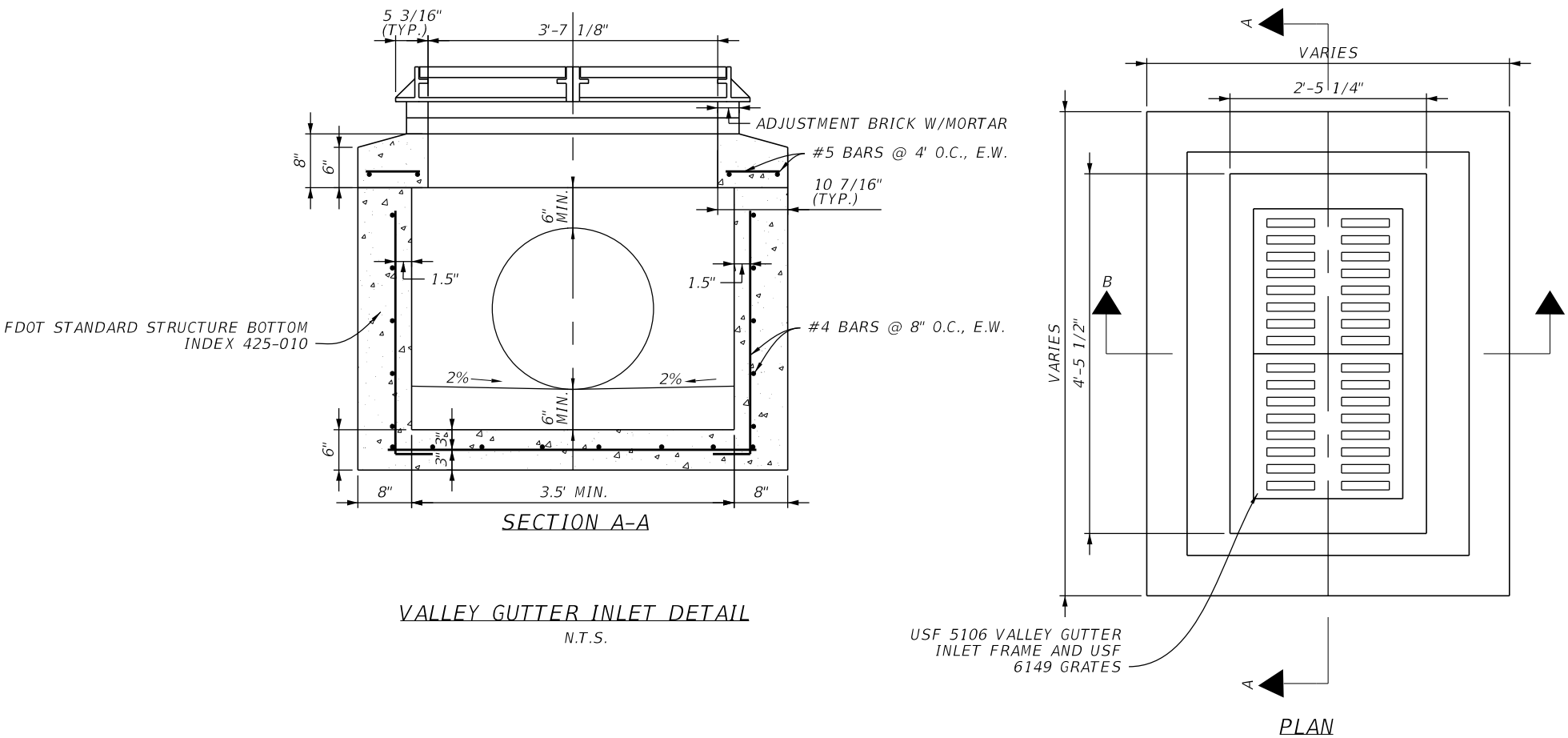


SHELL DRIVE DETAIL

SECTION VIEW
N.T.S.

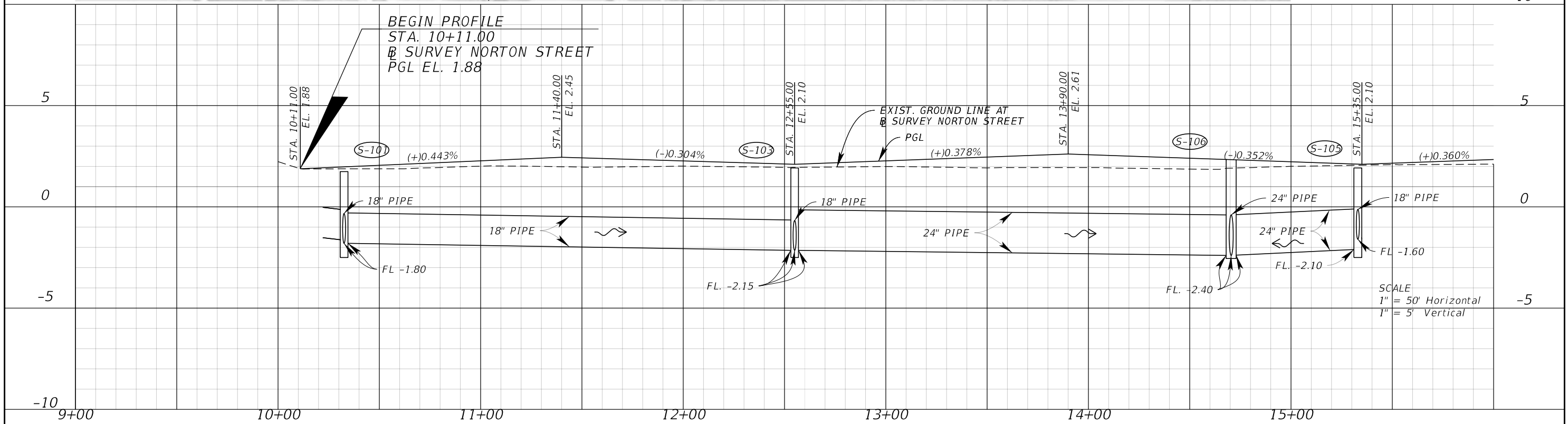
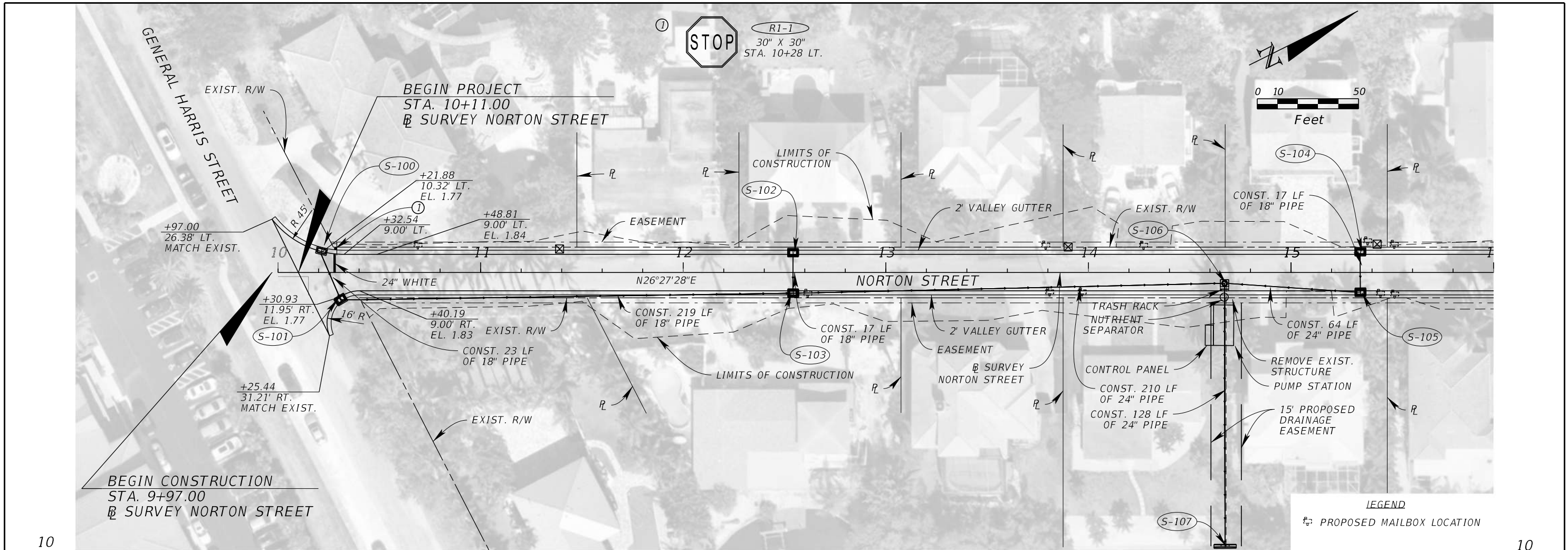
NOTE: DRIVEWAY DETAILS ARE LIMITED TO AREAS WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OR PROPOSED EASEMENT.
AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OR EASEMENT SHALL BE ACCORDING TO OWNER AGREEMENTS.

REVISIONS				<div>Kimley»Horn</div> <div> MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600 </div>	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	SPECIAL DETAILS	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
					NORTON STREET		12



REVISIONS				Kimley»Horn	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	VALLEY GUTTER INLET DETAIL	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
				MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600	NORTON STREET		13

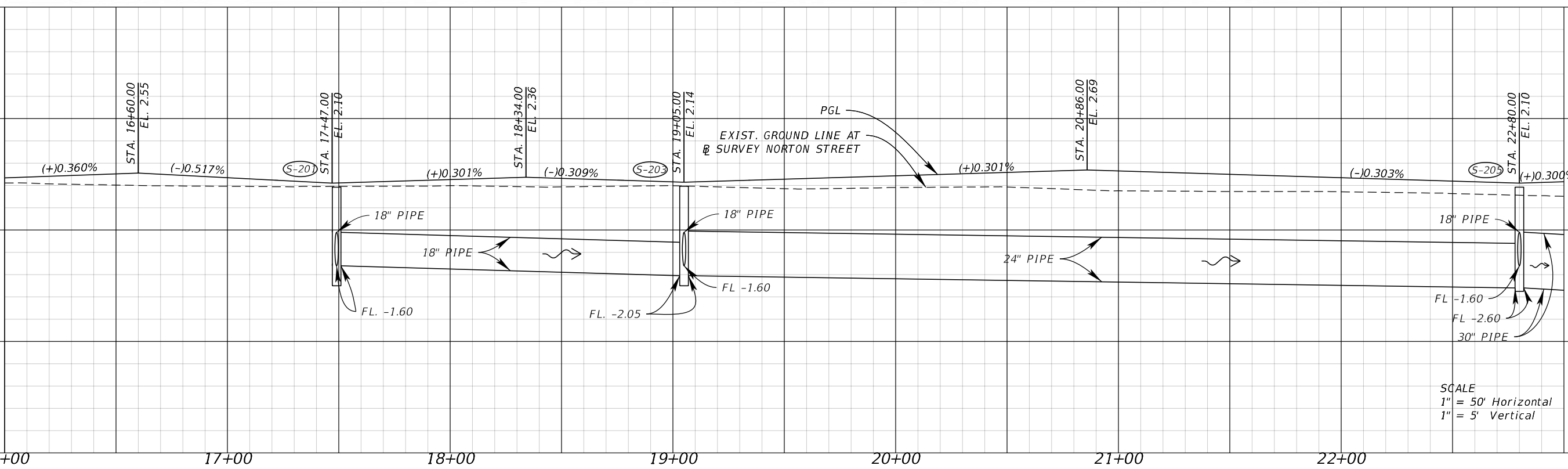
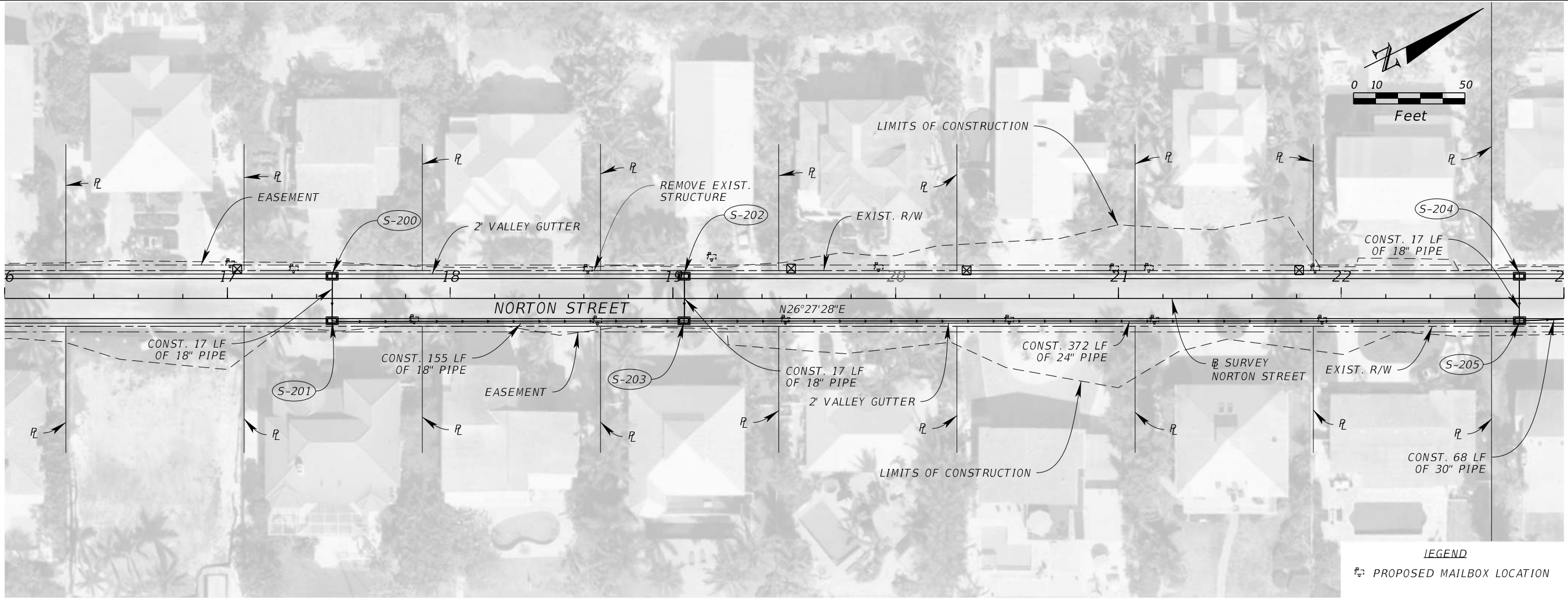
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REVISIONS				Kimley»Horn	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	PLAN AND PROFILE (1)	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
					NORTON STREET		14

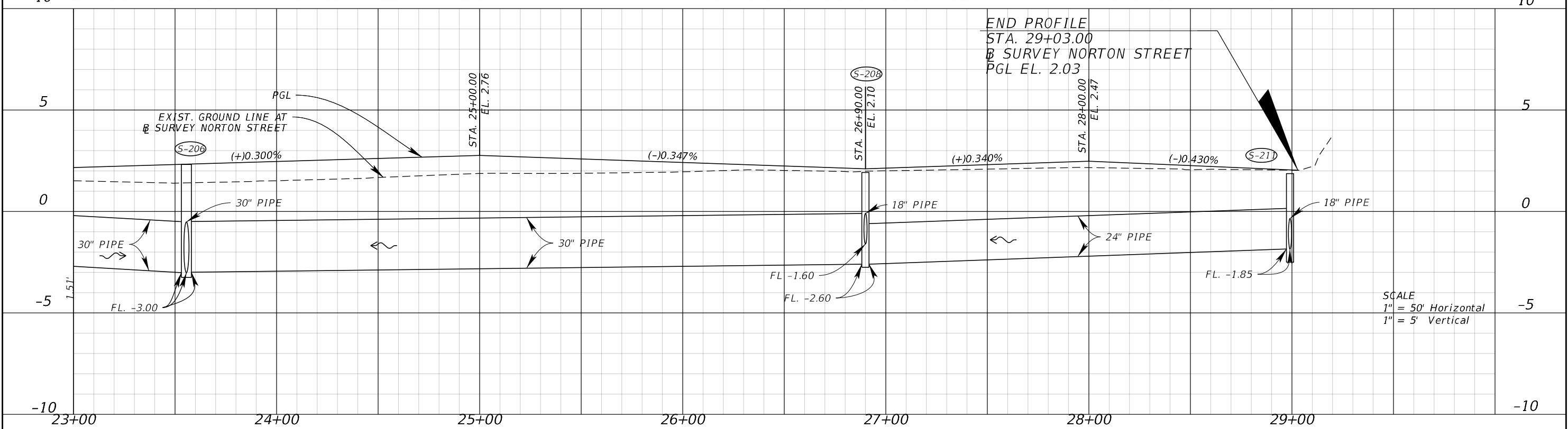
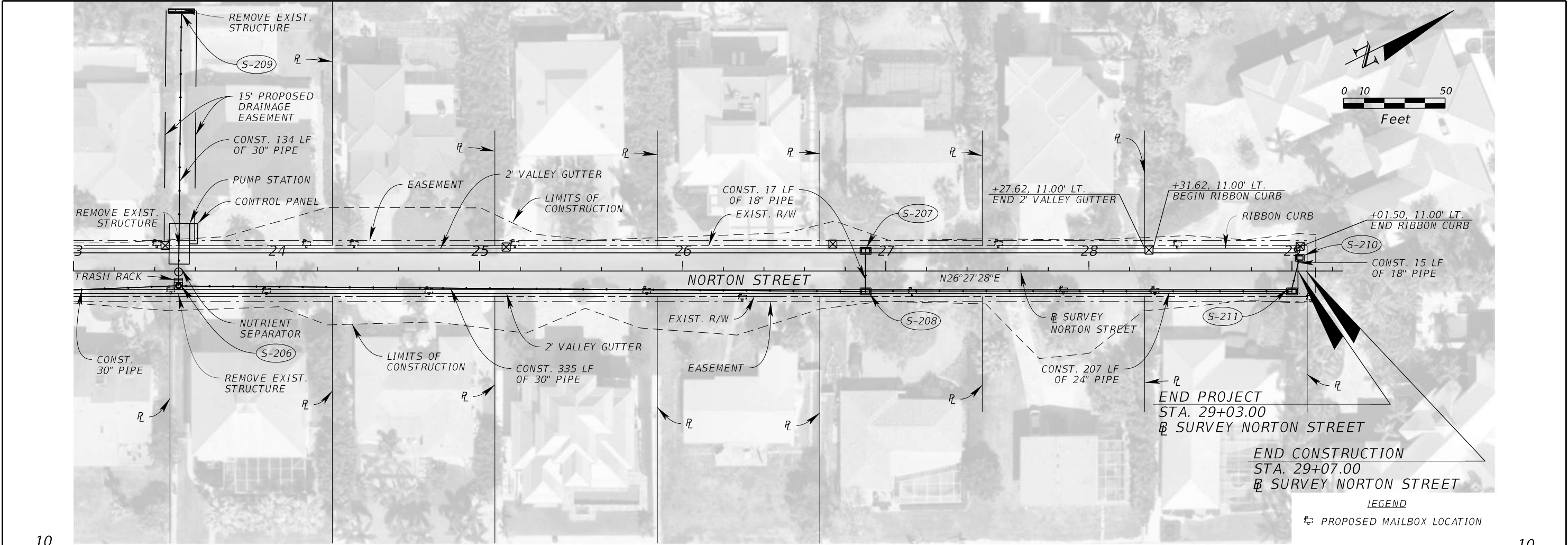
MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E.
P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281
1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900
SARASOTA, FL 34236
(941) 379-7600

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REVISIONS				Kimley»Horn	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	PLAN AND PROFILE (2)	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
				MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600	NORTON STREET		15

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REVISIONS				Kimley»Horn	TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY	PLAN AND PROFILE (3)	SHEET NO.
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION				
				MOLLY CHARLENE WILLIAMS, P.E. P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 54281 1800 SECOND STREET, SUITE 900 SARASOTA, FL 34236 (941) 379-7600	NORTON STREET		16

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APPENDIX B
Florida Master Site File Forms

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02636**
Field Date 7-26-2024
Form Date 7-30-2024
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 513 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 513 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 7865300003 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park No. 2 Block _____ Lot 28
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334558 Northing 3034885
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1955 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows, doors
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature NE and SW extensions
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Michael and Rebecca Walter (2000-CURR); Fritz Furcht (UNKN-2000)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular ☒ Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Novelty siding ☒ 2. Stucco ☒ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; fixed, vinyl, single, 1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Storage garage w/ retractable wood doors on NE and SW elevations, novelty siding on 2nd floor, stucco exterior on ground floor

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear swimming pool, rear dock

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. Concrete block 2.
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. Wood frame 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

SE ELEV: individual metal door W/full glass panel accessed by single concrete step

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

SE/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath princial roof, accessed by single concrete step

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A 2-story, Masonry Vernacular House W/ novelty and stucco siding and sheet metal roof. It has retractable wooden garage doors on the new additions. It has a concrete block chimney in the center of the SW side. 1st floor concrete/2nd is wood frame

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N
- 2) Document type Maintaining organization
 Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



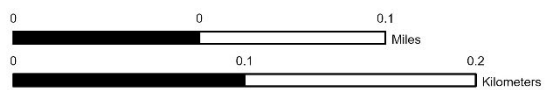
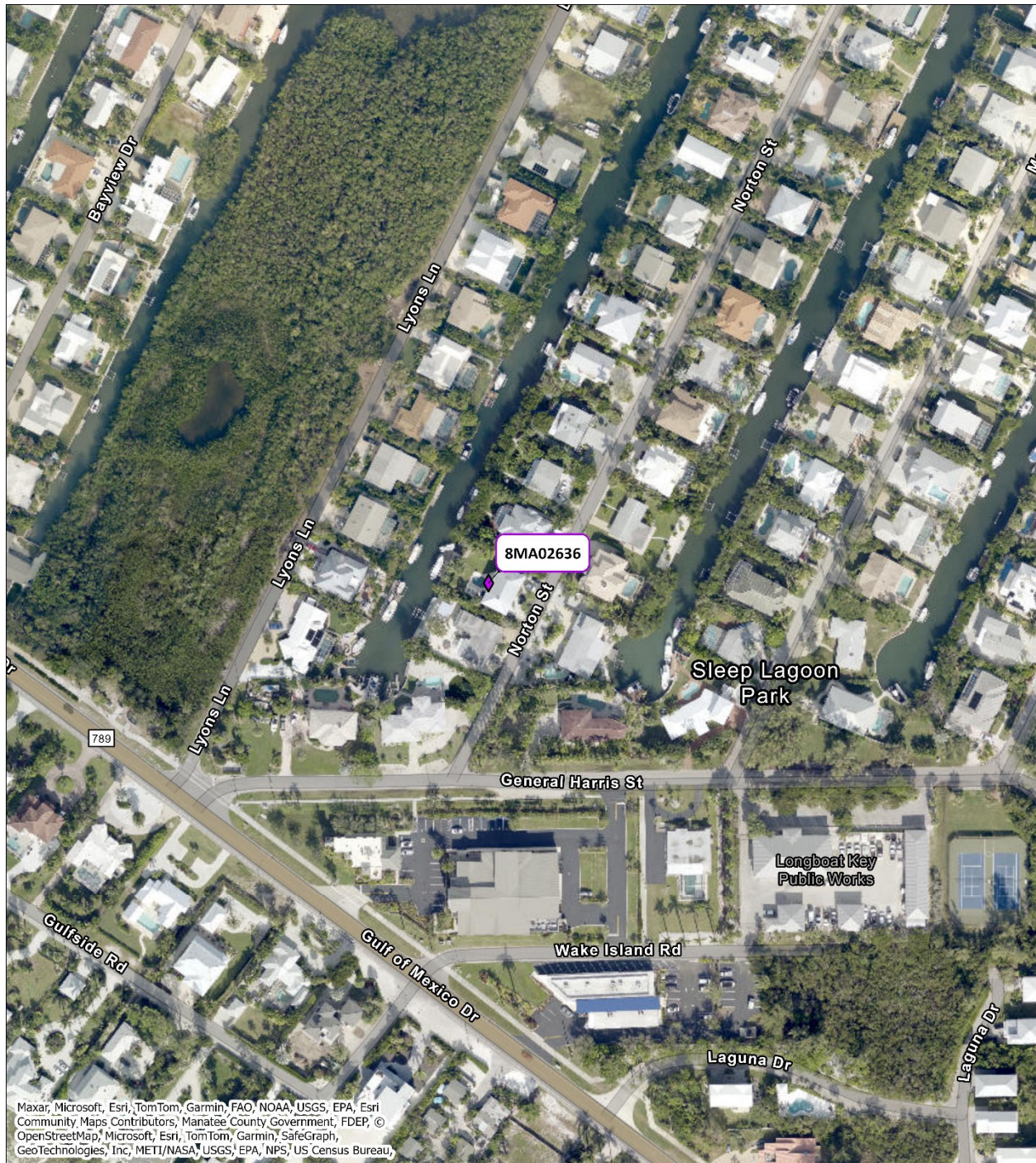
PHOTOGRAPHS





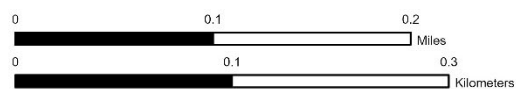


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02637**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-30-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 514 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 514 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7867700002 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 51
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334585 Northing 3034862
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ 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 ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, doors, windows, siding
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature 2nd floor NE elev, rear SE extension
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
John and Nancy Randolph-Swainson (1993-CURR); James and Mary Boyle (UNKN-1993)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular ☒ Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco ☒ 2. Wood siding ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting ☒ 2. Hip ☒ 3. Flat ☒
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. Built-up ☒ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Horizontal sliding, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

2nd floor addition on NE elevation, faux shutters, wood siding on gables, integrated 2-car garage

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

Rear Dock, swimming pool in side yard

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. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NW ELEV: paired metal and glass 15-lite doors, accessed by three concrete steps

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

NW/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath principal roof, accessed by three concrete steps

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A 2-story Masonry Vernacular house w/ a 2nd floor addition and an integrated garage. It has a stucco exterior, faux shutters, and wood siding on the gables, a circular stone gate leads to the side and back yards

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



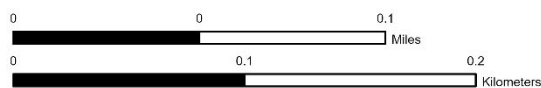
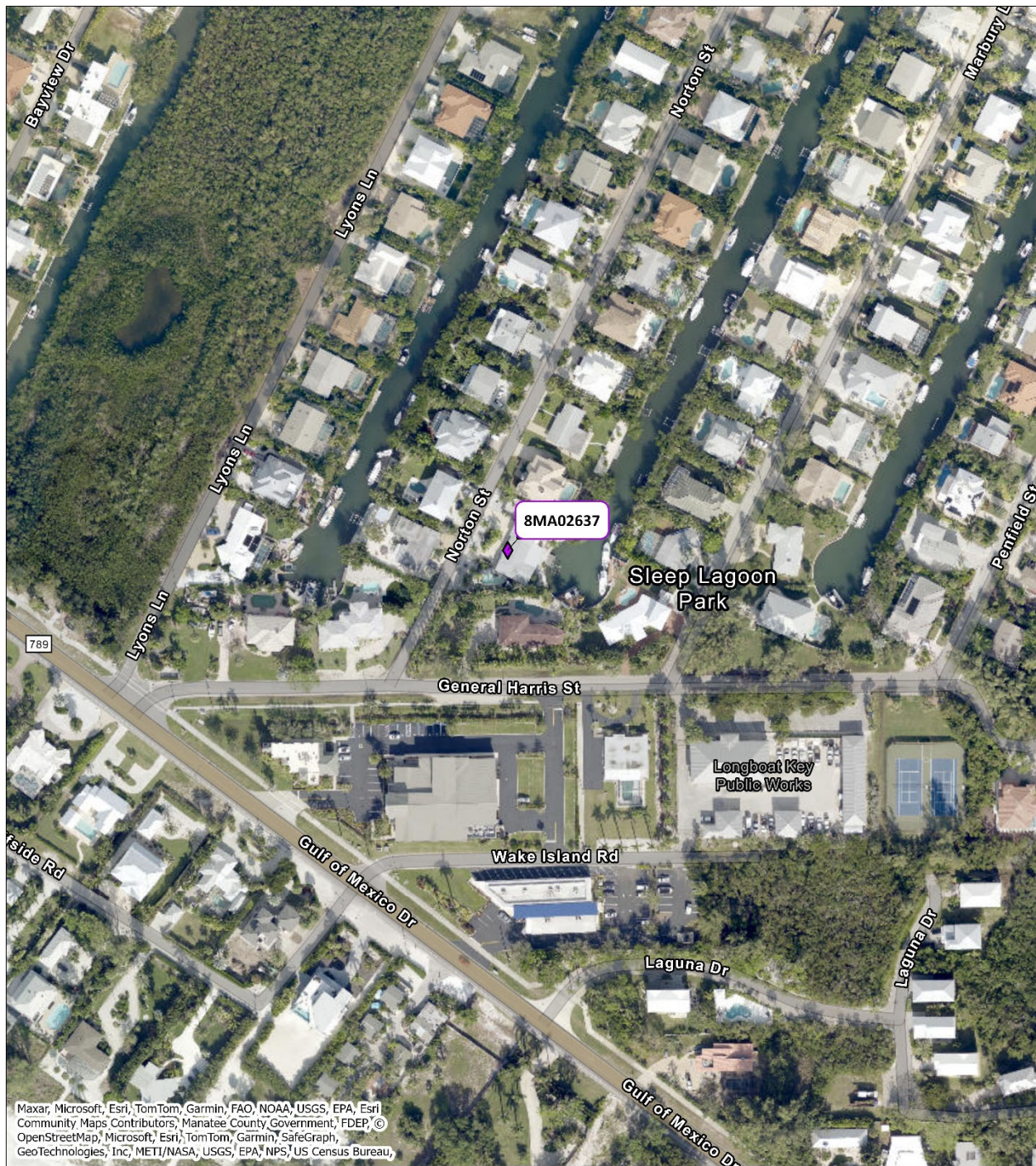
PHOTOGRAPHS







AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02638**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-31-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 537 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 537 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7865500008 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 30
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334571 Northing 3034931
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1969 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 Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Rebecca Ross/Robert Vissa (1993-CURR); Wayne/Shelia Butler (1990-1993); Hans/Raija Wohlgefahrt (1987)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Rectangular ☒ Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco ☒ 2. Wood siding ☒ 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, vinyl, single, 6/6, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Stucco exterior on ground floor and wood siding on 2nd, faux-shutters, external wood stairs on SW elev, lattice covering open garage, gable vents

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</i> 15, p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Not visible

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

SW ELEV: 2nd floor wood porch, accessed by external wood stairs, not fully visible

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A two-story Masonry Vernacular house w/external wood stairs, faux-shutter, and rectangular gable vents, lattice covering integrated open garage.

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 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 P21078N
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
- Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



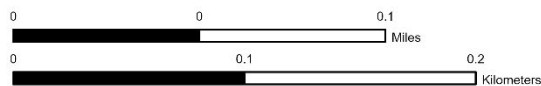
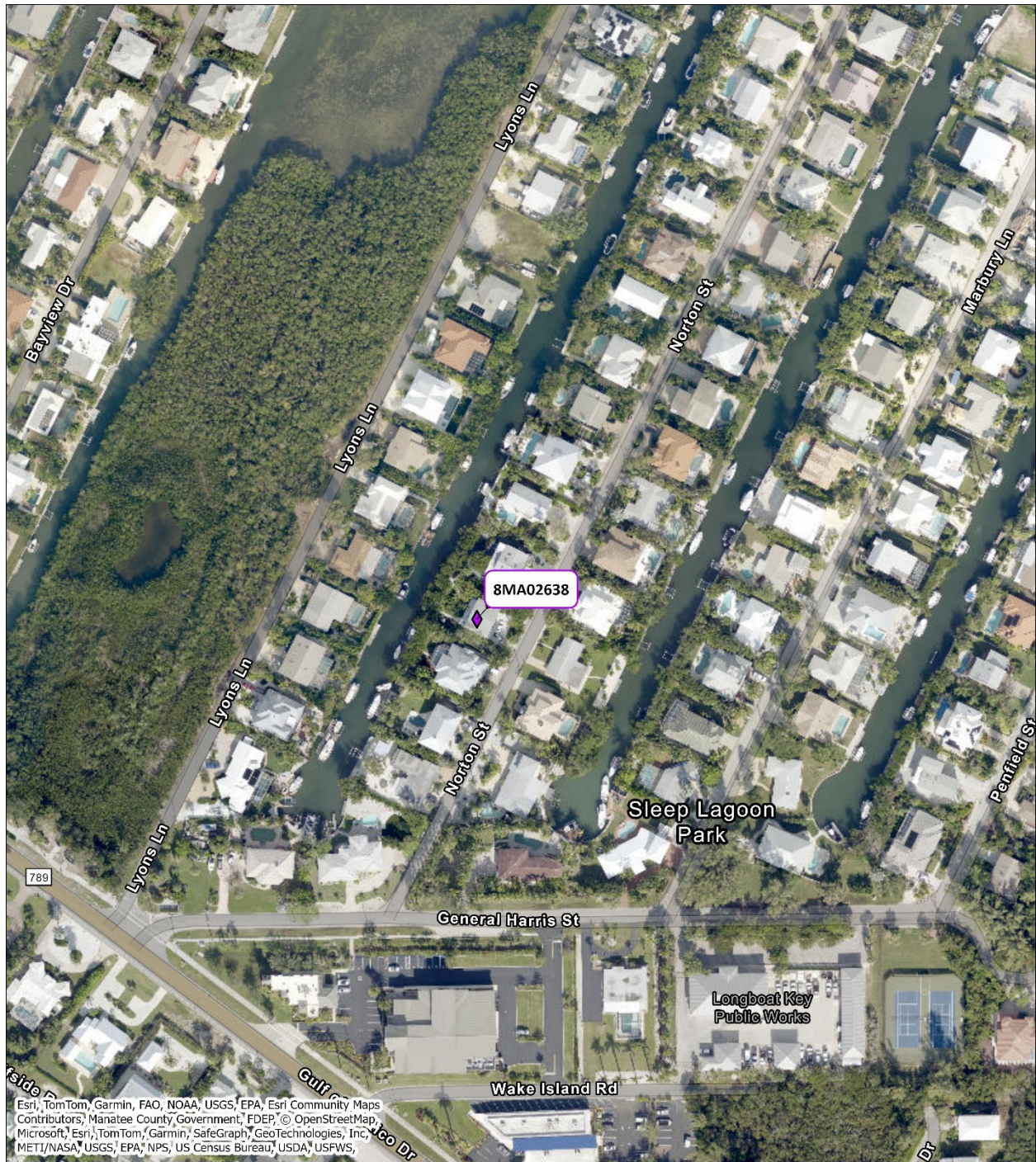
PHOTOGRAPHS





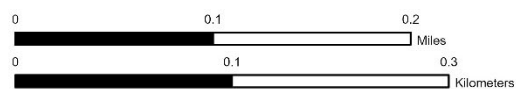


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02639**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-31-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 538 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 538 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street 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 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7867900008 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 53
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334606 Northing 3034912
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1962 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 Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
H Lee/Katherine Flower (2012-CURR); WF Daniels JR/Mary Daniels and H Lee/Katherine Flower (1999-2012); Frank Deacon (UNKN-1999)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan L-shaped ☒ Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick ☒ 2. Concrete block ☒ 3. Wood siding ☒
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable ☒ 2. Flat ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. Built-up ☒ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, single, 1/1; awning, metal, single, 3-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Integrated carport, rectangular gable vents, wood siding on gables, brick facade from the front door to carport, rectangular wood columns w/ arches

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

Rear dock

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)

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.



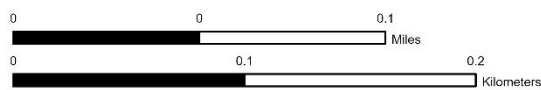
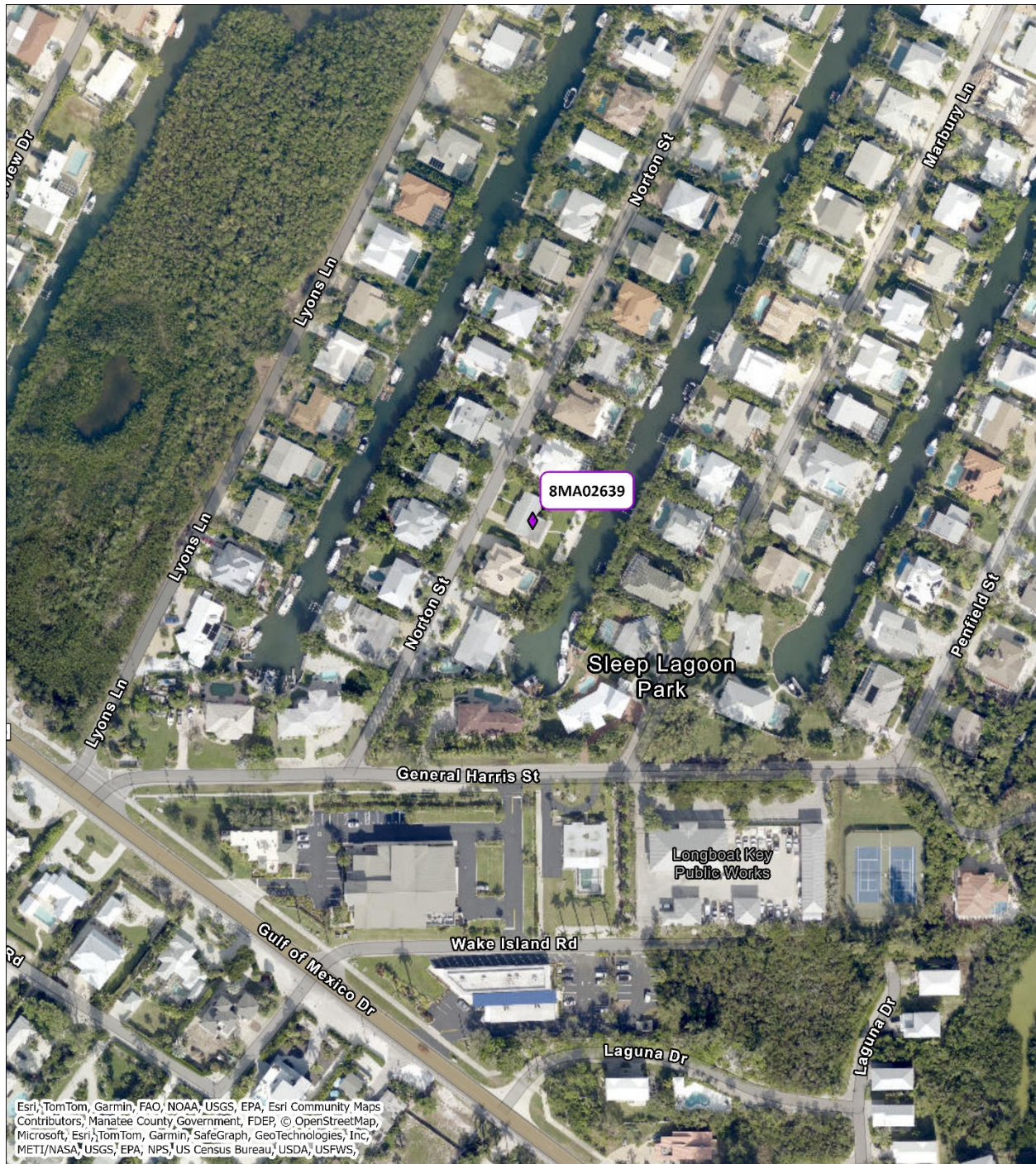
PHOTOGRAPHS





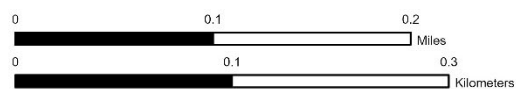


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02640**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-31-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 650 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 650 Direction ▼ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ▼
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7868800009 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 61
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334701 Northing 3035082
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1969 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 Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Carport on NE elev
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Magnus/Christina Almtun (2022-CURR); Arden Kreisch (2020-2022); Norbert/Arden Kreisch (1972-2020)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular ☒ Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Artbrick, artstone ☒ 2. Wood siding ☒ 3. Concrete block ☒
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable ☒ 2. Shed ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1; horizontal sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Artstone on 1st floor front facade, wood siding on 2nd floor, square gable vent, Bahama shutters on 2nd floor, integrated garage, carport
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear swimming pool, rear dock

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)				

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



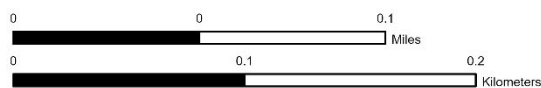
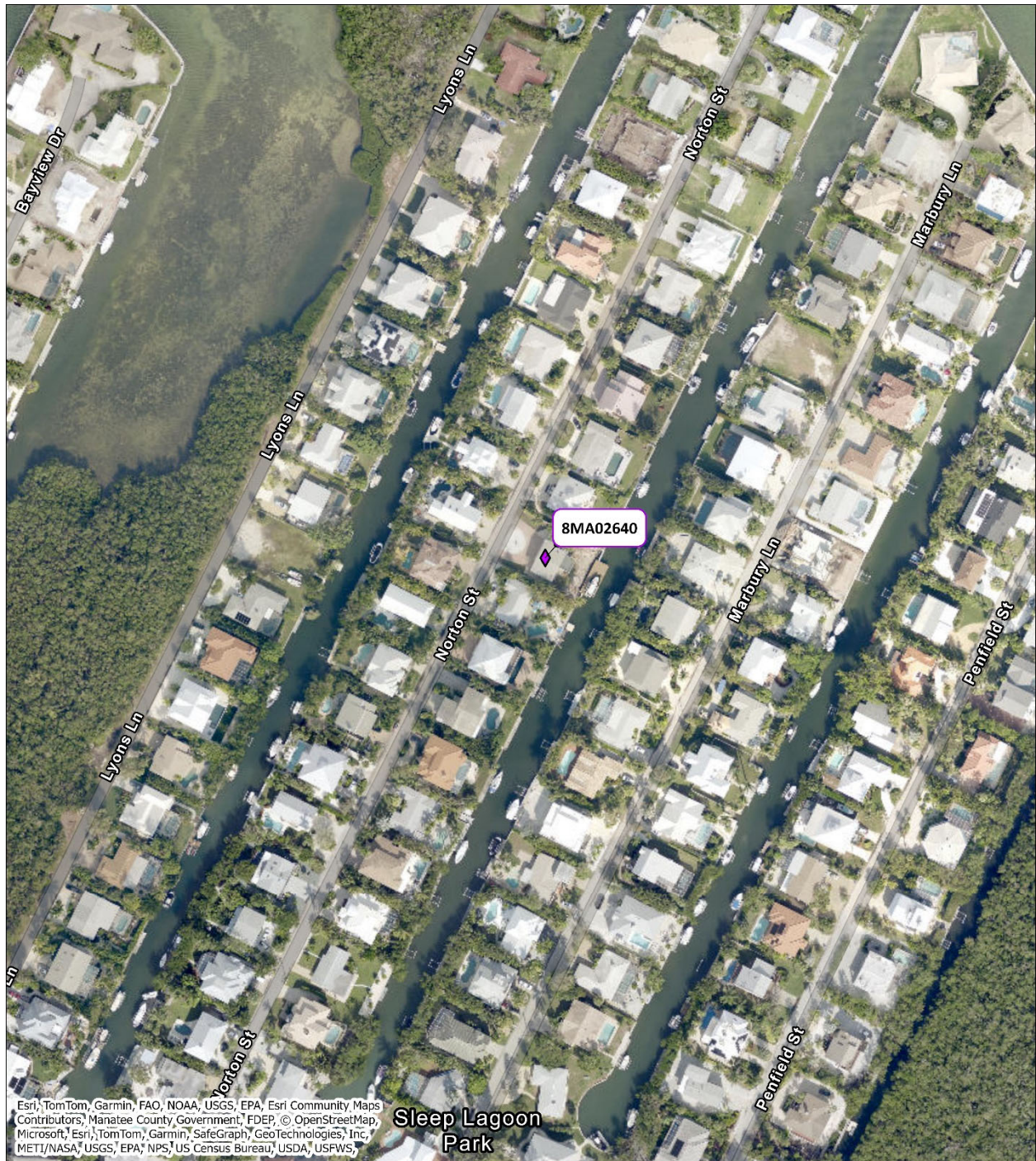
PHOTOGRAPHS





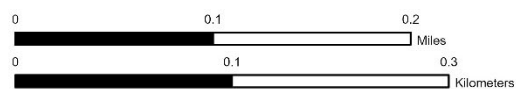


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02641**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-31-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 674 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 674 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7869000005 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 63
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334719 Northing 3035129
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ 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 ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Andrea Okun/Andrew Callahan (2012-CURR); Willard/Ruth Boynton (2002-2012); Raymond/Marian Baker (UNKN-1989)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular ☒ Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting ☒ 2. Flat ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Faux-shutters, square gable vent, integrated 1-car garage, 2 rectangular columns by front door, concrete windowsills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear swimming pool, rear dock

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ 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.
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NW ELEV: individual door W/ 4 glass panes and 1 panel under porch supported by 2 rectangular columns

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

NW/ENTRANCE: open, half-width, beneath principal roof, supported by 2 rectangular columns by front door

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular house W/ faux-shutters and cross-gable roof W/ square gable vents and an integrated 1-car garage

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type	All materials at one location	Maintaining organization	Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description	Files, photos, research, documents, File or accession #'s P21078N		

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor **Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



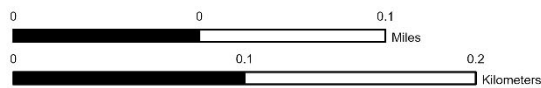




AERIAL MAP

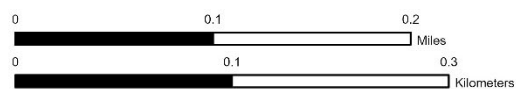


Maxar, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri
Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, FDEP, ©
OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph,
GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02642**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-31-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 685 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 685 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7866700003 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 41
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334699 Northing 3035169
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1975 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1975 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 Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Minor extension on SW elev
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
James Vining (2020-CURR); Kevin Groeneveld/Candace Allender (2017-2020); George/Anne Musekamp (2011-2017); Blandyna Nowak (2003-2011); June Stallmeyer

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. Artbrick, artstone ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip ☒ 2. Flat ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. Built-up 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Faux-shutters, artblock on facade corners and porch column, integrated 2-car garage, cross-hip roof

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</i> 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

SE ELEV: paired doors W/ large glass panes, beneath principal roof

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

SE/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath principal roof W/one supporting column featuring decorative artblock

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular house W/ a cross-hip and flat roof, faux-shutters, and decorative artblock on the facade corners and porch column. The house has an integrated 2-car garage.

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 P21078N

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



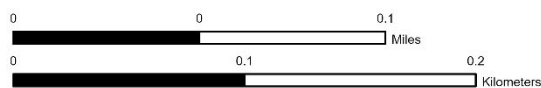
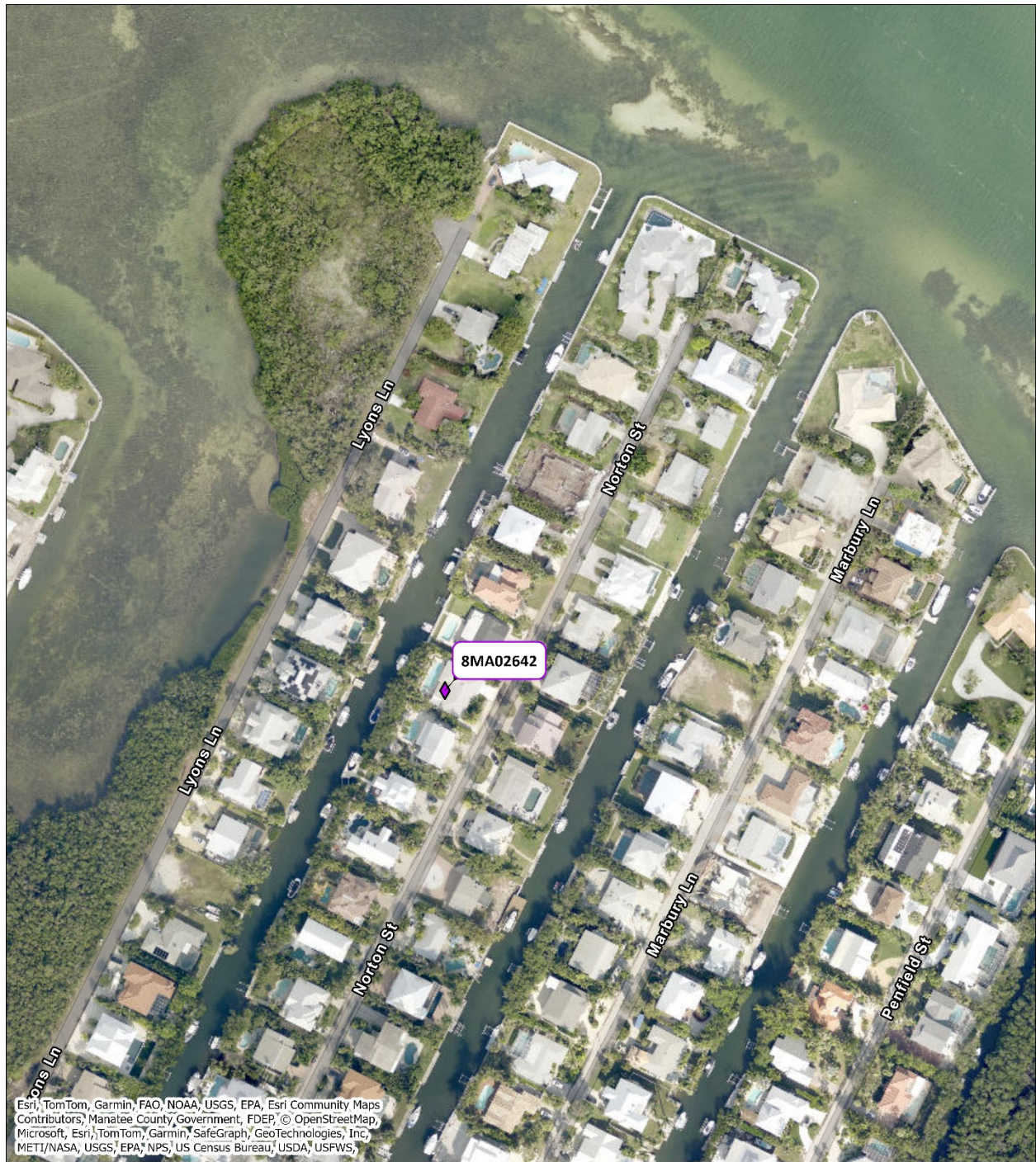
PHOTOGRAPHS





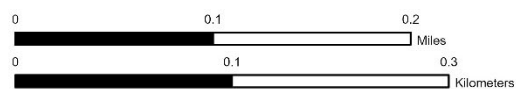


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02643**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 7-31-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 701 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 701 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7866900009 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 42
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334707 Northing 3035190
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1971 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Minor NW extension
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
701 Norton Street LLC (2019-CURR); Patricia/William Johnson

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. Concrete block ☒ 2. Wood siding ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting ☒ 2. Flat ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. Built-up ☒ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Horizontal sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; 3-panel slider, vinyl, single, 1/1/1; fixed, vinyl, single, 1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Wood siding on gables, square gable vents, integrated 2-car garage

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear swimming pool, rear dock

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ 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)	
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DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NE ELEV: door not visible, accessed by single step, under principal roof

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

SE/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath principal roof, accessed by single step

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular house w/ a concrete block exterior and wood siding on the gables and square gable vents on the NE and SW elevations. The house has an integrated 2-car garage.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



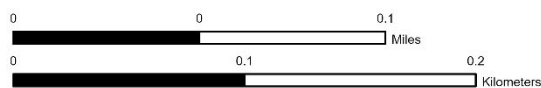
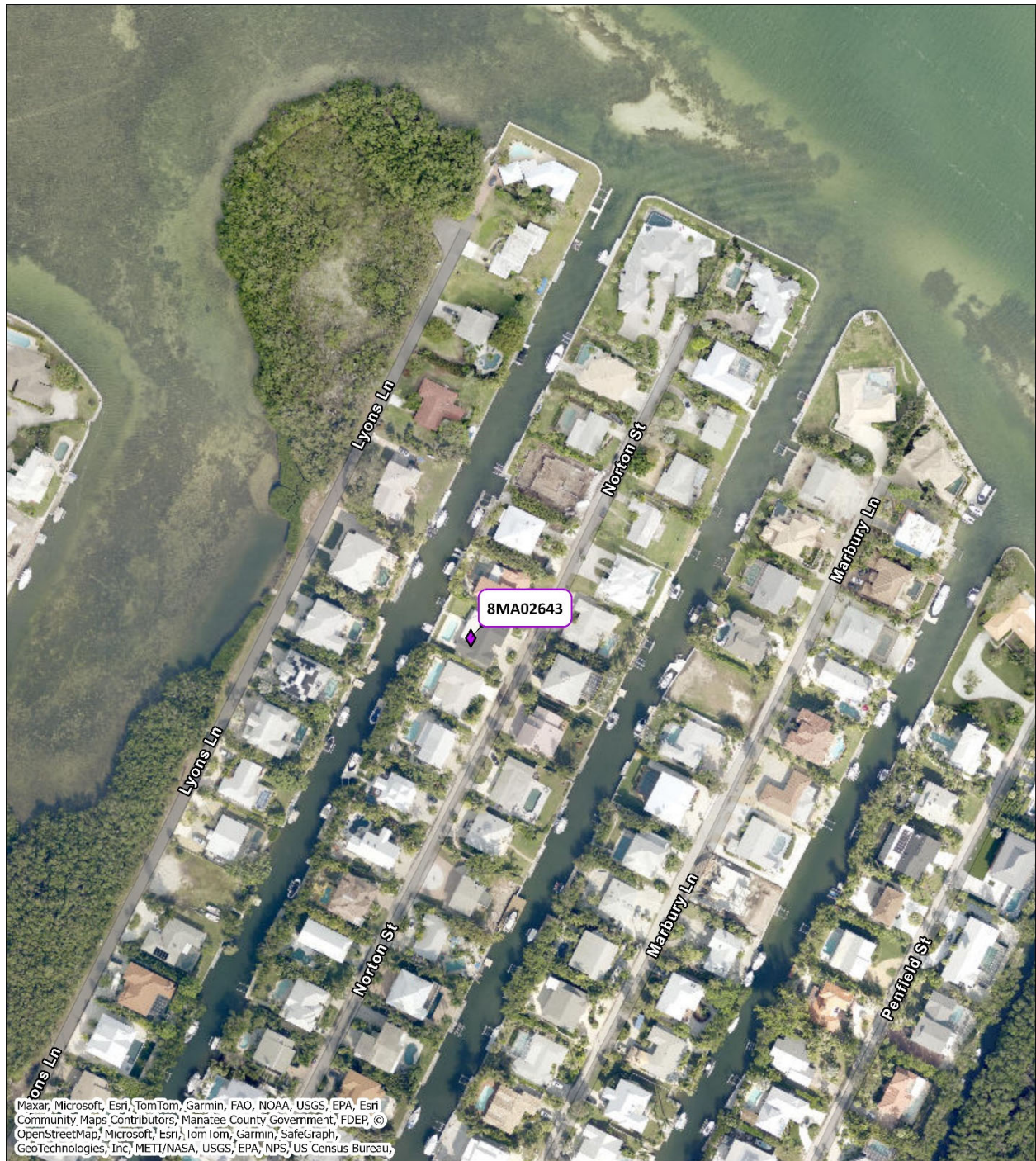
PHOTOGRAPHS







AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02644**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 8-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 713 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 713 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7867000007 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 43
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 33347117 Northing 30352111
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1963 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature 2nd floor, SE/NW extensions
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Wendy Leakeas (2010-CURR); Ivor Specterman/Sally Boynton (2004-2010); Diana Kaeding (1991-1998); F Peter/Yvonne Yeomanson (1986-1991); Erich/Irma Gottlieb

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular ☒ Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip ☒ 2. Gable ☒ 3. Flat ☒
 Roof Material(s) 1. Spanish tile ☒ 2. _____ 3. Built-up
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 6/6, 1/1, 8/8 (some w/ arched transom); Fixed, vinyl, single, one-light, 5x6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Integrated 2-car garage, cylindrical porch columns, faux raftertails, large arched paned window over front door

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

Rear swimming pool, rear dock

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. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

SE ELEV: individual panel door flanked by wood panels W/decorative glass

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

SE/ENTRANCE: open. partial width, porch supported by cylindrical columns, large arched window above front door

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A 2-story Masonry Vernacular house W/numerous additions and multiple windows, a porch W/large cylindrical columns, an integrated 2-car garage, and faux rafter tails on the 2nd story

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



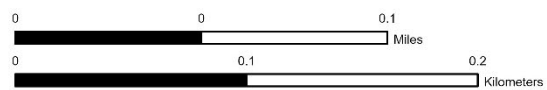
PHOTOGRAPHS





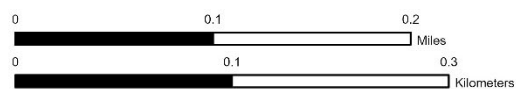


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02645**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 8-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 714 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 714 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street 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 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7869300009 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 66
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334749 Northing 3035195
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1967 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 Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature SE extension
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Rachid Baligh/Rosalina Baligh-Ortega (2023-CURR); Julius Rauch III (2007-2017); Mazie Ulmer (UNKN-2007)

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 siding ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip ☒ 2. Gable ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Not visible

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Bahama shutters, wood siding on gable, square gable vent, rectangular wood columns supporting porch, integrated 1-car garage

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear swimming pool, rear dock

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. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NW ELEV: individual door W/4 horizontal glass panes, accessed by single step to porch

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

NW/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, accessed by single concrete step, beneath principal roof, supported by 2 rectangular wood columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular house W/an integrated garage, Bahama shutters, wood siding and vent on the NE gable. 2 hip extensions come from gabled roof. There is a side door on the NE elevation.

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 P21078N
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



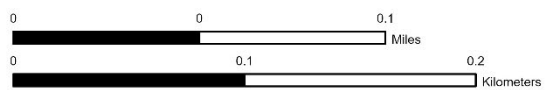




AERIAL MAP

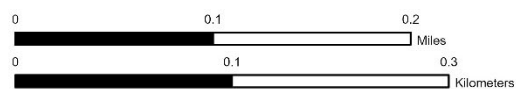


Maxar, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri
Community Maps Contributors, Manatee County Government, FDEP, ©
OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph,
GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02648**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 8-20-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 638 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 638 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7868700001 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 60
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334687 Northing 3035065
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1964 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, windows, siding, doors
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Thomas Cetwinski/Pearl Bigfeather (2001-CURR); Terrance/Sherry O'Brien (1991-2001); Carol Gazelle (1986-1991); Klaus/Annemarie Luhn

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular ☒ Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves, integrated 1-car garage
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear swimming pool, dock

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. Concrete block 2. Concrete block
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Concrete block 3. Concrete block
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Slab
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. Poured Concrete Footing

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NW/ELEV: individual door W/storm door W/decorative metal design, accessed by single step

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

NW/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath principal roof

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Standard Description of Resource	A one-story Masonry Vernacular house W/ 3V sheet metal roofing, intersecting gables, and an integrated 1-car garage
----------------------------------	---

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc

1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor **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.



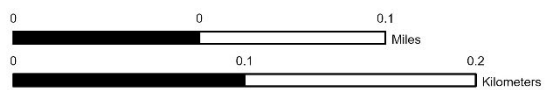
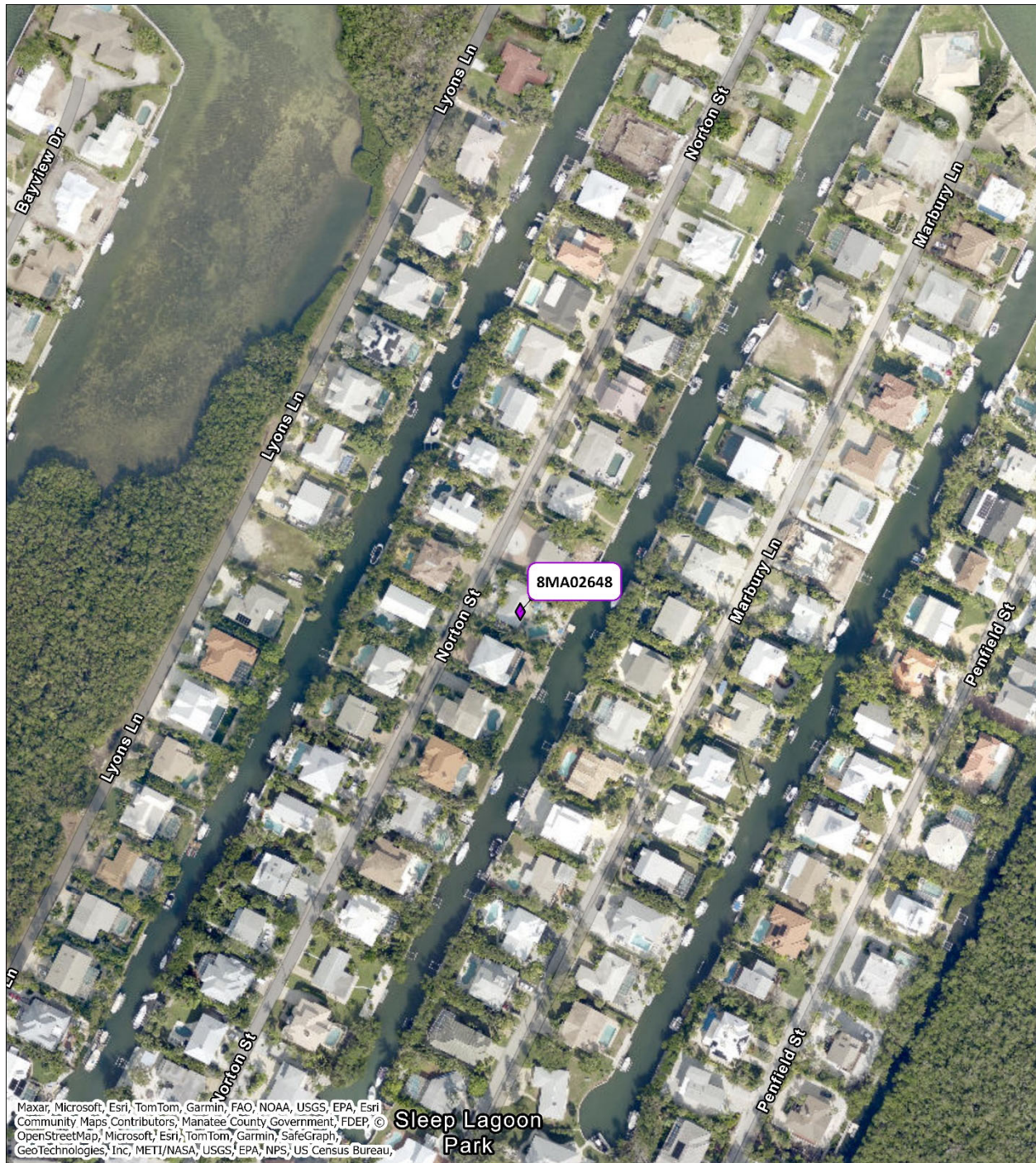
PHOTOGRAPHS





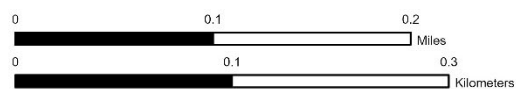


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02649**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 8-20-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 738 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key 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 738 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Address: _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7869500004 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 68
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334777 Northing 3035238
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1967 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 Roof, siding, doors, windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Richard/Jeanne Briggs (2023-CURR); Michael/Tracey Fitzgerald (2014-2023); Blandyna Nowack (1997-2009); Elemer Hantos (1980-1997); Robert/Elly/William Marwin

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan L-shaped ☒ Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block ☒ 2. Wood siding ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 6/6; SHS, vinyl, single, 6/6 and 4/4 (bay window)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Baywindow, rectangular gable vent, faux-shutters, integrated 1-car garage, wood siding on gables, decorative tile design by garage, porch columns

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

Rear dock

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. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NW/ELEV: individual panel door W/half-moon window, beneath principal roof

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

NW/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath principal roof, supported by rectangular concrete block columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-storey Masonry Vernacular L-shaped house W/ an integrated garage, porch columns, rectangular gable vents, wood siding on the gables, and decorative tile designs flanking the garage

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N
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Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

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(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.



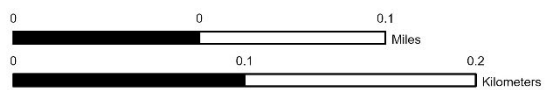
PHOTOGRAPHS





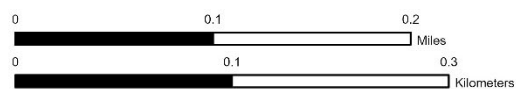


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02650**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 8-20-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 749 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 749 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street 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 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7867200003 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 46
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334754 Northing 3035276
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1971 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, siding, doors, windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Byron/Yvonne Lambert (2022-CURR); Jeffrey Bernard/Andrea Brand (2001-2022); John/Louise Halfley (1986-2000); Rene Mallein

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. Concrete block ☒ 2. Wood siding ☒ 3. Artbrick, artstone ☒
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable ☒ 2. Flat ☒ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles ☒ 2. Built-up ☒ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Casement, vinyl, individual, paired, 1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Square gable vent, wood siding on gables, integrated 1-car garage, faux-shutters, metal HVAC running top to bottom on SW ELEV, artblock on SW/ELEV

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear screened patio w/pool, dock

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. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Poured Concrete Footi

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footi 2. Slab

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

SE/ELEV: double panel doors w/ double glass storm door, beneath principal roof

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

SE/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath principal roof

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-storey Masonry Vernacular house w/wood siding and square gable vents on the gables, faux-shutters, and an integrated 1-car garage

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor 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.



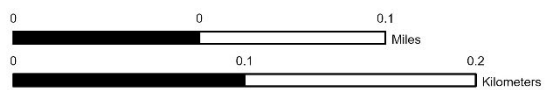
PHOTOGRAPHS





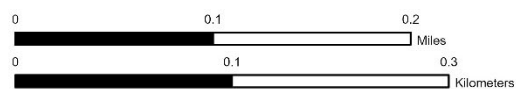


AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **MA02651**
 Field Date 7-26-2024
 Form Date 8-20-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 762 Norton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS for Norton Street Drainage, Longboat Key Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 762 Direction ☐ Street Name Norton Street Type Street Suffix Direction ☐
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADENTON BEACH ☒ USGS Date 1964 Plat or Other Map Bk 302, Pg 150
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Longboat Key In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Manatee ☒
 Township 35S ☒ Range 16E ☒ Section 23 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 7869700000 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Sleepy Lagoon Park, No.2 Block _____ Lot 70
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 334809 Northing 3035277
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private ☒ From (year): 1968 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 Roof, siding, windows, doors
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Screened patio on NE ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Cecelia Delavalle (2021-CURR); Ana Cushing (1983-2021); Joanne Reiff (UNKN-1983)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular ☒ Exterior Plan Rectangular ☒ Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco ☒ 2. Wood shingles ☒ 3. Wood siding ☒
 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, vinyl, single, 1/1; awning, metal, single, 4-stacked; Picture, vinyl, single, 1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Two integrated 1-car garages, wood shingles on 2nd floor, wood siding on gables, exterior stairs to balcony, 2nd floor screened patio

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Small rear dock, semi-circular driveway

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. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NE/ELEV: individual panel door W/decorative glass window, accessed through screened patio at side of house on 2nd floor

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

NE/ENTRANCE: open, full width, screened, located on 2nd floor

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Narrative Description of Resource	A 2-storey Masonry Vernacular house W/ stucco exterior on 1st floor, wood shingles on 2nd floor, wood siding on gables, 2 integrated 1-car garages, a 2nd floor screened patio is on NE ELEV
-----------------------------------	--

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc

1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21078N

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Kyle Gaylor **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.



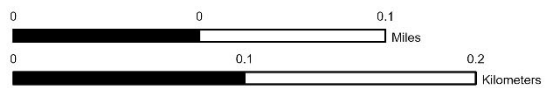
PHOTOGRAPHS







AERIAL MAP





USGS BRADENTON BEACH
Township 35 South, Range 16 East, Section 23



APPENDIX C
Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS, Norton Street Drainage Improvements, Longboat Key, Manatee County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Longboat Key-Norton Street Drainage Improvements, Manatee County, Florida.

Report Authors (as on title page)

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

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 67

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

P21078N; 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. Bishops Bayou 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Bradenton Beach 4. _____ 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 9-6-2024

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 2.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 0.36 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 14

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

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

MA02636, MA02637, MA02638, MA02639, MA02640, MA02641, MA02642, MA02643, MA02644, MA02645, MA02648, MA02649, MA02650, MA02651

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

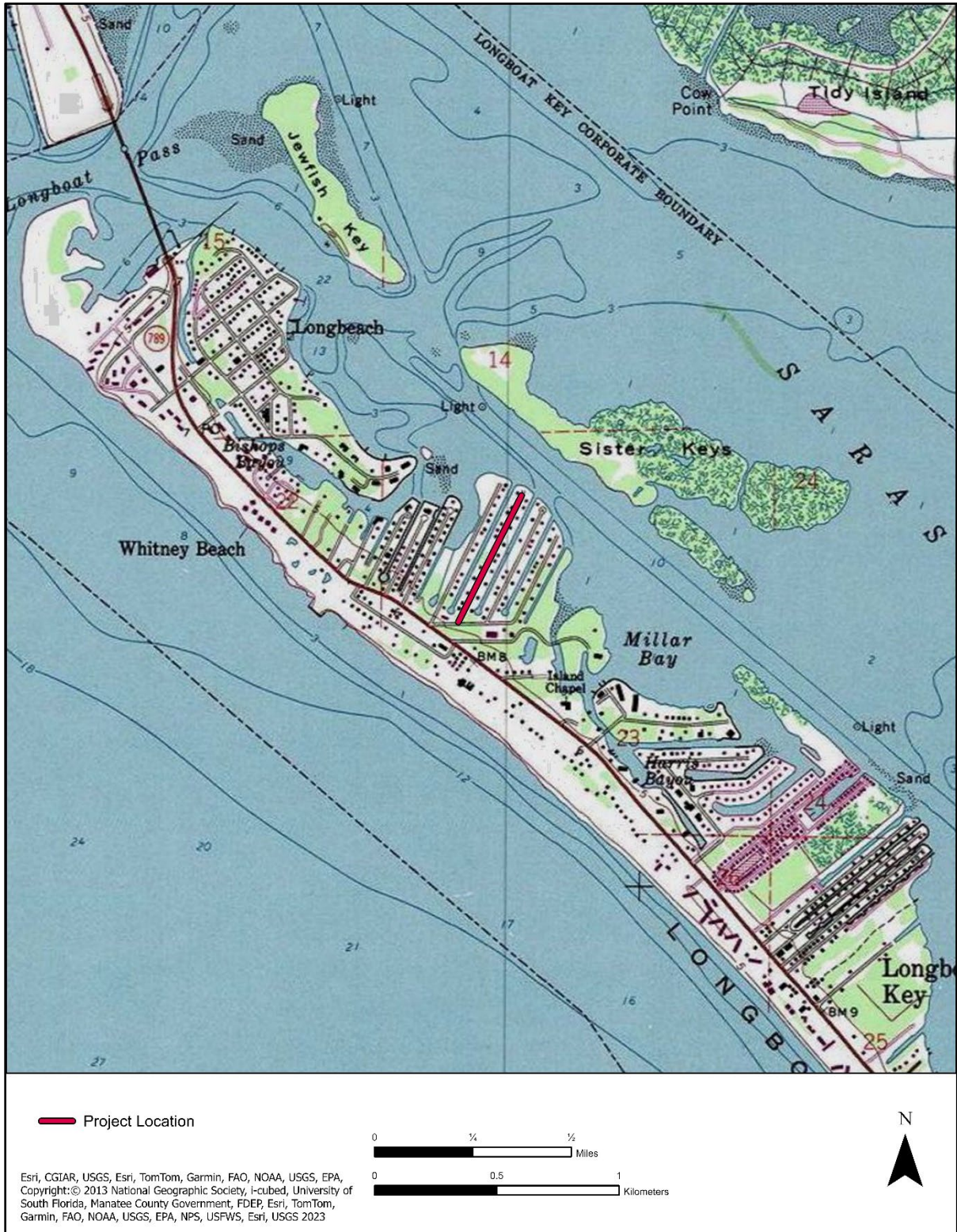
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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



Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
Longboat Key-Norton Street Drainage Improvements
 Section 23, Township 35 South, Range 16 East
 USGS Bradenton Beach
 Manatee County, Florida