October 24, 2023

Cindy Mulkey
Deputy Director, Water Resource Management
Siting Coordination Office
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5500
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
Submitted electronically to: sco@floridadep.gov

Re: FPL Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Project
TLSA Application No. TA22-19
Segment 4: Dorr Field-Whidden Post Certification Submittal

Dear Ms. Mulkey,

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) respectfully submits the enclosed Post Certification submittal for Segment 4 of the FPL Sweatt – Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Pursuant to Conditions of Certification, *Section A: General Conditions, Subsection XXI, Procedures for Post Certification Submittals.* This segment of the certified corridor originates at the Dorr Field Substation and terminates at the Whidden Substation. The enclosed Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) addresses the post-certification condition in *Section B: Specific Condition VI. Department of State-Division of Historical Resources.*

FPL looks forward to continuing working with the Department and other agencies during the Post-Certification process. If you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact Nick Zweber at (561) 348-4387 or Nick.Zweber@fpl.com.

Best Regards,

Franck Leblanc

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Enclosures:
Distribution List
Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Segment Map
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 4: Dorr Field -Whidden

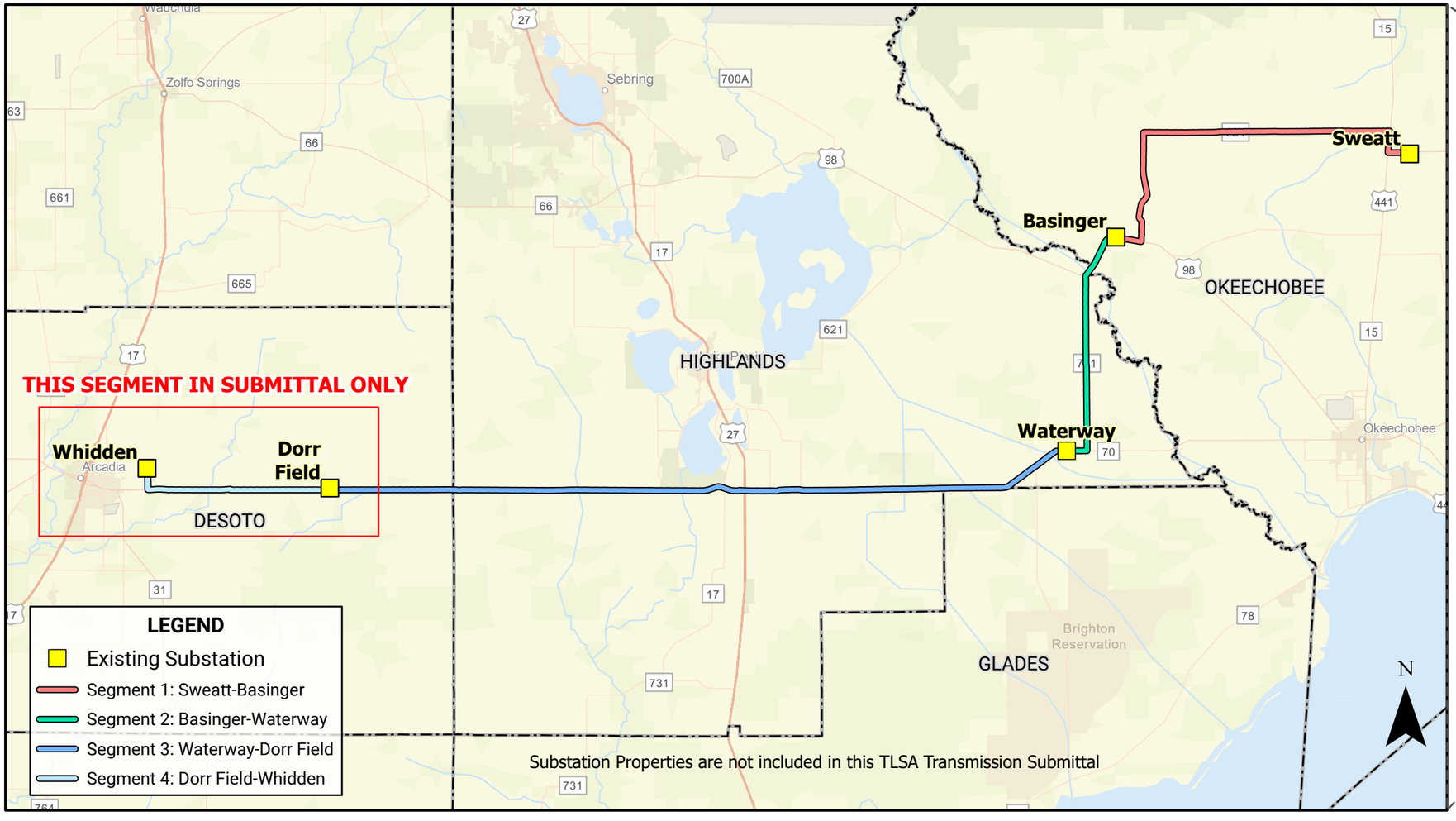
FPL Sweatt-Whidden TLSA (TA22-19) Distribution List
Segment 4: Dorr Field-Whidden

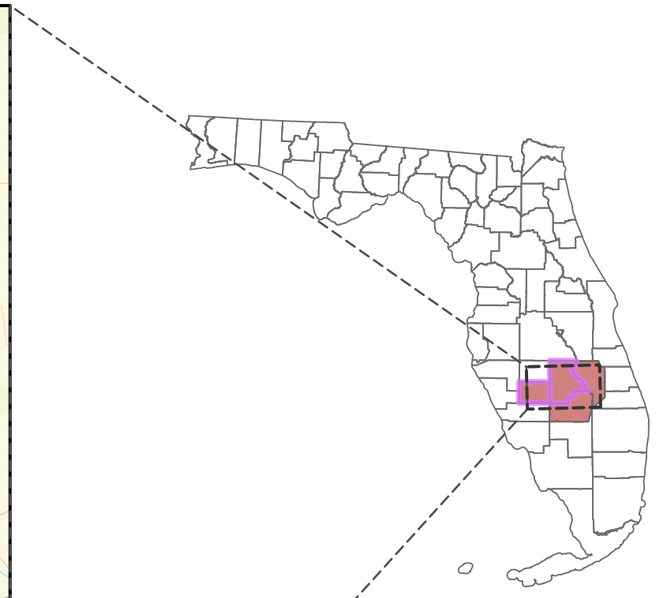
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SWEATT TO WHIDDEN 230KV TRANSMISSION LINE - TA22-19
SEGMENT MAP
SEGMENT 4: DORR FIELD - WHIDDEN





PROJECT LOCATION

GLADES COUNTY
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY
DESOTO COUNTY
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

NOT TO SCALE
DATE: 9/5/2023

FPL

SEGMENT 4: DORR FIELD - WHIDDEN
COVER SHEET

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF SEGMENT 4: DORR FIELD-WHIDDEN OF THE SWEATT-WHIDDEN 230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

DESOTO COUNTY

Prepared for:

Florida Power & Light Company
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October 2023

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Janus Research conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the Segment 4: Dorr Field-Whidden of the Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in DeSoto County, Florida (Figure 1). Dorr Field-Whidden is an approximately 10-mile-long portion of the 80-mile-long Sweatt-Whidden transmission line. The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area and assess their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. The fieldwork was conducted from March to April 2023.

In June 2022, the Desktop Analysis and Research Design for the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line was completed (Janus Research 2022a). This document established zones of archaeological probability and project methods for CRAS surveys of all segments of the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line project. The Desktop Analysis and Research Design was submitted to the Florida Division of Historic Resources (FDHR), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) for their review and comment. FPL representatives also discussed the findings and recommendations of the document with the FDHR and STOF-THPO in June of 2022. All work for the present CRAS was conducted with respect to the Desktop Analysis and Research Design for the project.

This survey was conducted with respect to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (*NHPA*) *of 1966* (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004) Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, (42 USC 4321 et seq., as amended), the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes.* The investigations also complied with the standards of the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), Florida Administrative Code.

Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716). Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of James P. Pepe, M.A., RPA. Historical investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, MHP.

Project Description

The project area is located in Sections 31–36 of Township 37 South, Range 26 East; Sections 1–6 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East; and Sections 27, 28, and 33–36 of Township 37 South, Range 25 East on the Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987) and Arcadia (1957 PR 1988) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps.

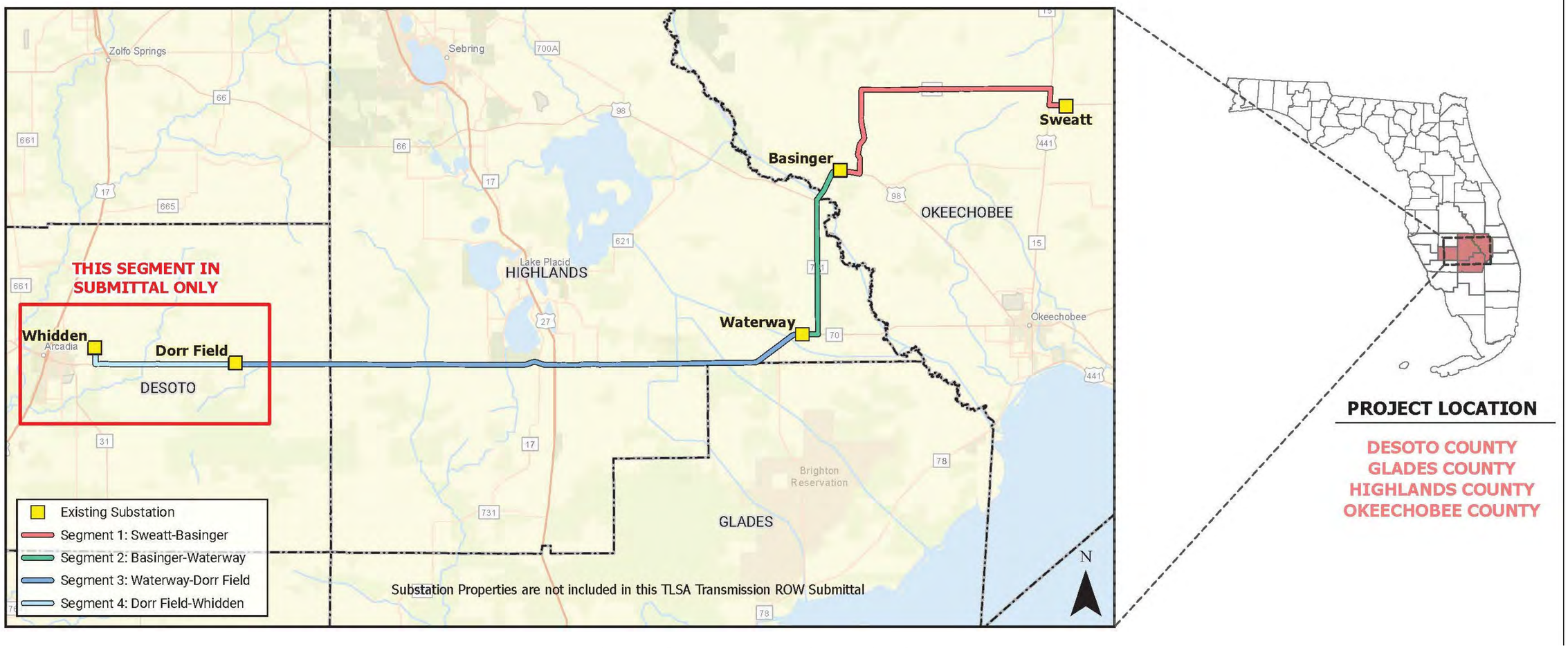


Figure 1: General Location of the Project Segment

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking as well as its geographical setting. The APE must include measures to identify and evaluate both archaeological and historical resources. Normally, archaeological and other below-ground resources will be affected by ground disturbing activities and changes in ownership status. Structural resources and other above-ground sites, however, are often impacted by those activities as well as by alterations to setting, access, and appearance. Therefore, the survey methodologies for these two broad categories of sites differ.

The project APE was determined by evaluating the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project. The determination also considered the character of the project area. The archaeological APE focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities. The archaeological APE for this project is a 100-foot-wide corridor (50 feet to each side of the proposed centerline) (Appendix A). The historic resources APE also consists of the footprint of the project corridor and a buffer of 100 meters (Appendix A). The improvements are transmission lines and thus do not affect the roadways, canals, or bridges, as the improvements will cross overhead. However, heavy vehicles will be utilizing the National Register-eligible Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) during the installation. Therefore, Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue has been included in the APE. Historic roadways, apart from Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828), canals, and bridges are not within the APE and have been excluded from documentation in this survey. For identified historic parcels which intersected the APE, historic buildings were recorded only if the buildings were located within the boundaries of the APE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by precontact populations and early historic settlers. Thus, geologic, hydrologic, and meteorological processes that may have affected the project area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for precontact and early historic peoples. Present day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the project area, and so are included in this study.

Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

The Terminal Pleistocene (ca. 30,000 – 18,000 PB)

Late-Pleistocene paleoenvironmental conditions on the Florida peninsula have been inferred through fossil pollen analyses of stratified mud deposits within deep-water (>20m) lake systems that maintained water tables during the last glacial maximum (LGM) ca. 20 thousand years ago (kya), including Lake Tulane, Lake Annie, and Paleolake Edgar (now beneath Tampa Bay)—all located on the south-central peninsula (Grimm et al. 1993; Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1975; Watts and Hansen 1994). In more shallow peninsular lake systems (e.g., Mud Lake, Sheelar Lake, Camel Lake, Lake Louise) the LGM is represented by a conspicuous hiatus in the accumulation of organic mud, while influxes of aeolian sand indicate critical lowering of water levels and sub-aerial exposure of lake beds as surficial aquifers responded to dramatically reduced sea-level (c. 120 m below present) (Watts 1969, 1971, 1980).

In an analysis of the pollen record from Lake Annie, Watts (1975) infers that the glacial landscape of south-central Florida was xeric with rosemary (*Ceratiola* sp.) scrub, ragweed (*Ambrosia* sp.) prairie and scattered oaks (*Quercus* sp.) stabilizing sandy well-drained environments (Watts 1975). Palynological work on deeply buried lacustrine deposits beneath Middle Tampa Bay Estuary by van Soelen and colleagues (2010) and Willard and colleagues (2007) indicates that Florida LGM winters were 3 to 4º C cooler and drier than modern conditions. Their data show that the upland regions encompassing Tampa Bay depression were minimally forested and supported xeric scrubland communities much like those represented in the Lake Annie record. Despite general aridity, microfossil datasets from Middle Tampa Bay show that freshwater wetlands were abundant within the Tampa Bay depression and were analogous in character to present-day Everglades marsh communities under drought conditions (Willard et al. 2007). Palynological and macrobotanical records from Lake Tulane suggest that climatic forcing in response to ice-rafting events (Heinrich events) during the late-Pleistocene (ca. 60,000 to 10,000 BP) drove oscillations in regional vegetation cover from pine-dominated forests (warm and wet phases) to oak-ragweed-grassland systems (cool and arid phases) (Grimm et al. 1993; Grimm et al. 2006; Huang et al. 2006). Increased abundance of aquatic macrobotanical remains within lake sediments during oak-ragweed-grass peaks suggest that lake water levels dropped significantly during cool/arid episodes. The last glacial maximum is represented in the Lake Tulane record by an oak-ragweed-grass peak and an influx of aquatic-macrobotanical material, suggesting reduced water tables and the expansion of xeric habitats.

Deglaciation and of the Onset of the Holocene (ca. 18,000 – 9000 BP)
Pollen records from across the greater southeastern U.S. document deglacial warming and the replacement of boreal forests with mixed deciduous forests and scrub communities after ca. 18 kya (Delcourt 2002; Delcourt and Delcourt 1988; Watts 1980). After ca. 17 kya, Willard and colleagues (2007) recognize a strong warming trend that facilitated increased precipitation, pine forest expansion, and the re-establishment of lacustrine conditions in Paleolake Edgar. Similar records of deglacial hydrological change and mesic forest expansion have been reported from Lake Tulane (Grimm et al. 2006), Page-Ladson sink (Perrotti 2018), Sheelar Lake, Mud Lake, and Scott Lake (Watts 1980). These patterns intensified after ca. 14.7 kya, contemporaneous with the earliest records of human habitation from the Page-Ladson sink (Halligan et al. 2016).

Initial human habitation and deglacial shifts in peninsular vegetation after ca. 15 kya co-occurred with major pulses of meltwater influx and sea-surface-temperature increases recorded in oxygen isotope values of foraminifera in the northern Gulf of Mexico (Williams 2009). Lithostratigraphic studies at several sites along the deeply submerged Florida shelf margin have identified relic estuarine and supratidal coastal landforms between 80 and 65 m water depth that date between 14.5 and 13.5 kya (Jarrett et al. 2005; Locker et. al. 1996; Locker et al. 2016). Geophysical, sedimentological, and paleontological work at these now-inundated relic coastal landforms demonstrates that sea-level rise during the early deglacial period was stepped, with multi-century still-stands that facilitated the development of ecologically productive environments such as estuarine reefs and barrier islands. While no archaeological evidence has been recovered from these deep-water relic environments, sampling has been minimal, and there is little to discourage the inference that ancestral Native American peoples inhabited deglacial coastal environments.

Paleoenvironmental records for the period ca. 12.9 – 11.6 kya document an episode of climatic instability across the Atlantic basin, known widely as the Younger Dryas (YD), that led to regional aridity, reduced temperatures, and lowered water tables (Hansen 2006; Willard et al. 2007). Paradoxically, the pollen and macrobotanical records from Lake Tulane suggest increased precipitation and elevated lake levels during the YD brought on by the disruption of the Gulf Stream and enhanced storm activity (Grimm et al. 2006; also see Toomey et al. 2017). Irrespective of the variability in climate during the YD, wetland systems and mesic forests that became established on the Florida peninsula during the earlier phases of deglaciation persisted into the early Holocene epoch (Watts 1980; Willard et al. 2007), a trend that almost certainly influenced human settlement patterns and the development of divergent technological assemblages descendent from the Clovis tradition (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:56–59; Anderson et al. 2010; Goodyear 2010).

The Holocene Interglacial (ca. 9000 – 0 BP)
Following the YD climatic anomaly pollen records from numerous lake deposits along Florida's central ridge (e.g., Mud Lake, Scott Lake, Lake Tulane) and karst sinks west of the central ridge (e.g., Paleolake Edgar, Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring) suggest that the Florida peninsula experienced a warming trend with continued aridity that led to the expansion of oak woodland, scrub, and prairie habitats during the early Holocene (Brown and Cohen 1985; Grimm et al. 2006; Hansen 2006; Perrotti 2018; Watts 1969, 1971; Willard et al. 2007). Despite

this climatic aridity, spring-fed surface waters experienced steady increases in water levels driven indirectly by rapidly rising sea-level (Perrotti et al. 2018; Watts 1969, 1971). Multi-proxy paleoecological records from lake deposits of the Harris chain of lakes (Lake Harris, Apopka, Griffin, Eustis, and Dora) document shallow-water/marsh conditions, frequent drying, and the importance of high-alkalinity aquifer groundwater to lake water budgets during the early Holocene ca. 10.6 – 6.6 kya (Arnold et al. 2018; Donar et al. 2009; Kenney et al. 2016).

The mid-Holocene (ca. 6.5–3 kya) brought about dramatic reorganization of peninsular ecosystems. Continued sea-level rise, warming winters, and increased precipitation facilitated the establishment of peat-producing marshes and swamps (Donders 2014; Watts 1969, 1971, 1975), the expansion of southern pine forests (Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1980), and the development of deep-water conditions in peninsular lake systems (Arnold et al. 2018; Kenney et al. 2016). This pattern intensified over the late-Holocene (ca. 3 kya to present) as the modern El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle became established—leading to periodic increases in dry season precipitation and the extension of regional hydroperiods (Donders 2014; Lammertsma et al. 2015; Pearce et al. 2013; Pollock et al. 2016). Superimposed on the late-Holocene trend of increased warmth and precipitation are century-scale oscillations between wetter and drier conditions. The clearest climatic patterns include a warm and wet interval ca. AD 800 to 1200 known widely as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and a cooler arid interval ca. AD 1300 to 1700 known as the Little Ice Age (Lammertsma et al. 2015; Polk et al. 2013), though the effect of these intervals on peninsular forest cover and habitat distributions appears minor relative to climatic forcing during the early- and mid-Holocene.

More locally, Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecosystems had developed by about 5,000 BP, give or take 1,000 years, due to increased rainfall (Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311; Watts and Hansen 1988; Watts and Stuiver 1980). Rising freshwater levels and increased hydroperiods resulted in the formation of peat in the Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades (Donders et al. 2005; Gleason et al. 1984; Gleason and Stone 1994).

The relative sea level stability combined with freshwater discharge allowed for the development of coastal estuaries (Widmer 1988). The Loxahatchee Marsh (Loxahatchee Slough) and other ill-defined drainages probably came into formation around this time. Around 2700 BP, the rising sea level had slowed to the point that some modern beach ridges in southern Florida, like Cape Sable, began to form. Increased precipitation in the interior made cypress common in many areas, including the Big Cypress Swamp, and made droughts in the Everglades less common (Griffin 1988). The southern rim of Lake Okeechobee reached its maximum height about this time (Brooks 1984:38). Vegetation reached its present distributional pattering and estuaries were fully formed and supplied by enough freshwater to become highly productive (Donders et al. 2005; Gleason et al. 1984; Griffin 1988; Watts and Hansen 1988; Widmer 1988). By this time, the choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979).

Regional Environment

The project corridor is located within the DeSoto Plain physiographic region (White 1970). The DeSoto Plain is flat with only a 15–25-foot change in elevation from the north end to the south. The DeSoto Plain was likely a submarine plain formed during the Wicomico (White 1970:141). A line of elongated swamps in the southern part of the DeSoto Plain may represent a lagoon that existed during the emergence of the DeSoto Plain. West of the project area, the Peace River transverses the DeSoto Plain.

The two main sources of ground water are the surficial aquifer and the Floridan aquifer system. The Floridan aquifer is a deep, artesian aquifer. The surficial aquifer is closest to the surface and would have been the most important source of fresh water. The surficial aquifer is primarily replenished by rainfall.

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert, often sought out by prehistoric people as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur near the project area (Upchurch et al. 1982). The closest chert outcrops are north of the project area along the Peace River in Polk County.

Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1859, 1860a-b; 1870; Appendix B) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1855, 1860c) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area. The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of early settlement.

The western end of the project area was described in the 1855 surveyor's notes as"3rd rate prairie land" with a few areas of pine and grass ponds. Near Joshua Creek, the area is described as pine and saw palmetto. The remainder of the project area was pine and saw palmetto with a few areas of sloughs, wet prairie, grass ponds, and swamp.

The "Fort Mead and Fort Myers Road and Line of the I. O. Telegraph" is illustrated on the plat map crossing the project area about 0.8 miles east of current day NE Guynn Ave (Appendix B: Map 1). The road is described as "Road from Fort Mead to Fort Thompson" in the surveyor's notes. An examination of Seminole War period and other historic maps did not identify any other potential villages, battlefields, or other historic sites within the project area.

Historic aerial photographs from 1943 and 1958 were examined to obtain information regarding land use during the 20th century (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022; Appendix C). The Dorr Airfield (8DE382) area is visible on the 1943 aerial photo (Appendix C: Map 1). Although built in 1917, the airfield was also used during WWII. No structures were present in the project corridor in 1943. West of the former location of Dorr Airfield, the street layout for Arcadia Villa, a failed real estate development from the 1920s, can be seen on the 1943 aerial (Appendix C: Map 3). There are no structures associated with the development or visual evidence of former structures within the APE.

The eastern half of the project area was grassland in the mid-1940s with some scattered trees. Trees were more common in the western portion of the project area. Dense trees were present adjacent to the creeks. Agricultural groves and fields were present near Joshua Creek and the western end of the project area.

The *Soil Survey of DeSoto County, Florida* (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1989) was reviewed to help determine the environment and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. Most of the soils within the project area are poorly drained and are associated with flatwoods and sloughs. Drainage characteristics and environmental associations for each soil type within the project area are included in Table 1, and drainage is illustrated on maps in Appendix D.

Table 1. Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types within the Project Area

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Somewhat poorly drained	Zolfo fine sand	Low ridges in flatwoods
Poorly drained	Basinger fine sand	Sloughs
	Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded	Adjacent to streams and well defined drainageways
	EauGallie fine sand	Flatwoods
	Farmton fine sand	Flatwoods
	Immokalee fine sand	Flatwoods
	Malabar fine sand	Sloughs and low-lying hammocks
	Malabar fine sand, high	Flatwoods and hammocks
	Myakka fine sand	Flatwoods
	Pineda sand	Sloughs
	Smyrna fine sand	Flatwoods
	Valkaria fine sand	Sloughs
	Wabasso fine sand	Flatwoods
Very poorly drained	Anclote mucky fine sand, depressional	Depressions
	Malabar fine sand, depressional	Depressions

USDA 1989:15–17, 24–26, 30–35, 42–44, 46–48

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. Jerald Milanich and Charles Fairbanks (1980) synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1947, 1949, 1952), Irving Rouse (1951), Ripley Bullen (1972), and others. Milanich (1994) updated and revised much of the work he and Fairbanks presented earlier. The following discussion of the precontact chronology of the project area is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

Paleoindian Period (c. 14,550–11,700 cal yr BP)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates to when people first arrived in Florida. These first inhabitants, who occupied Florida during the late Pleistocene and transition into the Holocene, are known as the Paleoindians or Paleoamericans (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). The antiquity of their presence in Florida, and in the greater American Southeast, remains contested as new evidence is recovered and dating methods are refined.

However, there is sufficient data to confirm that these early groups coexisted with the now-extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, including mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, dire wolf, and extinct bison, horse, and tapir species (Anderson et al 2015; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Halligan 2012; Hemmings 1999; Hemmings et al 2014; Marrinan and Peres 2019; McFadden et al 2012). Sloth Hole (8JE121), an inundated site on the Aucilla River, provided some of this data, including diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts in association with megafaunal remains and a carved mastodon ivory tool fragment that yielded a radiocarbon date of 11,050 ±50 cal yr BP (Hemmings 2004). Sloth Hole is thought to be one of the three oldest Clovis sites in the Americas (Halligan 2019:44). At the Alexon Bison Kill (8JE570) site in the Wacissa River, a non-diagnostic projectile point tip found embedded in the frontal bone of an extinct *Bison antiquus* skull is evidence of Paleoindian hunting (Dunbar 2016:28–29, 70). Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating revealed dates of between 12,600 cal yr BP and 13,700 cal yr BP for Paleoindian levels at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) site (Dunbar 2016:118; Rink et al. 2012). At the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site in the Aucilla River, archaeologists recovered remains of extinct fauna, some with evidence of butchering, and Paleoindian artifacts several meters deep in sediment that was radiocarbon dated to 14,550 cal yr BP (Dunbar 2016:30; Halligan 2019:43; Halligan and Farr 2022). Numerous additional Florida sites have yielded both diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts and Pleistocene megafauna, but most of them were not found in primary context.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and sea level was as much as 160 feet (49 meters) lower (Dunbar 2002, 2006; Milanich 1994:38–41). The climate was windy, cool, and arid (Kutbach and Wright 1985:178–180; Wright 1981:121, 123). The Florida peninsula was also approximately twice as wide as at present, and therefore many sites are likely to be present on the formerly exposed continental shelf that is now submerged due to higher sea levels, particularly in paleochannels or sinkholes within Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico (Dunbar 1988; Dunbar et al. 1988; Faught 2019; Goodyear et al. 1980; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Ruppe 1980; Thulman 2019a). Evidence of coastal adaptations by

Paleoindians has not yet been identified, and such data would need to come from currently submerged sites because all terrestrial sites would have been well inland during the time of Paleoindian occupation (Anderson et al. 2015:12, Dunbar 2016:25, Halligan 2019, Halligan and Farr 2022).

Many of the Paleoindian artifact finds in Florida have been surface finds, often identified by collectors, especially divers (Anderson et al. 2015:15; Dunbar 2016:46; Thulman 2009:243). The greatest density of these individual artifact finds, as well as known Paleoindian sites, is associated with the rivers and karst river basins of north and north-central Florida where the Floridan aquifer and chert-bearing limestone are both near the surface (Dunbar 1991, 2016:46; Dunbar et al. 1988). Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered in or along rivers, including the Santa Fe, Silver, Oklawaha, Chipola, Aucilla, and Wakulla, along with the remains of extinct Pleistocene faunal species. These ancient faunal remains are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers.

In addition to those sites found offshore, or in karstic rivers and caves, several deeply buried and stratified inland sites have been investigated which provided initial data on stratigraphy, chronology, and artifact typology. The Paradise Park (8MR92) site (sometimes referred to as Silver Springs, although that name is assigned to the Paleoindian underwater cavern site in the headsprings) provided key information regarding Florida's cultural sequence (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016). Wilfred Neill (1958) found Clovis points (Dunbar 2016) within the deepest stratigraphic layer, separated from the middle Woodland upper level, Late-Archaic ceramic-bearing level, and preceramic Archaic levels. The Harney Flats site (8HI507) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) was another important inland site with deep stratification, although the Early Archaic and Paleoindian components could not be separated with the field methodology employed. Harney Flats is also one of several large Paleoindian occupation sites in Florida that are situated several meters above basin bottoms (Thulman 2019a).

Several models regarding the locations of Paleoindian sites hinge on the importance of access to freshwater, raw materials for tool construction, or the predation of Pleistocene megafauna. Based on site locations at shallow portions of rivers, Waller (1970) suggested that Paleoindians preyed upon large Pleistocene mammals at shallow fords and river crossings. The Oasis Model suggested that in the cooler and drier Pleistocene environment, the presence of potable water was much more restricted, and sites were located near oases, such as large artesian springs, where water, prey, and plant resources would have been available (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Neill 1964; Waller and Dunbar 1977). Thulman's (2009) analysis supported the Oasis Model by concluding that freshwater availability, using proxy data from recent drought years, most strongly correlated with reported Paleoindian point distributions. Dunbar has suggested that each of these theories could be valid in different environmental, climatic, and/or geographic locations, depending upon the relative abundance of resources (Dunbar 2016:184). Thulman (2019a) agrees that these models do not necessarily conflict and can be used to predict site locations or understand use of the paleo-landscape.

Researchers have also previously noted the association of site locations with accessible chert quarries for making stone tools (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983). This connection with chert availability relates to Gardner's (1977) model proposing that

Paleoindians established their territories in relation to bases at quarries, which provided the stone for the creation of their distinctive projectile points and other lithic tools (Anderson et al. 2015:18). Anderson has expanded upon this tethering hypothesis to suggest that Paleoindians may have reached the southeastern United States and developed staging areas from which they could expand into new territory but also return in times of scarcity or as needed. This model suggests some level of organization above the level of a band and could also account for the growing regionalization that becomes apparent by the late Paleoindian period (Anderson et al. 2015:24-25).

Stone artifacts make up most of the Paleoindian site assemblages, likely at least in part based on preservation bias. Early Paleoindian artifacts were often made from the high-quality chert, with an increase in the use of lesser quality material toward the Late Paleoindian period and the subsequent Archaic (Anderson et al. 2015:12-13). Most stone tools and debitage found at Paleoindian sites in Florida were locally quarried, and research near Crystal River suggests a previously unknown offshore chert quarry cluster is likely present in that area. This Bay Bottom chert type is prevalent in Paleoindian sites, but less so in later contexts, when it may have been submerged (Austin et al. 2018).

The most distinctive Paleoindian artifacts are the lanceolate-shaped bifacially flaked stone points. Recent reevaluations of point typology have suggested revisions to Bullen's (1975) initial classifications using statistical analysis of basal morphology rather than generalized verbal descriptions (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007, 2012). Initially considered rare in Florida, both the excurvate and waisted forms of the fluted Clovis points that represent Paleoindian presence across most of the United States have been found in Florida, including at the Paradise Park (8MR92) and Sloth Hole (8JE121) sites. The Page-Ladson point, an excurvate biface with pointed to slightly rounded ears and basal thinning, was found at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329), Page-Ladson (8JE591), and Half Mile Rise Sink (8TA98) sites. Dates from the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) Site suggest a minimum age of 13,500 cal yr BP; Page-Ladson may be one of the oldest point types in the state. A Simpson point preform was found along with the Page-Ladson point at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329). This point type is recurvate with a very contracted haft and is often highly thinned by overshot flaking, suggesting more appropriate use as a knife than a projectile (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007). Lozenge-shaped points with flat or rounded bases, reminiscent of the Miller type from elsewhere in the eastern United States, have been identified at the Guest Mammoth (8MR130) and Harney Flats (8HI507) sites (Dunbar 2016:44). Dunbar (2016) has proposed a new Harney point type that is also likely a knife rather than a projectile. This type is excurvate or slightly recurvate with a large basal concavity, downward-pointing ears, and a beveled and ground base. The widely recognized Suwannee projectile point type has a diversity of forms that allows for sub-classifications based on basal concavity, straight or waisted forms, and other basal variations; any cultural or temporal distinctions in these Suwannee point variations are unknown at this time (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points are mostly unfluted, but usually laterally thinned with pressure flaking at the base. Ryan-Harley (8JE1004), Norden (8GI40), and Harney Flats (8HI507) are examples of Paleoindian sites yielding Suwannee points (Dunbar 2016:41, 95–99). Late Paleoindian Dalton points, including beveled varieties, have also been identified in Florida (Dunbar 2016).

Most chronologies of the Paleoindian period in Florida have suggested that Suwannee and Simpson forms postdated the Clovis occupation (Anderson et al. 2015). However, Page-Ladson

points likely represent a pre-Clovis tool type in Florida, and the identification of a Simpson preform in association with these points suggests that Simpson points may also be a pre-Clovis technology (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points may in fact post-date Clovis points, but they have been found in association with megafauna that were thought to have been extinct by the Younger Dryas climatic cooling epoch. The Southeast may have been a warm thermal enclave where megafauna survived past their extinction in other parts of the country (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:107). Conversely, Suwannee points may predate Clovis or be contemporaneous with them (Dunbar 2016:36, 155, 164). The distribution of Simpson and Suwannee points corresponds to the likely limits of the Southeastern warm thermal enclave, and so those points may represent a technological adaptation suited to the particularly diverse plant and animal species available in that biome (Dunbar 2016:193, Dunbar and Thulman 2019:108). No sites with distinct Simpson, Suwannee, and Clovis strata have been found to illuminate relative dating of these point types (Dunbar 2016:35; Halligan 2019). If Suwannee points do represent a late Paleoindian occupation of Florida, they suggest the beginning of regionalization as their unfluted forms diverge from the continuation of points using fluted technology elsewhere in the eastern U.S.

Other stone and bone technology has also been recovered from Paleoindian sites, such as Harney Flats (8HI507) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), Paradise Park (8MR92) (Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy 1981; Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87; Purdy 1981). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51). In addition to the stone artifacts, Paleoindian assemblages have contained ivory shafts and foreshafts. Some lanceolate projectile points would have been hafted to these shafts and then to a wooden spear shaft (Milanich 1994:48-49). Organic material culture found at Paleoindian sites includes bone, stone, and ivory beads; bone and ivory projectile points and an ivory harpoon; as well as bone pins and barbs; these raw materials came from both megafauna and mid-sized animals such as deer (Dunbar 2016:210-228). A full understanding of Paleoindian material culture is impeded by the limits of preservation.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, based on the relative uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. However, evidence from the Ryan-Harley (8JE1004) and Norden (8GI40) sites, occupied by the makers of waisted Suwannee points, suggest that Paleoindians may have trapped nocturnal animals, and exploited not only megafauna, but also fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals of varying sizes (Dunbar 2016:185-186, 228). The Fowler Street Bridge site (8HI393c) showed butchering marks on the carapace from an extinct land tortoise, and excavations at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591) revealed evidence of human use of horses, bison, tapir, llamas, mastodons, mammoths, and domestic dogs (Marrinan and Peres 2019:163–166). Tools made from both megafaunal and mid-sized animal bone at other sites add to the evidence for Paleoindian use of various faunal resources, and general foraging was likely practiced as well (Dunbar 2015:185-186, 210-228). In the late Paleoindian period, as the environment was changing with the climate and the extinction of proboscidean keystone species, more diverse plant resources would have become available (Anderson et al. 2015, Dunbar 2016).

Researchers have divided the Paleoindian period into three subperiods: the Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian periods (Anderson et al. 1996; Dunbar 2016). In a recently developed chronology, the Early Paleoindian, or Pre-Clovis subperiod dates to before approximately 13,250 cal yr BP and may include the manufacturers of Page-Ladson points. Middle Paleoindian sites date between approximately 13,250 cal yr BP and 12,850 cal yr BP, during the period when the use of fluted Clovis points was widespread. The Late Paleoindian period would coincide with the start of the Younger Dryas climactic period, between approximately 12,850 cal yr BP and 11,700 cal yr BP (Anderson et. al 2015). During the late Paleoindian period, variation in point types across geographical areas suggests the beginning of the regionalization that would characterize later periods of human occupation in the American Southeast.

Archaic Period (11,700–3,200 cal yr BP)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of an increasingly modern climate. It is believed to have begun in Florida around 11,700 cal yr BP. This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP), the Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP), and the Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP). The Late Archaic can be subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (5,800-4,600 cal yr BP) and the Orange Period (4,600–3,200 cal yr BP) (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:66; Faught and Pevny 2019).

Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP)

Cultural changes began during the late Paleoindian period with the onset of the Holocene, corresponding with changes in projectile-point types, specifically from lanceolate to side-notched and corner-notched forms. An evaluation of regional differences in the diagnostic Early Archaic notched Bolen points from the eastern United States suggested that the knowledge of side- and corner-notching technology was likely spread through social networks relatively quickly. Point makers seem to have applied notching and other modifications to their own regional Late Paleoindian Dalton point varieties (Thulman 2019b:122-136). Projectile points such as Greenbriar, Union, and Hardaway may represent transitional forms between Paleoindian and Bolen points (Farr 2006:109; Faught and Pevny 2019). Thulman (2019b:135–136) posits that in Florida, corner-notched Bolen varieties were more common to the north and west of the Suwannee River, and side-notching was dominant to its east and south. Notching may have served to increase the durability of points, allowing users to resharpen and reuse them for longer durations (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Goodwin et al. 2013:63–65).

Other Early Archaic lithic tools include the Edgefield and Hendrix scrapers, Waller knives, Aucilla adzes, Dalton-like adzes, small, triangular spokeshaves or endscrapers with hafting capabilities, limestone dimpled stones, hammerstones, and more rarely, groundstone for plant resource processing (Dunbar 2016:180-181, Faught and Pevny 2019:81-83, Goodwin et al. 2013). At the Alexsuk site (8HE426) in Hernando County, likely a base camp during the Early Archaic, bifacial tools, hafted endscrapers, and diverse multifunctional flake-based tools appear were used for processing game and other organic materials (Janus Research 2022b). The increased diversity of the Early Archaic tool assemblage implies expanded subsistence strategies and the use of additional raw materials and technologies suited to a changing

environment. Additionally, it represents the adoption of a larger toolkit with specific tools for different functions, rather than fewer portable multi-use tools (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013).

Subsistence data is sparse for the Early Archaic, but blood residue analysis of Early Archaic tools from the 8LE2105 site and other nearby sites on the Cody Scarp in Leon and Jefferson counties positively identified large and mid-sized animal proteins from bear, bovine (most likely bison), and deer, as well as antigens from smaller species such as rabbits, pigeons or doves, and waterfowl. Tools positive for antigens include a resharpened Bolen point, an endscraper, an Aucilla adze, a humpbacked plane, Waller knives, a sidescraper, and a bifacial adze (Faught and Pevny 2019, Goodwin et al. 2013:64, 224). Surprisingly, blood residue was found on some tools at 8LE2105 typically used for woodworking; these may have been repurposed for food processing or for working bone or antler as well as wood (Goodwin et al. 2013:219). Additionally, the Early Archaic component at the Alexsuk site had a specialized rabbit processing area based on results of blood residue and lithic technological organization analyses (Janus Research 2022b).

Organic material culture found at Early Archaic sites includes wooden stakes, tool handles, and points made from deer antlers, deer bone pins, a possible drinking vessel made from a deer skull found at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591), and a wooden boomerang, wooden mortar, and incised deer antler from the Little Salt Spring Site (8SO18) (Clausen et al. 1979; Faught and Pevny 2019:83; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68; Thulman 2019a:19). At Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19), a bone tool and debitage, modified shark's teeth tools, and an antler wrench or atlatl weight were identified (Clausen et al. 1975; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68). During the Early Archaic, the first clear evidence of woodworking of the type required for building watercraft was found: adzes and wedge-like tools found in association with chopped and worked wood at the Early Archaic/Bolen component of the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site (Dunbar 2016:40, 180–181, 234; Faught and Pevny 2019:81–82).

Bolen points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). Numerous Florida sites have both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and often these components cannot be differentiated stratigraphically (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been identified mainly at natural springs, sinkholes, and areas with extensive perched water sources in the northern half of the state. Perched water availability may have increased through the Early Archaic as the climate became wetter, but the transition between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic period was characterized by drought and water tables lower than in later periods. The Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) sites have Paleoindian and Early Archaic components submerged on underwater ledges that would have been available for occupation when water levels were lower (Clausen et al. 1975, Clausen et al. 1979, Dunbar 2016:24, Faught and Pevny 2019). Many Early Archaic sites are likely to be submerged on the present-day continental shelf.

The distribution of Early Archaic sites is wider than that of Paleoindian materials (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Faught and Pevny 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022; Neill 1964; Janus

Research 1999:58–61). A recent sea level rise curve prepared for archaeological research of offshore sites (Joy 2018) suggests that almost 65,500 square km of land would have been newly submerged due to an influx of meltwater over the approximately 800 years surrounding the transition between Paleoindian and Early Archaic times (Faught and Pevny 2019). The increase in terrestrial Early Archaic diagnostic finds and sites over Paleoindian ones is not wholly due to the loss of habitable land, but also to denser populations. Greater social organization is also posited for the Early Archaic. Band-level groups may have been less mobile than their predecessors, and the Late Paleoindian trend of using lower quality cherts and more expedient tools continued into the Early Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Early Archaic populations continued to mainly depend upon locally obtained stone for tool making, aside from outlier Early Archaic sites not located near quarries sites, such as the Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) and Helen Blazes (8BR27; Faught and Pevny 2019, Goodwin et al. 2013, Janus Research 2022b). The later makers of the Kirk Serrated points seem to have had an even broader range, helped by the expanded availability of wetlands across the landscape (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2019a:17).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County (Dickel 2002, Doran 2002). This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural anaerobic peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). The site has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Palaeobotanical evidence suggests bottle gourd use, fruit consumption, and potentially medicinal plant use, as well as the use of sabal palm, saw palmetto, and other plant fibers for weaving baskets and textiles (Andrews et al. 2002; Doran 2002:20). Atlatl hooks, weights, and handles; bone and antler projectile points; burnishers, awls, pins, needles, perforators, and punches; wooden stakes, mortar and pestle, and rods; and other tools and decorative objects were recovered at this site, illuminating material cultural that would be lost on most terrestrial sites (Adovasio et al. 2002:166–190; Doran 2002:11–22; Penders 2002:97–120). Windover also illustrates that at least some Early Archaic populations had developed an intensive exploitation strategy focused on inland aquatic resources supplemented by terrestrial game (Dickel and Doran 2002:54). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 7900 and 9000 cal yr BP. This pattern indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Eventually, increasingly wetter conditions likely made peat burial in the pond bottom too difficult (Doran and Dickel 1988).

It should be noted that some researchers argue that the Windover Site should instead be considered an early Middle Archaic burial site, and that cremation was more typical of Early Archaic burial traditions (Faught and Waggoner 2012). Cremains have been found at two Early Archaic components of sites in North Florida, Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) and Grassy Cove II (8WL68) (Faught and Pevny 2019; Faught and Waggoner 2012; Thulman 2019b:128). These same researchers suggest that the makers of the Kirk, Wacissa, Arredondo, and Hamilton point types, which differ starkly from notched points in hafting methods and other attributes, were a Middle Archaic population who lived in Florida after a period between

approximately 10,200 and 9000 cal yr BP, when Florida was uninhabited or only sparsely occupied.

Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions became progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread modern land alteration took place (Watts 1969, Watts 1971, Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic period was characterized by larger populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategies (Milanich 1994:75–84; Watts and Hansen 1988:310). Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. The fact that coastal sites have been found is likely due to sea levels approaching, albeit not yet at modern levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012, Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001, Wheeler et al. 2003). Shellfishing, and in many cases intensive shellfishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred across Florida. Shellfishing sites occur in coastal southwest Florida, the Hillsborough River drainage basin, northwest Florida, in South Florida sites such as Little Salt Spring, and along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Lagoon in northeastern Florida (Milanich 1994, Randall 2015, Saunders and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points, including the Newnan point and the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, and Putnam points, often generically referred to as Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) points (Austin 2006; Bullen 1968, 1975; Milanich 1994). Aside from Newnan points, most of these types are considered crudely made, but their thick stems may have been important for hafting in sockets secured by mastic (Farr 2006, Faught and Waggoner 2012:162). In addition to stemmed points, cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, and sandstone "honing" stones are also associated with the Middle Archaic (Clausen et al. 1975; Purdy 1981). The microlithic tool assemblage from the Middle Archaic Lake Monroe Outlet Midden site (8VO53) included Jaketown perforators, scrapers, and needles, which were likely used for working wood and bone based on use wear. The lithic component of the site was physically separated from the shell midden (ACI/Janus Research 2001).

Thermal alteration, a technique to facilitate stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. This technique was used most frequently on silicified coral, a

raw material that Middle Archaic cultures began using in chipped stone technologies with greater frequency (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Austin 2006; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987; Purdy 1971, 1981:78). Recent excavations at the Alexsuk site (8HE426) revealed a broader range of lithic sources exploited in the Middle and Late Archaic compared with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components at the same site, especially in the tool assemblage. The lower diversity of raw materials in the debitage assemblage is evidence that these tools may have arrived through trade (Janus Research 2022b).

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including in coastal, riverine, and interior forested environments. Certain large sites with diverse tool assemblages and large amounts of debitage, such as the Senator Edwards site (8MR122) in Marion County, have been interpreted as base camps (Purdy 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). Smaller sites with tools and debitage have been interpreted as special-use camps for tool repair or food processing (Milanich 1994). Quarry sites typically have higher densities of lithic debitage from all stages of the toolmaking process, as well as more expedient tools. Conversely, formal hafted bifacial tools used for multiple purposes tend to be found farther from quarries. Forested sites in interior Florida, such as the West William Site (8HI509) in Hillsborough County, may have represented seasonal congregation areas. West Williams contained fauna remains, pit features, and structural remains (Austin et al. 2001:10). These patterns suggest a mobile population practicing general foraging in the then warmer and wetter environment, particularly at inland sites, as well as adaptability to strategies best suited for the variable environments of mid-Holocene-era Florida (Austin 2006:155–179). However, other studies have provided evidence of sedentism as early as the Middle Archaic, with some sites along the Atlantic and southwest Florida coasts being occupied year-round (Randall 2015; Russo and Quitmyer 2008; Sipe and Hendrix 2005, 2007).

Wetland cemeteries, including the slough burials at Little Salt Spring (8SO18) in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site (8CR200) in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove (8HR4) site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), have also provided information on perishable antler, wood, and bone tools (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:115–116). Terrestrial cemeteries have also been identified, such as at the Gauthier site (8BR93) in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone throwing-stick weights, antler "triggers" from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular Busycon shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

The initiation of intentional construction of shell and earthen mounds and middens is also first seen in the Middle Archaic, including by intensive shellfishers of the northeastern Florida Mount Taylor culture, which continued into the Late Archaic (Goggin 1952, Randall 2015). The early shell sites were linear ridges created through repeated periods of deposition and subsequent capping and reuse (Randall 2015). Some early ridges were later abandoned, and additional shell ridges and earthen mounds were built within broader territories. These sites appear to have been occupied year-round, and they have yielded evidence of shell tool technology, including adzes, axes, celts, gouges, vessels, beads, and other decorative objects

(Randall 2015:138–139). Both local and extralocal people were interred in early Mount Taylor shell and sand capped burial mounds, such as at Tick Island (8VO25), and the interments were potentially ritually distinct; some showed evidence of violence. Lithic materials from West Florida, coastal shell from the Atlantic and Gulf, and stone beads and bannerstones made of raw materials originating from outside of Florida have been found, and such exchange would increase in the Late Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Randall 2015).

Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP)

During the Late Archaic period, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing an even greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). The regionalization of precontact cultures also increased as human populations furthered their adaptations to specific environmental zones.

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterways from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the northwest (Milanich 1994:85).

Late Archaic populations increased their exploitation of estuarine, riverine, and coastal resources such as shellfish and reduced their dependence upon terrestrial resources in their subsistence regimes. The Lake Thornhill phase of Mount Taylor continued to incorporate the built landscape of past communities into new mounds, ridges, and sheet midden features. New burial traditions involved the construction of sand mounds, and alternating brown and white sands or shell layers placed to cap episodes of use or burials. Social and trade networks intensified and broadened geographically during the Late Archaic, but trade in toolstone specifically may have decreased as shell tools replaced the need for stone (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Randall 2015). In addition to a mound constructed over a single interment, the presence of exotic grave goods suggests differentiation in status among individuals during the first half of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016).

Large and sometimes complex shell rings built in the coastal regions across Florida may represent population centers or gathering locations for feasting and ceremonial activities during the Late Archaic. These rings were typically horseshoe or U-shaped and were sometimes constructed by adding onto earlier shell ridges. The earliest shell ring, the circular Oxeye ring (8DU7478), revealed a date of 4800 cal BP at its base. The Horr's Island complex in southwest Florida (8CR37–8CR42 and 8CR206–8CR211) contains a shell ring, linear middens, and small associated mounds, as well as evidence of domiciles and hearths. The Joseph Reed shell ring (8MT13) represents this site type during the latter part of the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida. Evidence suggests that at least in some cases, these communal shell ring building projects were completed relatively quickly. They continued or intensified into the ceramic Archaic in some areas but ceased after the Archaic period (Gilmore 2016; Russo and Heide 2002; Sassaman 2008; Saunders and Russo 2011; Saunders and Wrenn 2014).

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. A Late Archaic component was found on Bird Island (8DI52), with shell tools, a shell cache, modified bone, exotic soapstone, and fiber-tempered pottery. Now an island just off the Gulf Coast, it was on the mainland next to a freshwater/brackish marsh environment at the time of occupation (McFadden 2014). Coastal sites appear more common in these regions and include the Culbreath Bayou, Canton Street (Bullen et al. 1978), and Apollo Beach (Warren 1968) sites. Many Late Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region are probably either inundated or were destroyed around the turn of the century (Goodyear et al. 1980; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965). The once numerous shell middens of all periods were mined for road materials for towns like Bradenton and Tampa (Milanich 1994:100-101).

The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Valley Site (8HI473), is a re-used quarry first used during the Early Archaic (Chance 1981, 1982). A cluster of unusual Late Archaic sites was identified in Pasco County (Estabrook et al. 2001). The sites within this cluster, referred to as the Enclave sites, contain freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicates a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggests that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001). Other inland sites include the Deerstand (8HI483), Ranch House/Eight Mile Strip (8HI452), and Marita (8HI558) sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

Consumption of freshwater and marine shellfish is well documented for Middle and Late Archaic populations, but terrestrial faunal food sources were recovered from the interior upland west-central Florida West Williams (8HI509) and Enclave C (8PA1269) sites, including white-tailed deer, aquatic and land turtles, alligator, sirens, rabbit, muskrat, birds, and numerous small mammals and fish (Austin et al. 2001; Austin et al. 2009). Subsistence trends in the Late Archaic involve greater use of aquatic resources and decline in mammalian ones. Coastal regions were populated, and seasonality studies at sites such as the Hill Cottage Midden at the Palmer Site (8SO2) and Horr's Island (8CR208) in southwest Florida indicate year-round occupations and at least semi-sedentary lifestyles (Russo and Quitmyer 2008). However, sites like West William and Enclave C show that populations were adaptable to different environments and likely continued general foraging strategies at short term occupations into the Late Archaic. The variability of lifeways may have allowed for increased regionalization, as well as flexibility during climatic changes (Austin et al. 2009).

Numerous Late Archaic sites have also been found in the Florida panhandle. Fired clay objects are often found at Late Archaic sites in this area, some of which have surface treatments. Evidence of a microlithic industry, extralocal lithics, and soapstone/steatite bowls have also been found in some of these sites (Saunders and Russo 2011). However, these artifact types are not exclusive to the Florida panhandle or the Late Archaic period. Late Archaic sites in northwest Florida have often been attributed to an Elliott's Point phase, a local manifestation of Louisiana's Poverty Point culture. However, researchers have recently called the definition of such a phase into question

based on lack of evidence for more than a potential trade relationship with Poverty Point, also not exclusive to northwest Florida (Austin et al. 2014; Mikell 2017; White 2003).

By the Late Archaic, a dugout canoe making industry was well established and widespread throughout Florida. The boats were typically created using fire to hollow out pine logs (Randall 2015). These well-made canoes were long, averaging 7 m, with upward sloping and tapered ends, and were suited for fast transport of relatively light loads, including along narrow creeks and streams. The workmanship of the mostly Late Archaic period dugout canoes found at Newnan's Lake and elsewhere point to the inception of the canoe making tradition in the Middle Archaic or earlier (Wheeler et al. 2003). Lake Newnan contained over 100 dugout canoes; it and similar sites have been interpreted as caches deposited at key points where terrestrial trails interfaced with the riverine, lacustrine, and coastal pre-Columbian water transportation networks (Duggins 2019).

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural regions have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights and stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggests that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were shell picks and hammers, as well as bone tools, such as pins, awls, and points (Milanich 1994:92-93). Stone bifaces of the Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Levy types are also markers of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016:42).

Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round, were only inhabited by small populations, or were used by people who were more mobile than the sedentary or semi-sedentary coastal populations (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Milanich 1994:87).

Orange Period (4600-3500 cal BP)

By about 5000 cal BP, the firing of clay pottery, a type known archaeologically as Stallings ware, had been developed in coastal Georgia and South Carolina. By around 4600 cal BP, the technology reached northeast Florida, likely through preexisting trade routes (Gilmore 2016; Sassaman 2004). Orange pottery appears to be most prolific in Northeast Florida and its St. Johns and Indian River drainages, but it was also spread through much of the state. It has been found in southwest Florida as far as the Ten Thousand Islands, in the Okeechobee area at sites such as Fort Center, in the North Peninsular and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast areas; and near Pensacola Bay in the northwest Florida panhandle, where it is sometimes called Norwood pottery (Cockrell 1970; Cordell 2004; Division of Archives, History, and Records Management 1970; Gilmore 2016; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991; Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Widmer 1974).

Orange ceramics were tempered with plant fibers, most frequently Spanish moss (*Tillandisia usneoides*), although palmetto may also have been used in some areas. The fibers were often burnt out during the firing process, creating cavities in the lightweight pottery. However, when the fibers are retained and preserved, they can also be used for direct radiocarbon dating (Cordell 2004, Gilmore 2015, White 2003). Fiber-tempered pottery is a convenient maker for the second half of the Late Archaic, known as the Orange Period (Milanich 1994:86, 94).

Many Orange period sites are ephemeral, and data regarding the construction of relatively permanent structures is lacking. Data from sites near Silver Glen Springs in northeast Florida suggest that short-term habitation sites may have been arranged in a circular pattern, with a series of spaced circular clusters with small plazas around a larger plaza. In addition to shell rings, mounds, shell fields, and non-shell sites have been found. In the middle St. Johns region, Orange period shell mounds and rings were typically constructed away from preceramic residential sites, but at least four large Orange period mound sites – Silver Glen, Harris Creek, Old Enterprise, and Orange Mound – were built by expanding upon and adding new mounds or ridges to preceramic burial mounds. However, burial in mounds or shell rings does not seem to have been conducted during the Orange period (Gilmore 2016).

An initial chronology was developed by Ripley Bullen (1955, 1972) that divided the Orange period into subperiods based on characteristics including manufacturing technology, surface decoration, tempering, and vessel forms, but this chronology has since been disproven. Orange Plain and Incised pottery (Sassaman 2003), the addition of sand and sponge spiculate temper along with fiber temper in Orange ceramic pastes (Cordell 2004; Jenks 2006; Russo and Heide 2004), and both hand modeling and coiling technology (Endonino 2013) appear throughout the Orange period. Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "…the four major subperiods of Bullen's sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." Variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Instead of representing chronological change, differences in Orange pottery appear to be related to cultural context. Orange Plain, Orange Incised, and Tick Island Incised, a rarer Orange type found mainly in the middle St. Johns River valley and in southwest Florida, have been dated to the same time periods (Gilmore 2015, 2016). Decorated incised wares, along with similarly decorated bone pins, are concentrated at shell rings, mounds, and other sites with monumental architecture. Orange Plain wares constitute a larger percentage of assemblages in domestic contexts (Gilmore 2016; Randall 2015:255; Sassaman 2003). Orange Incised rectilinear designs tend to be highly variable, while Tick Island ceramics are more standardized in their curvilinear design (Gilmore 2016:158–159). At Silver Glen Run, incisions were also applied at different stages of production on decorated ceramics found at mounds versus those found in non-mound areas. At one locus within the Silver Glen Run site complex, a series of oversized shellfish roasting pits had been excavated and filled in with various layers of materials, including shell and plain pottery, but mostly lacking typical midden contents. Gilmore (2016:112–117) has suggested that eventually pits in this area were dug and immediately ritually refilled in this area, potentially representing inverted mounds. After the area was capped with a clean layer of shell, decorated pottery begins to be deposited, suggesting the former domestic area had begun to assume a ceremonial role.

Decorated Orange pots were mostly created with the coiling method, while plain wares tended to be hand modeled (Endonino 2013; Gilmore 2016). Vessel shapes and sizes were varied, with the largest and thickest vessels occurring at mounds, and the smallest ones in domestic contexts. Various attributes of the Orange period ceramics found at large mound centers suggest that the centers hosted gatherings of diverse feast participants.

In addition to fibers, Orange ceramic pastes sometimes include sponge spicules, quartz sand, mica, or limestone to varying degrees. Variation in minority tempers or inclusions appears to be related to the geographic origins of production rather than representing transitional wares between the Late Archaic and various Woodland pottery traditions. Spiculate concentrations were also found to be elevated in mound contexts as opposed to domestic ones (Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2016). Analysis of the pastes of ceramics found at Silver Glen Run provided evidence that participants in the feasting and mound construction rituals came from as many as 200 km away on the Gulf coast of southwest Florida (Gilmore 2016).

Data regarding pottery use from select sites complicates the picture of early pottery adoption further. Soot obtained from non-fiber tempered pottery types, such as the St. Johns sponge spicule tempered pottery at the Harris Creek site (8VO24) on Tick Island in Volusia County, indicates that these wares were produced and used contemporaneously with Orange fiber-tempered and semi-fiber-tempered wares. At Harris Creek, stylistic and techno-functional differences between the fiber- and semi-fiber-tempered wares compared with the purely spiculate tempered wares suggest a more ceremonial use for the former pots and a more utilitarian cooking function for the latter examples (Jenks 2006). Additionally, both sand tempered and spiculate tempered pottery have been recovered from the Late Archaic Joseph Reed Shell Ring (8MT13) site, suggesting that these wares may have been used in South Florida much earlier than previously thought (Russo and Heide 2002, 2004). Further research is needed to elucidate the nature and sequence of ceramic technology adoption across Florida during and after the Late Archaic.

The broad geographic extent of fiber-tempered pottery does not imply that its producers or users were a monoculture. As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is likely that specific regional manifestations will be defined, and likely closely linked to the post-500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

Formative Period (500 BC–AD 1513)

The Formative Period represents a time when changes in pottery and technology occurred throughout Florida. The specific changes in pottery traditionally used by archaeologists to mark the beginning of this period include the replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky-paste ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) also occur in some areas in contexts contemporaneous with these new ceramic types. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The earliest known major occupations of southern Florida date to this period (Bullen et al. 1968; Sears 1982).

The regional diversity that marked this period has been primarily attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state. Traditionally, it has been described archaeologically in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types. The APE is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions (Milanich 1994) (Figure 2). The evidence suggesting that Lake Kissimmee and the Kissimmee River drainage should be included in the Okeechobee Basin region was a subject of contention for decades (Milanich 1994:280). More recent investigations, however, have shown that native peoples shared cultural affinities such as pottery styles and manufacturing techniques, burial customs, and settlement patterns as far north as Lake Tohopekaliga (Milanich 1994:281; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:26).

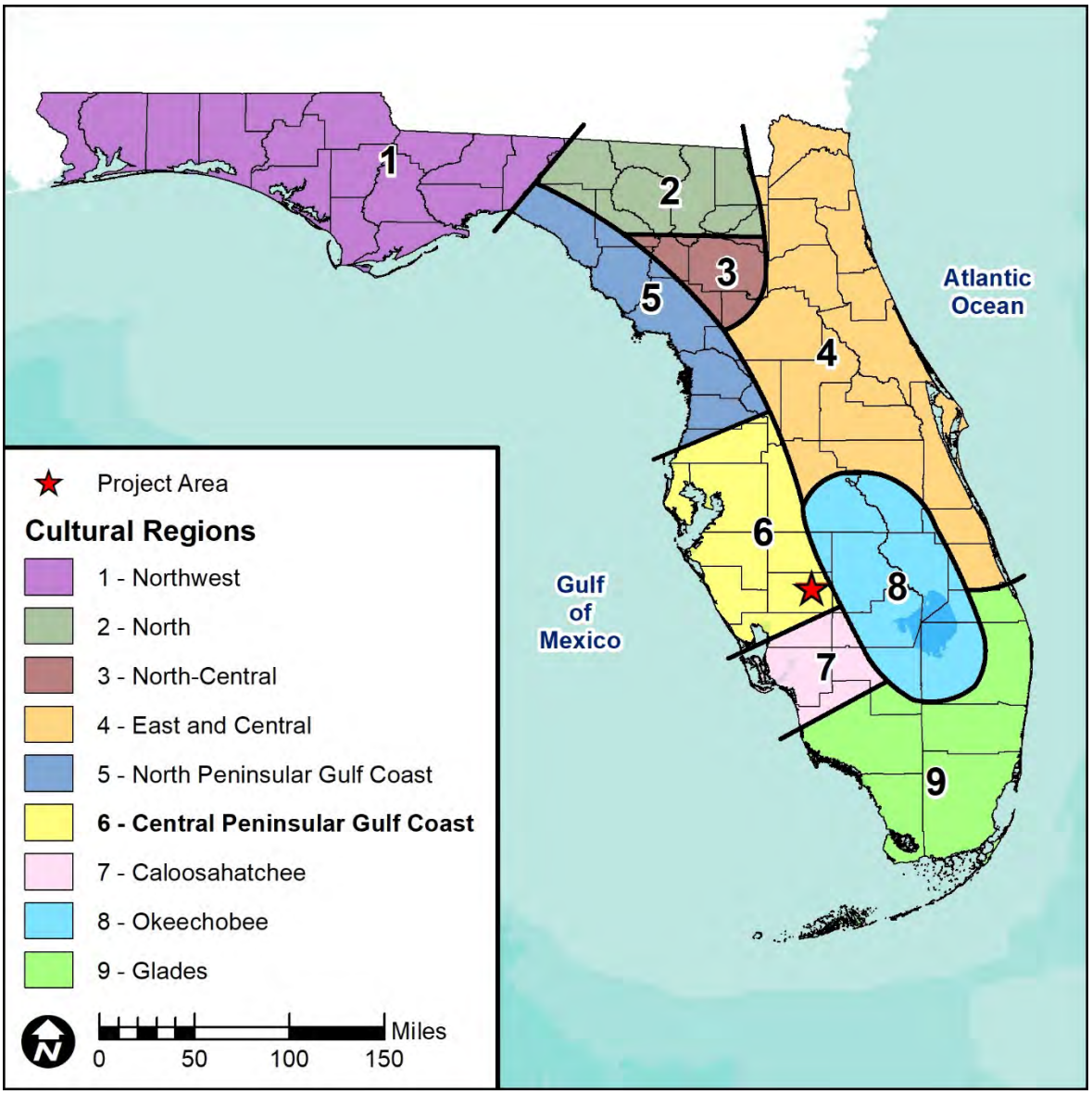


Figure 2: Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Cultural Region
(Adapted from Milanich 1994)

Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region

Manasota Culture

During the Formative period, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region was dominated by the Manasota culture, primarily known as a coastal dwelling people. A dominance of sand-tempered plain ceramics as well as shell and bone tools characterized their material culture (Luer and Almy 1982). The identification of interior Manasota sites has been hindered by the difficulty in distinguishing between the various types of undecorated, sand-tempered ceramic wares used by the different precontact cultures of southern Florida (Milanich 1994: 224–226). A chronology of the Manasota Culture based on variations in ceramics and burial, is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Manasota Culture Chronology

Period	Dates
Safety Harbor	AD 900–1513
Late Weeden Island	AD 700–900
Early Weeden Island	AD 300–700
Manasota	500 BC–AD 300

Source: Milanich (1994), modified from Luer and Almy (1980, 1982)

Despite its characterization as a primarily coastal culture, several inland Manasota sites have been documented (Almy 1982; Austin and Russo 1989; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Deming 1976; Ellis 1977; Janus Research 1999; Piper et al. 1982; Piper and Piper 1981; Wharton 1977; Wharton and Williams 1980; Wood 1976). These sites share characteristics that distinguish them from the typical Manasota site, which has been defined using characteristics from coastal sites. However, they are like what Luer and Almy define as "inland from the shore" sites. These sites are described as existing in the pine flatwoods, often occurring on a small, low hillock or "mound" of sand near a freshwater source and having similar artifact assemblages as the coastal sites except for a significantly lesser amount of shell and shell tools (Luer and Almy 1982:39–43). Luer and Almy (1982:51) distinguish these sites from "inland" sites, which are sites situated in interior regions of the peninsula. Aside from the occasional shell tool, the one characteristic which precludes the above sites from being defined as "inland from the shore" Manasota culture sites is that they are situated beyond 30 km from the shore (Luer and Almy 1982:51).

Weeden Island–Related Manasota Culture

During its later periods, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weeden Island socio-political complex, beginning circa AD 200. Mound burial customs, artifact evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization while technologically and stylistically Weeden Island ceramic types are considered outstanding examples of precontact pottery. Evidence for the adoption of Weeden Island customs by local Manasota groups appears in the archaeological record around AD 300–900. This period of Manasota development is often referred to as "Weeden Island–related" (Luer and Almy 1982:46–47; Milanich 1994:227).

Early Manasota period burials were flexed, primary interments in shell middens or in cemeteries. Burial in intentionally constructed burial mounds apparently was not practiced until after AD 100. These early mounds, at least until about AD 300, also contained primary, flexed interments and occasional extended or semi-flexed burials. These mounds are generally located adjacent to villages and often contain locally made ceramics (Luer and Almy 1982:42, 46–47; Milanich 1994:227).

Early Weeden Island burial mounds contained secondary interments accompanied by almost the full range of Weeden Island ceramics and, often, complicated-stamped sherds. These secondary interments were usually bundle burials, indicating that they were placed in a charnel house prior to interment. Late Weeden Island peoples continued these traditions, and their wares often include Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and occasional Safety Harbor sherds in addition to the Weeden Island ceramics. The inclusion of Safety Harbor wares within these Weeden island mounds indicates they were used for many generations (Luer and Almy 1982:42, 46–47; Milanich 1994:227). The re-use or continued use of mounds was apparently a common practice in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region during Manasota and later periods. There are several examples, both inland and coastal, of such continually used or re-used mounds (Bullen 1971; Fewkes 1924; Janus Research 1999; Luer and Almy 1980, 1982; Sears 1960; Willey 1949:332–333).

Safety Harbor Culture

The Safety Harbor culture was the final precontact cultural manifestation to occur. Safety Harbor culture developed from the Manasota and later Weeden Island–related Manasota cultures. Safety Harbor sites are typically found on top of or near those occupied by the region's earlier inhabitants (Mitchem 2012:175). The northern extent of the Safety Harbor culture extended as far north as the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County (Mitchem 1989, 2012:175; Mitchem and Weisman 1984). Although like the Mississippian cultures of northern Florida, Safety Harbor peoples apparently borrowed only certain ideas and practices that helped them adjust to larger populations and to maintain the greater level of political complexity needed to support stronger territorialism. Certain pottery forms and decoration motifs point to Mississippian influence, as well as the presence of exotic goods, especially in burial contexts, such as copper, galena, ground stone, and quartz crystal artifacts (Mitchem 2012:178–185). Other ideas and practices associated with a fully Mississippian way of life were not adopted because the agricultural economic system at the base of the Mississippian culture was not possible in coastal Florida. Like the preceding Manasota and Weeden Island–related cultures of the region, the Safety Harbor culture had a subsistence economy based on gathering shellfish and other marine resources. Safety Harbor has been described as a Mississippian adaptation to a specialized coastal environment (Grange et al. 1979; Milanich 1994:412; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:210). Mitchem (2012:184–185) argued that Safety Harbor was not a Mississippian culture, but that Safety Harbor groups had relationships with Mississippian groups, likely through trade in marine shell. Safety Harbor groups may have adopted some Mississippian political or religious ideas, symbols, beliefs, or practices, but maintained other aspects of their traditional lifestyles.

Mitchem (1989) proposed a phase definition for the Safety Harbor period. Based on the presence of dateable European artifacts, radiocarbon dates from components with Englewood

ceramics, and temporal differences in ceramic sequences and burial mounds, Mitchem suggested dividing the Safety Harbor into two precontact phases (Englewood [AD 900–1100] and Pinellas [AD 1100–1500]) and two colonial period phases (Tatham [AD 1500–1567] and Bayview [AD 1567–1725]) (Mitchem 1989:557–567). Where it is present, the starkest changes in pottery types have been identified from the Englewood phase, and the Mississippian traits incorporated by Safety Harbor cultures seem to originate from the Early to Middle Mississippian periods, rather than the Late Mississippian (Mitchem 2012:179-185).

The Safety Harbor culture, known after Spanish contact to be the culture of the Tocobaga, was typified by ceremonial centers with truncated, flat-topped pyramidal temple mounds and adjacent open village plazas surrounded by middens, as well as burial mounds with associated charnel structures. Archaeological data and ethno-historical accounts suggest that these people possessed a complex socio-political and religious system indicative of a chiefdom (Bullen 1978). The settlements clustered around the ceremonial centers (Goodyear and Warren 1972; Luer and Almy 1981), which were reported to be the focus of religious and political activity. These centers were typically sited in coastal areas (Luer and Almy 1982; Mitchem 2012).

In fact, most Safety Harbor sites are found along the coast; although inland villages, camps, and mounds are also present (Milanich 1994:395, 403). Inland settlements tend to be farther apart, smaller, and geographically separated from burial mound locations (Mitchem 2012:176). Although the Safety Harbor culture was centered in the Tampa Bay area and the adjoining river drainages, it extended well to the north into Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus counties, and to the south and west into Sarasota, Polk, Manatee, Hardee, and DeSoto counties. Safety Harbor pottery has also been found in mounds south of Charlotte Harbor in the Caloosahatchee archaeological area (Milanich 1994:391).

Safety Harbor sites within Sarasota County include site 8SO403, a burial site along the Myakka River (Hazeltine and Luer 1983); the Englewood Mound (8SO1), which dates to the Englewood and Pinellas phases of the Safety Harbor period (Luer 1999); and the Blackburn site, which reportedly contained European glass beads as well as Culbreath and Pinellas points/knives (Deming 1989). This latter site is thought to date to the Englewood Phase of the Safety Harbor period and the later Contact periods.

Regional Variants: South-Central Sub-region

The ceramic traditions of the previous Weeden Island cultures of this region continued into the Safety Harbor phase. Along with differences in settlement patterns and subsistence strategies related to specific environments, ceramic distributions have allowed Mitchem (1989:567–579) to define four sub-regions within the Safety Harbor culture area: Northern, Inland, Circum-Tampa Bay, and South-Central. These sub-regions shared patterns of burial mound ceremonialism, ideology, and, perhaps, socio-political organization, but different environmental settings allowed for different economic patterns (Milanich 1994:392). The current project area is within the South-Central sub-region.

The South-Central Safety Harbor sub-region, Mitchem (1989) calls this variant the Manasota Safety Harbor, extends from Charlotte Harbor north to southern Manatee County and east to the Peace River drainage (Milanich 1994:400). Dispersed coastal and inland settlements are present,

but these have not yet been studied extensively. Utilitarian pottery is predominantly an undecorated quartz sand-tempered ware (Mitchem 1989:575–576).

HISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW

The intent of this overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the project corridor and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513–1821)

One of the first European explorers to Florida was Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a colony in "La Florida." In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida (Gannon 1965:29).

During this early historic period, Fontenada (1945) states that Carlos, the leader of the Calusa, headed over fifty towns located on the west coast, in the interior around Lake Okeechobee, and on the Florida Keys where there were two towns under his control. The interior around Lake Okeechobee was a tribe the Spanish called the Mayaimi, whose land was situated between that of the Calusa and the Tequesta (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964). The Mayaimi territory includes the Fort Center site, a large mound complex representing a major center of habitation and commerce for the region. There are no in-depth historical accounts of the Mayaimi, although there is mention of interaction between them and the Calusa (Federal Writers Project 1984).

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Native American population of South Florida had declined considerably, as a result of disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from a new group of Native Americans, the Seminoles. The Seminoles, descendants of Creek Indians, moved into Florida during the early eighteenth century to escape the political and population pressures of the expanding American colonies to the north (Wright 1986:218).

The Seminoles had become the dominant Native American group in the state by the end of the eighteenth century. Groups of fugitives African-American slaves had settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19). Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century.

The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the United States acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee. As more European American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole people over available land. Pressure was

brought to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from north Florida and relocate them farther south.

The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole/Mickasuky people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). The Seminoles/Mickasuky did not approve of this treaty because they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole/Mickasuky immigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

During the Second Seminole war, Colonel Zachary Taylor first encountered the Okeechobee region (Valentine and Williamson 1993:11-12). The Second Seminole War was the result of a dispute over the Treaty of Payne's Landing. The treaty stipulated that the Seminole Indians were required to give up their lands and move west to merge with the Creek Indians. Certain tribal leaders were pressured into signing the treaty; however, all of the Seminole Indians were not represented (Hudson 1976:466). The Seminoles, therefore, deemed the treaty fraudulent. The purpose of Taylor's journey was to find Sam Jones, who had rallied nearly half of the Indian Nation (Masson et al. 1987). With a force of 1,100 men, he left Fort Brooke in Tampa in December of 1837. The Battle of Okeechobee was fought on Christmas day (Valentine and Williamson 1993:11-12). The battle was a success for Taylor although he had a heavy casualty count (Masson et al. 1987).

To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993).

Civil War and Post War Period (1860–1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. Jacob Summerlin, a successful cattle rancher from the Fort Meade area, gave up his contract with the Confederate government to supply cattle and in 1863 teamed up with James McKay from the Tampa area. McKay, a successful and daring blockade-runner, supplied the schooners and Summerlin the cattle. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war as cattle continued

to be shipped, it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879 over 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949).

Settlers began to journey into the present-day Desoto County area in the 1870s, but the number of people was small due to the rugged environment. The climate and topography often deterred people from permanently settling in the area; it was, however, very fertile and plentiful in wild game. By the 1870s, the area was discovered to be conducive to agricultural production (Wood 1976:24). The citrus and cattle industries were established during the remainder of the nineteenth century. Later, lumber mills were established at Arcadia and Fort Ogden.

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the south contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. An influx of poor farmers coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport. Beginning about 1880s, many settlers began to buy the land on which they had homesteaded for so many years in anticipation of the coming railroad (Hetherington 1980:86) (Table 3).

In 1855, prior to the separation of Desoto County from Manatee County, settlers were complaining that the village of Manatee, then the county seat, was too inconveniently located near the coast, and that many county residents had to travel to far to go to the courthouse. A county committee recommended a new, more centralized site. Calling the new location "Pine Level," the recommendation, dated April 29, 1866, was approved and the seat of the county government was moved. Transportation from the Gulf coast inland to Pine Level was still problematic. Crossing of the Peace River was accomplished by a barge guided by rope stretched across the water.

In the late 1870s, the railroads were completed through Desoto County. Within a few years of the railroad, phosphate deposits had been found in Desoto County, and the economy boomed during the last decade of the century. The phosphate boom had its beginning in 1881 when Captain J. Francis LeBaron, an engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers made a survey of the Peace River to investigate opening a waterway for steamboat travel between the St. Johns River and Charlotte Harbor. While conducting his study, he found bone phosphate, also known as river pebble phosphate. For several years, he tried to entice investors to the profits possible in using phosphates in the production of fertilizer. Gradually news spread and investors began purchasing land and mining for phosphate. Early investors included T. S. Moorehead, who purchased land near Arcadia; George Scott, the president of the Scott Manufacturing Company, a fertilizer company in Atlanta; and M. G. Darbishire, an engineer and resident of Fort Meade. Morehead established the Arcadia Phosphate Company and brokered a deal with Scott to purchase his entire output of phosphate (Brown 1991:312–325).

Table 3. Land Apportionment within the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 37 South, Range 26 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	E ½ ; W ½ of SW ¼	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 31, 1888
	SE ¼ of SW ¼	John W. Whidden	July 18, 1882
32	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 5, 1883
33	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
34	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
35	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
36	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 37 South, Range 25 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
27	All	Florida Southern Railway Co.	July 21, 1887
28	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 5, 1883
33	All	Florida Southern Railway Co.	July 21, 1887
34	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 5, 1883
35	All	Florida Southern Railway Co.	July 21, 1887
36	SW ¼	John M. [Anisestt]	Sept. 3, 1912
	SE ¼	[Kithilll] L. Mahan	May 11, 1908
Township 38 South, Range 26 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
1	All	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	Dec. 27, 1884
2	All	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	Dec. 27, 1884
3	All	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	Dec. 27, 1884
4	All	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	Dec. 27, 1884
5	E ½; E ½ of NW ¼	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	Dec. 27, 1884
	W ½ of NW ¼	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 31. 1888
6	NE ¼; SE ¼ of NW ¼	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
	N ½ of NW ¼; SW ¼ of NW ¼	John. W. Whidden	Dec. 30, 1880

In addition to his arrangement with Moorehead, Scott and McKee purchased 5,000 acres of river land near Arcadia and organized the Peace River Phosphate Company. Scott also organized the DeSoto Phosphate Mining Company and, in 1889, purchased 36 miles of land along the Peace River between Fort Meade and the mouth of the Big Charlie Apopka River. They also built a plant on the riverbank north of Zolfo. From its beginning in Arcadia and Zolo, the phosphate boom spread the length of the Peace River Valley. Production jumped from 2,813 tons in 1888 to more than 56,000 tons in 1890, tripled in 1891 and reached 354,000 tons in 1892. The phosphate boom ended by the 1900s due to a national recession, high costs, and reduced demand for phosphate. At its height, 400 companies operated along the Peace River. By 1900, only 50 companies remained (Brown 1991:312–325).

By 1887, several other towns had developed, including Brownville, Nocatee, and Fort Winder. In 1888, Arcadia was chosen as the county seat and settlers began moving to the growing city. However, this left many towns depopulated, including Pine Level and Fort Winder.

Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida's history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state's coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. "The Splendid Little War" was short in duration, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619.

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the Florida East Coast, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Because vegetable and fruit production was prevalent throughout the area during the turn-of-the-century, the arrival of the railroad significantly eased the burden of transporting the produce to northern markets. At this time, the region, which then included present-day Hardee, Highlands, Glades, Charlotte, and Desoto counties, produced one-tenth of the total value of farm crops in the state of Florida (Plowden 1929:25). Area truck farms raised snap beans, peas, green peppers, cabbage, lettuce, watermelon, cucumbers, and eggplant.

One form of lumber manufacturing that became prominent throughout Florida was that of naval stores. Though naval stores production had been prominent during earlier periods in Florida's history, it was not until the late 1800s and early 1900s that the manufacturing of resin and turpentine became vital to Florida's economy again. Even as labor intensive as the collection of gum is, this industry proved to be extremely profitable in many areas, especially after the railroads were completed.

For a brief time during the early twentieth century, the naval stores and timber industries flourished in present-day Desoto County. In the first quarter of the twentieth century, the forest industry began operations in South Florida. Florida slash pine, which predominated in the region, was a good resource for pulpwood and turpentine.

World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

Two Army aviation training camps, Carlstrom and Dorr fields, were constructed in DeSoto County in 1917 (DeSoto County Historical Society n.d.). Dorr Field was named after Private Stephen H. Dorr of Nutley, New Jersey, who died in a crash near Toronto, Canada while training in the Officer's Reserve Corps. Carlstrom Field was named after Swedish flight instructor First Lieutenant Victor Carlstrom who was killed in a crash in Virginia. The two facilities were the primary military aviation training sites in the southeast (Historical Property Associates 1982). At Carlstrom Field, experimentation on early parachutes and pioneer-guided missiles took place. Charles Kettering and Lawrence Sperry Kettering of Dayton, Ohio successfully tested flying torpedoes there in October of 1919. The original layout of Dorr Field has been described as consisting of a line of 14 hangars along the north end of the field, although there are no known surviving photos (Freeman 2022). Remnants of the earlier layout can be seen to the northwest in the 1943 aerial shown in Figure 3. The airfield was closed at the end of WWI.

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After WWI, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Cities in southeastern Florida, including Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected communities in central and South Florida as well (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. In 1926, Highway 70 East to Fort Pierce was constructed, along with Highway 70 West to Bradenton the following year (City of Okeechobee). On a daily basis up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state.

During the 1920s, Florida's population began to rapidly increase. This growth brought about the addition of 13 new counties, several of which were due to the division of Desoto County into a smaller Desoto County and Hardee, Charlotte, Glades and Highlands counties (Tebeau 1971:375).

The Boom and its eventual bust are evident within the APE in the form of Arcadia Villa, a planned development that never came to fruition. Arcadia Villa lots were sold by the Stanley Realty and Development Company of Chicago and New York, who had purchased 17,000 acres with the intent to develop it over the course of five years (Tampa Bay Times 1925). One advertisement for Arcadia Villa boasted modern improvements such as electric light, water lines, storm sewer, and 20 miles of concrete sidewalks. The development was to be constructed in tandem with its sister development, Arcadia Gardens, which was sold as farm tracts of five, ten, and twenty acres (Tampa Bay Times 1925). The lots would be planted with the buyer's choice of either strawberries, orange or grapefruit trees, or truck crops at no extra cost. In April, 1925, Arcadia Villa lots were advertised as low as $25, but by September, they were $100. (Tampa Tribune 1925). Arcadia Gardens were advertised at $950 for 5-acre tracks and $1,300 for 20-acre tracts.

In 1926, the Stanley Realty and Development Company was charged with mail fraud related to Arcadia Villa for defrauding hundreds of land buyers around the U.S. out of several millions of dollars (Tampa Tribune 1926). The company was only backed by $5,000 rather than the $15 million in assets they had claimed to buyers. Furthermore, Stanley Realty repeatedly lied to buyers of Arcadia Villa lots. For example, buyers had been told falsely that 2,700 lots had been sold at auction in New York City for two and three times the listing price. Other false claims made included the existence of a large lake on the Arcadia Villa property, that the government had analyzed the agricultural lands, and that a hotel and swimming pool were under

development. After the bust, the Arcadia Villa property was advertised at $36 an acre in five or ten acre tracts but was never developed (Palm Beach Post 1926).

The Boom Period began to decline in August 1925, when the Florida East Coast Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996).

Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

This era of Florida's history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

The beginning of the nationwide Great Depression did not have a notable effect on Desoto County because of its agricultural base. Nonetheless, other occurrences impacted the area. At the time, local cattlemen sold their herds because of the threat of fever tick infestation, and the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation threatened citrus crops.

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal–era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990).

A municipal airport was constructed in Arcadia using Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) funds. Arcadia received a WPA-built U.S. Post Office in 1937 (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). Pioneer Park in Zolfo Springs was also built under these programs.

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s and had to reduce service and lay off personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite

the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable, and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

World War II and the Post War Period (1940–1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The current APE intersects one such training facility, discussed further below. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

Highlands County was chosen for the location of Hendricks Field, a U.S. Army airfield (Fitzgerald 2021). In DeSoto County, two WWI-era airfields, Carlstrom and Dorr, were reactivated in 1941 as training schools by the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Corporation (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). A new complex was built at Dorr Field at the center of the original hangar layout (Figure 3). The new construction included administration buildings, barracks, hangars, mess halls, and recreation centers (Tampa Tribune 1941). The runway at Dorr Field was 5,300 feet and unpaved. Dorr Field was inactivated in October 1944 and its cadets were transferred to Carlstrom Field. Between 1941 and 1944, 700 pilots had been trained on P-17 Stearman aircraft at Dorr (American Air Museum in Britain 2016).

Railroads once again profited, since servicemen, military goods, and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming a new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (Miller 1990).



Figure 3: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1943 Aerial Photograph

Modern Period (1950–Present)

After the end of WWII, the Hendricks Field airfield was deactivated and subsequently given to the City of Sebring to become a regional airport and the site of a racetrack. The Sebring International Raceway opened in 1950 (Fitzgerald 2021). Carlstrom Field was developed into a state psychiatric hospital and later the DeSoto Correctional Facility for Juveniles (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). Dorr Field also was utilized as a state psychiatric hospital before becoming the DeSoto Correctional Institution in 1969. In 1996, a new facility for the DeSoto Correctional Institution was constructed immediately to the southeast of Dorr Field. The WWII-era buildings remain in varying degree of use by the facility as well.

In the 1950s, the area experienced a post-war construction boom. Unfortunately, by the 1960s, small towns in Desoto County began to see a decrease in their populations, as people moved to the coastal areas. The closure of the railroad and the construction of strip malls and suburban developments further diminished the cohesion of the county's small towns. The economies of Highlands and DeSoto counties rely heavily on forms of agriculture, including cattle ranching, citrus groves, and phosphate mining. Highlands County celebrated its centennial in 2021 (Fitzgerald 2021).

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Evaluations of archaeological or historic resources' significance cannot be made without proper attention to the resources' placement within the context of other resources in the area. The work of previous investigators was reviewed to gather information about types of precontact archaeological sites, early historic archaeological sites, and historic resources that could be expected to occur within the project APE.

In addition, a search of pertinent literature and records of the surrounding region was conducted, including archaeological and historical assessments of tracts of land near the project APE. This included a search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), unpublished cultural resource management (CRM) reports, and other pertinent literature. The FMSF search serves as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. The FMSF serves as an archive and repository of information about Florida's recorded cultural resources. Because the inventory of resources is not all-inclusive on a statewide basis, gaps in data may exist. The FMSF is only as accurate and as comprehensive as the information that is submitted, and users should be cognizant of the sometimes-uneven quality of the information. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the FDHR/State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO) official position about the significance of a resource.

A search of the FMSF identified six previous cultural resource surveys that contain portions of or intersect the current project area (Table 4). Below are short summaries of the previous surveys.

An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Keentown-Whidden Transmission Line in DeSoto, Hardee and Manatee Counties, Florida (Wisenbaker and de la Fuente 1981, FMSF Manuscript No. 197) consisted of primarily a pedestrian survey of the 110-foot-wide corridor with limited shovel testing. The survey likely paralleled the current APE between SR 70 and the Whidden substation, but the footprint of the 1981 survey cannot be determined from graphics in the report. The K.W.S. #1 (8DE23) site was identified during the survey.

The *Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Report of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase IV Expansion* (SEARCH 1999, FMSF Manuscript No. 5699) was also in the vicinity of the current project area between SR 70 and the Whidden substation. It is unknown whether any subsurface testing was conducted in the vicinity of the current project.

The survey for the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion (Janus Research and Goodwin Associates 2008, FMSF Manuscript No. 16476; Barse et al. 2009, FMSF Manuscript No. 16532; and Coughlin et al. 2010, FMSF Manuscript No.16938) includes part of the current project area along SR 70. No archaeological sites were identified.

Two historic resources, FDOT Bridge No. 040033 (8DE859) and the DCI Canal (8DE858), within the current historic resources APE were recorded during the *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey & Effects Determination Tech Memo: SR 70 over DCI Canal/FDOT Bridge No. 040033 DeSoto County, Florida* (ACI 2017, FMSF Manuscript No. 24449). Twelve shovel tests were excavated; no cultural material was recovered.

Table 4. Previous Surveys Conducted within the Project Area

FMSF Survey No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
197	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Keentown-Whidden Transmission Line in DeSoto, Hardee and Manatee Counties, Florida	Wisenbaker, Michael, and Francisco de la Fuente	1981
5699	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Report of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase IV Expansion	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH)	1999
16476	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29	Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates	2008
16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	Barse, William, Sean Coughlin, and Emily E. Crowe	2009
16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	Coughlin, Sean, Emily E. Crow, and R. Christopher Goodwin	2010
24449	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey & Effects Determination Tech Memo: SR 70 over DCI Canal/FDOT Bridge No. 040033 DeSoto County, Florida	Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI)	2017

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A search of the FMSF identified one previously recorded archaeological site within or adjacent to the project area (Appendix D: Map 5). The K.W.S. #1 (8DE23) site is an isolated thermally altered chert flake (Wisenbaker and de la Fuentes 1981:41–42). The National Register eligibility of the site has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

Previously Recorded Historic Resources

A search of the FMSF identified three previously recorded historic resources that are extant within the study area: Dorr Airfield (8DE382), Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828), and Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830) (Table 5; Appendix A). Background research and field survey determined that one previously recorded structure, the National Register-ineligible Arcadia Villa Entry Gates (8DE829) is no longer extant within the historic resources APE. The FMSF will be notified of the demolition of the resource.

One previously recorded linear resource and one previously recorded bridge were identified as adjacent to the APE: the National Register–ineligible DCI Canal (8DE858) and the National Register–ineligible FDOT Bridge No. 040033 (8DE859). As described in the *Area of Potential Effect* section of this report, linear resources, excepting Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828), do not fall within the APE due to the improvements being transmission lines which cross overhead. Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue has been included within the APE because the roadway will be utilized by heavy vehicles during the installation of the improvements. The historic canal and bridge are not within the APE and are not included in the results of this report. FMSF forms were not updated for these resources.

Dorr Airfield (8DE382) has not been evaluated by the SHPO. It was first recorded in 1982 by Historic Property Associates. No recommendation on eligibility was made by the recorder at that time. For the current survey, an updated Resource Group form was prepared for Dorr Airfield. Additionally, individual structure forms for Dorr Airfield buildings which fall within the APE were also completed. Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) and Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830) were recorded in 2008 during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29* (Janus Research 2008b). Old S.R. 18/Mahon was determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009 in the areas of Transportation and Community Planning and Development. Tiger Bay Ranch was determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009. Updated forms were not prepared for either S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue nor Tiger Bay Ranch as they did not exhibit physical changes or changes in eligibility since last recorded.

Table 5. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Within the APE

FMSF No.	Name	Year Built	Resource Type	National Register Evaluation*
8DE382	Dorr Airfield	c. 1917	Resource Group/Historic Landscape	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8DE828	Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue	c. 1915	Resource Group/Historic Roadway	Determined Eligible
8DE830	Tiger Bay Ranch	c. 1950	Structure/Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible

** As recorded in the FMSF, may require re-evaluation*

Potential Historic Resources

A search of Property Appraisers data identified 14 historic parcels with an Actual Year Built date of 1975 or earlier within the historic resources APE. Aerials and field photography were analyzed to determine if the historic parcels contained buildings within the APE. For identified historic parcels that intersected the APE, historic buildings were recorded only if the buildings were located within the boundaries of the APE. On historic parcels containing multiple buildings, each historic building within the APE was recorded individually.

PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background search and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the project APE. The site file search and literature review contributed to the determination of the archaeological site potential for the archaeological APE. In addition to the locations of previously recorded sites, four environmental variables are typically used to predict site potential: distance to fresh water, distance to hardwood hammocks, relative elevation and topography, and soil type (soil drainage).

Freshwater is an important resource, as the need for water is universal. Freshwater would have been available from the creeks, wetlands, and sloughs in the vicinity of the project area.

The presence of hammock vegetation serves as a reliable indicator of site location in Florida, and the use of hammocks during the precontact and historic periods is well documented. No hammocks were identified on the historic plat maps or aerial photographs.

The project area is generally flat with a slope downward from the east to the west from 75 to 60 feet above sea level. The floodplains of Joshua Creek and its tributary are 50–55 above sea level.

In general, archaeological sites are associated with better drained soils (Table 1). The soils within the archaeological APE are primarily poorly drained. Two small areas of better drained soils are present to the east of Joshua Creek and where the APE turns northward to the Whidden substation.

Based on the background research, most of the project area has low archaeological site potential. Before modern drainage, much of the project area consisted of flatwoods and prairie that were likely seasonally wet. The most steeply sloping locations within 100 m of Joshua Creek were identified as zones of high probability. Areas of moderate probability were identified 100 to 200 m from Joshua Creek and along tributaries where the slope adjacent to the creeks is gradual. The archaeological probability zones are illustrated on maps in Appendix D.

In Florida, historic period sites frequently occur with precontact archaeological sites. The review of the historic plat maps and surveyor's notes identified no military forts, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or Native American villages in the vicinity of the project area. Three structures are visible on the 1943 aerial photos. These areas are considered high probability zones for historic archaeological sites.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian inspection and subsurface testing. Shovel tests were circular and roughly 50 cm (20 in.) in diameter. They were excavated to a minimum depth of one meter (39 in.) unless obstructed by compact hardpan or clay. All excavated soil was sifted through 6.4-mm (1/4-in.) metal hardware cloth screen suspended from portable wooden frames. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Shovel tests in high probability zones were excavated at 25-m intervals and tests within moderate probability zones were excavated at 50-m intervals. At least 10 percent of the low probability archaeological APE was tested in keeping with DHR requirements.

In June 2022, the Desktop Analysis and Research Design for the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line was completed (Janus Research 2022a). This document established zones of archaeological probability and project methods for CRAS surveys of all segments of the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line project. The Desktop Analysis and Research Design was submitted to the FDHR, the FDEP, and the STOF-THPO for their review and comment. FPL representatives also discussed the findings and recommendations of the document with the FDHR and STOF-THPO in June of 2022. All work for the present CRAS was conducted with respect to the Desktop Analysis and Research Design for the project.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, soil descriptions, and environmental setting were recorded for every shovel test excavated. All artifacts recovered during testing were collected and bagged by provenience. Locations of all shovel tests were recorded in the field with WAAS-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The locations of shovel tests were also recorded on aerial photographs of the project area.

Historic Resources Survey Methods

A historic resources field survey was conducted to ensure that any resource built during or prior to 1975 within the historic resources APE was identified, mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify any historic resources. Any resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance and any resource with features indicative of 1975 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was photographed and noted on an aerial photograph.

For each resource identified in the preliminary assessment, forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated dates of construction, distinctive features, and architectural styles were noted. The information contained on any form completed for this project was recorded onto a digital form at Janus Research. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

FMSF forms were prepared for all newly identified historic resources (Appendix F). FMSF forms were updated for previously recorded historic resources that had not been previously evaluated within the APE or where changes to the setting, use, or alterations were identified (Appendix F). Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing characteristics were observed to accurately assess National Register Historic District eligibility.

RESULTS

Archaeological Resources

A total of 66 shovel tests were excavated within the project area (Appendix E). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No cultural material associated with previously recorded site 8DE23 was recovered within the archaeological APE.

The project area is mostly pasture and agricultural groves. The APE runs along the right of way (ROW) of SR 70 for most of the project area. Vegetation in most of the APE consists of different species of grass. Oak and palm trees are present along the edge of the APE adjacent to SR 70 in the western portion of the project area and adjacent to Joshua Creek. Along SR 70 berms and buried utilities are present in some areas. Representative photos of the project area are included in Figures 4–8.

Soil stratigraphy within the project area was variable. In general, soils consisted of gray to light gray sand overlying brown sand, hardpan, or clay. Representative photos of soil stratigraphy are included in Figures 9–14.



Figure 4: Project Area adjacent to DeSoto Correctional Institution, formerly Dorr Air Field (8DE382), facing West



Figure 5: Project Area from East of NE Four Mile Grade, facing West



Figure 6: Project Area West of Joshua Creek, facing East



Figure 7: Project Area from NE Wildwood Avenue, facing West



Figure 8: Project Area South of Whidden Substation, facing South



Figure 9: Shovel Test 5, facing North



Figure 10: Shovel Test 8, facing East



Figure 11: Shovel Test 31, facing West



Figure 12: Shovel Test 37, facing East



Figure 13: Shovel Test 45, facing North



Figure 14: Shovel Test 58, facing North

Historic Resources

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 27 historic resources within the historic resources APE, consisting of three previously recorded resources and 24 newly recorded resources. These resources are listed in Table 6 and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in Appendix A.

The previously recorded resources consist of one resource group, Dorr Airfield (8DE382), one linear resource, S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828), and one building, Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830). Dorr Airfield (8DE382) has not been evaluated by the SHPO. An updated Resource Group form was prepared for Dorr Airfield. S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue has been determined National Register-eligible. Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830) has been determined National Register-ineligible. Updated forms were not prepared for S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) or Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830) as they did not exhibit physical changes or changes in eligibility since last recorded.

The 24 newly recorded resources consist of 13 buildings associated with the Dorr Airfield Resource Group (8DE1160-8DE1173), and 11 unassociated resources (8DE1174-8DE1184). The 11 newly recorded resources are recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register. Of the 13 Dorr Airfield buildings in the APE, 10 are recommended as contributing resources as part of the National Register eligible Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning and Development. Three Dorr Airfield resources have insufficient information to determine if they are contributing to the eligible district.

Narratives and photographs of the three previously recorded resources and 24 newly identified resources within the APE are included below. FMSF forms were completed for the newly recorded structures and are included in Appendix F.

Table 6: Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8DE382	Dorr Airfield	c.1917	Resource Group	Not Evaluated by SHPO; Recommended NR Eligible
8DE828	Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue	c. 1915	Linear Resource/Roadway	Determined Eligible by SHPO
8DE830	Tiger Bay Ranch	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by SHPO
8DE1160	Shed	c.1972-1985	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield
8DE1161	Duplex #1	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1162	Duplex #2	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8DE1163	Duplex #3	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1164	Utility Building	c.1972-1985	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield
8DE1165	Gatehouse	c.1972	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1166	Barracks #1	c. 1942	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1167	Barracks #2	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1168	Barracks #3	c. 1942	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1169	Old Administration Building	c. 1942	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1170	Warden's House	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1171	Assistant Warden's House	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended NR Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield
8DE1172	Water Treatment Facility	c.1972-1985	Masonry Vernacular	Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield
8DE1173	7462 NE Highway 70	c. 1922	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1174	7212 NE Highway 70	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1175	6662 NE Highway 70	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1176	1180 NE Cross Avenue	c. 1956	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1177	5923 SE Highway 70	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1178	1057 SE Walston Avenue Barn	c.1972	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1179	4693 SE Highway 70	c. 1971	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1180	4591 SE Highway 70	c. 1943	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8DE1181	4567 SE Highway 70	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1182	4527 SE Highway 70	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8DE1183	1058 SE Hansel Avenue	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible

Previously Recorded Resources Determined Ineligible



Figure 15: Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830), c. 1950, Determined National Register-Ineligible, facing Southwest

8DE830 Tiger Bay Ranch

The circa 1950 residence is located at 9609 State Road 70 in Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East of the Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, Florida. The residence is a two-story Masonry Vernacular building with a hip roof and stucco exterior (Figure 15). A portico is located at the main entrance, and two-story porch is located on the east facade. Both are supported by ornamental metal roof supports.

The building was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29* (Janus Research 2008b). The survey concluded

that the building was National Register ineligible due to the commonality of architectural style and lack of significance. The building was determined ineligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009.

Previously Recorded Resources Determined Eligible



Figure 16: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) at Eastern Terminus, within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 17: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 18: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 19: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) on West Side of Joshua Creek, within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 20: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 21: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) at NE Cross Avenue, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 22: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) at NE Forrest Avenue, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 23: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 24: Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828) East of Western Terminus, within APE, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing East

8DE828 Old S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue

This linear historic resource is located in Township 37 South, Range 25 East, Sections 35 and 36 and Township 37 South, Range 26 East, Section 31 (Arcadia USGS Quadrangle 1957, Photorevised 1988) in the general vicinity of Arcadia, DeSoto County, Florida (Figures 16-24). Its westernmost terminus is near North Manley Road, and its easternmost terminus is west of Northeast Guynn Avenue. The entirety of the road is within the APE, for a length of approximately 1.25 miles. It runs parallel to current S.R. 70, and it traverses cattle land and small residential neighborhoods. The narrow road is approximately nine feet in width with the center original portion made of brick pavers that were likely manufactured in Georgia or Alabama, as brick roads in Florida were often constructed of bricks from these areas. Asphalt and gravel strips were added on either side to widen the road way. Much of the brick was covered with asphalt and/or concrete at one time, but because of exposure and wear the underlying pavers are now visible throughout much of its length in the APE. Portions of the road are in extreme disrepair and are not accessible by vehicular traffic. The road is interrupted in four locations by Joshua Creek and canals. In the more residential sections, the road is still in use and is in better condition.

Margaret Way, longtime resident of Arcadia and former City Hall employee, stated that this brick road was once part of the main road into Arcadia, and maps indicate it was likely S.R. 18, later renumbered as S.R 70 and also known as the Coast to Coast Highway (Historic Property Associates 1982). She recalls that the asphalt on the sides was added later, as cars got bigger (Way 2008); this later addition of paved materials is consistent with the expansion of other historic brick roads such as the Dixie Highway in St. Johns and Flagler counties. Historic highway maps indicate that the road was renumbered as S.R. 70 by 1933, much earlier than the statewide renumbering of all state roads during the 1940s. A comparison of historic highway maps from pre-1950, modem highway maps, and aerials indicate that the alignment of S.R. 70 has changed slightly between 1936 and today; in the past it was a straight line and today the main highway curves slightly to the south of where the brick road exists. By all indications, Mahon Avenue is an original portion of the state road that was abandoned during a realignment during the 1940s.

It is likely that this brick road was constructed during the early part of the twentieth century, perhaps from the World War I era, to link Arcadia with Dorr Field, a military airfield training base and later utilized as a state road (Melton 2008). Although most of the roads in the Arcadia area from this period were constructed of other materials, brick roads were not uncommon throughout the rest of Florida during these years. According to the National Register nomination for Dixie Highway/Hastings, Espanola, and Bunnell Road in St. Johns and Flagler Counties, by the mid-1920s, Florida contained the third-highest concentration of rural brick roads (Johnston et al 2005:23). Although the portion of the road within the APE has been covered with asphalt or concrete, much of those added materials have deteriorated over time and the original brick is evident. Additionally, there are few changes to the alignment within the APE.

The name Mahon Avenue references a prominent family in Central Florida and Arcadia history. The Mahons settled the area in the 1800s, were large land owners and cattle farmers. This family continues to own a large amount of land adjacent to this historic brick road.

The entirety of S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue was recorded during the 2008 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29* (Janus Research 2008b). Old S.R. 18/Mahon was determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009 under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Community Planning and Development.

Previously Recorded Resources Not Evaluated by SHPO

8DE382 Dorr Airfield

Dorr Airfield is located 13615 SE Highway 70 in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. The airfield was established in 1917 as a training camp upon the United States' entry into World War I. No buildings remain from this time. The extant buildings at Dorr Airfield can be classified into three eras of the facility's use – WWII miliary training center (1942-1944), psychiatric hospital (1947-1968), and correctional institution (1969-Present). There are 13 historic buildings located within the APE. Three date to the WWII-era, six date to the psychiatric hospital era, and four date to the correctional institution era. Outside of the APE are approximately nine extant buildings associated with the WWII-era airfield. These buildings were not documented as part of this survey.

The 13 historic buildings within the APE are of concrete and concrete block construction. The three buildings constructed in 1942 when Dorr Field was used as a WWII aviation training facility consist of an administration building and two barracks. Six buildings were constructed during the facility's use as a psychiatric hospital (1947-1968). The six buildings consist of five residences for staff and one barracks. These structures vary in age. The western single-family residences were constructed prior to 1952. The duplexes and barracks were completed between 1952 and 1958. During its use as a correctional institution (1969-Present), a gatehouse, a shed, a utility building, and a water treatment facility were constructed. The gatehouse was added between 1968 and 1972. The remaining 3 buildings were constructed at some time between 1972 and 1985. Thus, it is unknown whether these buildings are historic or modern.

Dorr Field and its sister facility, Carlstrom Field, were originally constructed in 1917 as aviation training camps (DeSoto County Historical Society n.d.). The airfields were constructed on an area known as the "Big Prairie" which had been used as grazing land for the local cattle industry (Historical Property Associates 1982). The military committee in charge of choosing the site for the airfield has sought a location in Tampa but were unsuccessful. Federal approval of the Arcadia location was granted on November 21, 1917. Dorr Field was named after Private Stephen H. Dorr of the Officer's Reserve Corps who died in a crash near Toronto, Canada. Carlstrom Field was named after flight instructor First Lieutenant Victor

Carlstrom who was killed in a crash in Virginia. The original layout of Dorr Field consisted of a line of 14 hangars along the north end of the field (Freeman 2022).

The two facilities were the primary training sites in the southeast (Historical Property Associates 1982). At Carlstrom Field, experimentation on early parachutes and pioneer-guided missiles took place. Charles Kettering and Lawrence Sperry Kettering of Dayton, Ohio successfully tested flying torpedoes there in October of 1919. The airfields had a large impact on the local economy, and newspaper articles and promotional pamphlets from the era refer to Arcadia as "Aviation City." At the end of WWI, Dorr was deactivated and closed. Carlstrom continued to operate until 1923.

In 1941, Dorr and Carlstrom Fields were reactivated due to WWII. Again they were used as training schools, this time being operated by the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Corporation (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). A new complex was built at Dorr Field at the center of the original hangar layout. The new construction included administration buildings, barracks, hangars, mess halls, and recreation centers (Tampa Tribune 1941). The runway at Dorr Field was 5,300 feet and unpaved. Dorr Field was inactivated in October 1944 and its cadets were transferred to Carlstrom Field. Between 1941 and 1944, 700 pilots had been trained on P-17 Stearman aircraft at Dorr (American Air Museum in Britain 2016). Dorr Field first appears on a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 3). The lemon-shaped layout, the central buildings, center-line of hangars, and southern hangars seen in the aerial photograph were constructed circa 1942. The perpendicular roadways located on the north side of the Dorr "lemon" are the remnants of the WWI-era layout, and approximately seven hangars remained in 1943. (Freeman 2022).

In 1947, the State of Florida acquired the properties (Tampa Tribune 1959). Both Carlstrom Field and Dorr Field together were transitioned into the G. Pierce Wood Memorial Hospital, a satellite of the Chattahoochee State Mental Hospital. 35 patients arrived on February 13, 1947. In 1957, the hospital separated from Chattahoochee State and became independent. It had a capacity of 2000 patients. A 1958 aerial photograph shows that one building was added to the northeast quadrant of the lemon as well as seven to the north (Figure 25). No visible changes appear by the 1968 aerial (Figure 26).

Dorr Field was reutilized for the DeSoto Correctional Institution in 1969. Likewise, Carlstrom Field became the DeSoto Correctional Facility for Juveniles. Aerial photographs from 1985 depict multiple changes to the facility since 1968 (Figure 26). To the west of the lemon, a small trailer park and water treatment facility had been built. To the south, symmetrical roadways surrounded two new buildings where there previously had been hanger foundations. In 1996, a new facility for the DeSoto Correctional Institution was constructed immediately to the southeast of Dorr Field, which can be seen in the 2022 aerial (Figure 28). This aerial also depicts two large central buildings which were constructed circa 2000-2004.

Dorr Airfield was recorded in 1982 by Historic Property Associates. The surveyor did not assess the site's National Register eligibility and the SHPO did not evaluate the site. The FMSF was updated in 2012 to include supplemental screenshots from the Abandoned and Little

Known Airfields website (Freeman 2022). There is no associated report, FMSF form, or SHPO evaluation from that update.

Dorr Airfield is associated with significant events in the history of Florida's involvement in WWII. It retains its original lemon-shaped layout and a majority of its WWII-era buildings, both within and outside of the APE. The rural setting has not been altered. The Dorr Airfield facility is also locally significant in the history of development of DeSoto County and Arcadia, Florida. The local economy has been closely tied to the series of institutions housed at Dorr and Carlstrom Fields, from the WWI-era of "Aviation City" through their post-WWII use as hospitals and later correctional facilities. Therefore, Dorr Airfield is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning & Development.



Figure 25: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1958 Aerial Photograph



Figure 26: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1968 Aerial Photograph

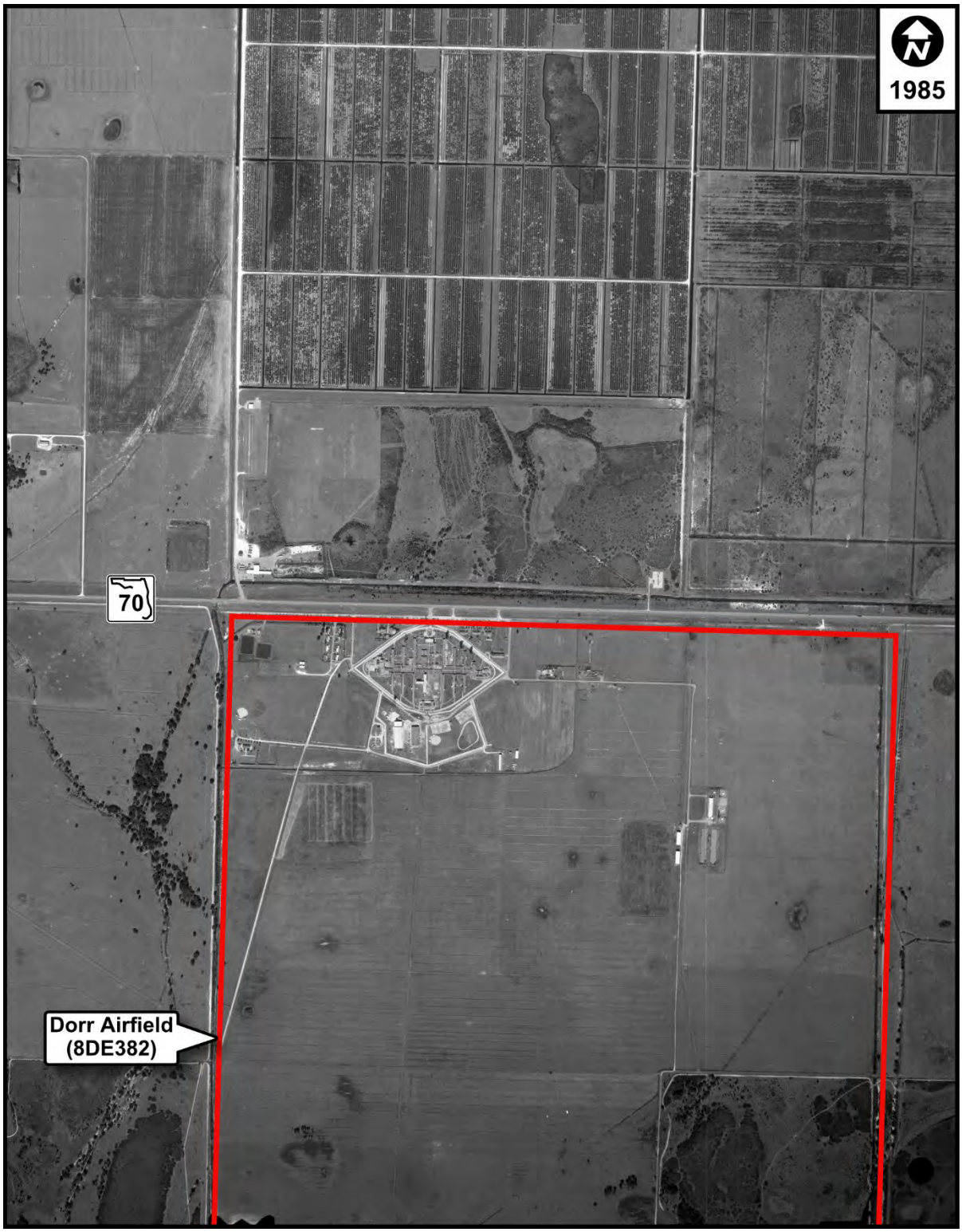


Figure 27: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1985 Aerial Photograph

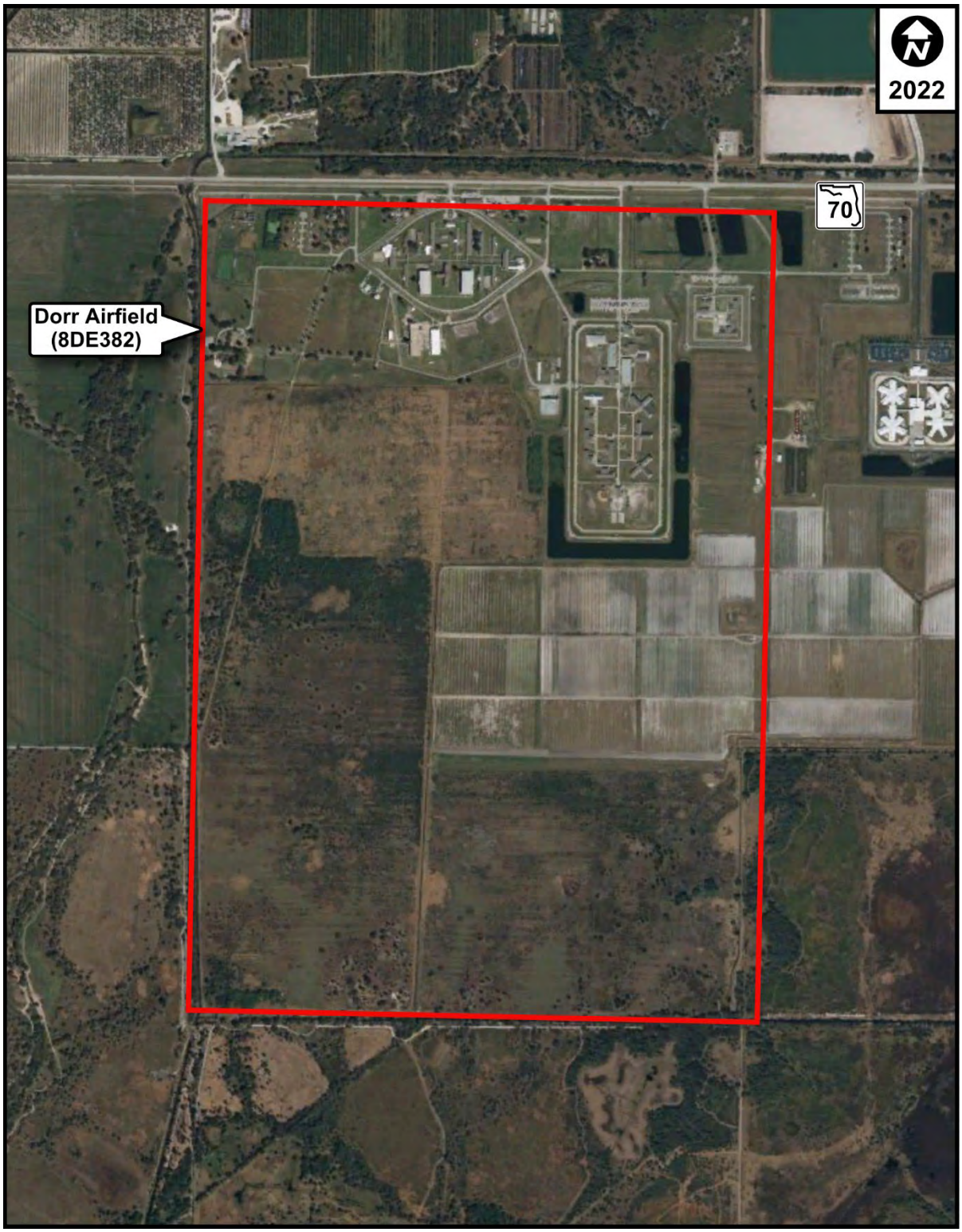


Figure 28: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 2022 Aerial Photograph

Newly Identified Resources within the APE



Figure 29: Shed (8DE1160), c. 1972-1985, Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield, facing Southwest

8DE1160 Shed

The Masonry Vernacular style shed building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure with a shingle gable roof and concrete block exterior (Figure 29). No windows are located on the building. The doorway is located on the east façade.

The shed building does not appear on the 1972 aerial but does appear by 1985. The shed is potentially a historic structure if it was completed prior to 1975. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. Due to this structure's undetermined age, there is insufficient information to determine if it contributes to the National Register-eligible Dorr Airfield.



Figure 30: Duplex #1 (8DE1161), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South

8DE1161 Duplex #1

The Masonry Vernacular style duplex building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure with a shingle gable roof and concrete block exterior (Figure 30). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single hung sash windows. The main entrances are located on the north façade. Each entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main roof, supported by six metal poles set atop the porch cheek walls.

Based on historic aerials, the duplex building was constructed between 1952 and 1958. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The duplex dates from the facility's use as a mental hospital and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 31: Duplex #2 (8DE1162), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South

8DE1162 Duplex #2

The Masonry Vernacular style duplex building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a "U"-shaped structure with a shingle gable roof and concrete block exterior (Figure 31). Windows observed on the structure include awning windows grouped in pairs and trios. The main entrances are located on the north façade. The entry porches are located on the inner corners of the "U"-shape and are sheltered by the extensions of the main roof. Short brick walls flank the inner sides of the porches.

Based on historic aerials, the duplex building was constructed between 1952 and 1958. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The duplex dates from the facility's use as a mental hospital and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 32: Duplex #3 (8DE1163), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South-southeast

8DE1163 Duplex #3

The Masonry Vernacular style duplex building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a "U"-shaped structure with a shingle gable roof and concrete block exterior (Figure 32). Windows observed on the structure include awning windows grouped in pairs and trios and one-over-one single hung sash windows. The main entrances are located on the north façade. The entry porches are located on the inner corners of the "U"-shape and are sheltered by the extensions of the main roof. Short brick walls flank the inner sides of the porches.

Based on historic aerials, the duplex building was constructed between 1952 and 1958. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The duplex dates from the facility's use as a mental hospital and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 33: Utility Building (8DE1164), c. 1972-1985, Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield, facing Northeast

8DE1164 Utility Building

The Masonry Vernacular style utility building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure with a flat roof and concrete block exterior (Figure 33). There are no windows observed on the structure. The doorways are located on the west and north façades. A large ventilation grate is located on the south façade. To the east of the building, a rectangular concrete block wall topped by a chain link fence encloses a tank.

The utility building does not appear on the 1972 aerial but does appear by 1985. It is potentially a historic structure if it was completed prior to 1975. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. Due to this structure's undetermined age, there is insufficient information to determine if it contributes to the National Register-eligible Dorr Airfield.



Figure 34: Gatehouse (8DE1165), c. 1972, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Southwest

8DE1165 Gatehouse

The Masonry Vernacular style gatehouse building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is an irregular structure with a flat roof and shed roofs over the porch and front addition (Figure 34). The exterior is stucco. Windows observed on the structure include picture windows and rectangular lights inset into the doors. The rear picture window is shaded by a metal awning. Doorways are located on the north and south façades. The central doorway on the north façade is accessed via a concrete porch sheltered by a shed roof. The porch has both stair and ramp access and metal railings. The rear doorway is accessed by a ramp with metal railings.

Based on historic aerials, the gatehouse building was constructed between 1968 and 1970. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The gatehouse dates from the beginning of the facility's use as a prison and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 35: Barracks #1 (8DE1166), c. 1942, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Southeast

8DE1166 Barracks #1

The Masonry Vernacular style barracks building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure with a gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 35). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single hung sash windows. Some windows are covered by metal grilles. Doorways are located on the east and west façades. The doorways are sheltered by the overhangs of the gable roof, which extend further on the west side of the building. A brick enclosure abuts the north façade. The building is connected at its southern end to the roof of a covered walkway. Figure 36 is a photograph of either this building or 8DE1168 in 1942.

The building was constructed in 1942. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The building dates from the original wartime training site and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning and Development.



Figure 36: Photo from Center of Dorr Field, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 37: Barracks #2 (8DE1167), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South



Figure 38: Barracks #2 (8DE1167), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Northwest



Figure 39: Barracks #2 (8DE1167), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Northeast

8DE1167 Barracks #2

The Masonry Vernacular style barracks building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure crossed by wings at the center and south (Figures 37-39). It has a cross-gabled roof and concrete block exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. Doorways are located on the east and west façades. The western doorways are sheltered by the overhangs of the gable roof. The eastern doorways are sheltered by the flat roof overhang. A short semi-circular brick wall is located on the north façade. The building is connected at its southern end to the roof of a covered walkway.

Based on historic aerials, the building was constructed between 1952 and 1958. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The building dates from the facility's use as a mental hospital and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 40: Barracks #3 (8DE1168), c. 1942, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Southwest



Figure 41: Barracks #3 (8DE1168), c. 1942, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Northwest



Figure 42: Barracks #3 (8DE1168), c. 1942, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Northeast

8DE1168 Barracks #3

The Masonry Vernacular style barracks building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure with a gable roof and stucco exterior (Figures 40-42). Windows are obscured by plywood boards. Doorways are located on the east and west façades. The doorways are sheltered by the overhangs of the gable roof, which extend further on the east side of the building. A short semi-circular brick wall is located on the north façade. A flat-roofed addition was added to the southwest side of the building sometime between 1972 and 1985. The building is connected at its southern end to the roof of a covered walkway.

The building was constructed in 1942. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The building dates from the original wartime training site and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning and Development.



Figure 43: Old Administration Building (8DE1169), c. 1942, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South

8DE1169 Old Administration Building

The Masonry Vernacular style administration building is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a rectangular structure with a hip roof crossed

by a front-gable over the porch and a stucco exterior (Figure 43). Visible windows are six-over-six single hung sash windows, but most are obscured by plywood boards. Shutters flank the windows. The entrance is at the center of the main north façade. The porch roof is supported by four ornamental metal roof supports. The rear, southern façade has a recessed porch at its center. Figures 44-47 depict the building between 1942 and 1944. The 1942 images show the building with an open breezeway along the main façade, which appears to have been later enclosed. There are dormers on the east and west facades as well as a central chimney, which are no longer present on the building currently. By 1944, the building appears much as it does today, excepting for a towering cupola at its center. It is unknown when this feature was removed.

The building was constructed in 1942. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The building dates from the original wartime training site and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning and Development.



Figure 44: Labeled Photograph of "Administration," "Mess," and "Ground School" Buildings, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 45: Administration Building, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 46: Administration Building, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 47: Photo of Administration Building, c. 1944
(Freeman; Courtesy of Lisa Stanford)



Figure 48: Warden's House (8DE1170), c. 1952, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing Southeast



Figure 49: Warden's House (8DE1170), c. 1952, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South

8DE1170 Warden's House

The Masonry Vernacular style residence is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is a "T"-shaped structure with a shingle cross-gable roof and brick exterior (Figures 48-49). Windows observed on the structure include awning windows, sliding windows, and glass block sidelights. The main entrance is located on the west façade. The entry porch is sheltered by the main roof overhang and is accessed via concrete steps flanked by cheek walls. A brick chimney is located on the west façade.

Based on historic aerials, the residence was constructed prior to 1952. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The residence dates from the facility's use as a mental hospital and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 50: Assistant Warden's House (8DE1171), c. 1952, Recommended National Register-Eligible as Contributing Resource to Dorr Airfield, facing South

8DE1171 Assistant Warden's House

The Masonry Vernacular style residence is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. It is an irregular structure with a shingle hip roof crossed by a gable hroof (Figure 50). The exterior is brick. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows. The main entrance is located on the main, north façade. The screened front porch is sheltered under the primary hip roof and is accessed via concrete steps flanked by cheek walls. A brick chimney is located on the east façade. A large carport is located at the rear. A historic shed building is located east of the house.

Based on historic aerials, the residence was constructed prior to 1952. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The residence dates from the facility's use as a mental hospital and is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 51: Water Treatment Facility (8DE1172), c. 1972-1985, Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield, facing Southwest



Figure 52: Water Treatment Facility (8DE1172), c. 1972-1985, Insufficient Information to Determine Eligibility as Part of Dorr Airfield, facing Southeast

8DE1172 Water Treatment Facility

The Masonry Vernacular style water treatment plant is located at Dorr Airfield in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. The buildings are rectangular structures with flat and hip roofs and concrete block exteriors (Figures 51-52). No windows are located on the buildings.

The water treatment facility does not appear on the 1972 aerial but does appear by 1985. It is potentially a historic structure if it was completed prior to 1975. The structure is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII military aviation training facility that was later transitioned into a hospital then a prison. Due to this structure's undetermined age, there is insufficient information to determine if it contributes to the National Register-eligible Dorr Airfield.



Figure 53: 7462 NE Highway 70 (8DE1173), c. 1922, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8DE1173 7462 NE Highway 70

The circa 1922 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 7462 NE Highway 70 is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and a hip roof over the porch. Horizontal vinyl siding clads the exterior (Figure 53). Windows observed include wooden four-over-four double hung sash windows and a glass door. The main entrance is located on the main, south façade. Rectangular vents are in the gables. The porch roof is supported by wooden turned spindles, which are grouped in pairs. A historic barn is located to the north and a non-historic shed is located to the southwest. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land.

The residence at 7462 NE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 54: 7212 NE Highway 70 (8DE1174), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8DE1174 7212 NE Highway 70

The circa 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 7212 NE Highway 70 is an irregular structure with a sheet metal cross- gable roof and brick cladding on the exterior (Figure 54). Windows are obscured by the screen porch and distance from ROW. The main entrance is located on the main, south façade. The large screened porch spans the main façade. A circa 1970 historic garage is located to the southwest of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land.

The residence at 7212 NE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 55: 6662 NE Highway 70 (8DE1175), c. 1930, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8DE1175 6662 NE Highway 70

The circa 1930 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 6662 NE Highway 70 is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal Dutch gable roof and drop siding on the exterior (Figure 55). Windows observed include replacement vinyl one-over-one single hung sash windows. The main entrance is located on the main, south façade. A rectangular vent is in the gable. A non-historic shed is located to the east of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land.

The residence at 6662 NE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 56: 1180 NE Cross Avenue (8DE1176), c. 1956, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8DE1176 1180 NE Cross Avenue

The circa 1956 Masonry Vernacular ruin located at 1180 NE Cross Avenue is a "T"-shaped structure. No roof, siding, or windows remain (Figure 56). It appears the building was destroyed in a fire. A historic barn is located to the west of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and other residences.

The residence at 1180 NE Cross Avenue is in ruin and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 57: 5923 SE Highway 70 (8DE1177), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Southwest

8DE1177 5923 SE Highway 70

The circa 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 5923 SE Highway 70 is a "T"-shaped structure with a sheet metal gable roof and a shed roof over the carport. The exterior is stucco (Figure 57). Windows observed include metal six-over-six single hung sash and awning windows. Decorative shutters flank the windows. The main entrance is located on the west façade. A broad brick chimney is located on the north façade. A non-historic barn is located to the west of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land.

The residence at 5923 SE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 58: 1057 SE Walston Avenue Barn (8DE1178), c. 1972, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8DE1178 1057 SE Walston Avenue Barn

The circa 1972 Frame Vernacular style barn located at 1057 SE Walston Avenue is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and metal exterior (Figure 58). Windows observed include awning windows. The main entrance is located on the south façade. A non-historic barn is located to the northwest and a historic home, outside of the APE, is located to the southwest. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land.

The barn at 1057 SE Walston Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 59: 4693 SE Highway 70 (8DE1179), c. 1971, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8DE1179 4693 SE Highway 70

The circa 1971 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 4693 SE Highway 70 is an irregular structure with a sheet metal hip roof and stucco exterior (Figure 59). Windows observed include vinyl one-over-one single hung sash windows. Decorative shutters flank windows. Rounded brackets at porch columns give appearances of arches. The main entrance is located on the main, north façade. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and other residences.

The residence at 4693 SE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 60: 4591 SE Highway 70 (8DE1180), c. 1943, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8DE1180 4591 SE Highway 70

The circa 1943 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 4591 SE Highway 70 is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof. Wooden drop siding clads the exterior (Figure 60). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single hung sash windows. The main entrance is located on the main, north façade. The structure is surrounded by other residences.

The residence at 4591 SE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 61: 4567 SE Highway 70 (8DE1181), c. 1953, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8DE1181 4567 SE Highway 70

The circa 1953 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 7462 NE Highway 70 is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and a stucco exterior (Figure 61). Windows observed include sliding windows. The main entrance and most of the main north facade are obscured. Decorative quoins are seen at building corners. The structure is surrounded by other residences.

The residence at 4567 SE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 62: 4527 SE Highway 70 (8DE1182), c. 1955, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8DE1182 4527 SE Highway 70

The circa 1955 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 4527 SE Highway 70 is an irregular structure with a shingle hip roof. The exterior is stucco with brick cladding along the porch (Figure 62). Windows observed include awning windows. The main entrance is located on the main, north façade but is obscured from the ROW. The porch roof is supported by slanted metal poles. A non-historic shed is located to the west. The structure is surrounded by other residences.

The residence at 4527 SE Highway 70 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 63: 1058 SE Hansel Avenue (8DE1183), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast



Figure 64: 1058 SE Hansel Avenue (8DE1183), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8DE1183 1058 SW Hansel Avenue

The circa 1958 Masonry Vernacular style commercial building located at 1058 SW Hansel Avenue is an irregular structure composed of a metal framed building connected to a concrete block building. They appear to have originally housed separate businesses but are currently used by a singular cabinetmaker. The concrete block section has a composition roll gable roof. This portion of the building was likely a feed store originally based on its form and the painted advertisement mural on the main façade. The metal-clad building has two metal gable roofs (Figures 63-64). Windows observed include six-over-six single hung sash windows. The main entrances are located on the main, west façade. Each portion of the building contains a garage bay. The structure is surrounded by other residences.

The commercial building at 1058 SW Hansel Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the CRAS of the Segment 4: Dorr Field-Whidden of the Sweatt-Basinger 230 kV Transmission Line in DeSoto County, Florida was to identify cultural resources within the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

A total of 66 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE. No cultural material was recovered. No archaeological sites were identified.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 27 historic resources within the historic resources APE, consisting of three previously recorded resources and 24 newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resources consist of one resource group, Dorr Airfield (8DE382), one linear resource, S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue (8DE828), and one building, Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830). Dorr Airfield (8DE382) has not been evaluated by the SHPO. An updated Resource Group form was prepared for Dorr Airfield. S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue was determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009. Tiger Bay Ranch (8DE830) was determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009. The 24 newly recorded resources consist of 13 buildings associated with the Dorr Airfield Resource Group (8DE1160-8DE1173), and 11 unassociated resources (8DE1174-8DE1184). The 11 newly recorded resources are recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register. Of the 13 Dorr Airfield buildings in the APE, 10 are recommended as contributing resources as part of the National Register eligible Dorr Airfield under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning and Development. Three Dorr Airfield resources have insufficient information to determine if they are contributing to the eligible district. FMSF forms for the resources are attached in Appendix F.

Based on the proposed improvements located adjacent to the National Register-eligible Dorr Field, there will likely be no adverse effect to the resource group. New higher poles and transmission lines will be installed adjacent to the resource group. Dorr Field will remain eligible for inclusion in the National Register following the installation of these new structures. There will be no direct impacts to the resource group and indirect effects such as changes to the overview views to and from would not lessen Its historical significance, and its historic physical integrity will not be compromised by the installation of the improvements.

The National Register-eligible S.R. 18/Mahon Avenue will be used as an access road during construction and large crane trucks will be utilized during the construction process. Any physical effects to the historic brick roadway will be minimized by the use of mats covering the historic materials before the construction vehicles traverse the road. Old S.R. 18/Mahon was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Community Planning and Development, and based on the condition that the effects are minimized through methods used during construction, there will be no adverse effects to the historic linear resource.

Unanticipated Finds

If construction activities uncover archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. If human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, the provisions of Chapter 872.05 of the *Florida Statutes* will apply. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or older.

Curation

Original copies of FMSF forms (Appendix F) and the Survey Log (Appendix G) are curated at the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes, artifacts, and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research and returned to the client, as appropriate.

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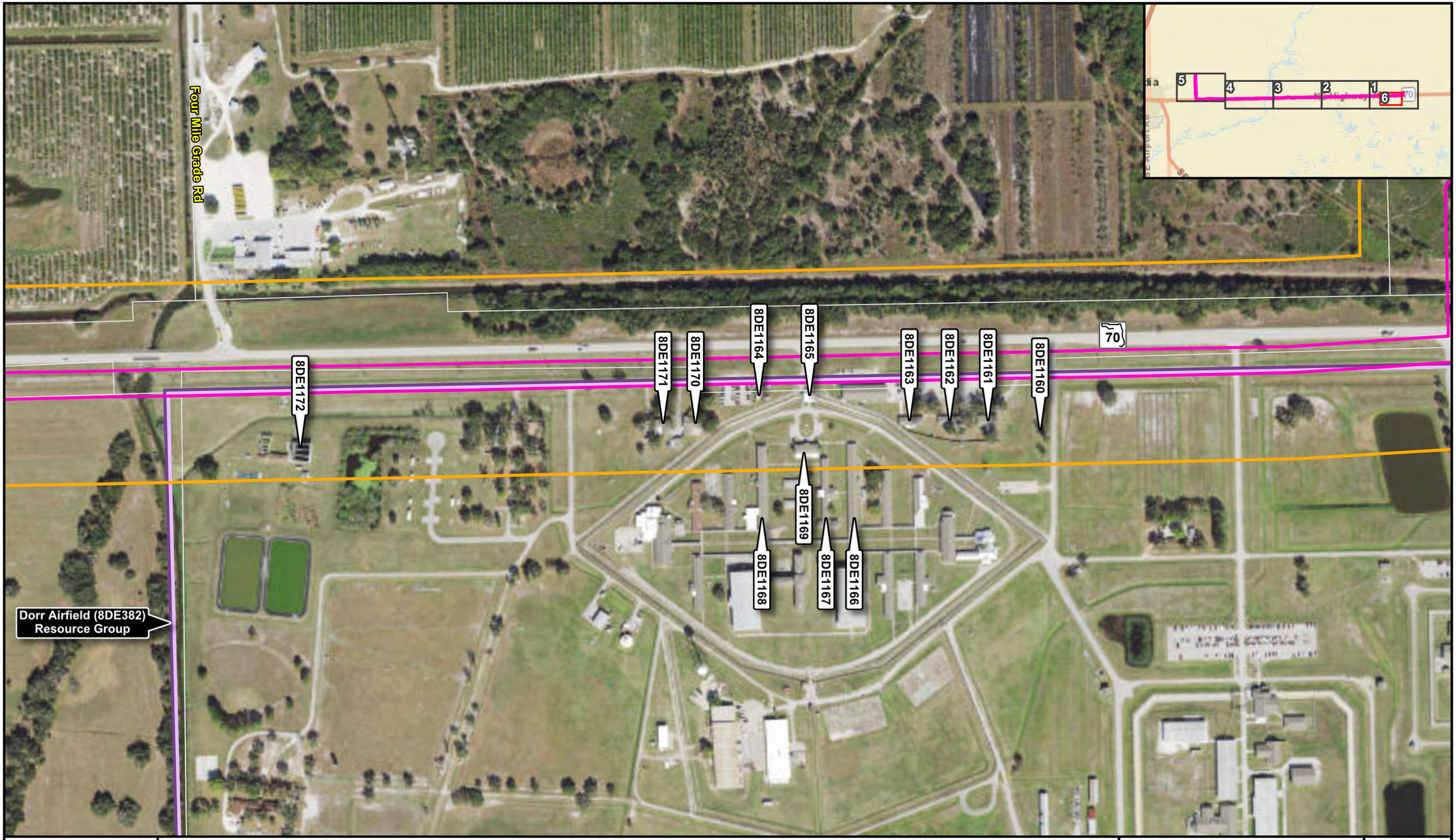
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APPENDIX A:

PROJECT APE AND IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

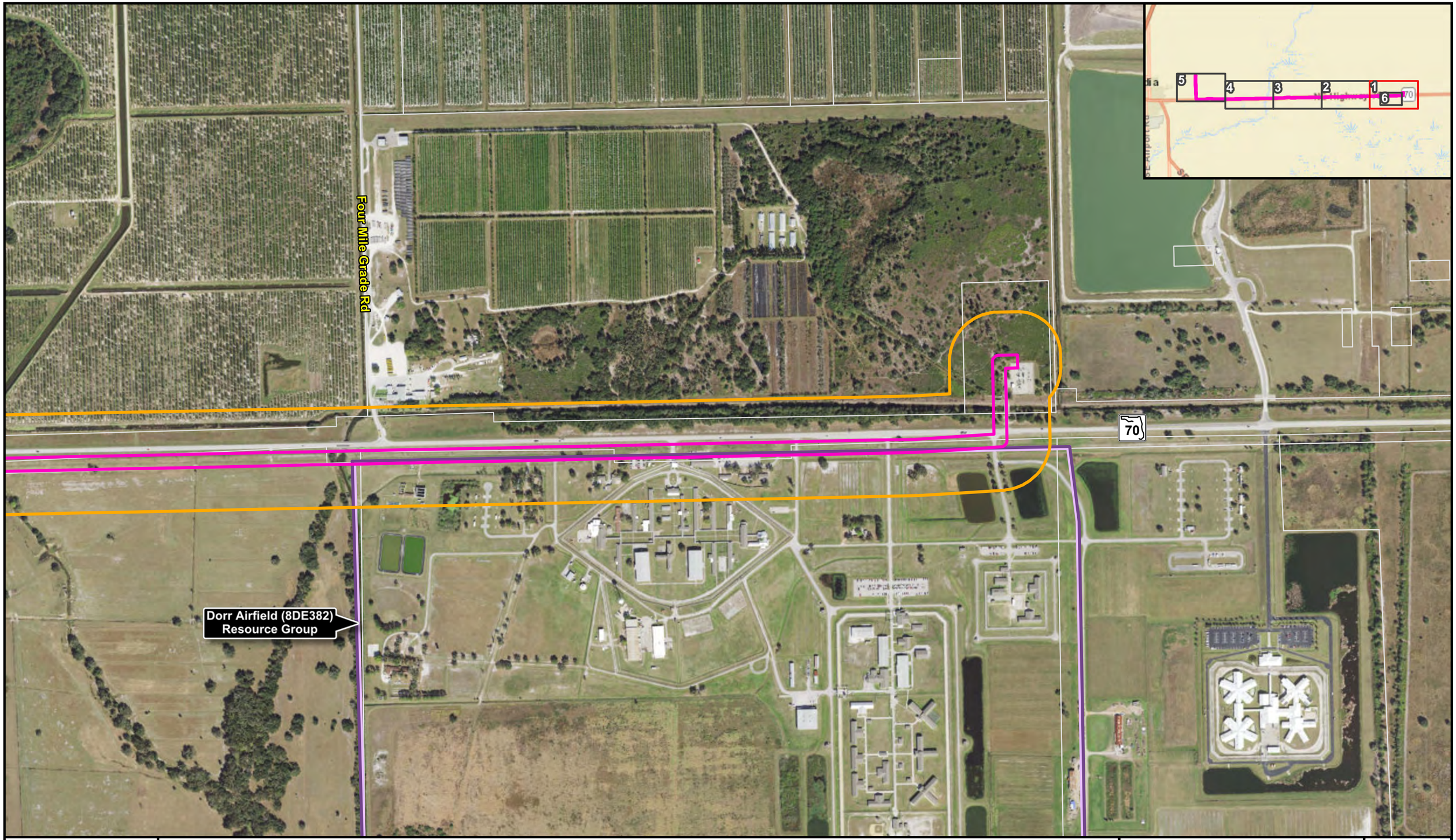
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Linear Resource
- 8DE00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8DE00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

DeSoto County

0 500 Meters

N

Map 6



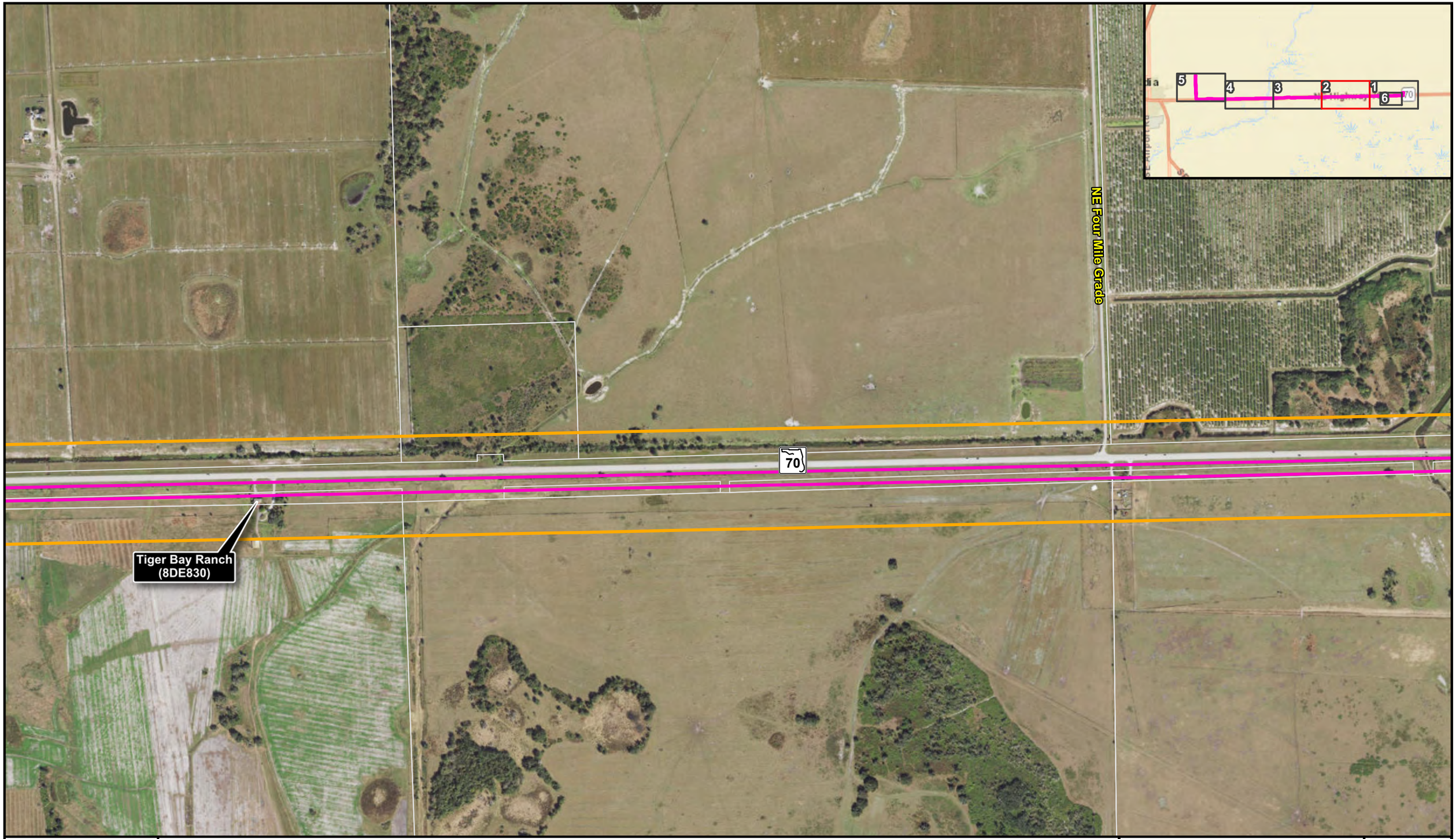
Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Linear Resource
- 8DE00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8DE00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 1



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

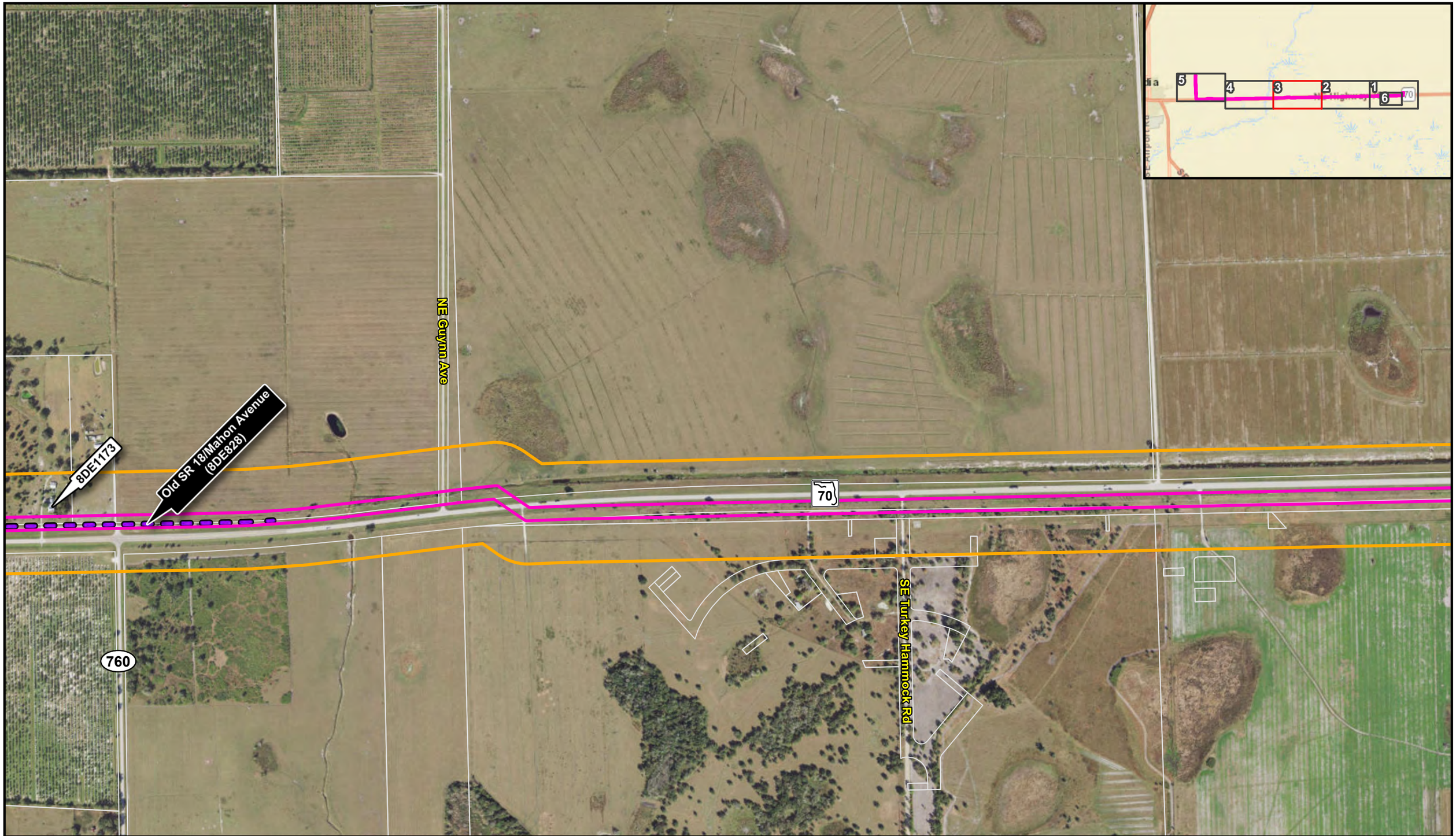
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Linear Resource
- 8DE00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8DE00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

N

Map 2



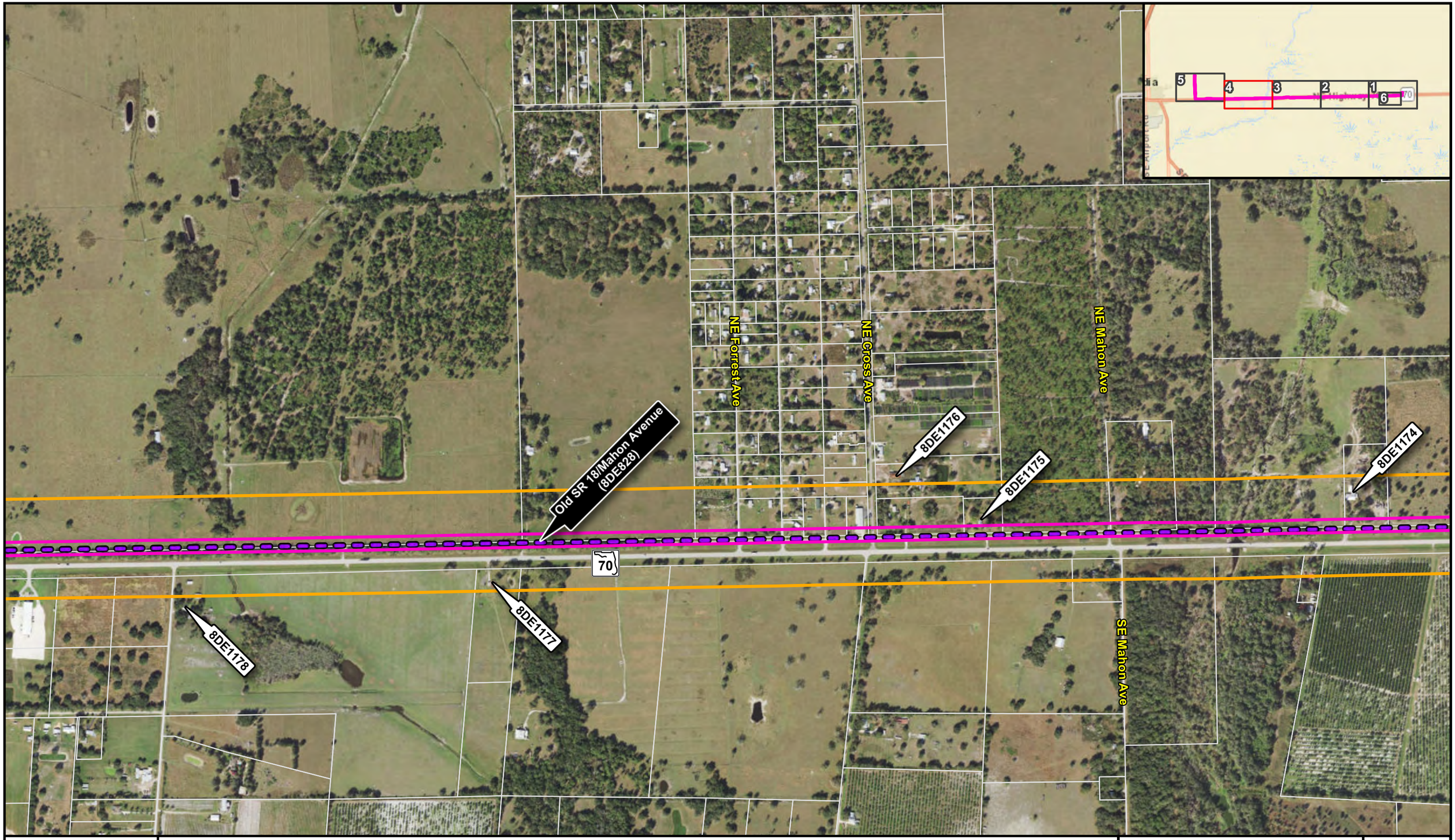
Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Linear Resource
- 8DE00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8DE00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 3



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

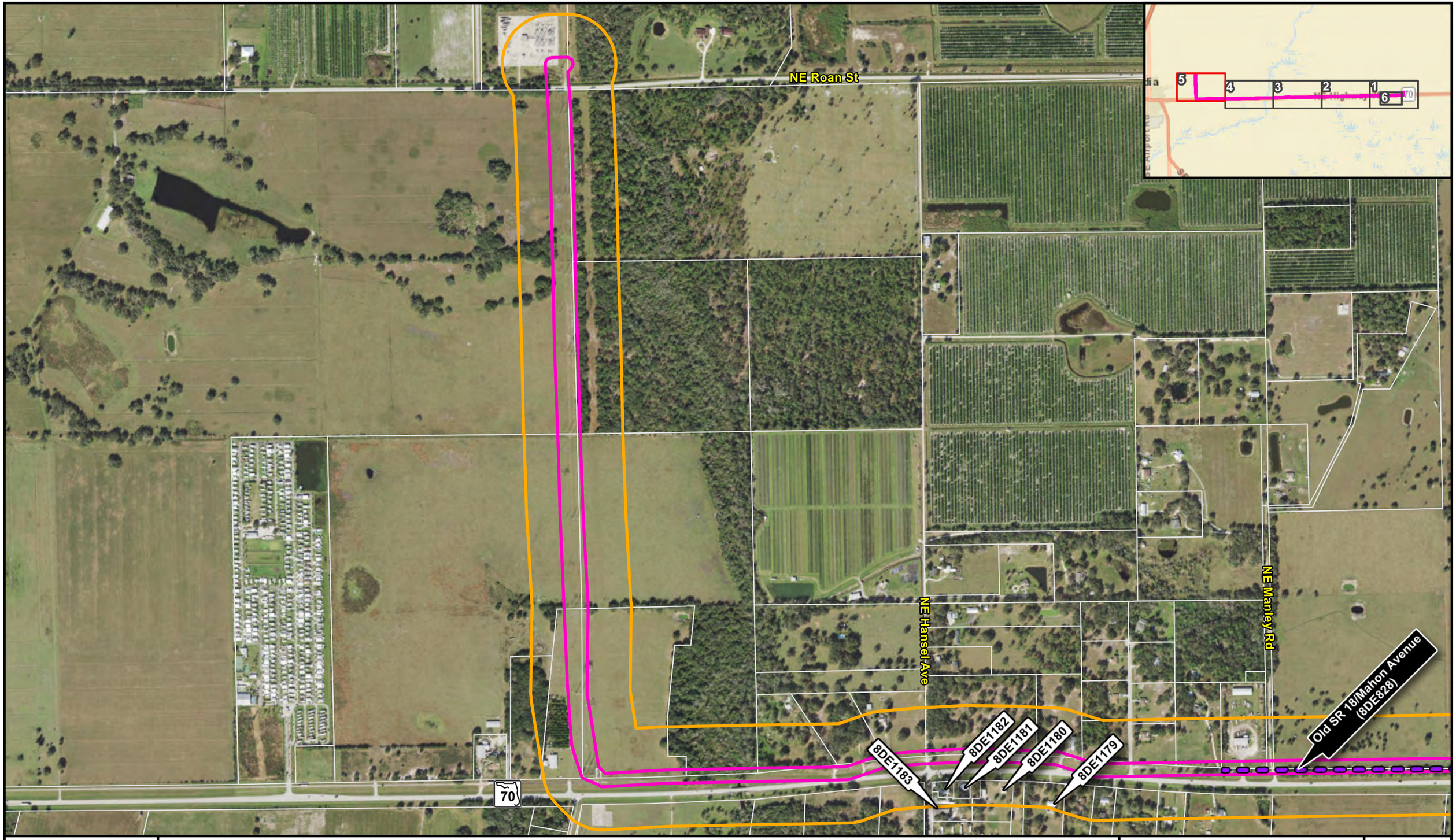
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Linear Resource
- 8DE00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8DE00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

N

Map 4



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Linear Resource
- 8DE00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8DE00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

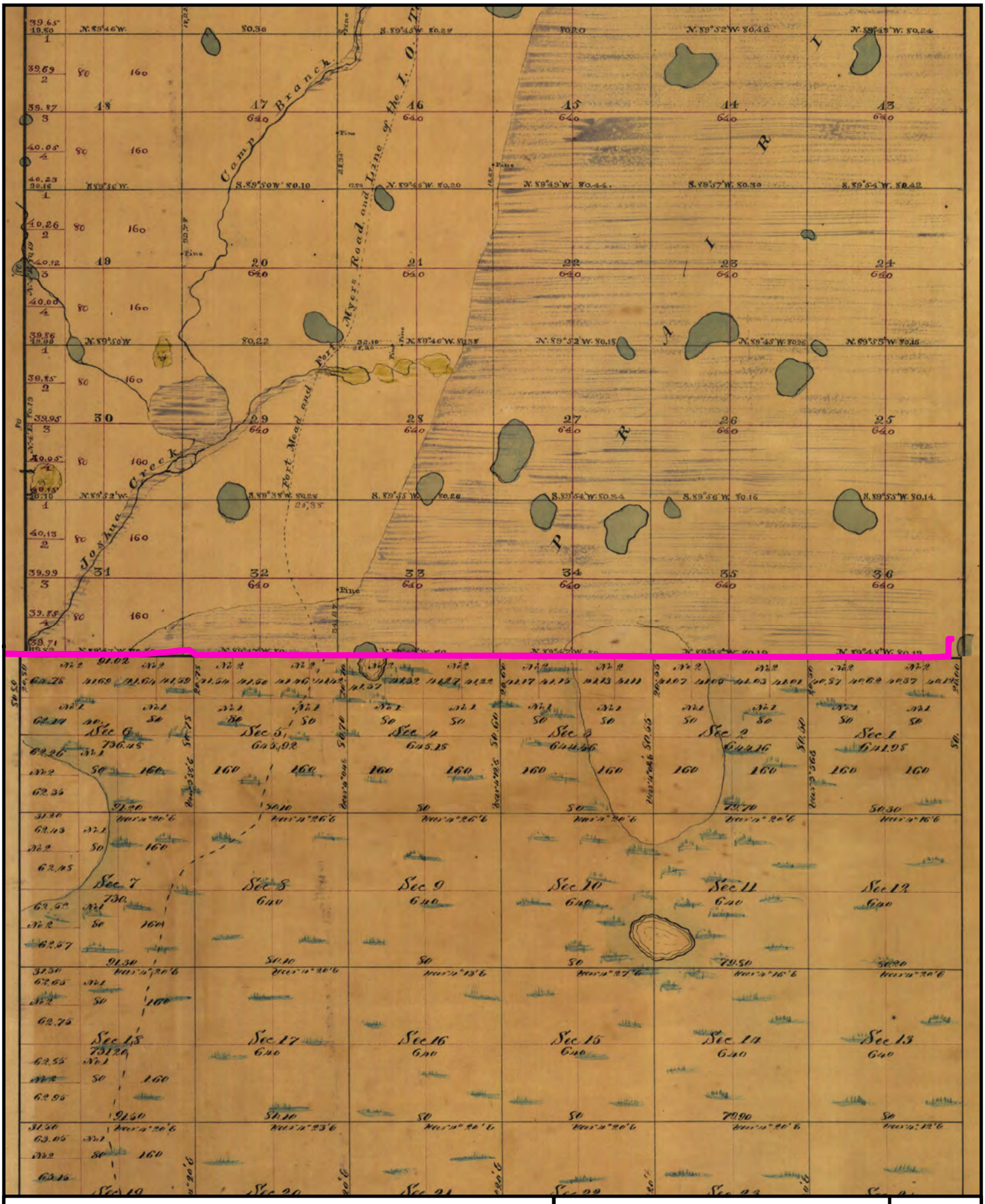
DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 5

APPENDIX B:

PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC PLAT MAPS



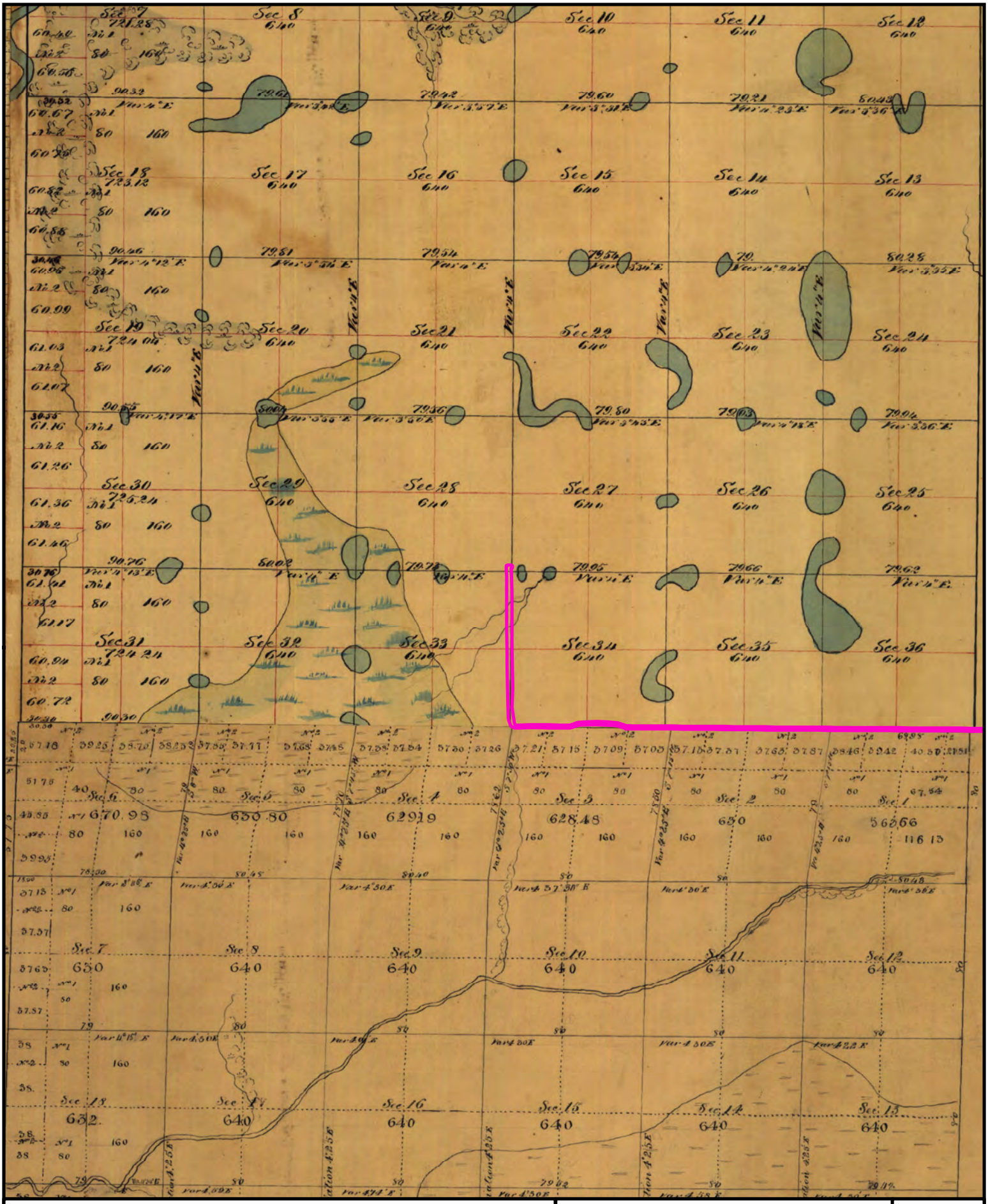
Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 26 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 26 East (1860)

Project Area

Meters

0 500 1,000

Map 1



Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 25 East (1860)
Township 38 South, Range 25 East (1859)

Project Area

Meters

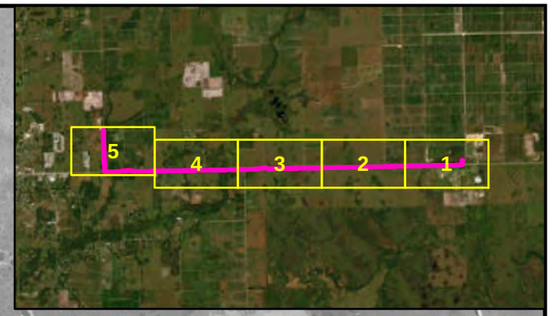
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Map 2

APPENDIX C:

PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1943



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

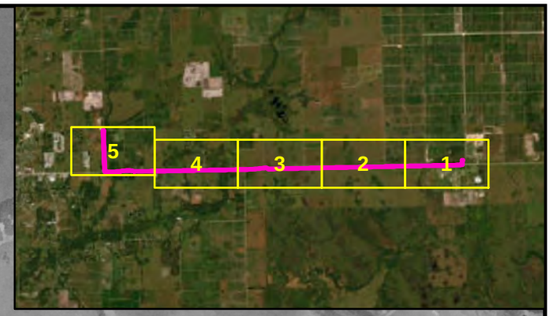
Project Area

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 1

1943



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

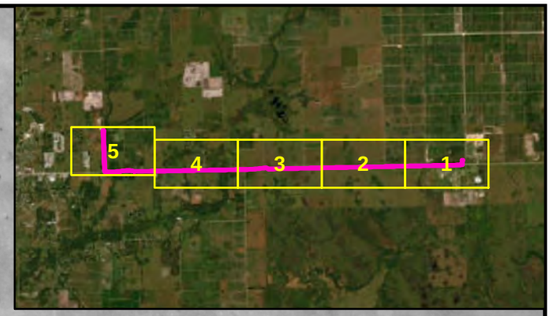
Project Area

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 2

1943



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

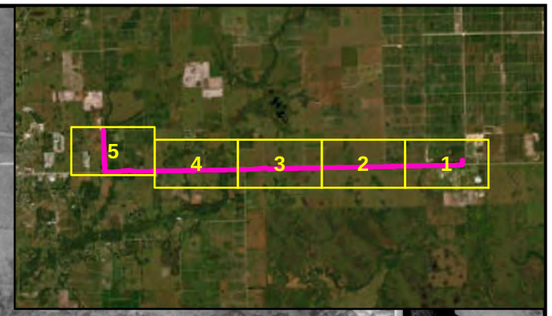
Project Area

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 3

1943
1958



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

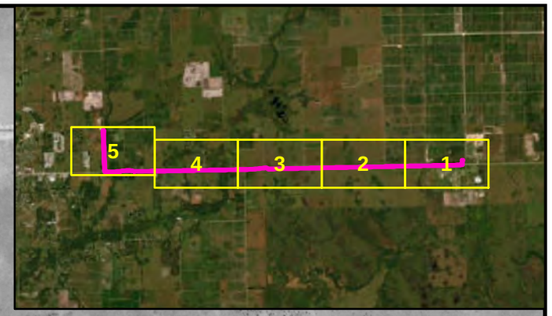
Project Area

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 4

1943



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 5

APPENDIX D:

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY, AND SOIL DRAINAGE



Previously Recorded Archaeological Site, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

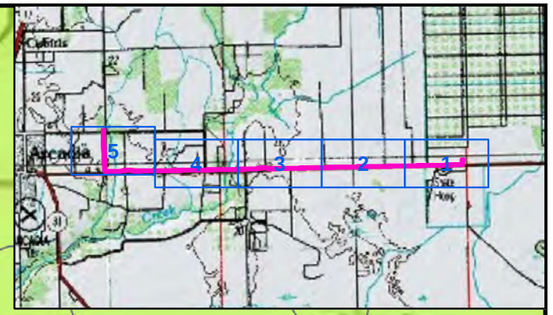
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

N

Map 1



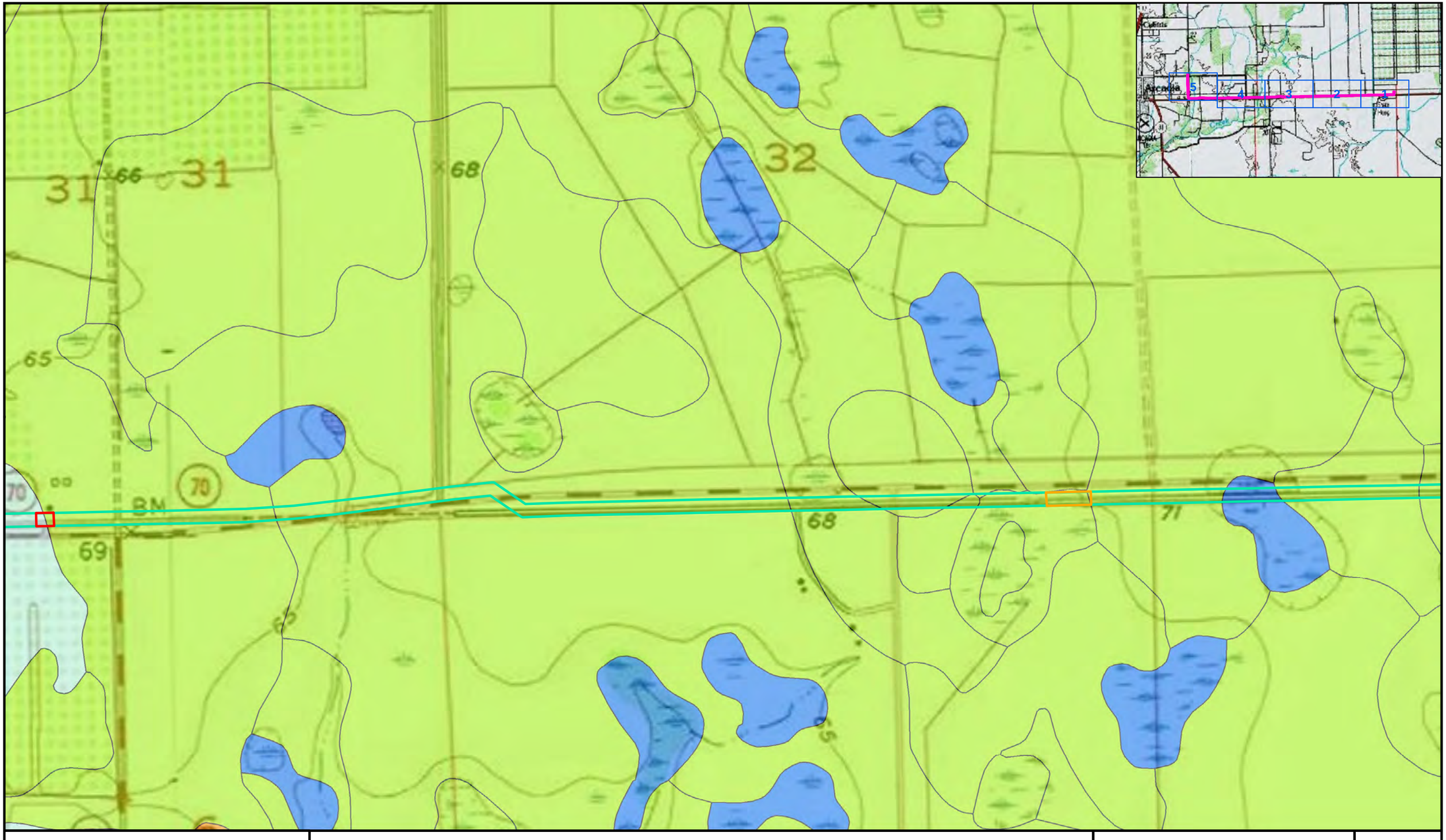
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 2



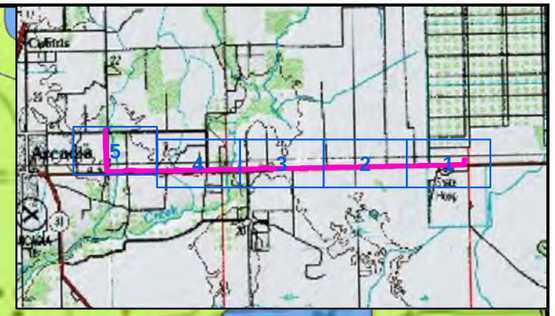
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

Map 3



35
36
66
69
65
65
65
63

Previously Recorded Archaeological Site, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

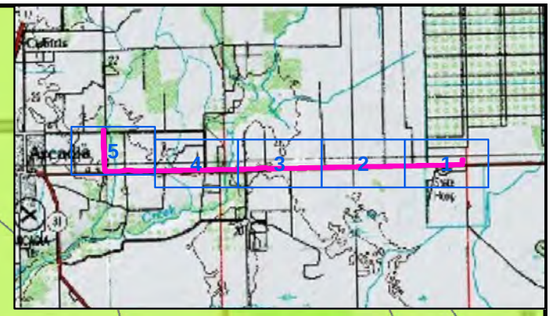
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

DeSoto County

0 250 Meters

N

Map 4



64
65
61
33
65
61
34
63
65
63
Landing Strip
8DE23
66
65
62
SM

Previously Recorded Archaeological Site, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

DeSoto County

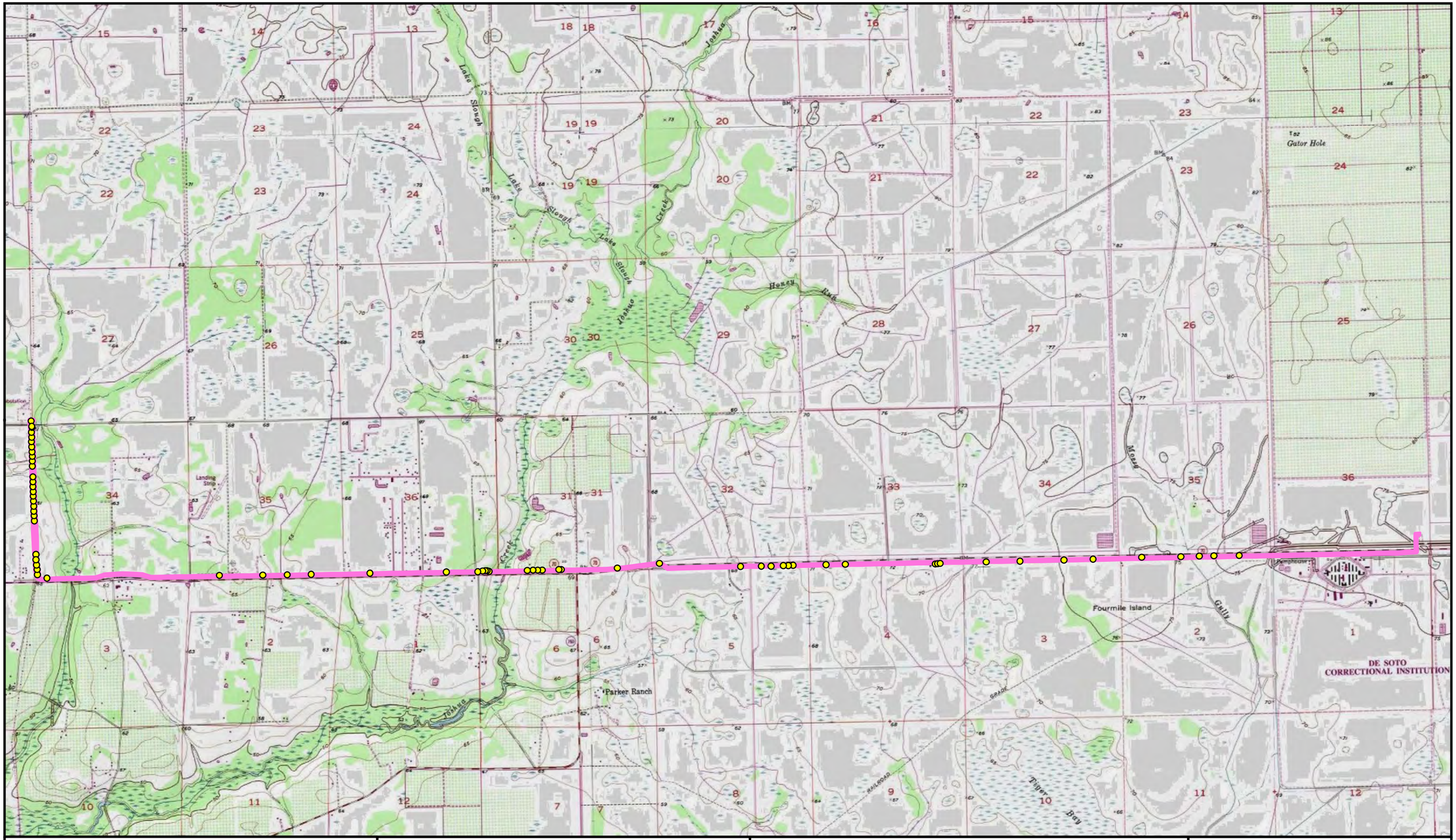
0 250 Meters

N

Map 5

APPENDIX E:

SHOVEL TESTS AND FIELD CONDITIONS



Location of Shovel Tests

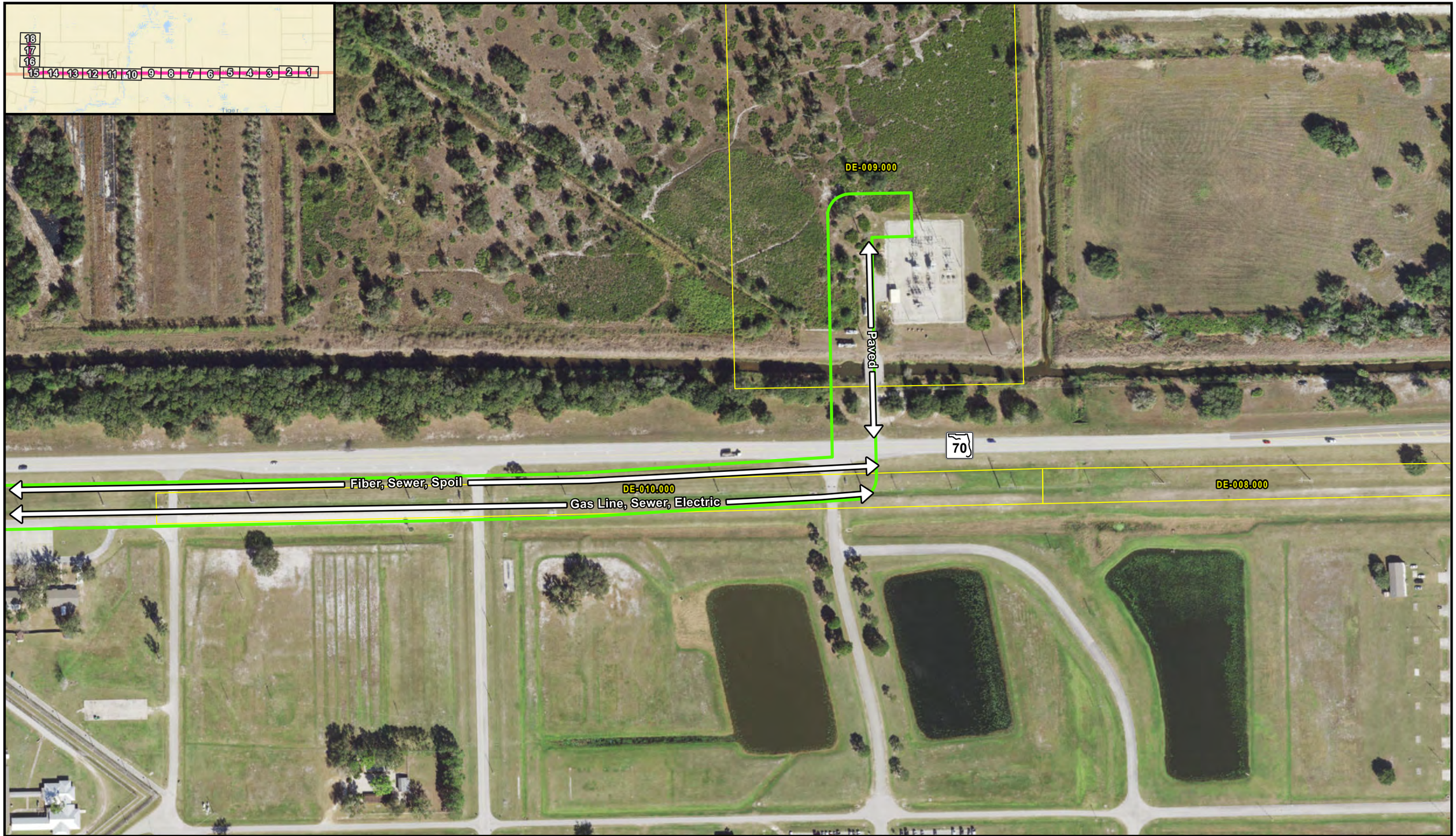
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

Project Corridor

Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 0.5 1 Miles



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 1



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Parcel
- Positive Shovel Test
- Negative Shovel Test

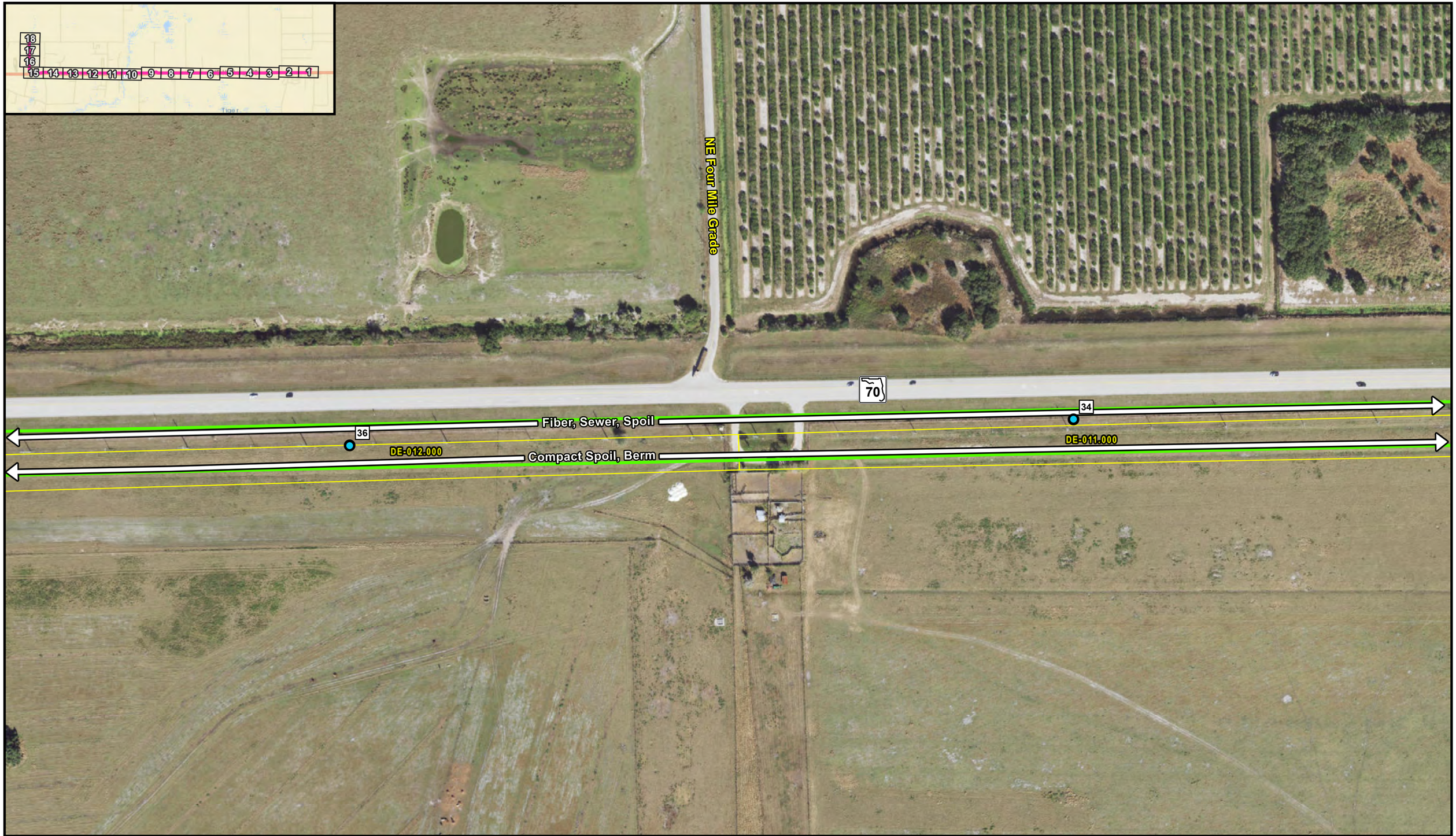
DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

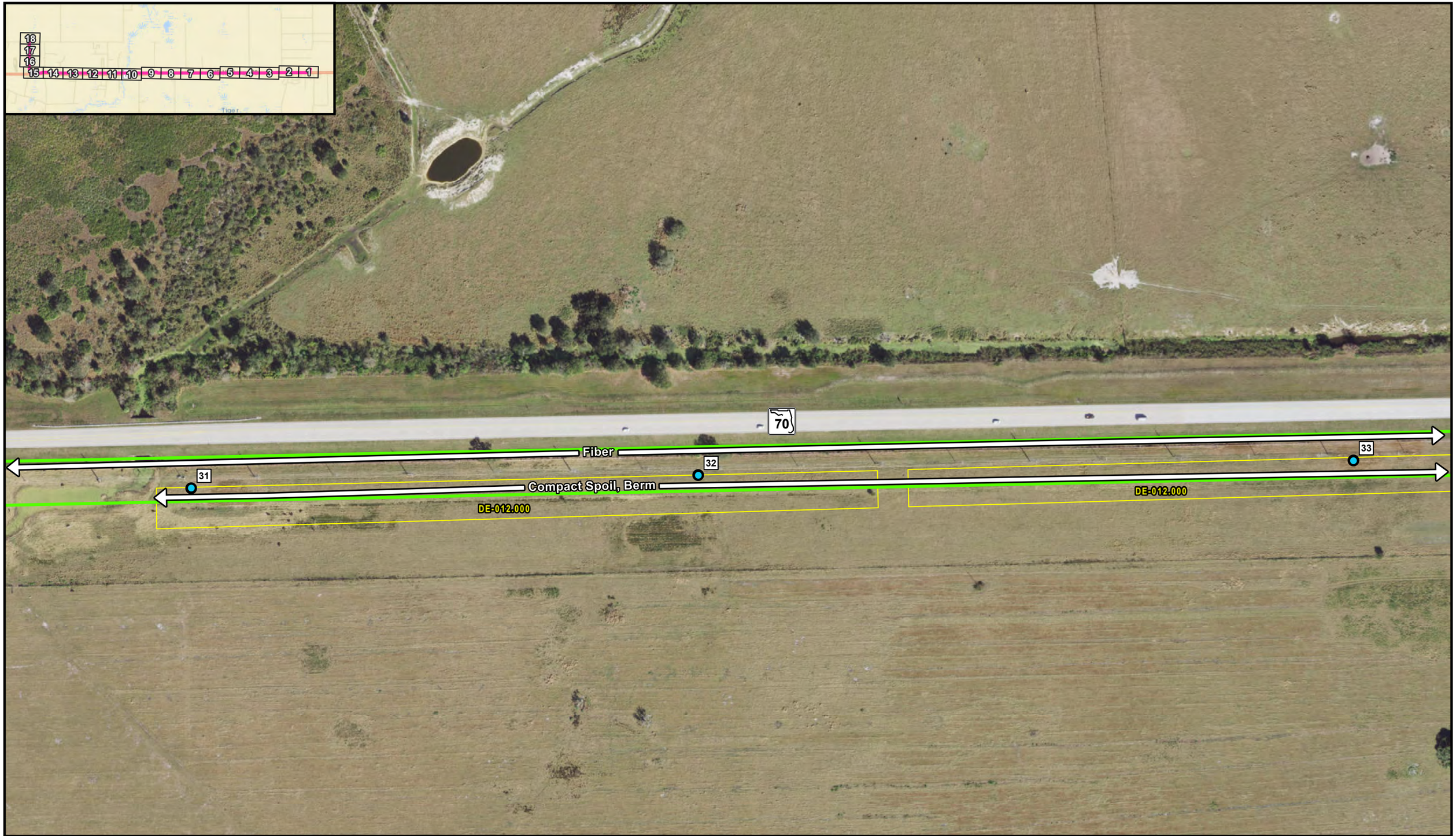
Map 2



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**DeSoto County** 0 50 100 Meters N	**Map 3**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**DeSoto County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 4**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

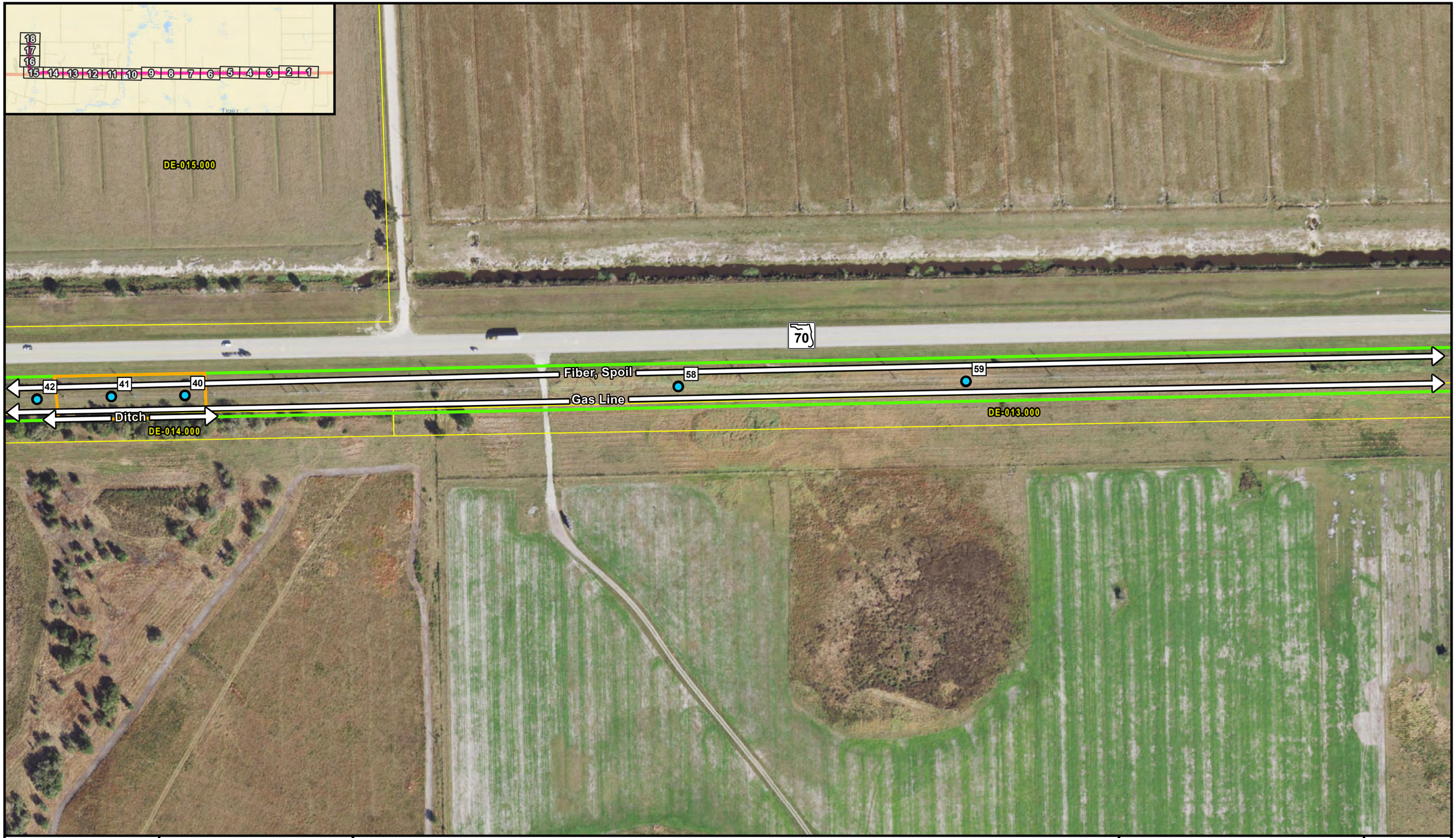
DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

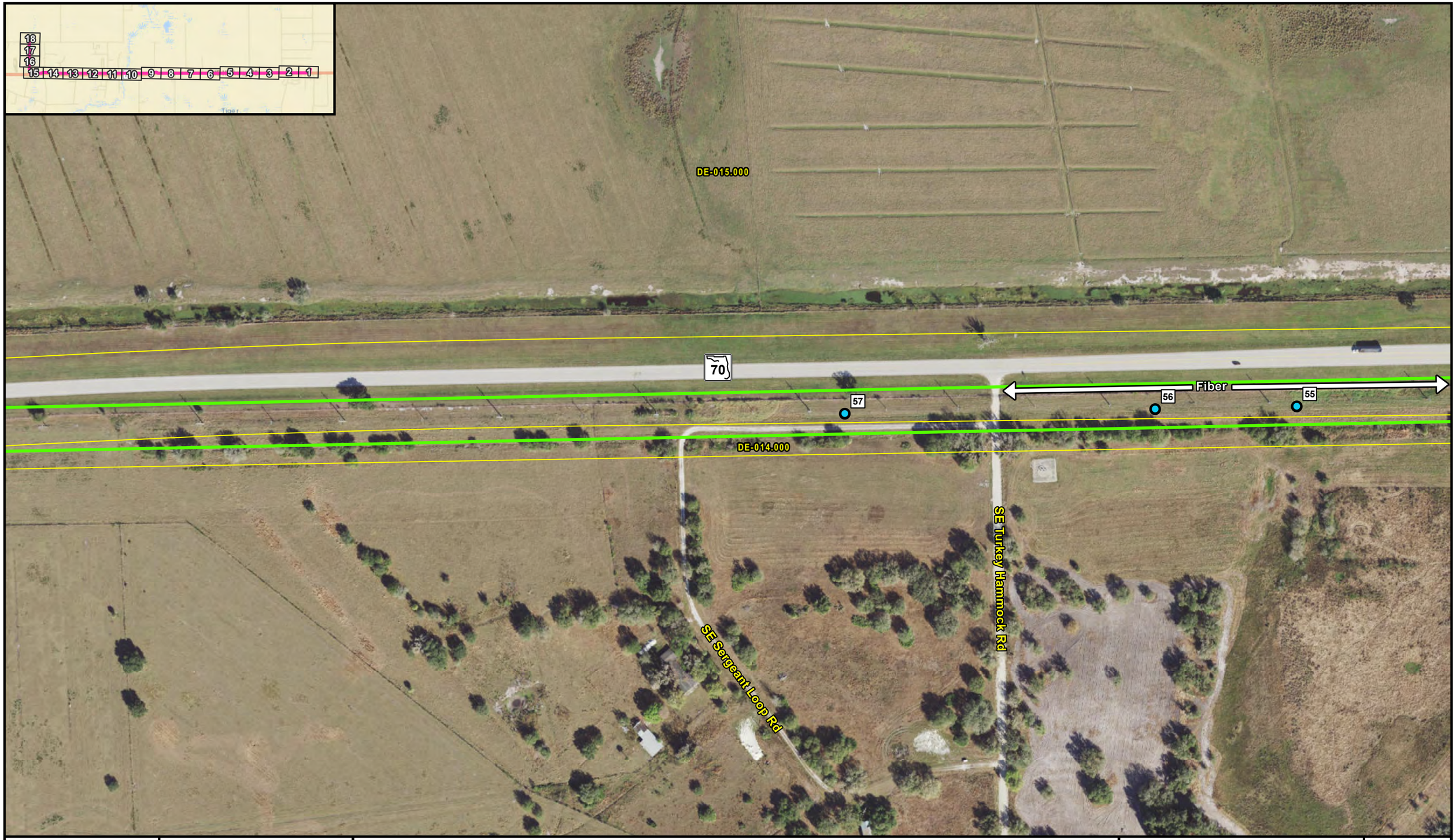
Map 5



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**DeSoto County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 6**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**DeSoto County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 7**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

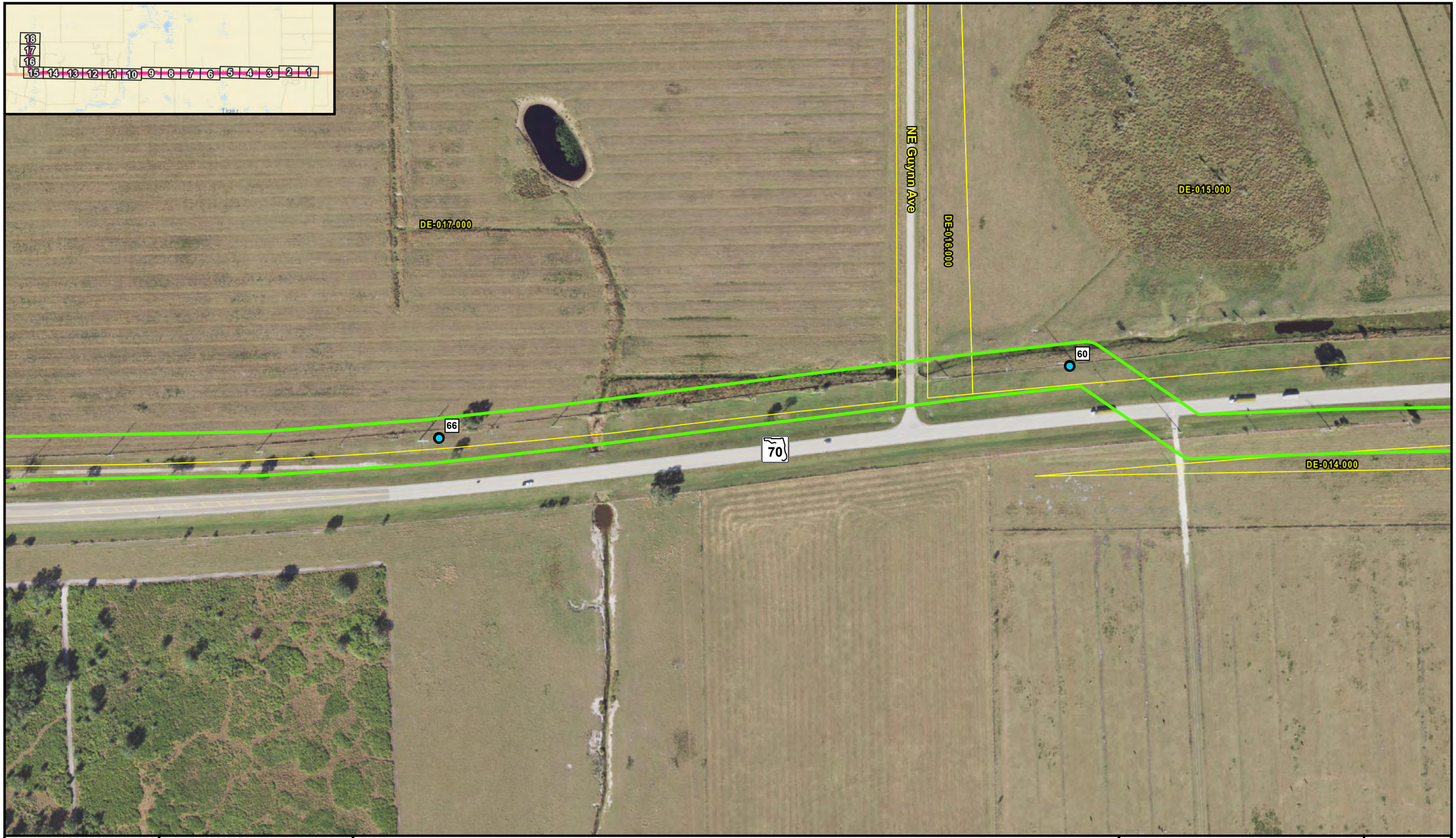
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 8



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

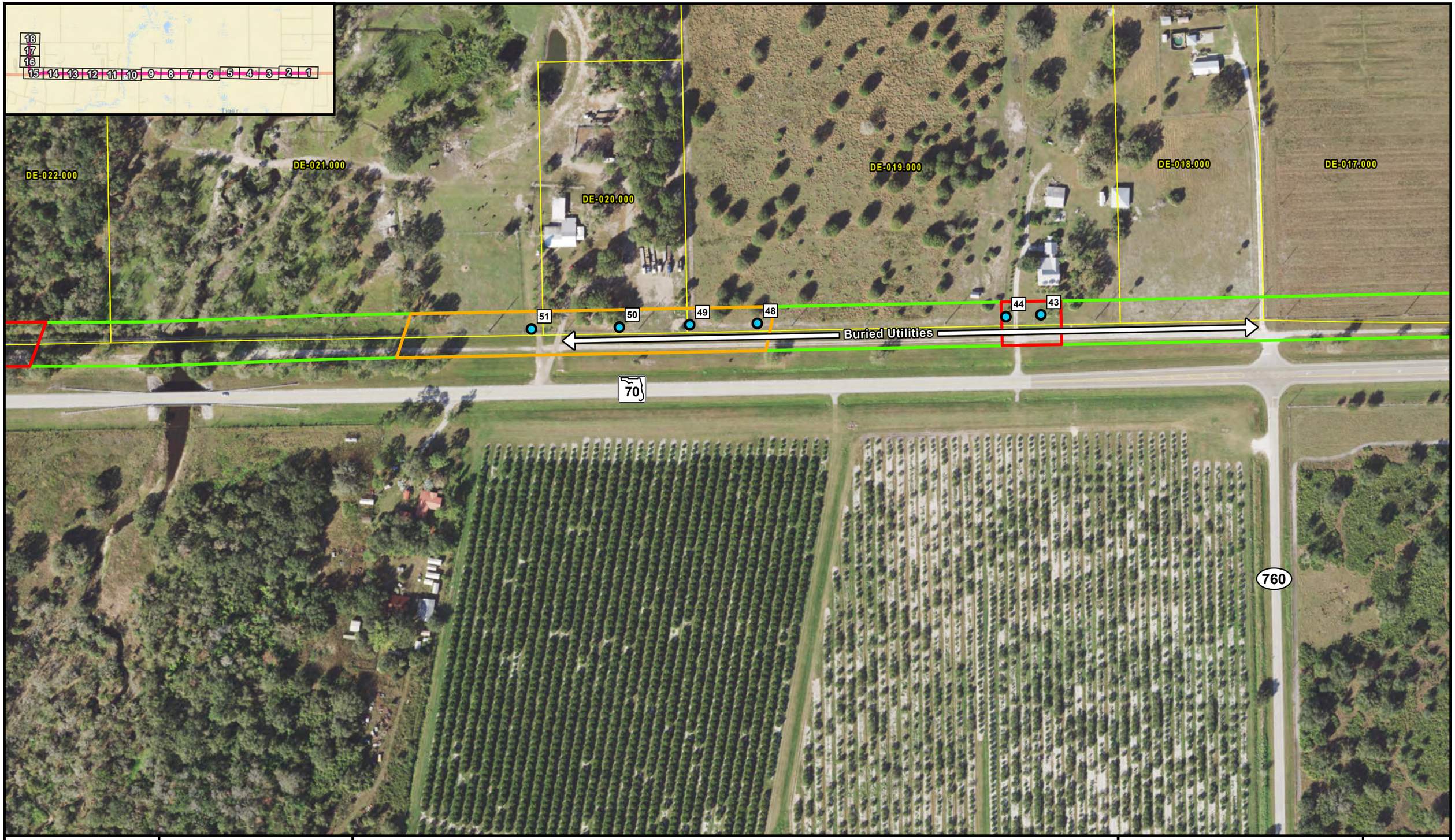
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 9



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

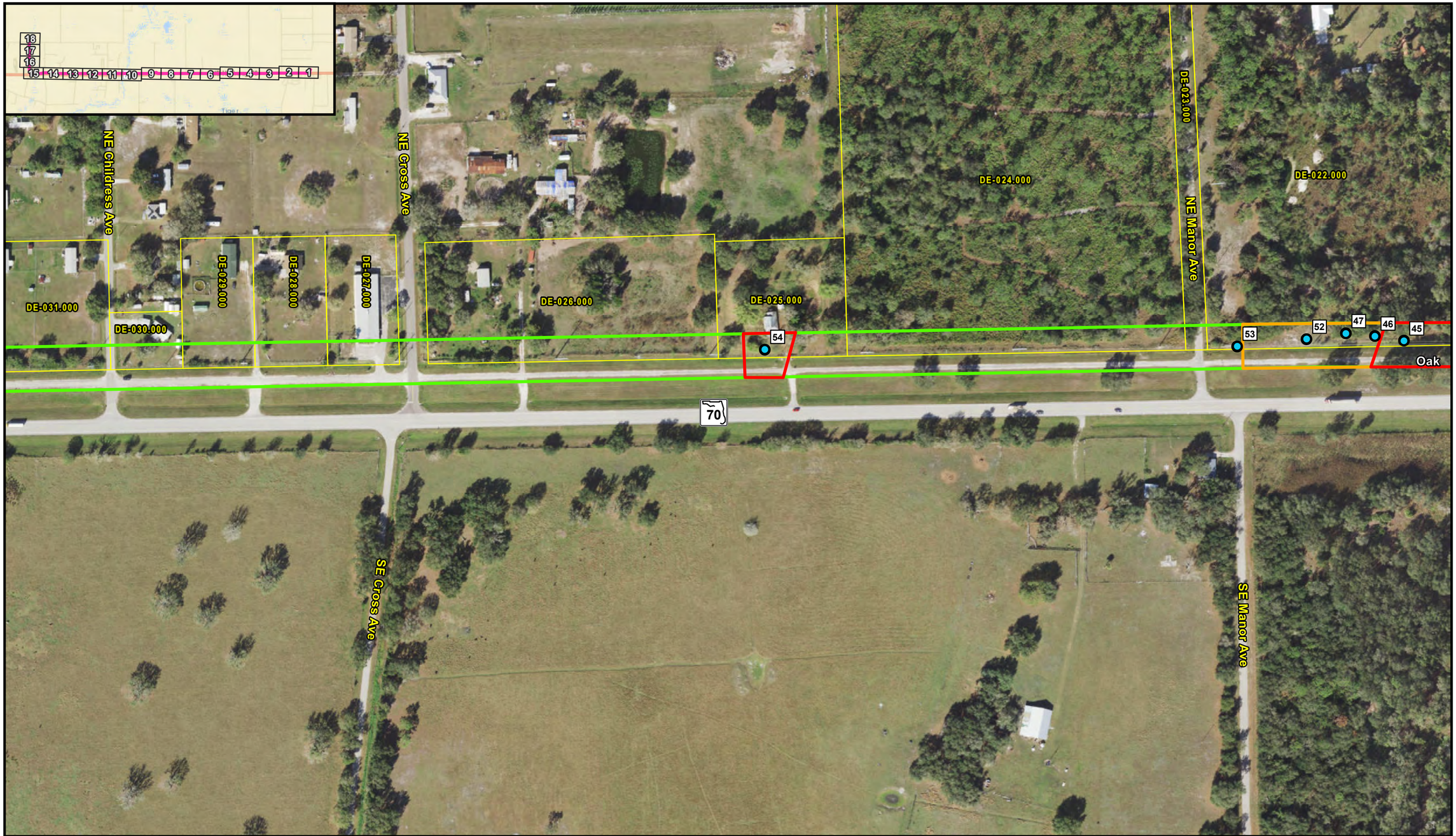
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 10



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 11



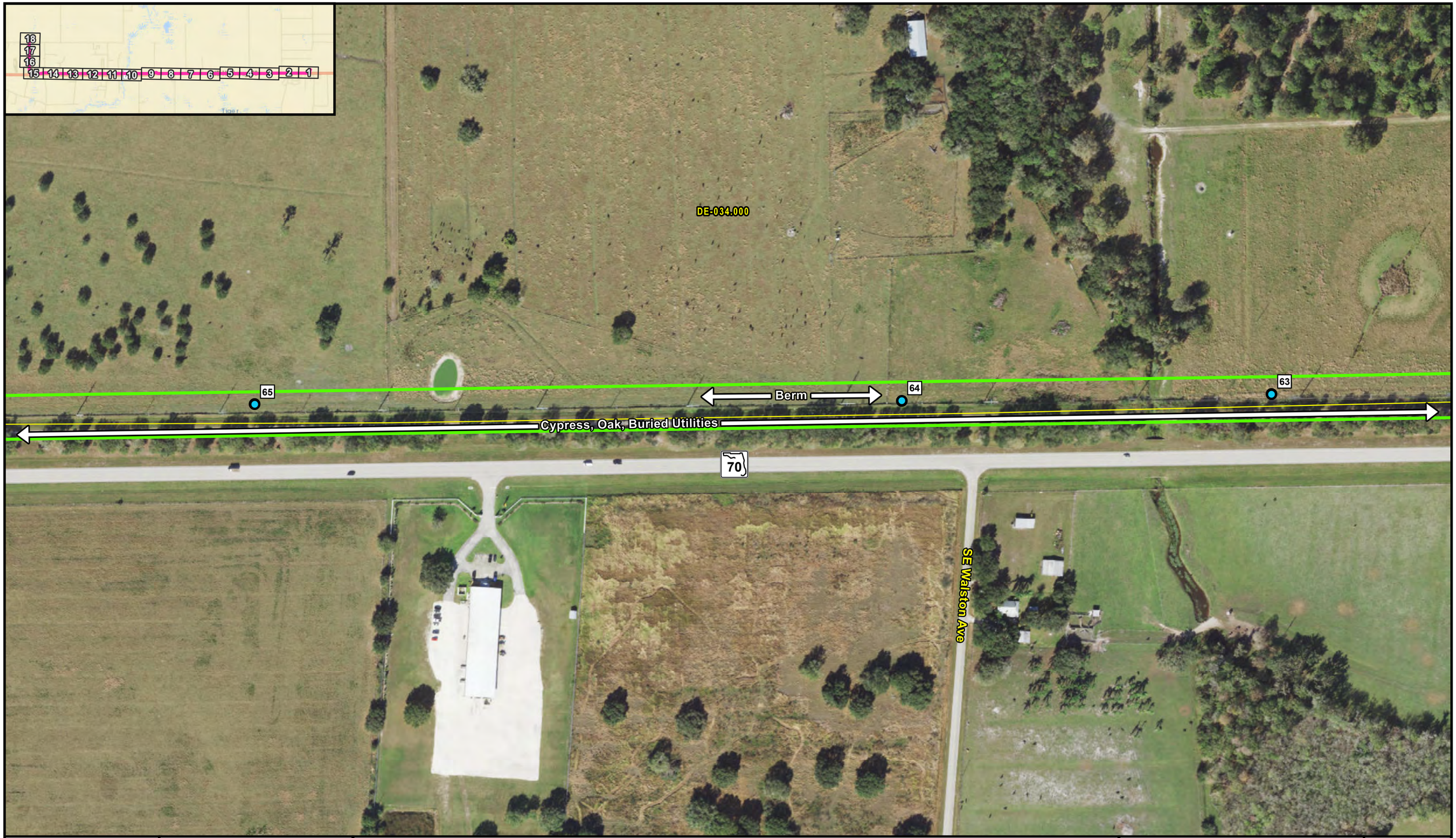
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 12



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**DeSoto County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 13**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

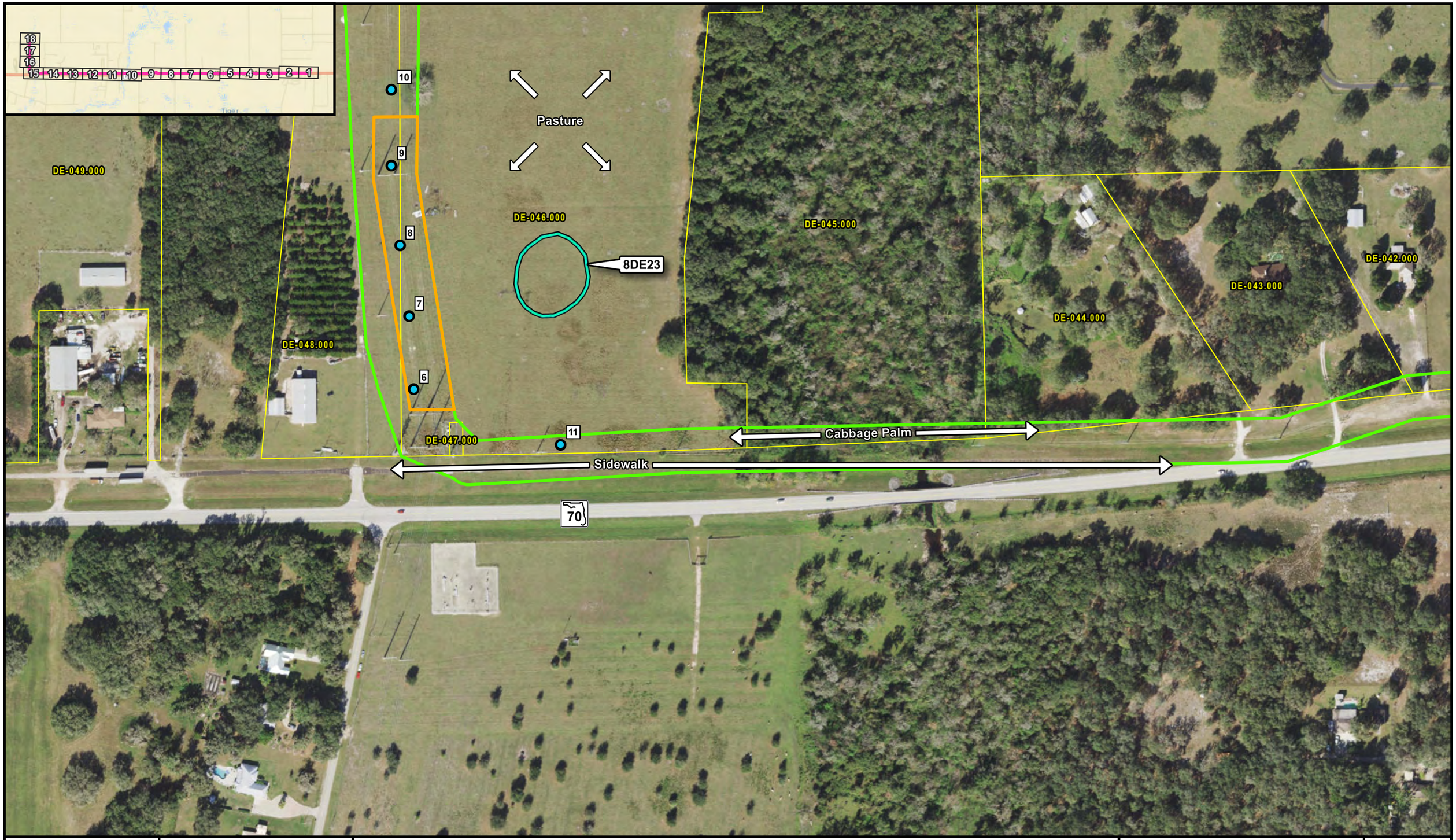
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 14



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

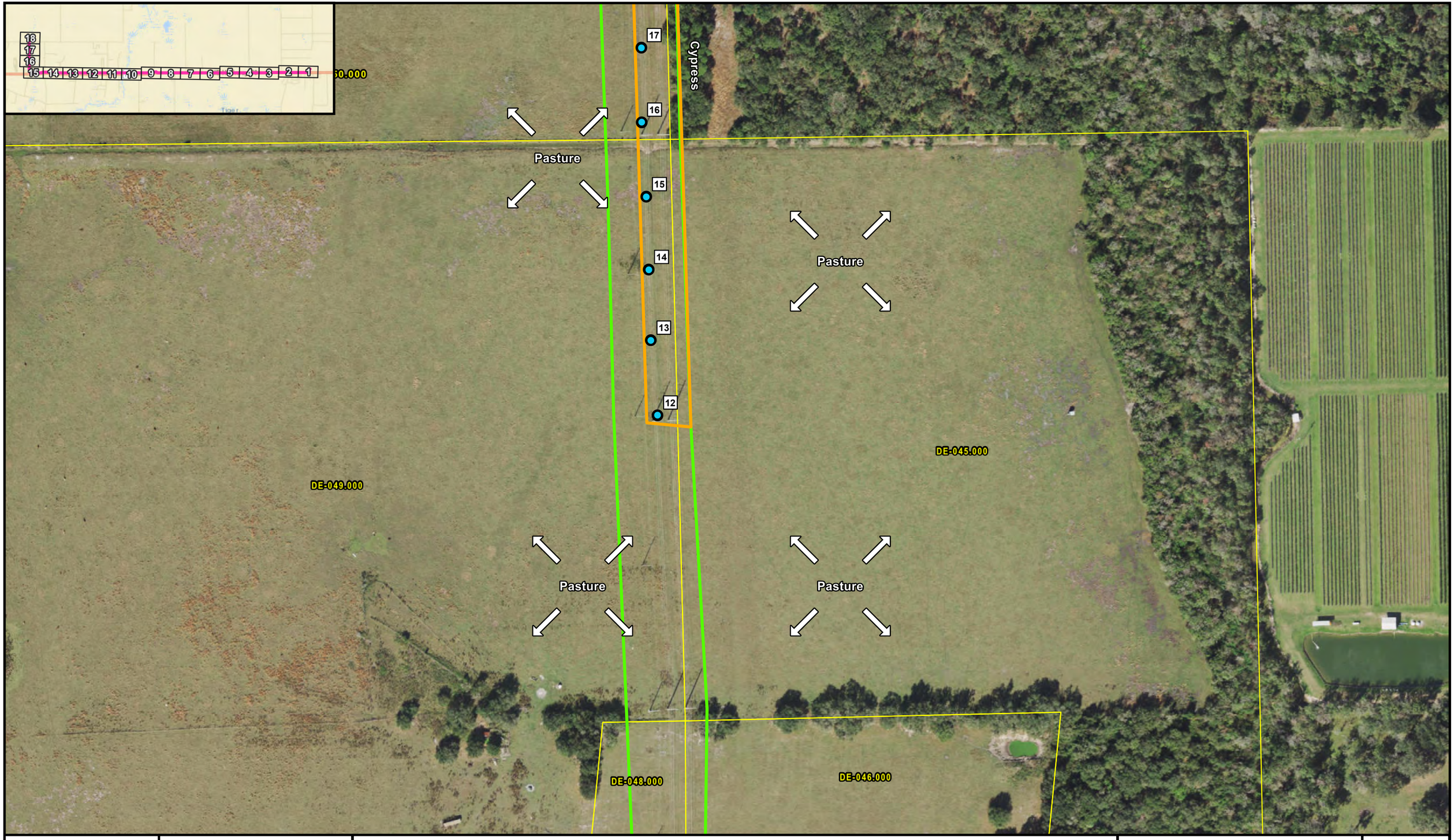
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 15



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

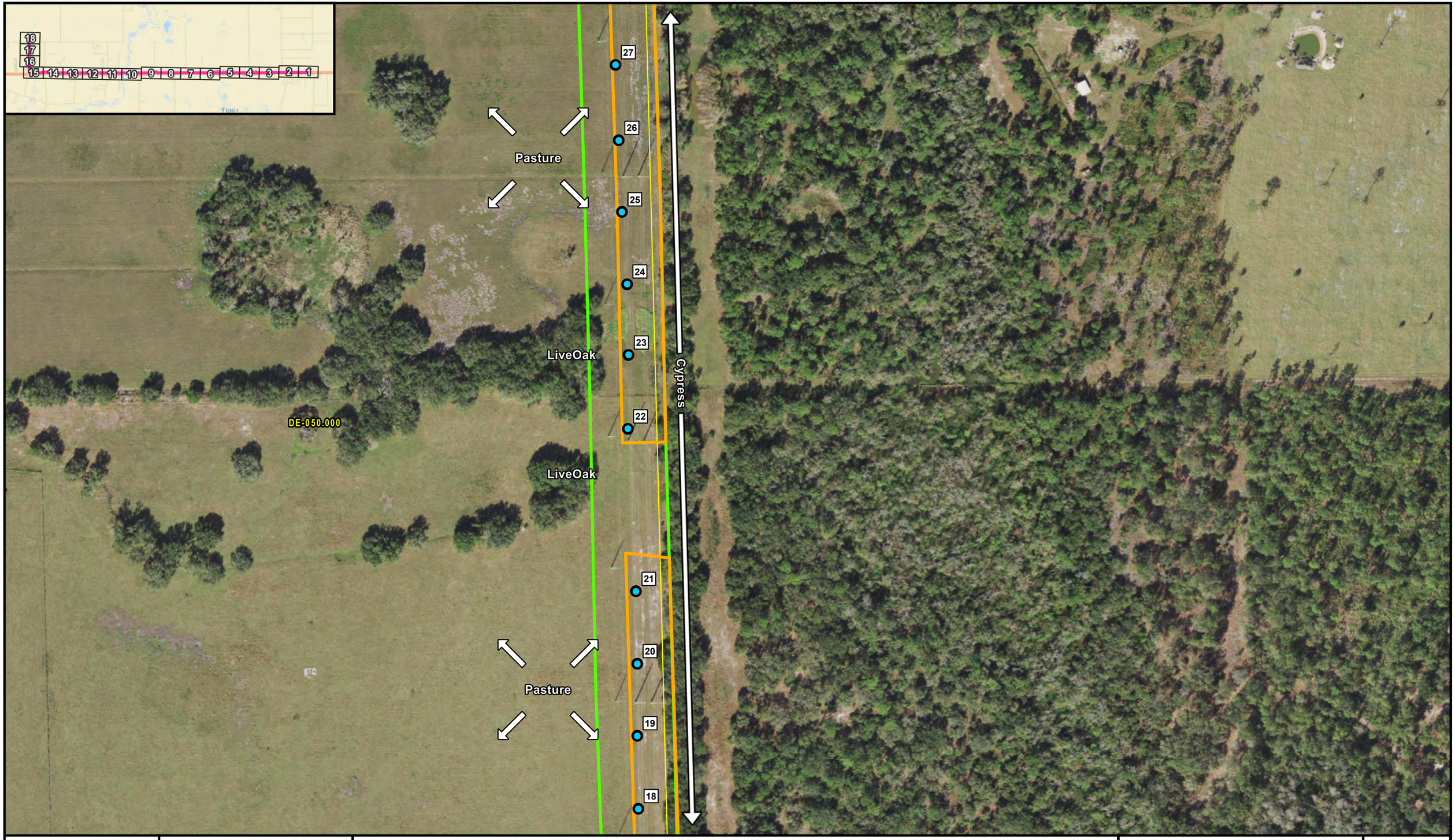
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 16



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

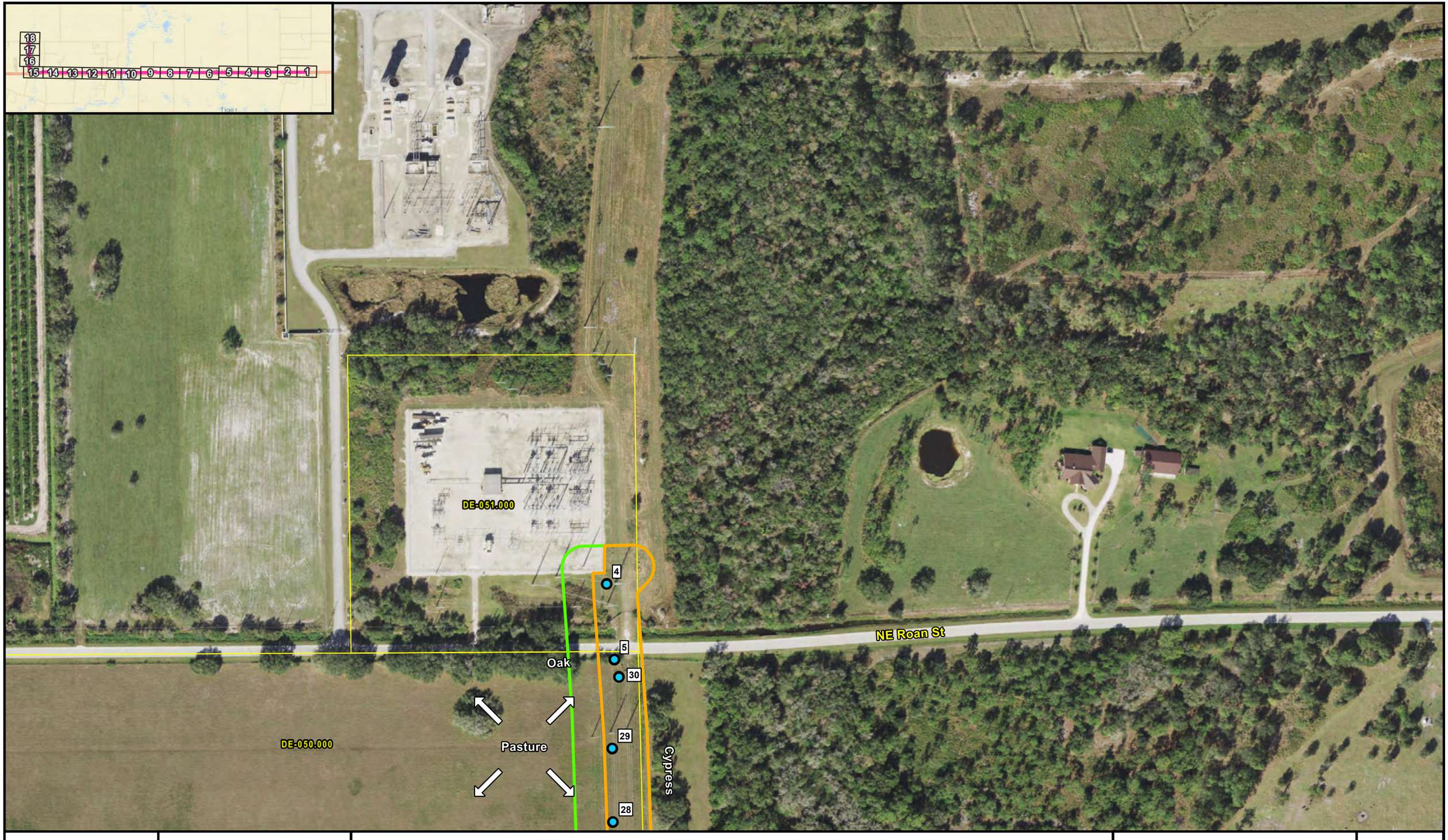
Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

DeSoto County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 17



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Dorr Field to Whidden Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**DeSoto County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 18**

APPENDIX F:

FMSF FORMS

☐Original
☒Update

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

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

Site #8 DE00382
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Dorr Airfield Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☒building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13615	SE	Highway 70		

City/Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Desoto
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

1) Township 38S Range 26E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW USGS Date 1987
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Dorr Airfield is bounded by the TRS boundaries to the W. and S.; SR 70 to the N; and the modern annex to the east. The northernmost 13 historic buildings are within the APE. 18 buildings are outside the APE, approximately 10 are historic.

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 DE00382

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1917 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing _____
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. WW I & Aftermath 1917-1920 3. Modern (Post 1950)
2. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

See Continuation Sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☐other methods (specify) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

See Continuation Sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Military 3. _____ 5. _____
2. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

SITE NAME: Dorr Airfield

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Dorr Airfield is located 13615 SE Highway 70 in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, in DeSoto County, Florida. The airfield was established in 1917 as a training camp upon the United States' entry into World War I. No buildings remain from this time. The extant buildings at Dorr Airfield can be classified into three eras of the facility's use – WWII miliary training center (1942-1944), psychiatric hospital (1947-1968), and correctional institution (1969-Present). There are 13 historic buildings located within the APE. Three date to the WWII-era, six date to the psychiatric hospital era, and four date to the correctional institution era. Outside of the APE are approximately nine extant buildings associated with the WWII-era airfield. These buildings were not documented as part of this survey.

The 13 historic buildings within the APE are of concrete and concrete block construction. The three buildings constructed in 1942 when Dorr Field was used as a WWII aviation training facility consist of an administration building and two barracks. Six buildings were constructed during the facility's use as a psychiatric hospital (1947-1968). The six buildings consist of five residences for staff and one barracks. These structures vary in age. The western single-family residences were constructed prior to 1952. The duplexes and barracks were completed between 1952 and 1958. During its use as a correctional institution (1969-Present), a gatehouse, a shed, a utility building, and a water treatment facility were constructed. The gatehouse was added between 1968 and 1972. The remaining 3 buildings were constructed at some time between 1972 and 1985. Thus, it is unknown whether these buildings are historic or modern.

Dorr Field and its sister facility, Carlstrom Field, were originally constructed in 1917 as aviation training camps (DeSoto County Historical Society n.d.). The airfields were constructed on an area known as the "Big Prairie" which had been used as grazing land for the local cattle industry (Historical Property Associates 1982). The military committee in charge of choosing the site for the airfield has sought a location in Tampa but were unsuccessful. Federal approval of the Arcadia location was granted on November 21, 1917. Dorr Field was named after Private Stephen H. Dorr of Nutley, New Jersey, who died in a crash near Toronto, Canada while training in the Officer's Reserve Corps. Carlstrom Field was named after Swedish flight instructor First Lieutenant Victor Carlstrom who was killed in a crash in Virginia. The original layout of Dorr Field consisted of a line of 14 hangars along the north end of the field (Freeman 2022).

The two facilities were the primary training sites in the southeast (Historical Property Associates 1982). At Carlstrom Field, experimentation on early parachutes and pioneer-guided missiles took place. Charles Kettering and Lawrence Sperry Kettering of Dayton, Ohio successfully tested flying torpedoes there in October of 1919. The airfields had a large impact on the local economy, and newspaper articles and promotional pamphlets from the era refer to Arcadia as "Aviation City." At the end of WWI, Dorr was deactivated and closed. Carlstrom continued to operate until 1923.

In 1941, Dorr and Carlstrom Fields were reactivated due to WWII. Again they were used as training schools, this time being operated by the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Corporation (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). A new complex was built at Dorr Field at the center of the original hangar layout. The new construction included administration buildings, barracks, hangars, mess halls, and recreation centers (Tampa Tribune 1941). The runway at Dorr Field was 5,300 feet and unpaved. Dorr Field was inactivated in October 1944 and its cadets were transferred to Carlstrom Field. Between 1941 and 1944, 700 pilots had been trained on P-17 Stearman aircraft at Dorr (American Air Museum in Britain 2016). Dorr Field first appears on a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 1). The lemon-shaped layout, the central buildings, center-line of hangars, and southern hangars seen in the aerial photograph were constructed circa 1942. The perpendicular roadways located on the north side of the Dorr "lemon" are the remnants of the WWI-era layout, and approximately seven hangars remained in 1943. (Freeman 2022). Figures 6-10 are historic photographs of buildings within the APE taken during WWII.

In 1947, the State of Florida acquired the properties (Tampa Tribune 1959). Both Carlstrom Field and Dorr Field together were transitioned into the G. Pierce Wood Memorial Hospital, a satellite of the Chattahoochee State Mental Hospital. 35 patients arrived on February 13, 1947. In 1957, the hospital separated from Chattahoochee State and became independent. It had a capacity of 2000 patients. A 1958 aerial photograph shows that one building was added to the northeast quadrant of the lemon as well as seven to the north (Figure 2). No visible changes appear by the 1968 aerial (Figure 3).

Dorr Field was reutilized for the DeSoto Correctional Institution in 1969. Likewise, Carlstrom Field became the DeSoto Correctional Facility for Juveniles. Aerial photographs from 1985 depict multiple changes to the facility since 1968 (Figure 3). To the west of the lemon, a small trailer park and water treatment facility had been built. To the south, symmetrical roadways surrounded two new buildings where there previously had been hanger foundations. In 1996, a new facility for the DeSoto Correctional Institution was constructed immediately to the southeast of Dorr Field, which can be seen in the 2022 aerial (Figure 4). This aerial also depicts two large central buildings which were constructed circa 2000-2004.

Dorr Airfield was recorded in 1982 by Historic Property Associates. The surveyor did not assess the site's National Register eligibility and the SHPO did not evaluate the site. The FMSF was updated in 2012 to include supplemental screenshots from the Abandoned and Little Known Airfields website (Freeman). There is no associated report, FMSF form, or SHPO evaluation from that update.

SITE NAME: Dorr Airfield

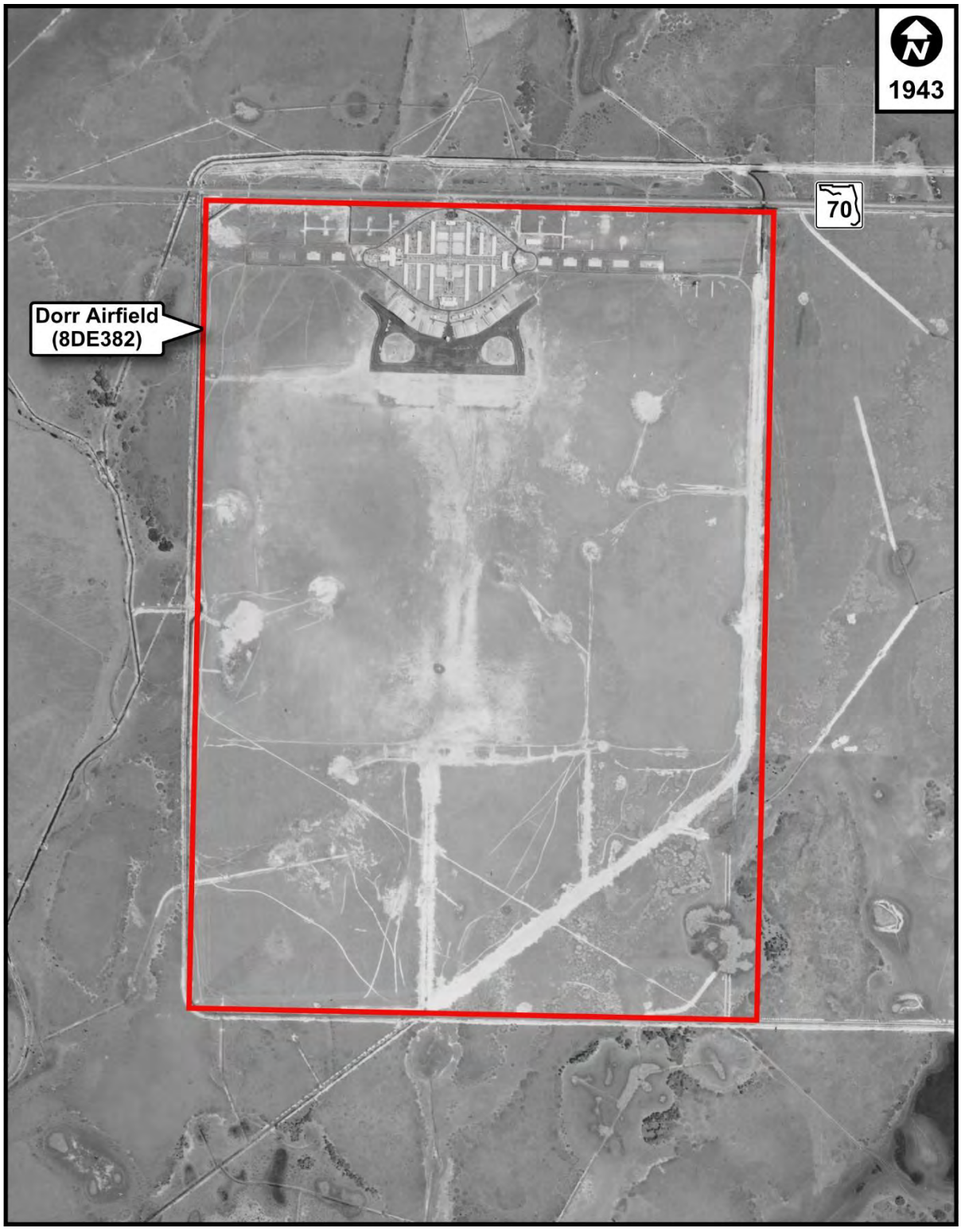


Figure 1: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1943 Aerial Photograph



Figure 2: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1958 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Dorr Airfield



Figure 3: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1968 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Dorr Airfield

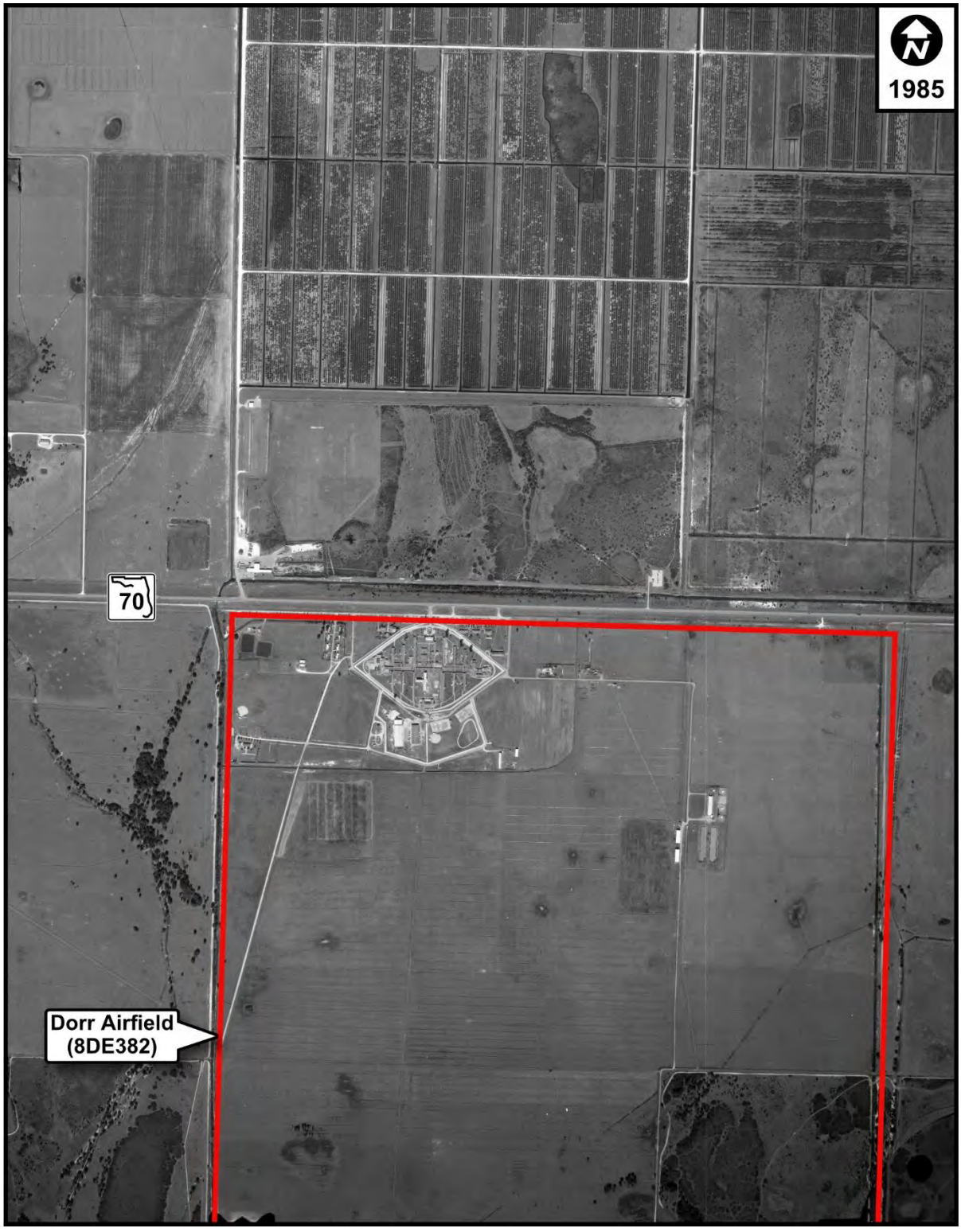


Figure 4: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 1985 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Dorr Airfield

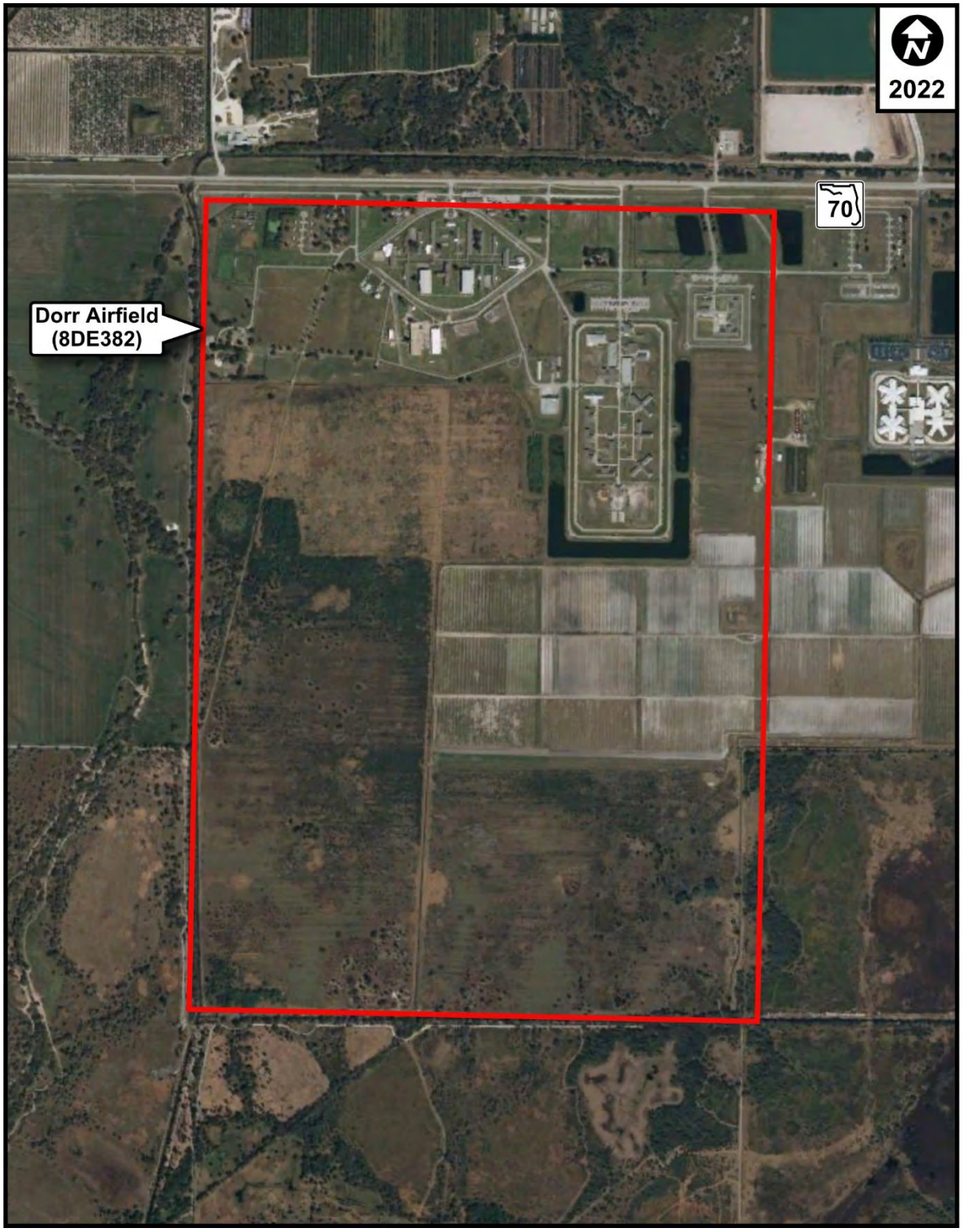


Figure 5: Dorr Airfield (8DE382) on 2022 Aerial Photograph



Figure 6: Photo from Center of Dorr Field, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 7: Labeled Photograph of "Administration," "Mess," and "Ground School" Buildings, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 8: Administration Building, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 9: Administration Building, c. 1942
(Florida Memory)



Figure 10: Photo of Administration Building, c. 1944
(Freeman; Courtesy of Lisa Stanford)

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dorr Airfield is associated with significant events in the history of Florida's involvement in WWII. It retains its original lemon-shaped layout and approximately 12 WWII-era buildings. The rural setting has not been altered. The Dorr Airfield facility is also locally significant in the history of development of DeSoto County and Arcadia, Florida. The local economy has been closely tied to the series of institutions housed at Dorr and Carlstrom Fields, from the WWI-era of "Aviation City" through their post-WWII use as hospitals and later correctional facilities. Therefore, Dorr Airfield is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Community Planning & Development.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

American Air Museum in Britain
2016 "Dorr Field." May 18, 2016. Accessed electronically August 3, 2023. https://www.americanairmuseum.com/archive/place/dorr-field#:~:text=Initially%20opened%20as%20a%20flying,on%20P%2D17%20Stearman%20aircraft.

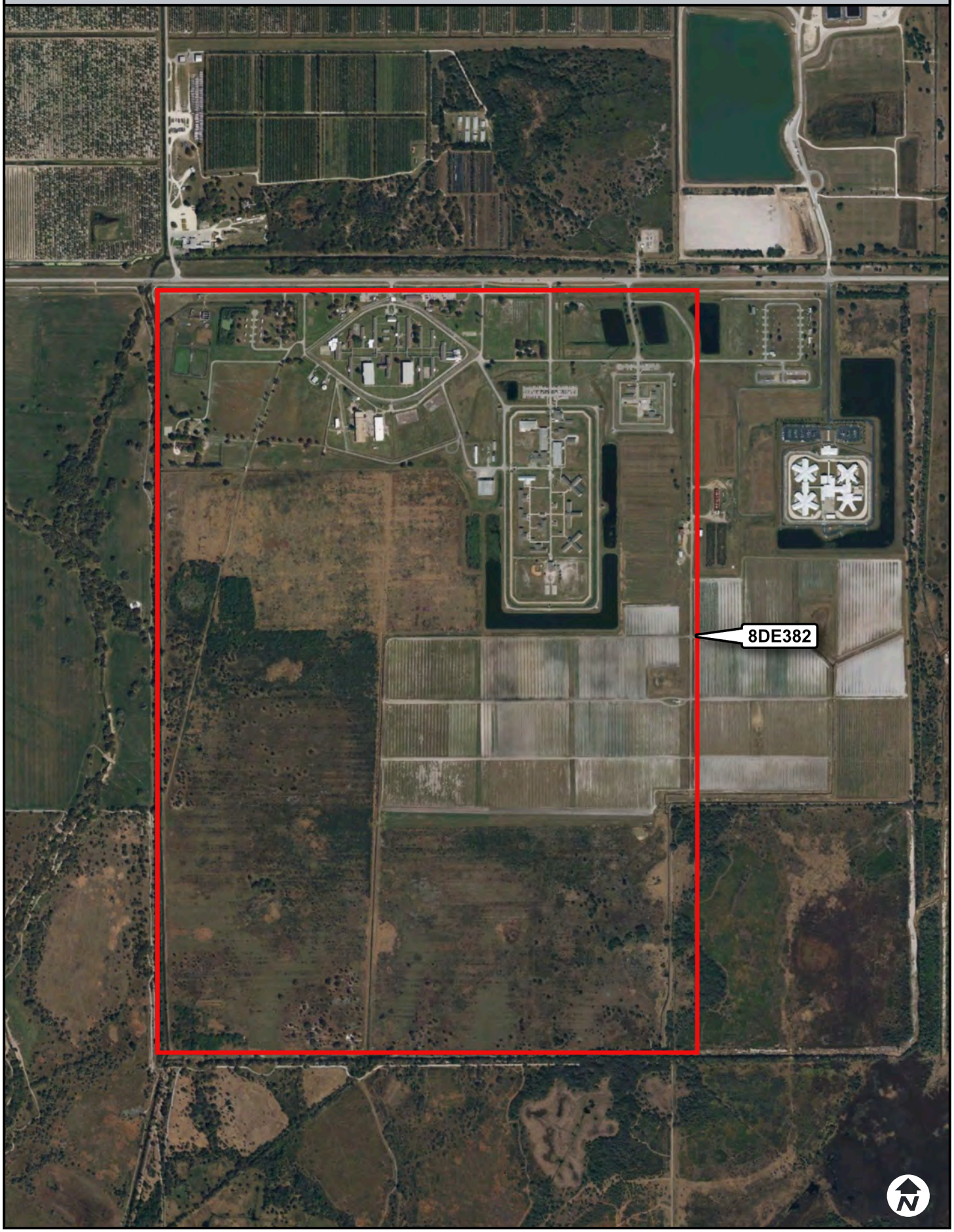
DeSoto County Historical Society
n.d. "History of DeSoto County." Electronic document, https://historicdesoto.org/history-of-desoto-county/

Freeman, Paul
2022 "Dorr Field, Arcadia, FL." Abandoned & Little-Known Airfields: Florida: Fort Myers area. Revised June 26, 2022. Accessed electronically August 3, 2023. http://www.airfields-freeman.com/FL/Airfields_FL_FtMyers.htm#dorr

Historic Property Associates
1982 FMSF 8DE382, Dorr Airfield. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

The Tampa Tribune
1941 "Another for Arcadia." 11 Jul 1941. Accessed electronically August 3, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/image/327187462/?terms=dorr%20field&match=1
1959 "'Thees Ees Eet!' French Flying Officer Said When He Viewed Arcadia Flying Fields in 1917." 11 Jan 1959. Accessed electronically August 14, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/image/331752186/?terms=pierce%20wood%20memorial%20hospital&match=1

SKETCH MAP **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



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PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



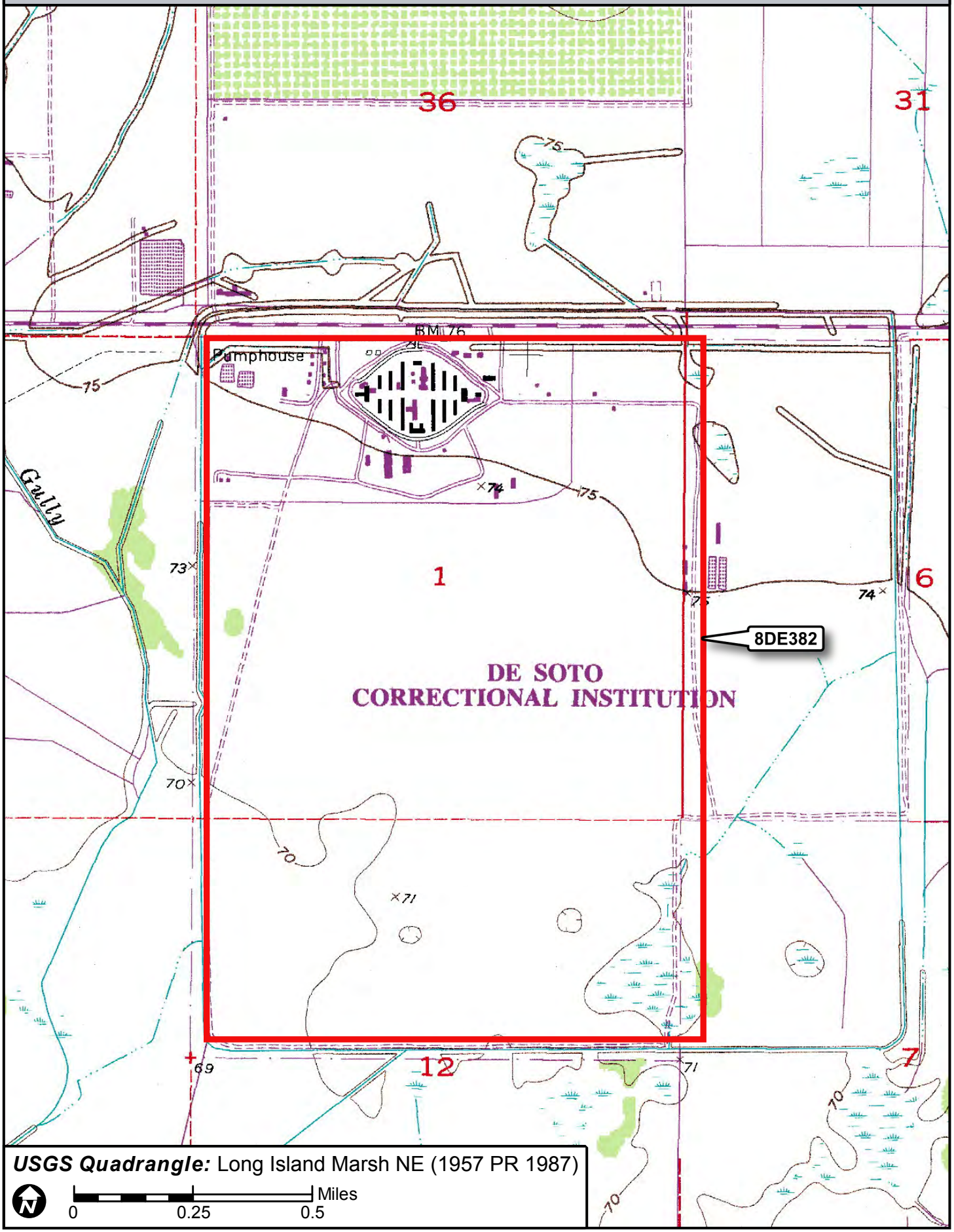
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE382**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE382**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01160
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Shed — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 3 3 8 9 6 — Northing 3 0 0 9 7 0 5
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☒year listed or later
Original Use Shed/Outbuilding — From (year): 1972 — To (year): _____
Current Use Shed/Outbuilding — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 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.)

None.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

None.

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

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01160

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on east facade.

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

None.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular Building has a gable roof and a concrete block exterior; the door is located on the east facade. It was constructed at some point between 1972 and 1985.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to this structure's undetermined age, there is insufficient information to determine if it contributes to the National Register-eligible Dorr Airfield.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

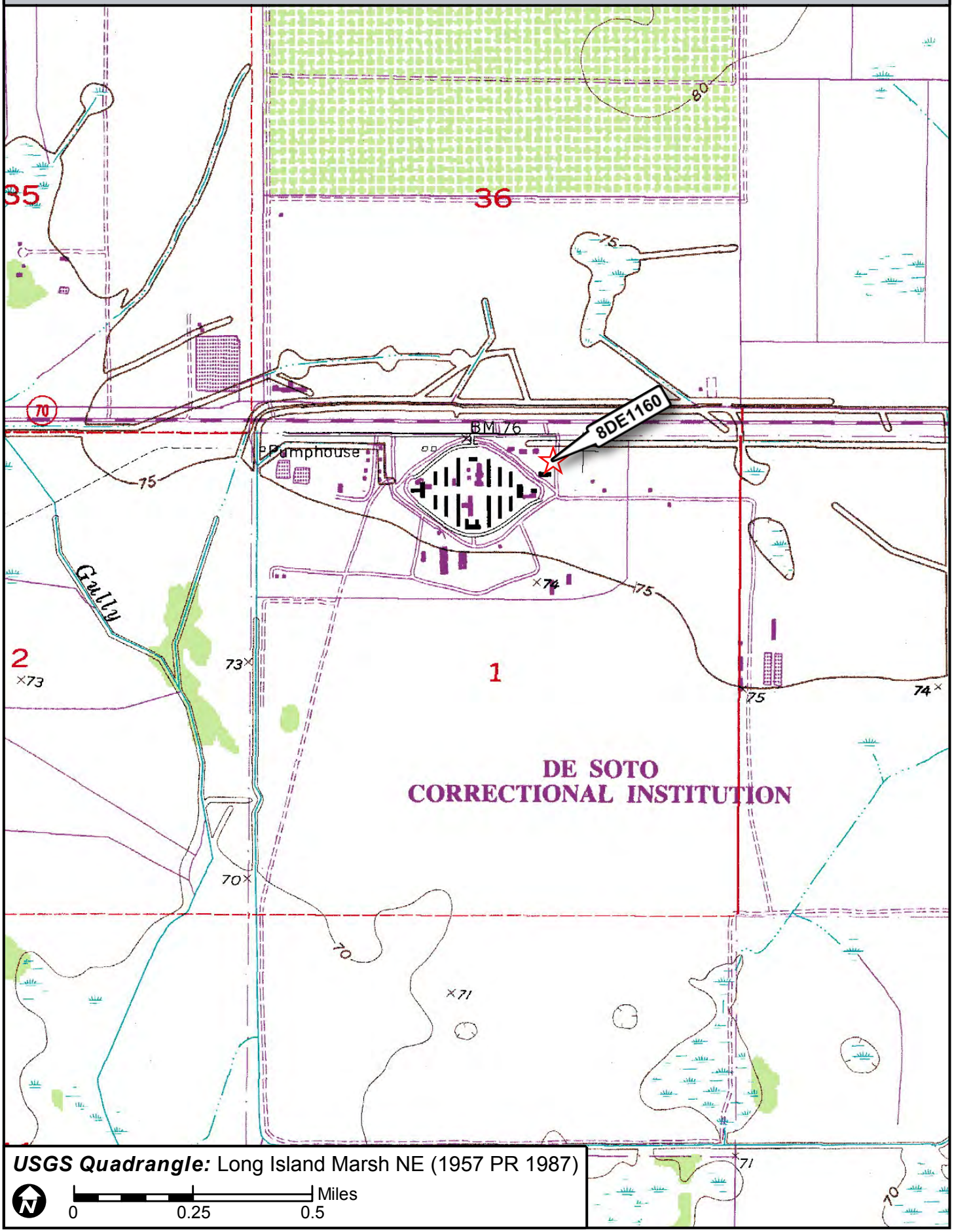
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1160**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1160**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1160**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01161
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Duplex #1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 26E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 433830 Northing 3009723
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Duplex From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Duplex From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 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.)

1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Symmetrical; metal poles grouped in threes supporting porch roof; cheek walls.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01161

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left and right of center on main facade; accessible through open entry porches.

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

Open entry porches are sheltered by extensions of main side-gabled roof; porch roofs are each supported by six metal poles, three on each side; cheek walls flank porch steps.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular duplex has a side-gabled roof; concrete block exterior; porch roofs are supported by metal poles in sets of three; porch steps are flanked by cheek walls.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The duplex is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

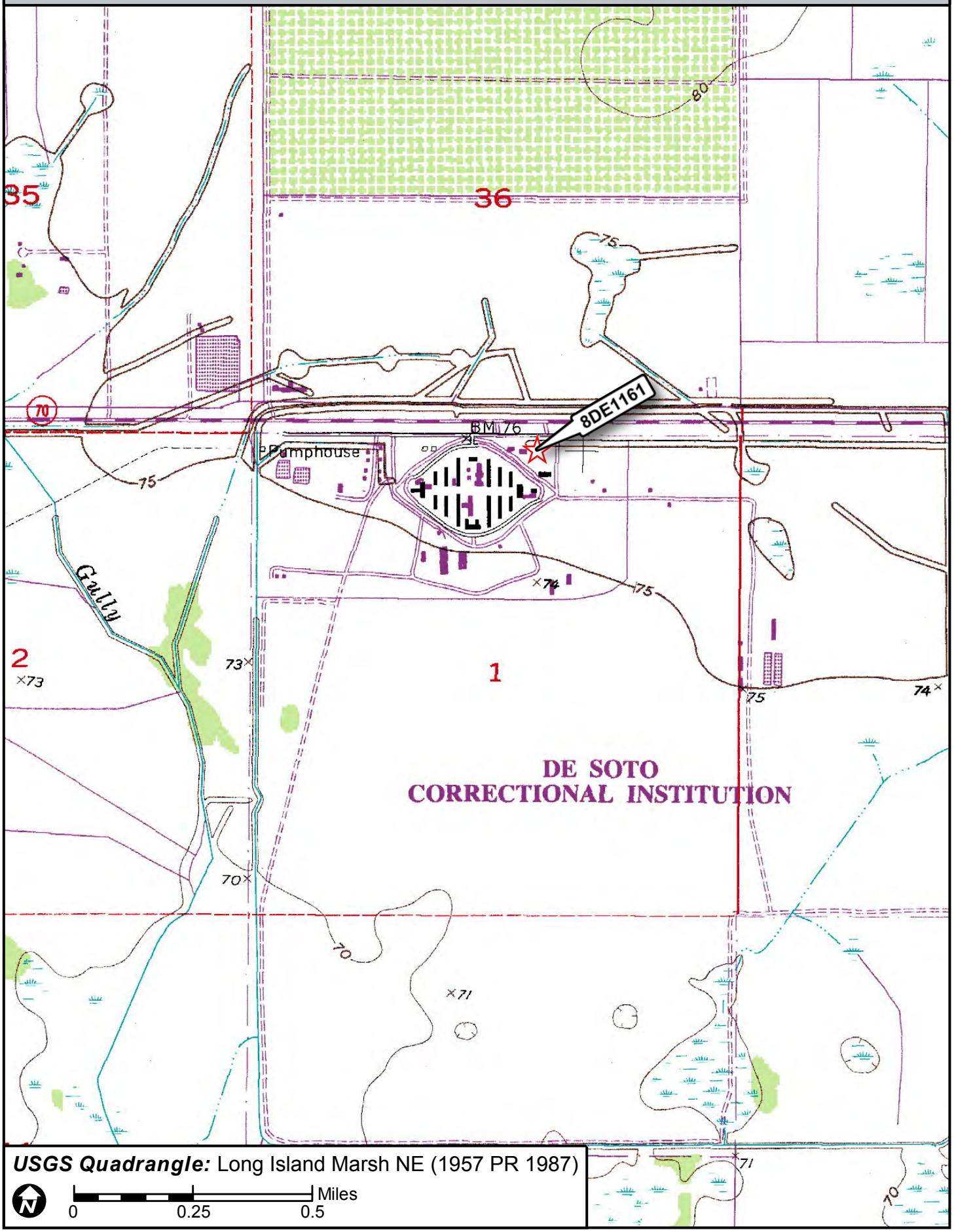
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1161**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1161**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1161**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01162
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Duplex #2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 26E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 437897 Northing 3009722
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Duplex From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Duplex From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan U-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 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.)

Awning, grouped in pairs and trios.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Corner porches; short brick walls on porch.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DE01162

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left and right of center on main facade; accessible through open entry porches.

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

Open entry porches are located at central corners of the "U"-shaped plan; sheltered by the sections of gable roof that extend over the front wings; short brick walls are located on the inner porch edges.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular duplex has a side gabled roof that extends over the two front wings; exterior is concrete block; windows are grouped in pairs and trios on the main facade; corner entry porches are flanked by short brick walls.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The duplex is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

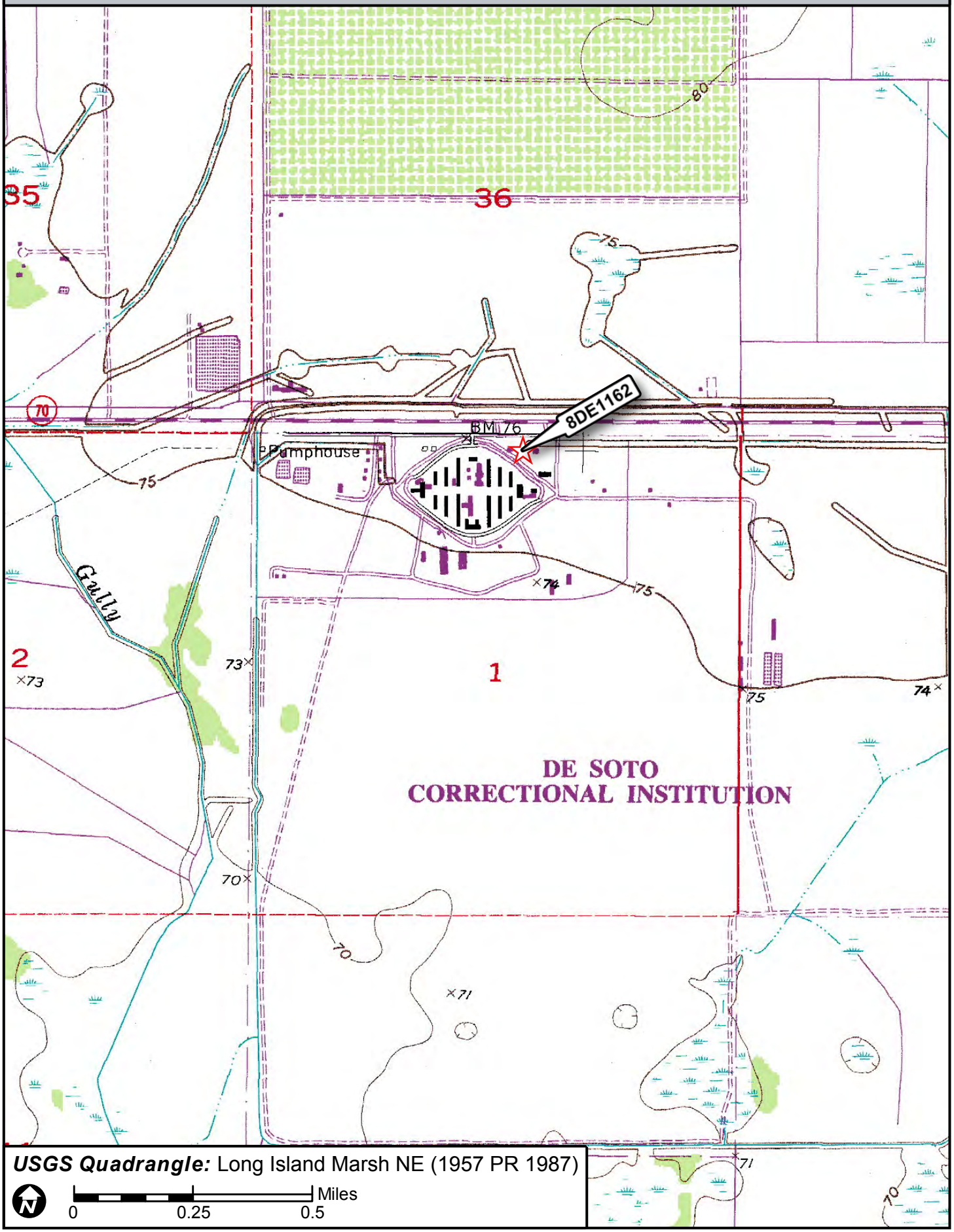
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1162



SKETCH MAP 8DE1162



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1162**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01163
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Duplex #3 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 26E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 433743 Northing 3009723
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Duplex From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Duplex From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan U-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 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.)

Awning; replacement 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Corner porches; short brick walls on porch.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DE01163

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left and right of center on main facade; accessible through open entry porches.

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

Open entry porches are located at central corners of the "U"-shaped plan; sheltered by the sections of gable roof that extend over the front wings; short brick walls are located on the inner porch edges.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular duplex has a side gabled roof that extends over the two front wings; exterior is concrete block; windows are grouped in pairs and trios on the main facade; corner entry porches are flanked by short brick walls.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The duplex is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

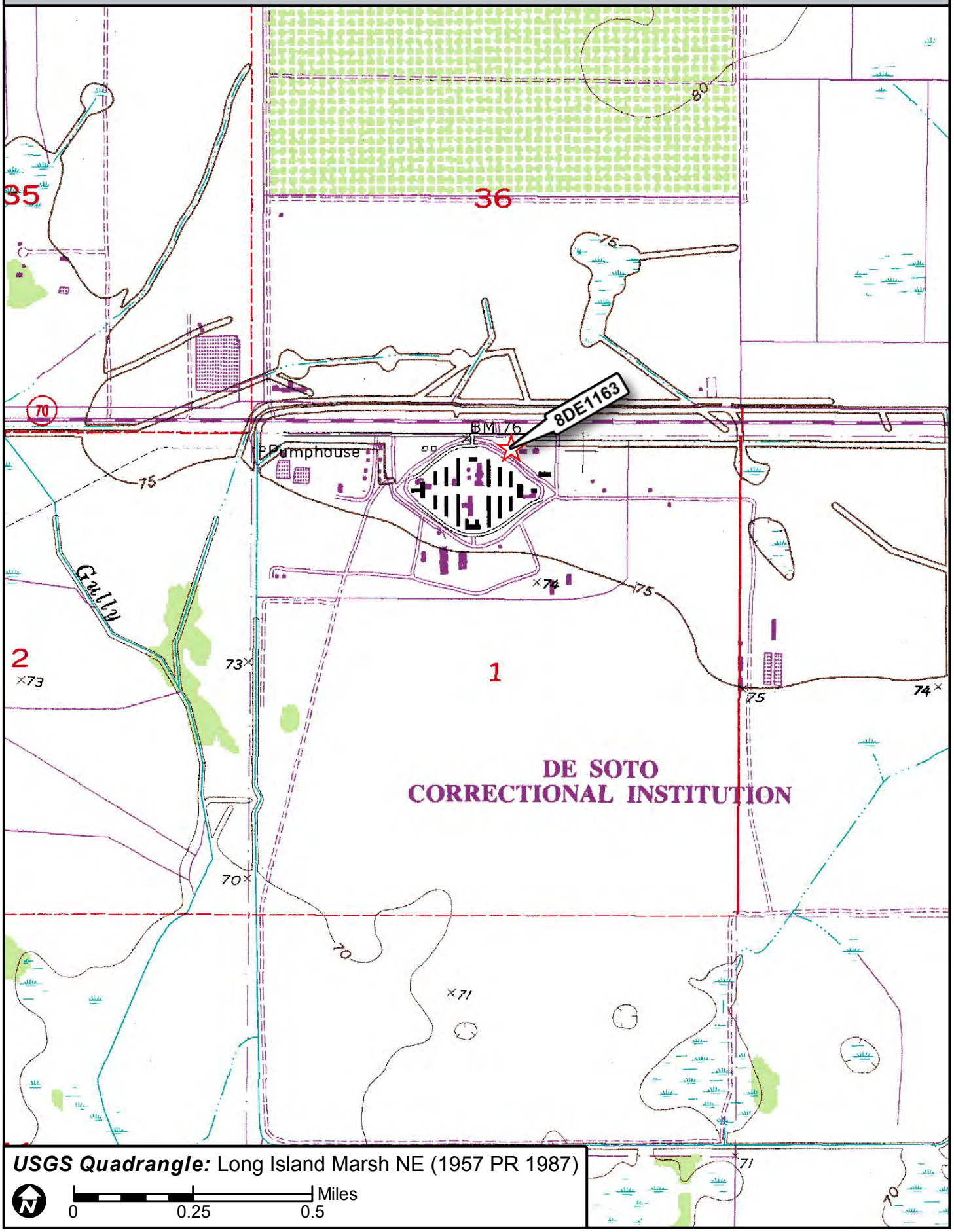
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1163



SKETCH MAP 8DE1163



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1163**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01164
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Utility Building — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 3 3 5 6 7 — Northing 3 0 0 9 7 5 3
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☒year listed or later
Original Use Electrical distribution — From (year): c1972 — To (year): _____
Current Use Electrical distribution — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

None.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Doors on W. and N. facades; ventilation grates on S. and W. facades.

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

Tank with concrete block and chain link enclosure to E. of building.

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01164

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single door located on west facade; double-doors located on north facade.

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

None.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular building appears to be related to the facility's utilities; it has a flat roof and concrete block exterior.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to this structure's undetermined age, there is insufficient information to determine if it contributes to the National Register-eligible Dorr Airfield.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

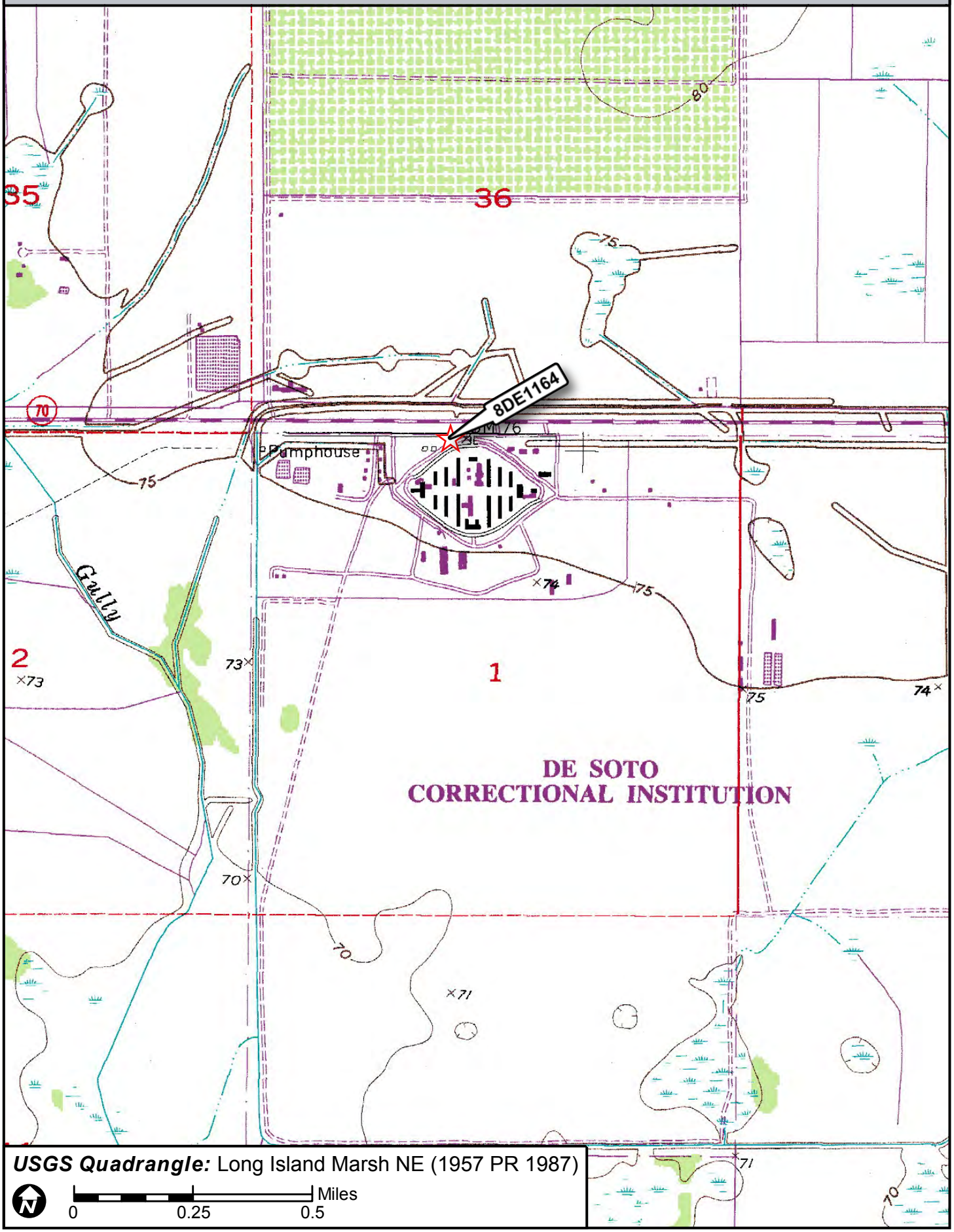
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1164**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1164**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1164**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01165
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Gatehouse — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13615	SE	Highway 70		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 433624 — Northing 3009753
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Gateway/Gatehouse/Arched entryway — From (year): 1972 — To (year): _____
Current Use Gateway/Gatehouse/Arched entryway — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Flat — 2. Shed — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Picture windows; rectangular lights in doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Shed roof over porch; metal railings; awning over rear window.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DE01165

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's main facade; multiple other doorways on main facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch is sheltered by a shed roof supported by metal poles; accessible by stair and ramp; metal railings along porch; ramp exiting back door.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular gatehouse has a flat roof with shed roofs over the porch and front wing; exterior is stucco; rear window is shaded by a metal awning.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The gatehouse is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

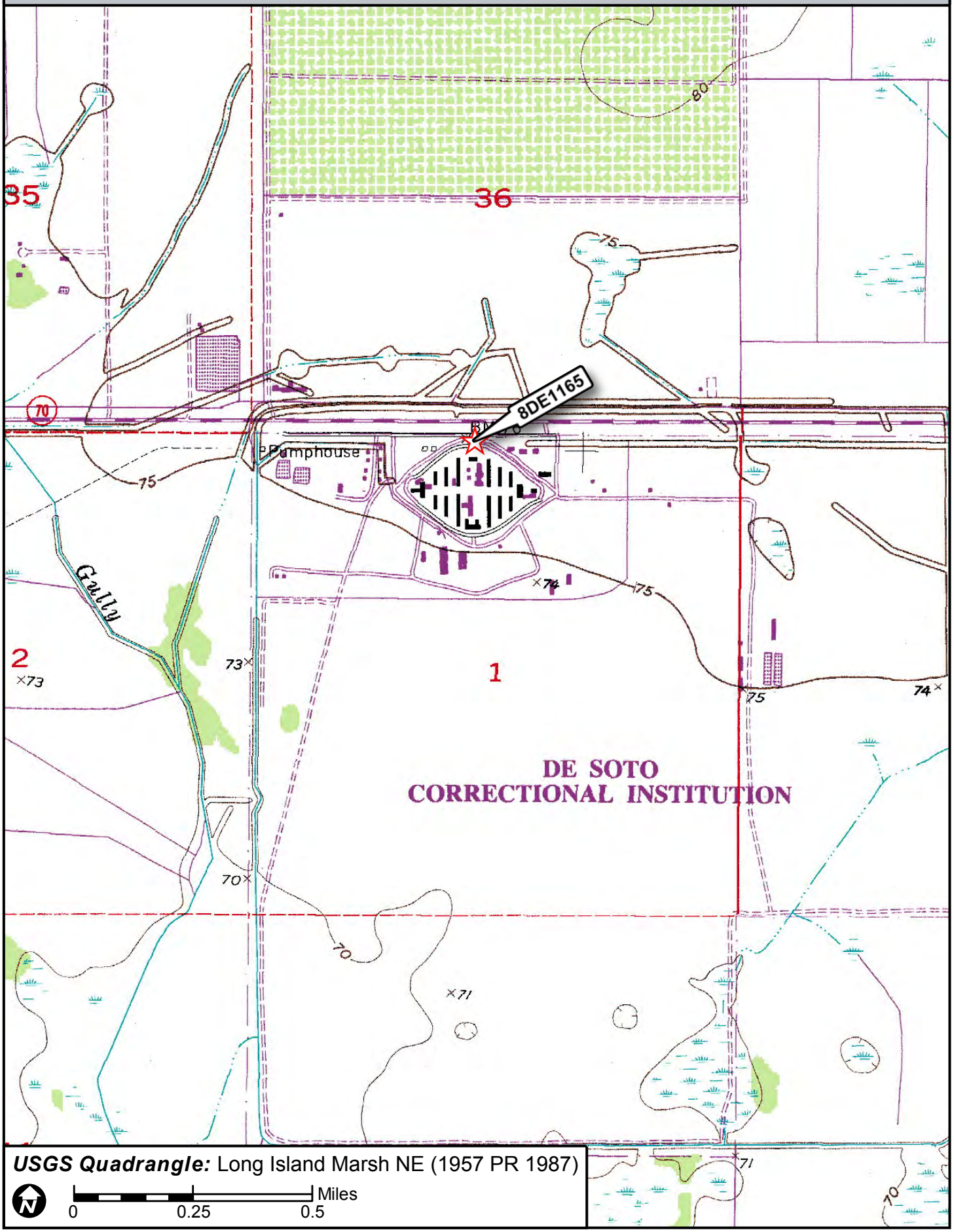
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1165



SKETCH MAP 8DE1165



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1165**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01166
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Barracks #1 — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 433674 — Northing 3009654
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1942 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Military — From (year): 1942 — To (year): 1944
Current Use Prison/Jail/Detention Center — From (year): 1969 — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 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.)
1/1 SHS; windows on N. end covered with metal grilles.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Gable roof eave is longer on inner, west side; brick wall enclosure on N. end of building, half the height of facade.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DE01166

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Multiple, located on east and west facades.

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

Doorways are sheltered by gable roof overhangs, which are longer on the west side of the building.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular building has a gable roof with wide eaves; exterior is stucco; windows have been replaced; a 3-sided brick wall abuts the north facade; rear of building connects to a series of covered walkways.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Military 3. _____ 5. _____
2. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

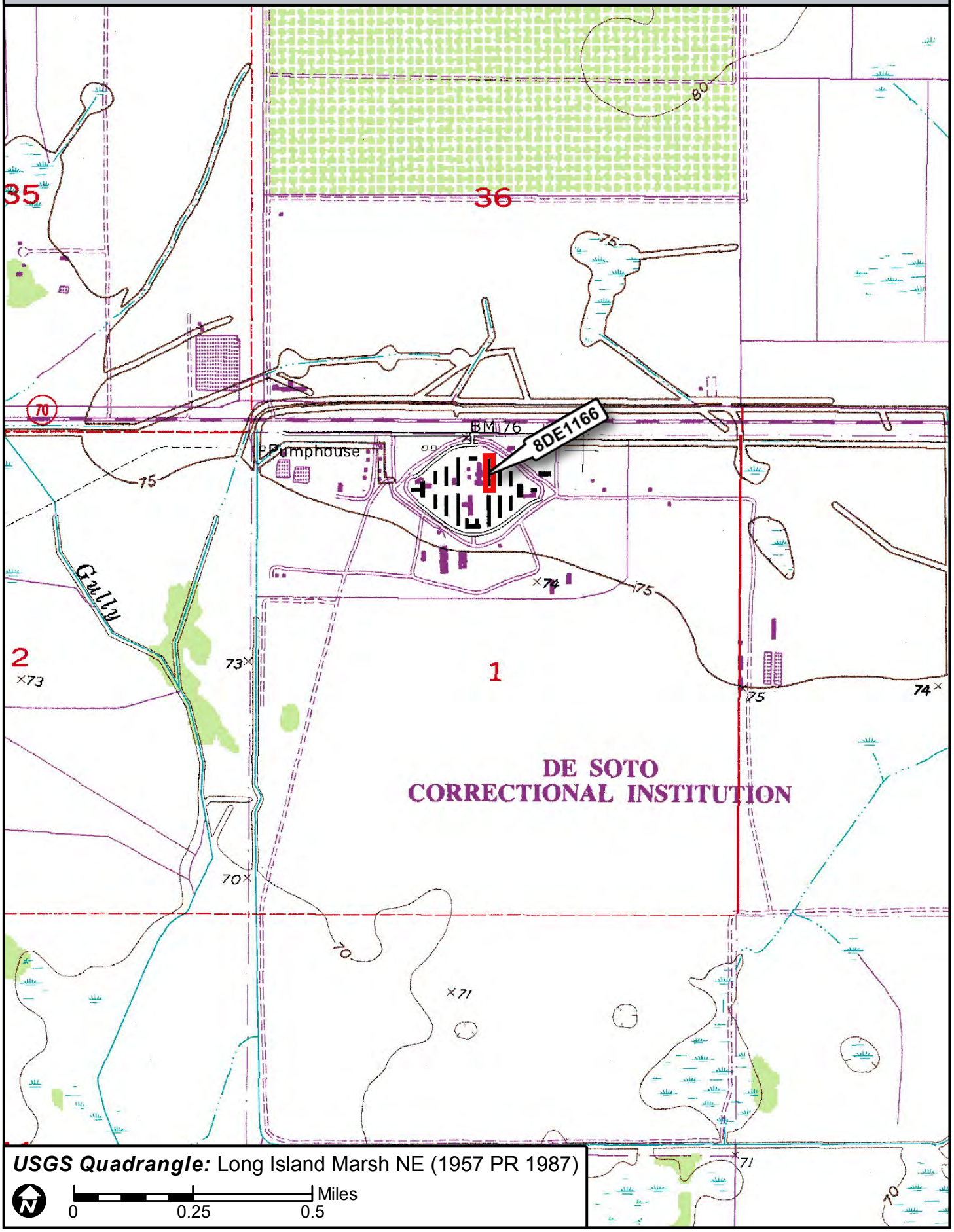
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1166



SKETCH MAP 8DE1166



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1166**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01167
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Barracks #2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13615	SE	Highway 70		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 26E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 433643 Northing 3009642
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Hospital From (year): 1952 To (year): 1969
Current Use Vacant From (year): ? To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Boarded windows.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Gable roof eave is longer on inner, west side; projecting wing with flat roof at center of building.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DE01167

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at central wing of building on both east and west sides.

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

Doorways are sheltered by flat-roofed eaves as well as flat projections over the doors.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular building has a gable roof crossed by gables at the center and southern end of building; exterior is concrete block with sections of brick; building is vacant and windows are boarded up.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1167**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1167**



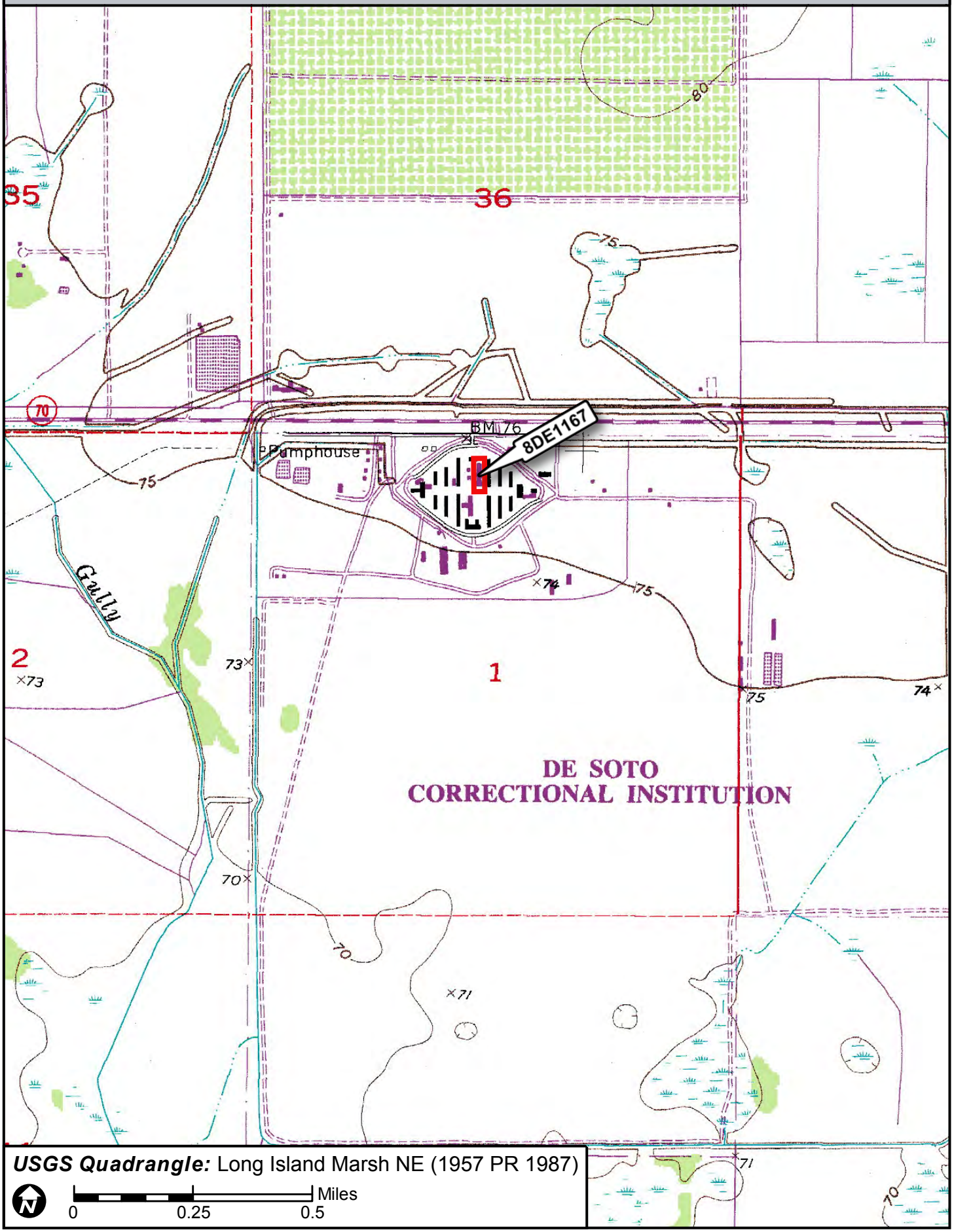
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1167**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1167**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1167**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01168
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Barracks #3 — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 3 3 5 6 9 — Northing 3 0 0 9 6 5 6
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1942 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Military — From (year): 1942 — To (year): 1944
Current Use Vacant — From (year): ? — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Boarded windows.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature SW addn, 1972-1985.
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Gable roof eave is longer on inner, east side; short semi-circular brick wall on north side of building.

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

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01168

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Multiple, located on E, S, and W facades.

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

Doorways are sheltered by gable roof overhangs, which are longer on the east side of the building; southern door is sheltered by covered walkway.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular building has a gable roof with wide eaves; exterior is stucco; windows have been boarded; a rounded brick wall abuts the north facade; rear of building connects to a series of covered walkways.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Military 3. _____ 5. _____
2. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1168**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1168**



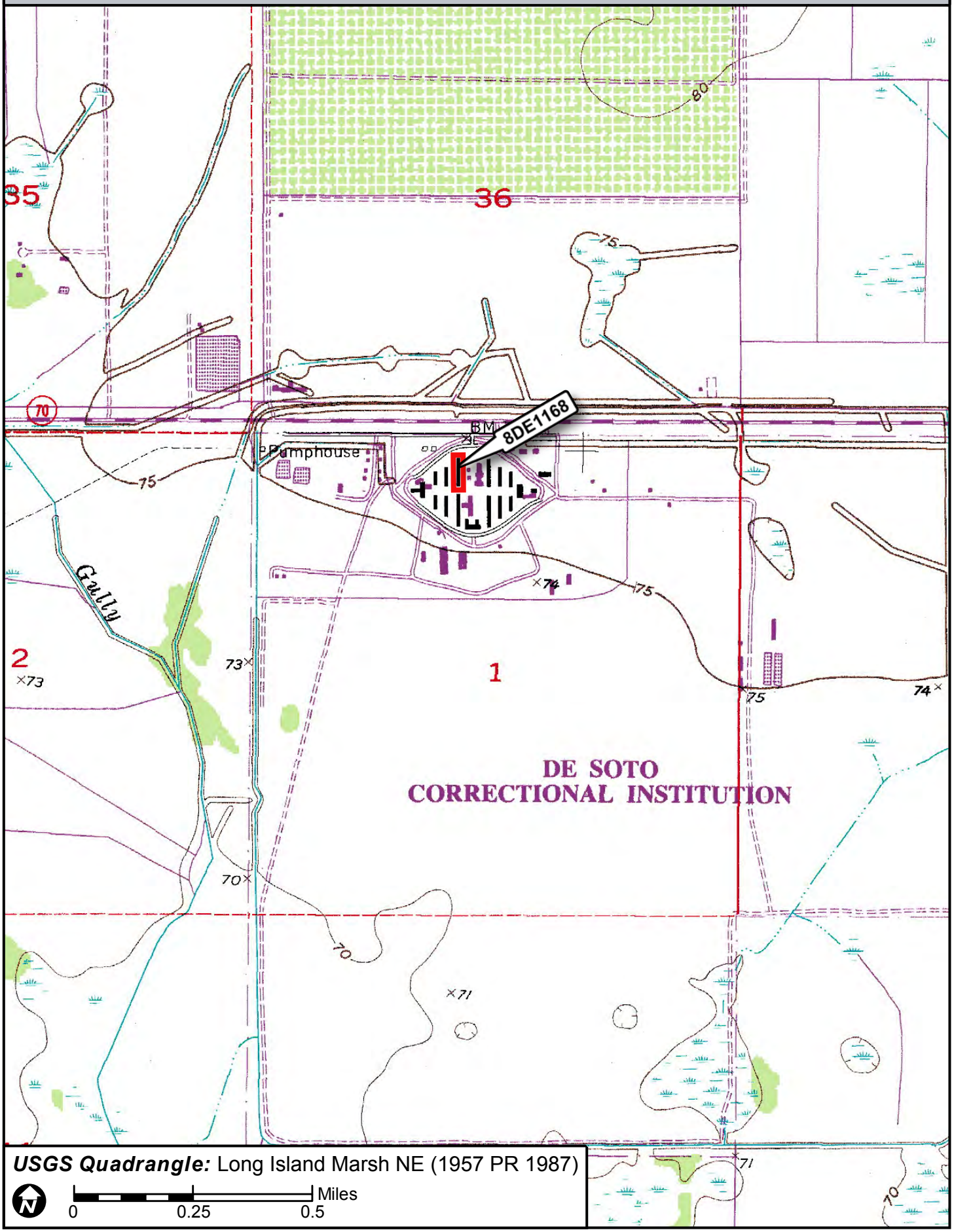
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1168**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1168**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1168**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Page 1

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01169
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Old Administration Building — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 433623 — Northing 3009688
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1942 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Office — From (year): 1942 — To (year): ?
Current Use Vacant — From (year): ? — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Cupola removed.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 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.)

6/6 SHS; boarded.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Gable porch with ornamental metal roof supports; shutters; recessed rear porch.

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

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01169

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's main, north facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch is located at center of main facade; sheltered by a front-gabled roof; roof is supported by four ornamental metal roof supports; rear porch is recessed on south facade.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular administration building has a hip roof crossed by a front-gabled roof over the porch; exterior is stucco; shutters flank windows; historic photos reveal that building once had a prominent cupola.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Military 3. _____ 5. _____
2. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

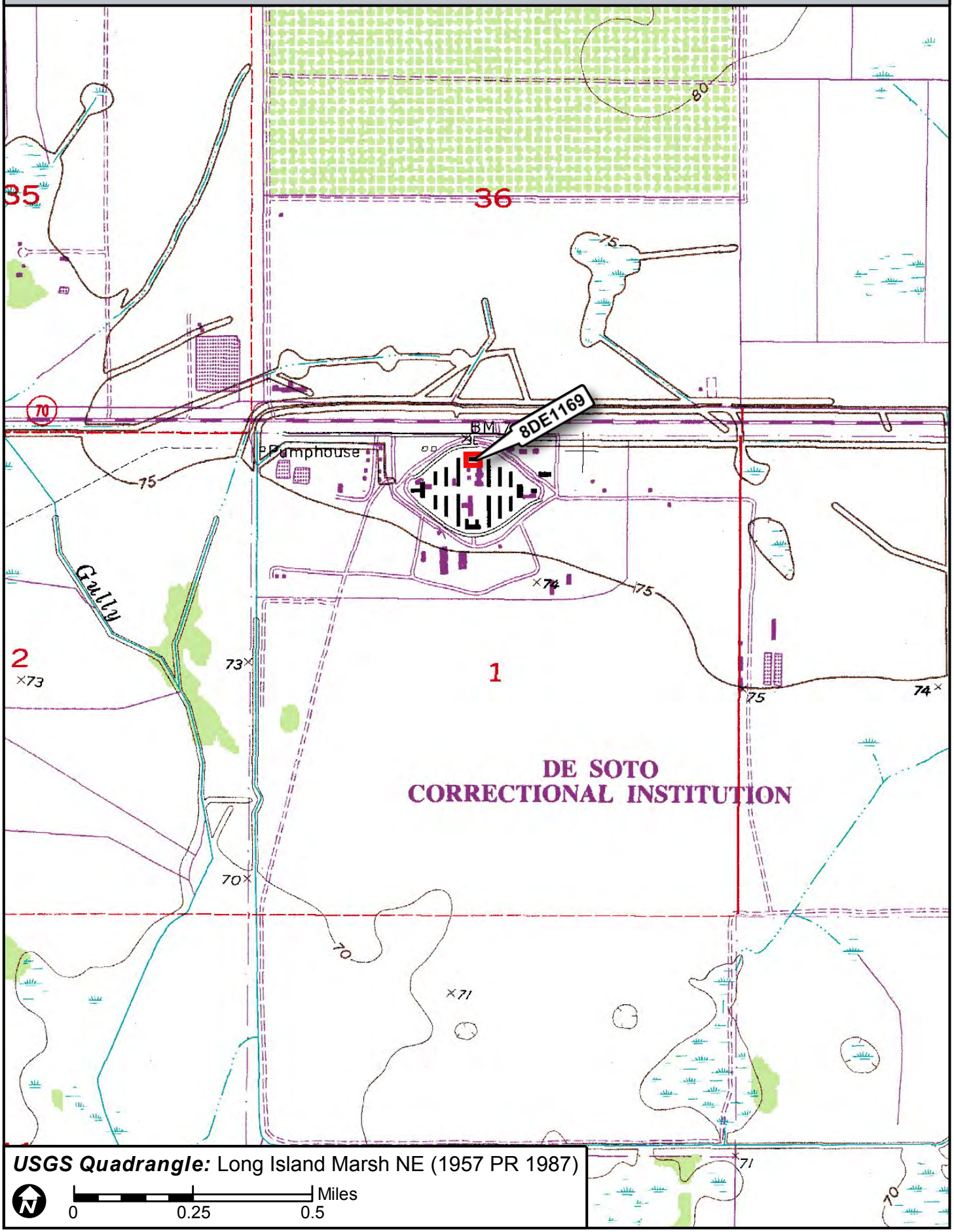
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1169**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1169**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1169**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01170
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Warden's House — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13615	SE	Highway 70		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 433490 — Northing 3009727
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1952 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan T-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; sliding; glass block sidelights.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Front door not on main facade; cheek walls.

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

Historic shed to the SW, between 8DE1170 and 8DE1171.

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01170

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on west facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by front-gabled roof overhang; door is flanked by glass block sidelights; porch steps are flanked by brick cheek walls.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof; exterior is brick; main entrance and brick chimney are located on the west facade.

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) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

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

1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1170



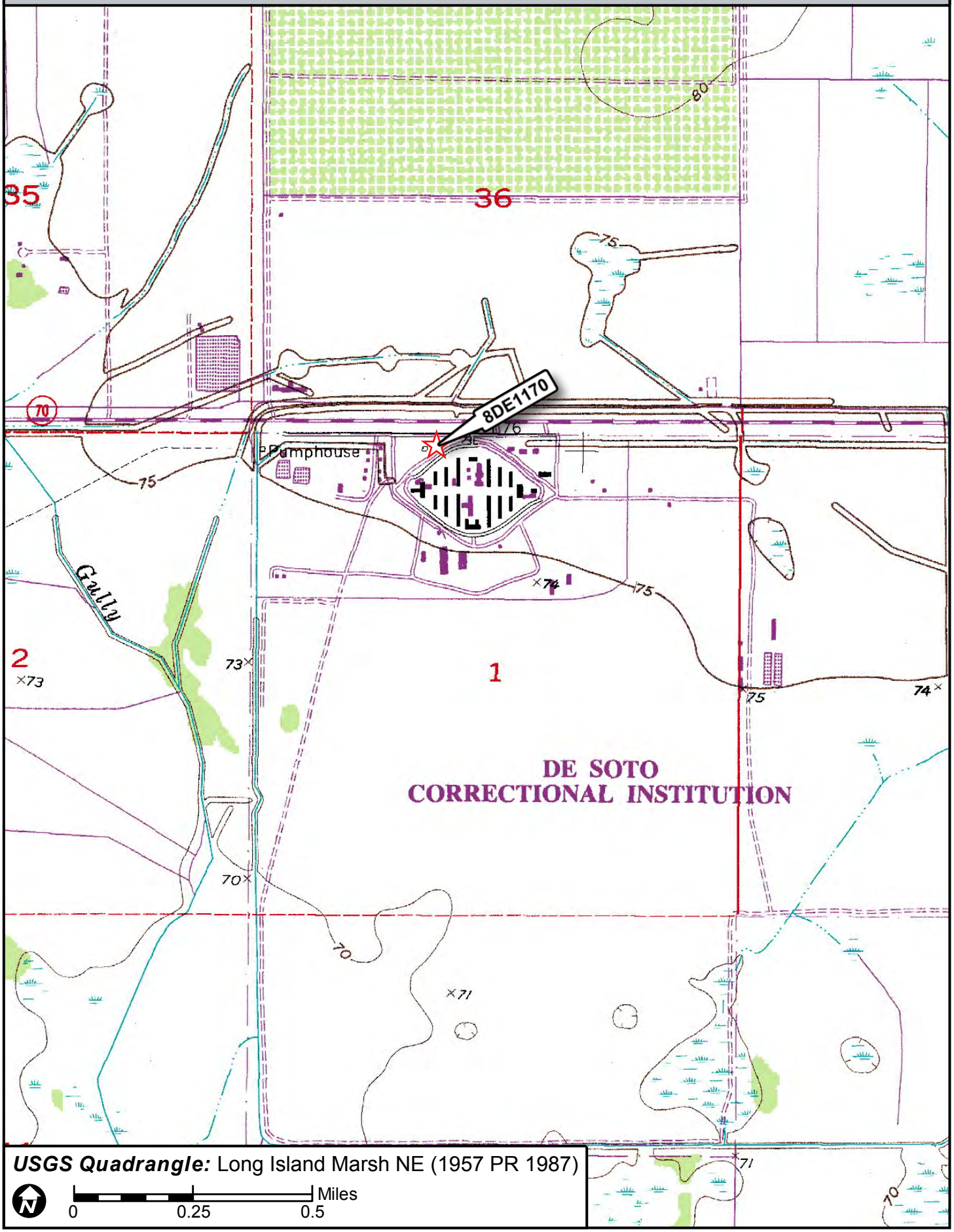
SKETCH MAP 8DE1170



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1170**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1170**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01171
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Assistant Warden's House — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13615	SE	Highway 70		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 3 3 4 5 6 — Northing 3 0 0 9 7 2 8
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1952 — To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): — To (year): 2023
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: — Nature
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: — Nature
Architect (last name first): — Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Brick 2. 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.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Screened porch; cheek walls; two-car carport.

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

Historic shed to the SE, between 8DE1170 and 8DE1171.

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DE01171

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on main, north facade; accessible through screened porch.

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

Screened porch is located under main hip roof; porch steps are flanked by brick cheek walls.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a hip roof crossed by a gable roof in the rear; exterior is brick chimney is located on the east facade.

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) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is associated with Dorr Airfield, a WWII aviation training facility that was transitioned into a hospital then a prison. The three phases of institutions that have been housed at Dorr are significant to the history of DeSoto County.

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

1. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

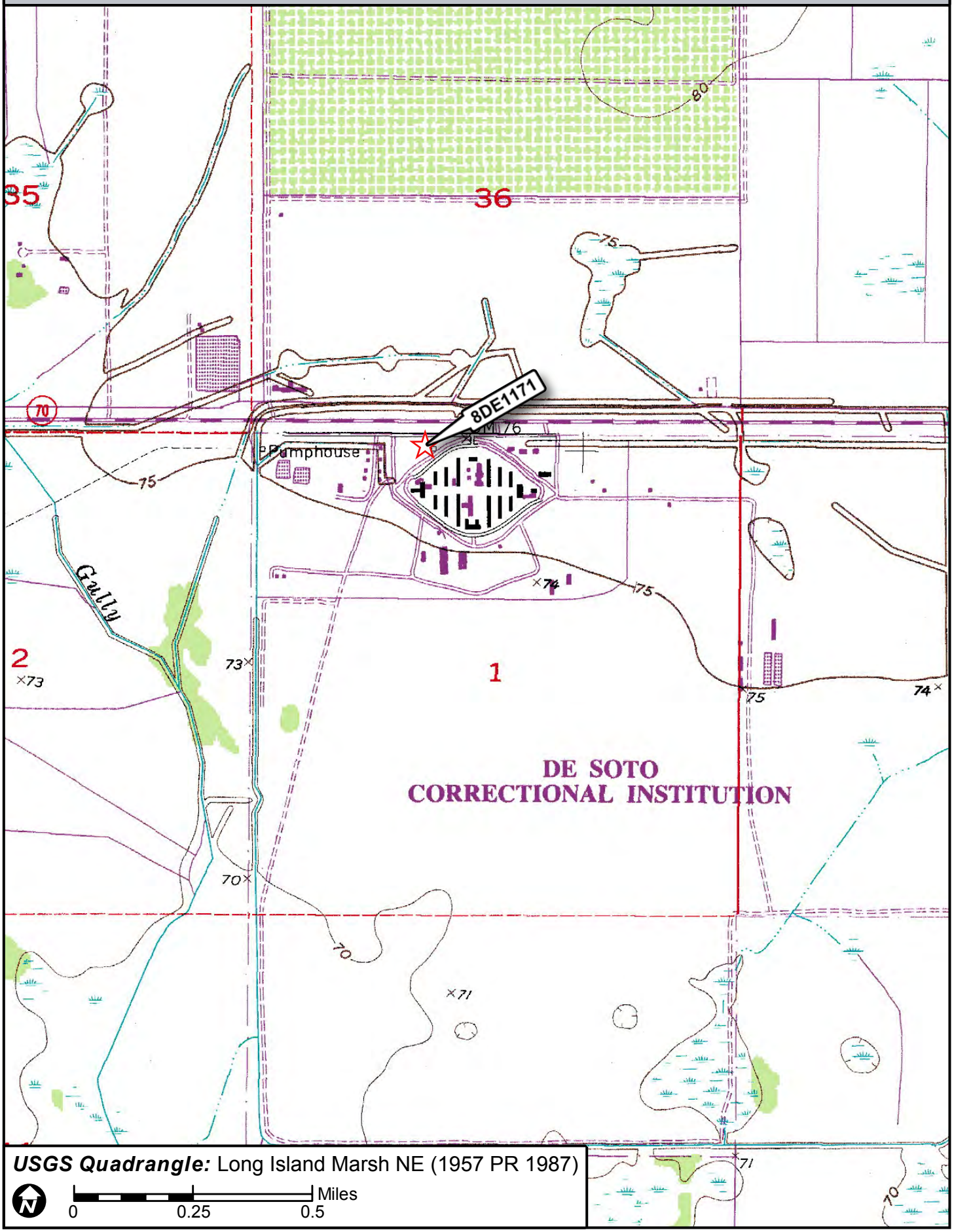
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1171



SKETCH MAP 8DE1171



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1171**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01172
Field Date 3-29-2023
Form Date 8-16-2023
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) Water Treatment Facility — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13615	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 4 Mile Grade Rd and SE Lake Browning Grade
USGS 7.5 Map Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 26E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-38-26-0000-0010-0000 (22081) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 430106 — Northing 3009698
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☒year listed or later
Original Use Waterworks/Sewage treatment — From (year): 1972 — To (year): _____
Current Use Water tower/Water supply structure — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

None.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

None.

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

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01172

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Concrete 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Open-air structure.

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

None.

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

The Masonry Vernacular water treatment facility is of concrete and concrete block construction; an open-air building with a hip roof is located at the center.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to this structure's undetermined age, there is insufficient information to determine if it contributes to the National Register-eligible Dorr Airfield.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

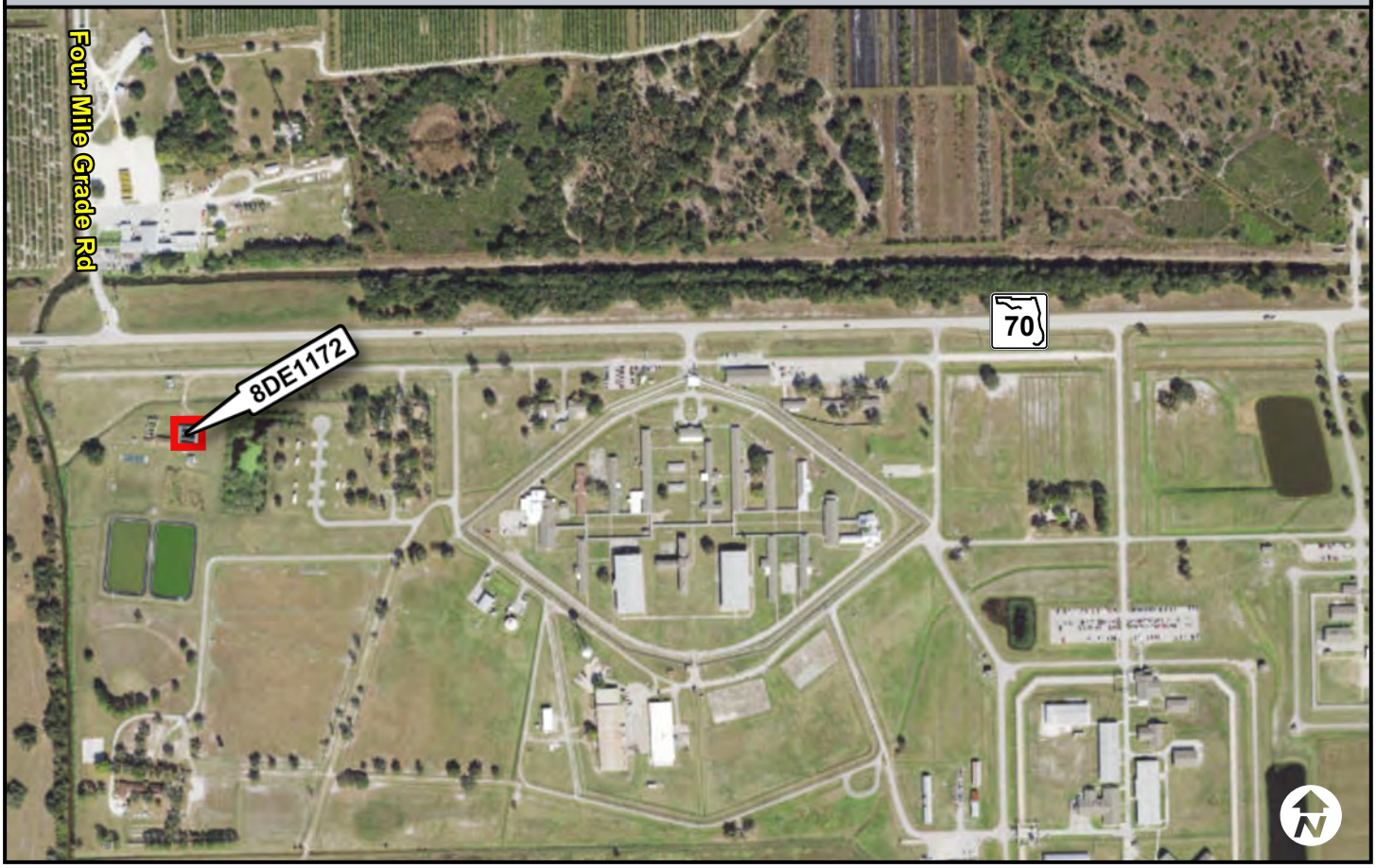
Required Attachments

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

PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1172**



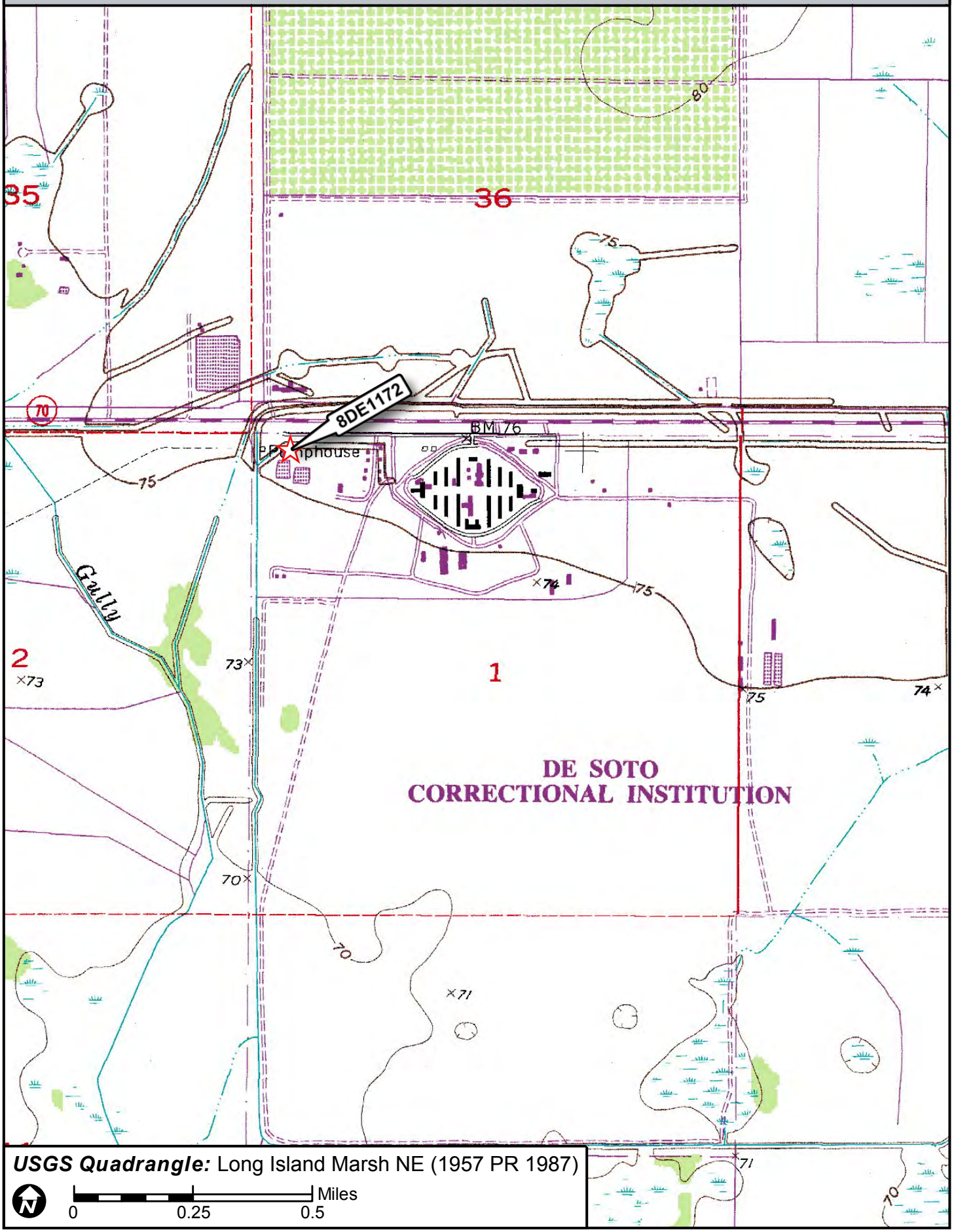
SKETCH MAP **8DE1172**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1172**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1172**



USGS Quadrangle: Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01173
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 7462 NE Highway 70 **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line **S**urvey # (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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
7462	NE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Mahon Ave and Guynn Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown **C**ounty Desoto
Township 37S **R**ange 25E **S**ection 36 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 31-37-26-0000-0070-0000 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting 4 2 5 4 6 1 **N**orthing 3 0 0 9 8 5 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1922 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1922 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Front door, siding, unknown date.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Attached garage N. side, post-1968.
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
4/4 DHS; glass door, possibly a storm door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Steep pitch roof; turned spindle porch roof supports; rectangular gable vent.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Historic barn to N. of house, non-historic shed to SW of house.

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01173

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Unspecified 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located slightly left of center on building's main facade; accessible through large open porch.

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

Open porch occupies majority of main south facade and wraps around entirety of west facade; sheltered by a hip roof separate from main roof; roof is supported by 5 pairs of turned spindle columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with a hip roof over the wraparound porch; pairs of turned spindle columns support the porch roof; exterior is vinyl siding; garage addition has been added to rear of house.

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) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

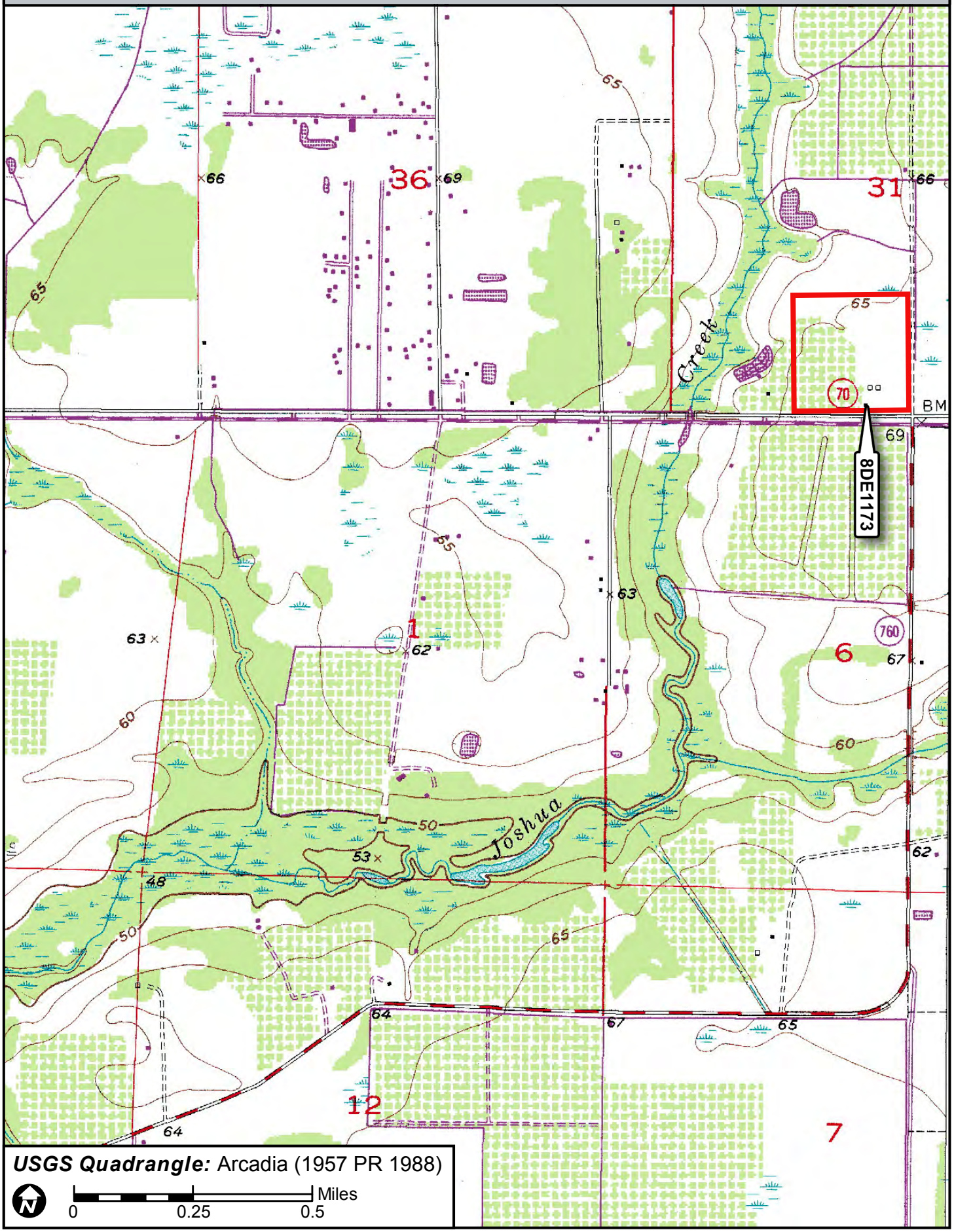
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1173**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1173**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1173**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01174
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 7212 NE Highway 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
7212	NE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Mahon Ave and Guynn Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 37S Range 25E Section 36 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 31-37-26-0000-0090-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 2 5 1 1 5 Northing 3 0 0 9 8 8 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Bipartite side-gabled roof; large screened porch.

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

Historic garage, c.1970 to southwest of house.

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01174

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Entry into screened porch is located at center of main facade.

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

Screened porch spans majority of main facade; sheltered under main side-gabled roof.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a bipartite side-gabled roof crossed by a gable over the rear wing; exterior is brick cladding.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

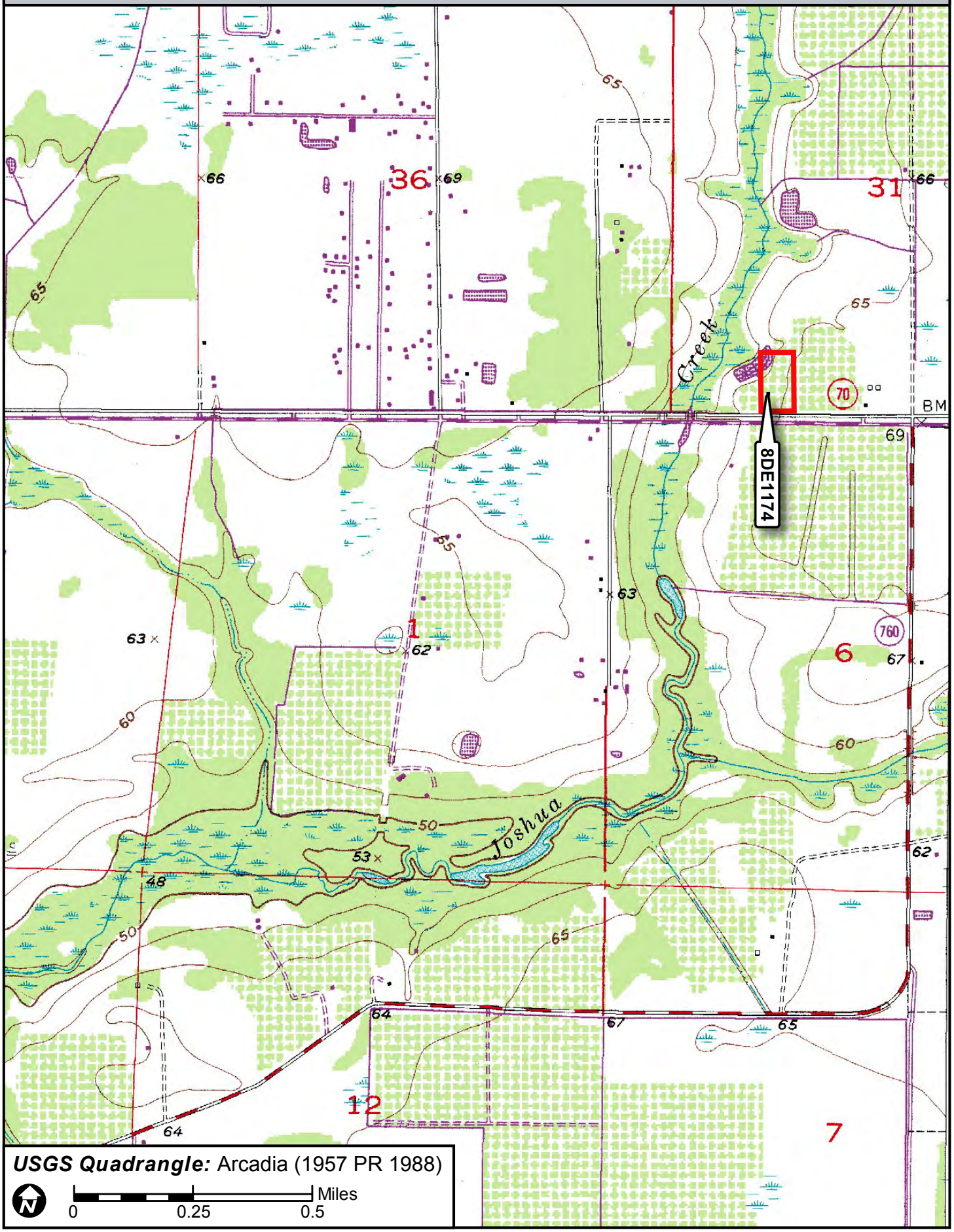
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1174**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1174**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1174**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01175
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 6662 NE Highway 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	6662	NE	Highway 70		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E of intersection of Cross Ave and HWY 70
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 37S Range 25E Section 36 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 36-37-25-0000-0010-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 2 4 2 5 7 Northing 3 0 0 9 8 4 2
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1930 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear addition, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Drop siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Vinyl 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Exposed rafters; rectangular gable vent.

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

Non-historic shed to east of house.

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01175

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch spans main facade; sheltered by skirt roof; porch roof has exposed rafters.

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

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a Dutch gable roof; exterior is wooden drop siding; windows have been replaced.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

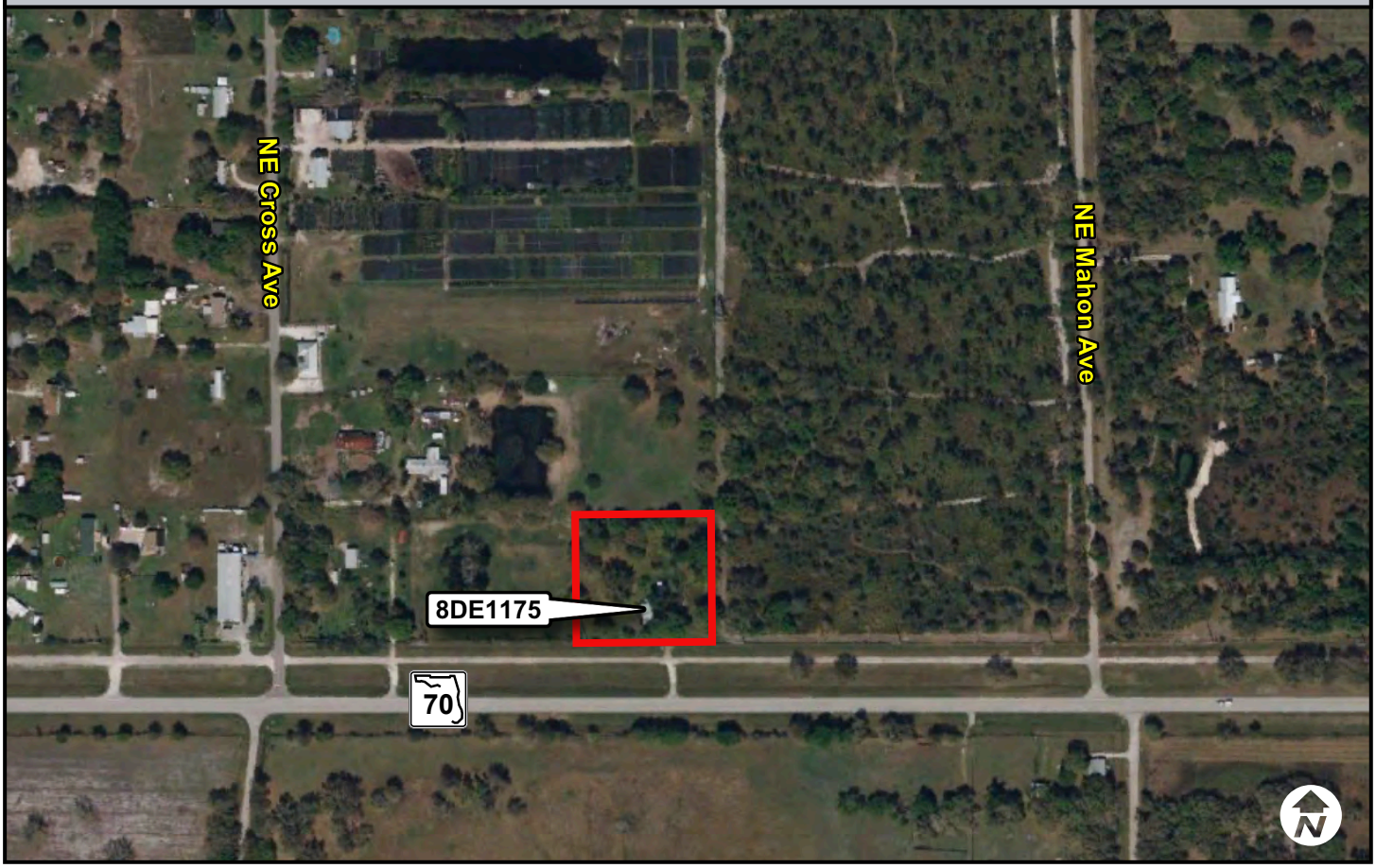
Required Attachments

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

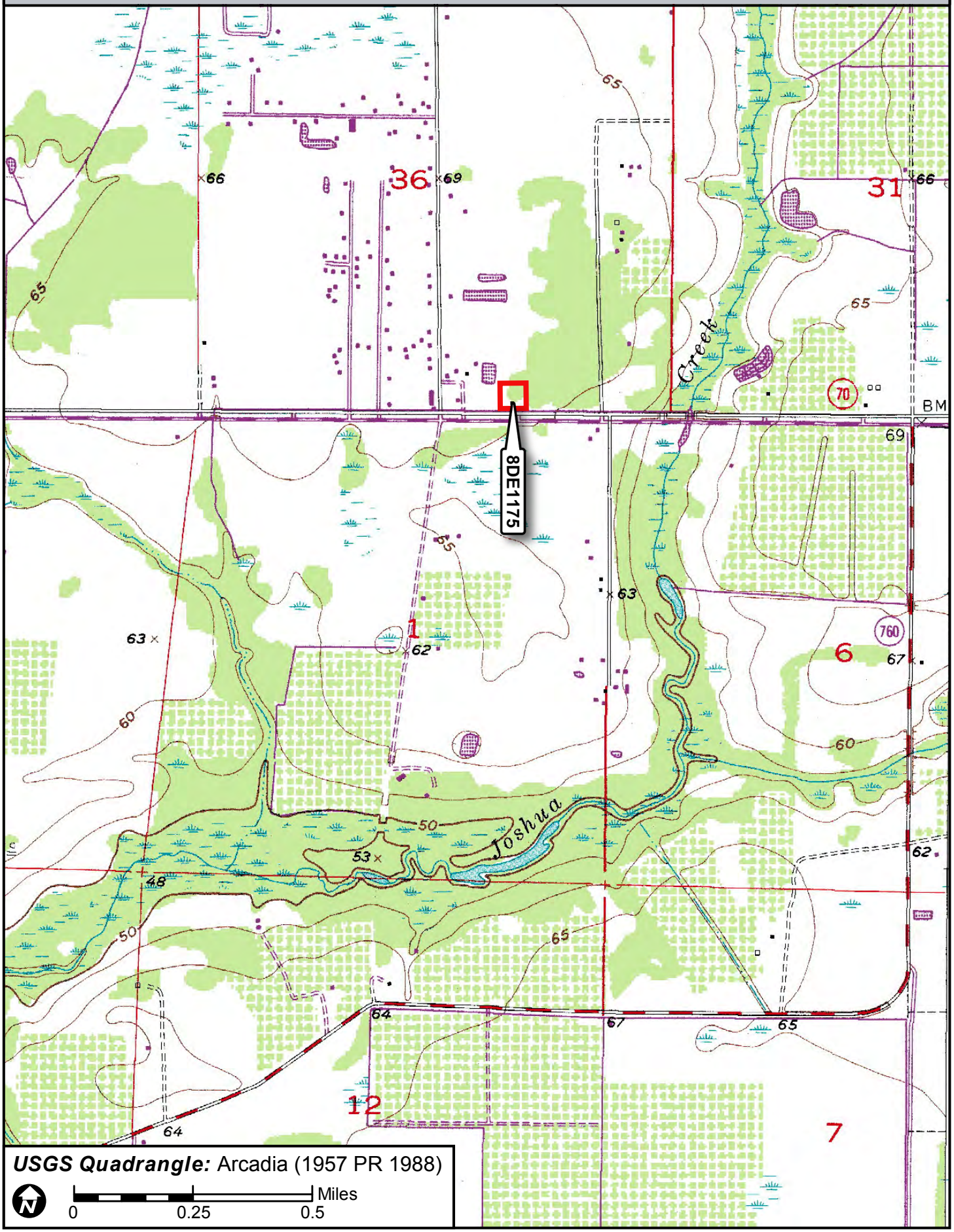
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1175



SKETCH MAP 8DE1175



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1175**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01176
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 1180 NE Cross Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1180	NE	Cross	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE of intersection of Highway 70 and Cross Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 37S — Range 25E — Section 36 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 36-37-25-0000-0203-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 424113 — Northing 3009941
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1956 — To (year): 2021
Current Use Ruin/Demolished/Destroyed — From (year): 2021 — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Ruined in fire, c.2021
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan T-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Not applicable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Not applicable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

None.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

House was ruined in fire; no architectural features remain.

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

Historic barn west of the house.

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01176

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

None.

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

None.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house appears to have been ruined in a fire; only concrete block walls remain.

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) Google Street View Imagery
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits loss of historic integrity, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

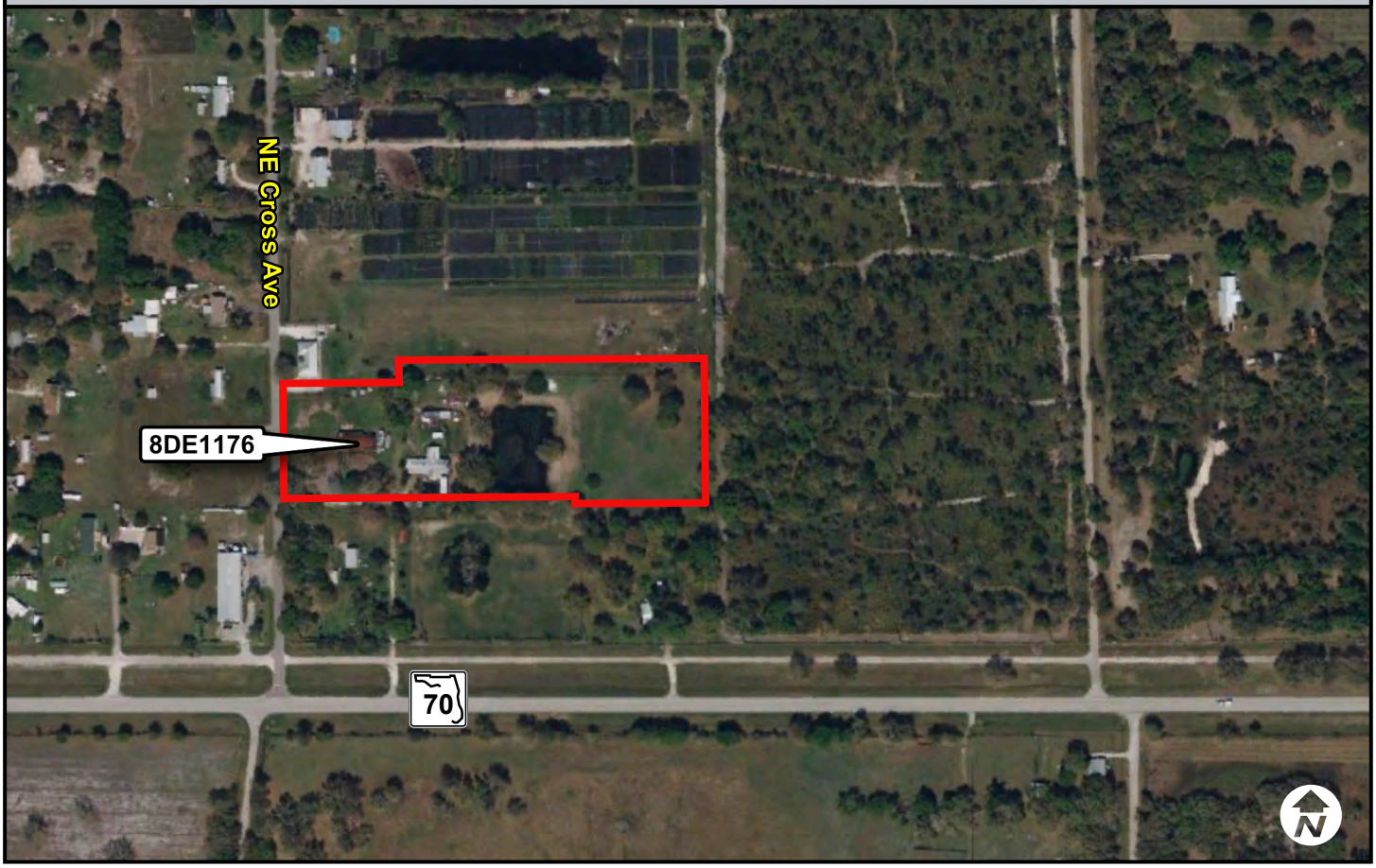
Required Attachments

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

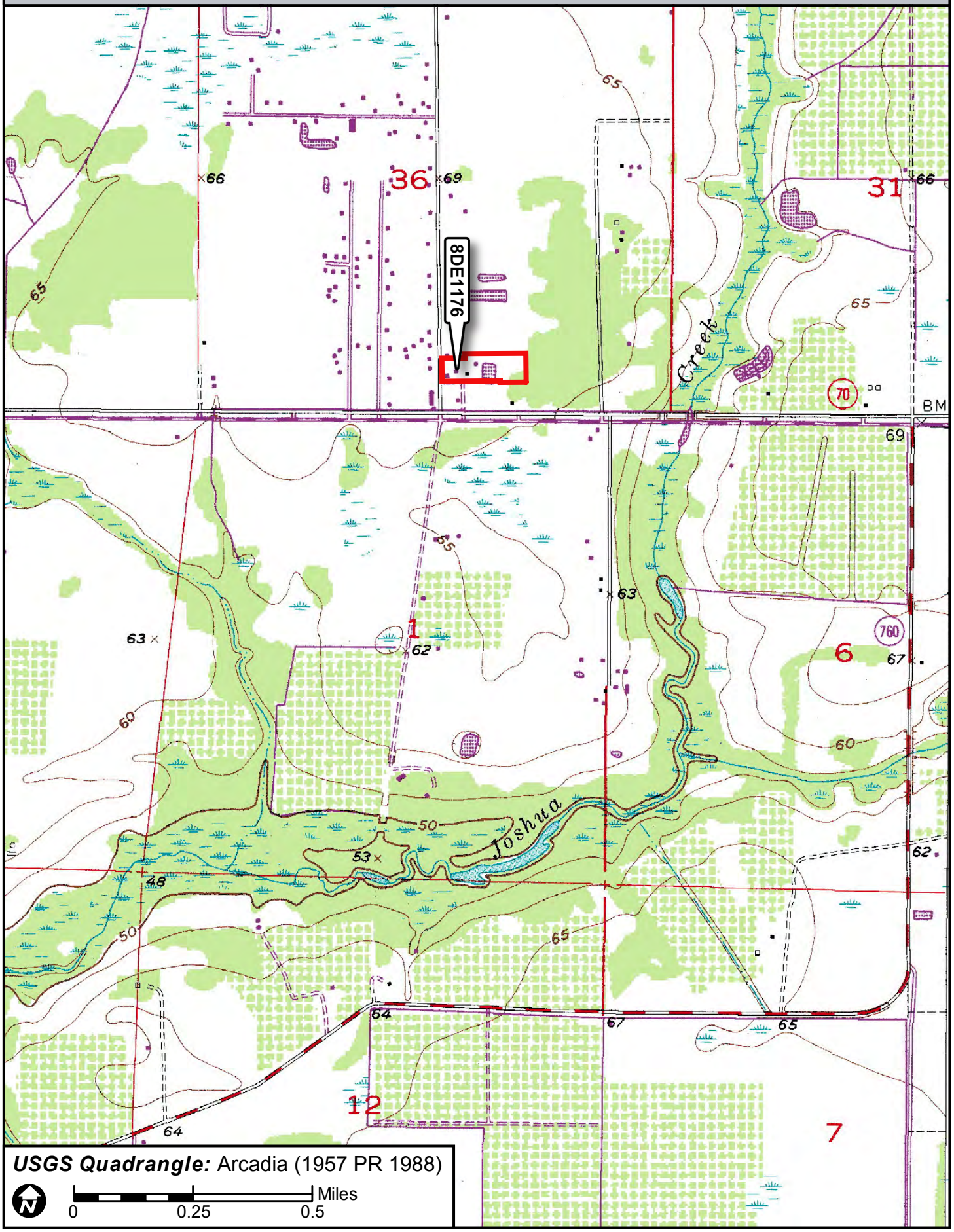
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1176**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1176**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1176**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01177
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 5923 SE Highway 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5923	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Walston Rd and Cross Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 25E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 02-38-25-0000-0301-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 2 3 1 2 3 Northing 3 0 0 9 7 3 1
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan T-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Metal 6/6 SHS; awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Broad brick chimney; decorative shutters; main entrance on side of house.

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

Non-historic pole barn west of house.

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01177

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on west facade; accessible through carport.

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

No porch; carport on west side of house shelters main entrance; enclosed on three sides; sheltered by shed roof extending from main gable roof.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof and a shed roof over the carport; exterior is stucco; broad brick chimney is located on north facade; decorative shutters flank windows.

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) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

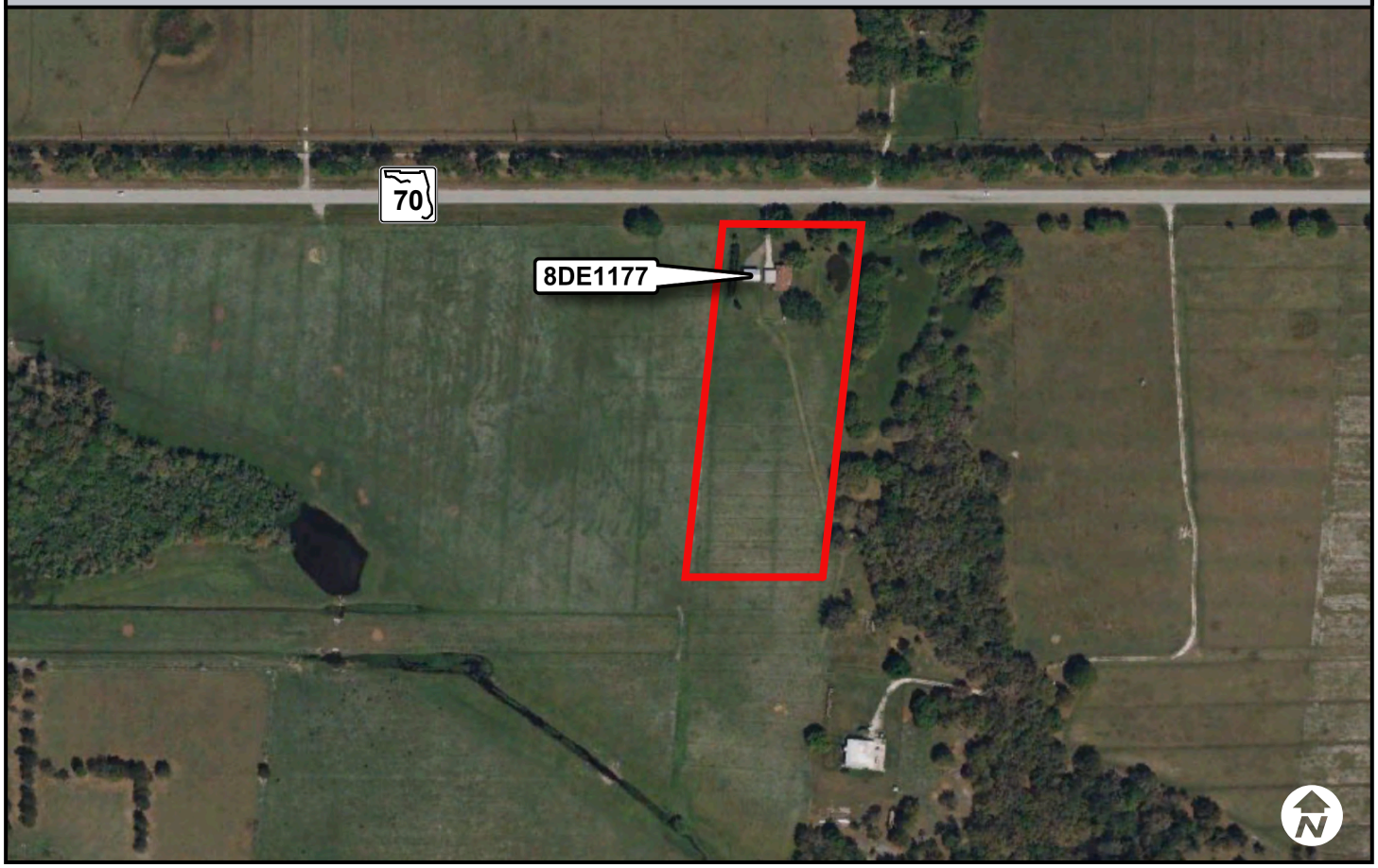
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

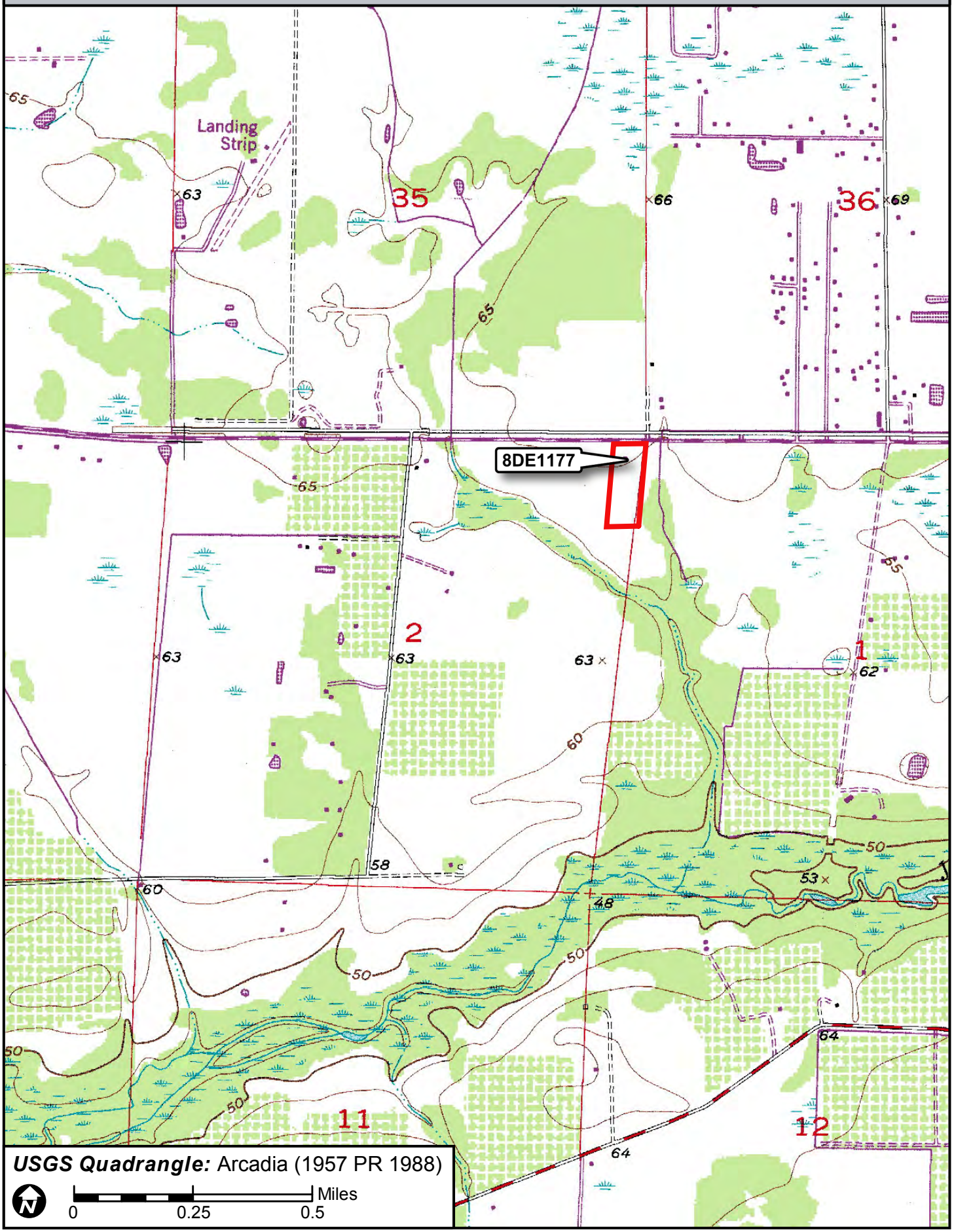
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1177**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1177**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1177**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01178
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 1057 SE Walston Avenue Barn **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line **S**urvey # (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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1057	SE	Walston	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE of intersection of Highway 70 and Walston Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown **C**ounty Desoto
Township 38S **R**ange 25E **S**ection 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 02-38-25-0000-0303-0000 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting 4 2 2 4 3 5 **N**orthing 3 0 0 9 7 2 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☒year listed or later
Original Use Agricultural From (year): c1973 To (year): _____
Current Use Agricultural From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Dual-pitched gable roof.

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

Non-historic barn to NW; historic home to SW is outside of APE.

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01178

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Unspecified 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on south facade.

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

None.

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

The Frame Vernacular barn located at 1057 SE Walston Avenue was constructed at some point between 1972 and 1985. It has a dual-pitched gable roof and a metal exterior.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Frame Vernacular barn exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

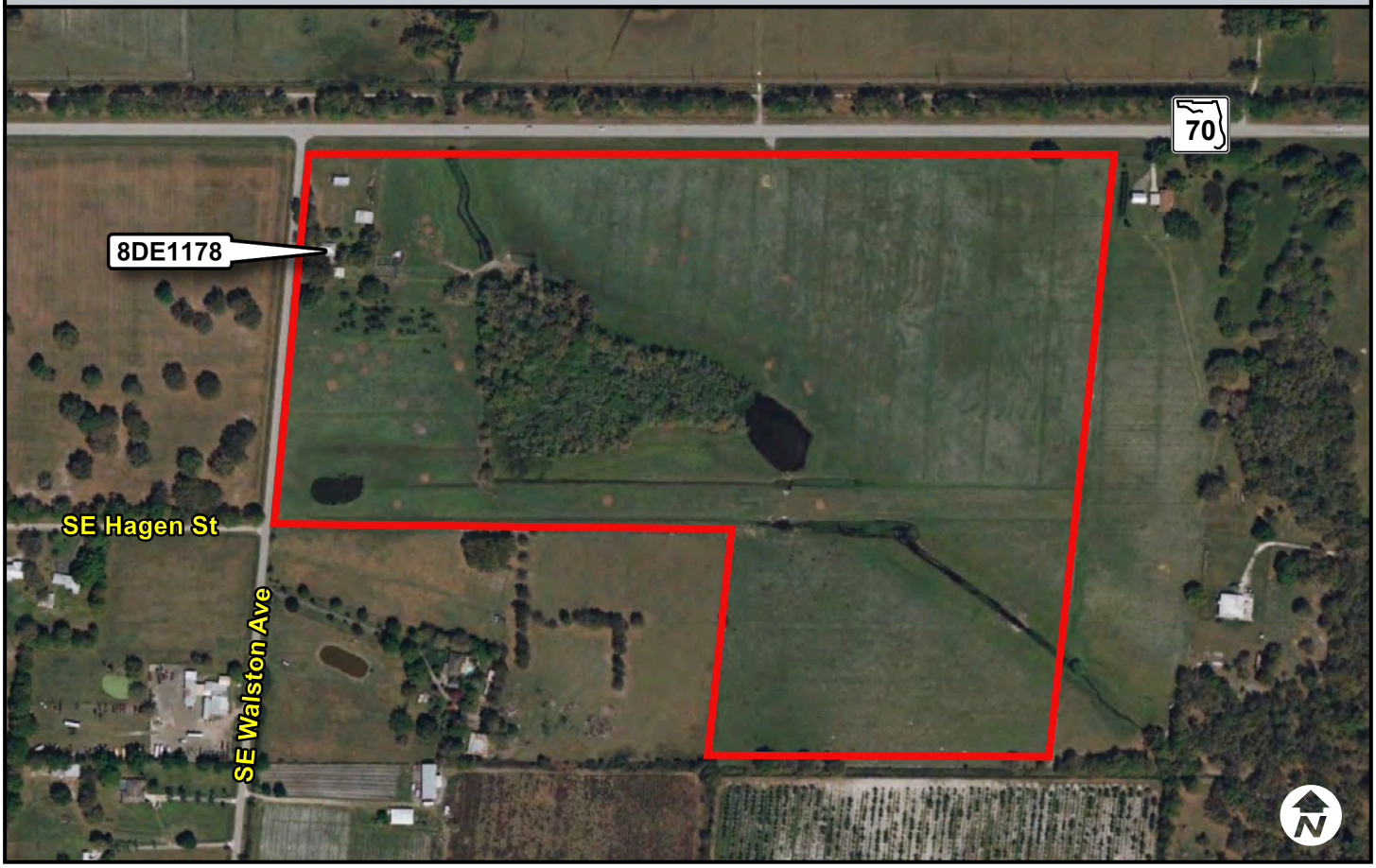
Required Attachments

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

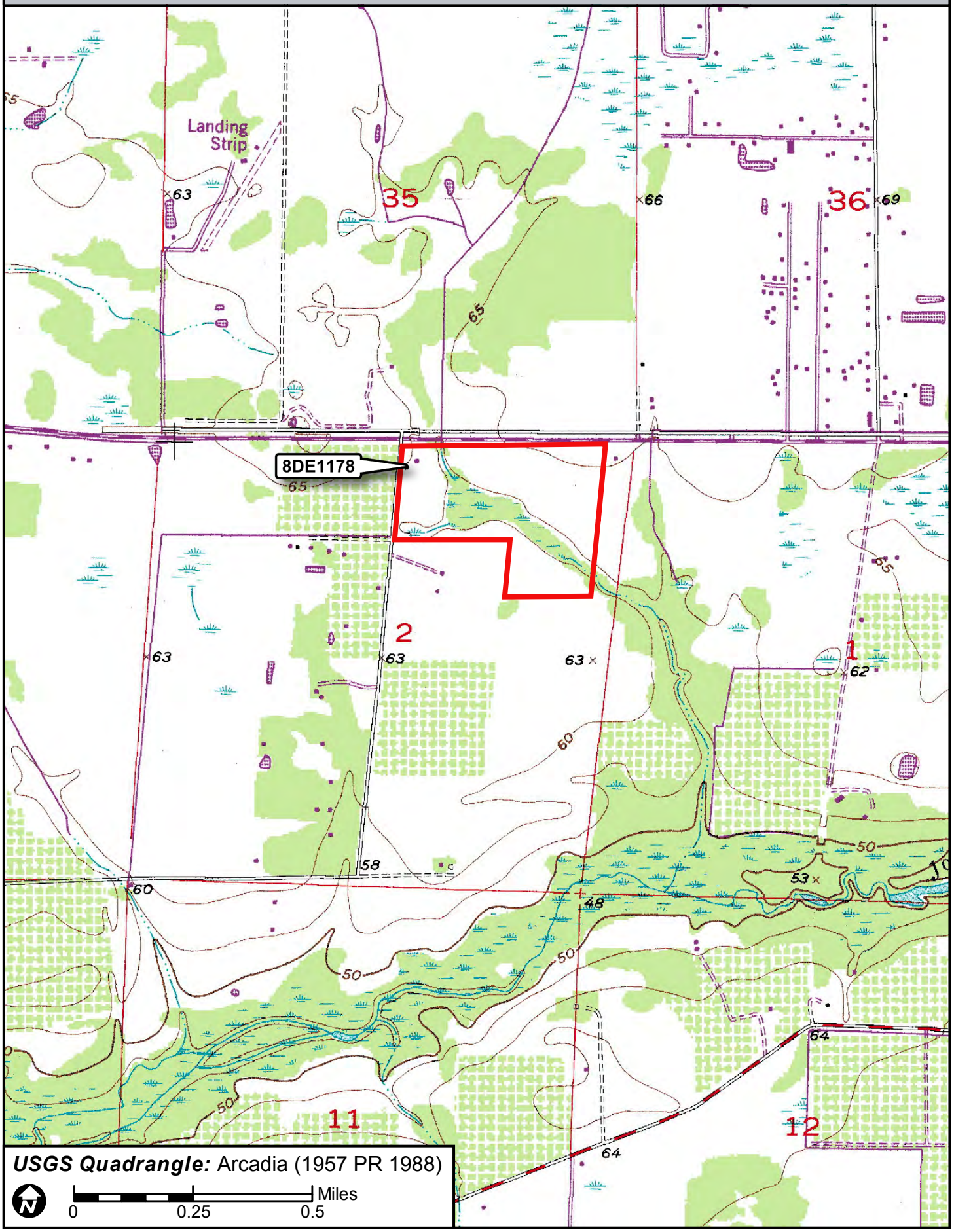
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1178**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1178**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1178**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01179
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 4693 SE Highway 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
4693	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E of intersection of Highway 70 and Hansel Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 25E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-38-25-0000-0020-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 421061 Northing 3009771
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1971 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roof, c2014-2017.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear, c2014-2016.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Replacement 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Decorative shutters; rounded brackets at porch columns.

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

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01179

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located slightly left of center on building's main facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch spans between doorway and carport; sheltered under primary hip roof; roof is supported by four square posts with brackets that create rounded corners.

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

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a hip roof; exterior is stucco; decorative shutters flank windows. Between 2014 and 2016, the roof material was changed from shingle to metal; windows were replaced, and a rear addition was added.

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) Google Street View Imagery

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

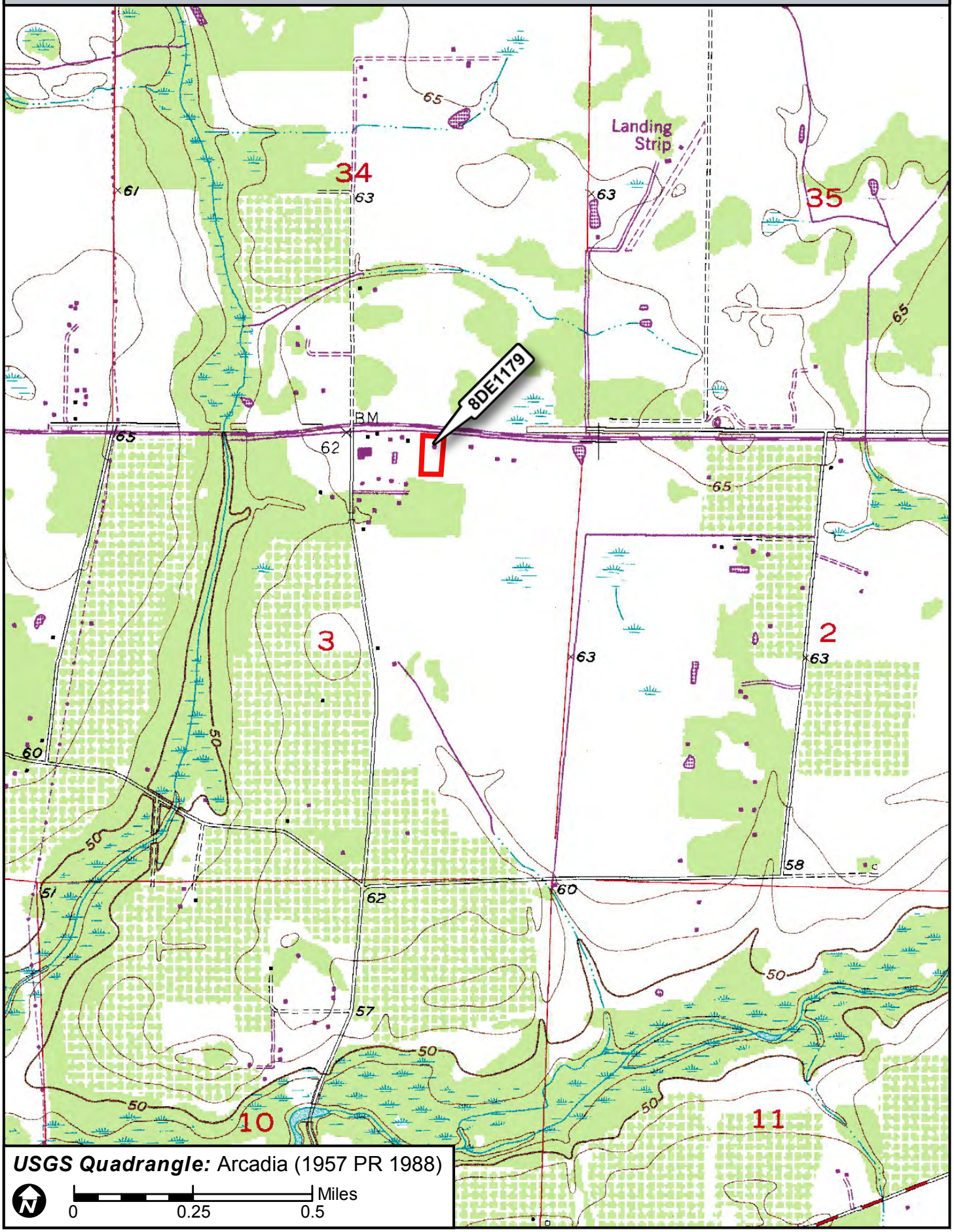
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1179



SKETCH MAP 8DE1179



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1179**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01180
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 4591 SE Highway 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
4591	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E of intersection of Highway 70 and Hansel Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 25E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-38-25-0108-0090-0080 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 420951 Northing 3009803
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1943 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1943 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Drop siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Replacement 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Dual-pitched roof; awning over side door.

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

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01180

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch occupies right 2/3 of main facade; sheltered under main gable roof; roof is supported by five wooden posts; accessible by three concrete stairs; side porch is sheltered by metal awning.

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

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a dual-pitched side-gabled roof and drop siding exterior; windows have been replaced.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

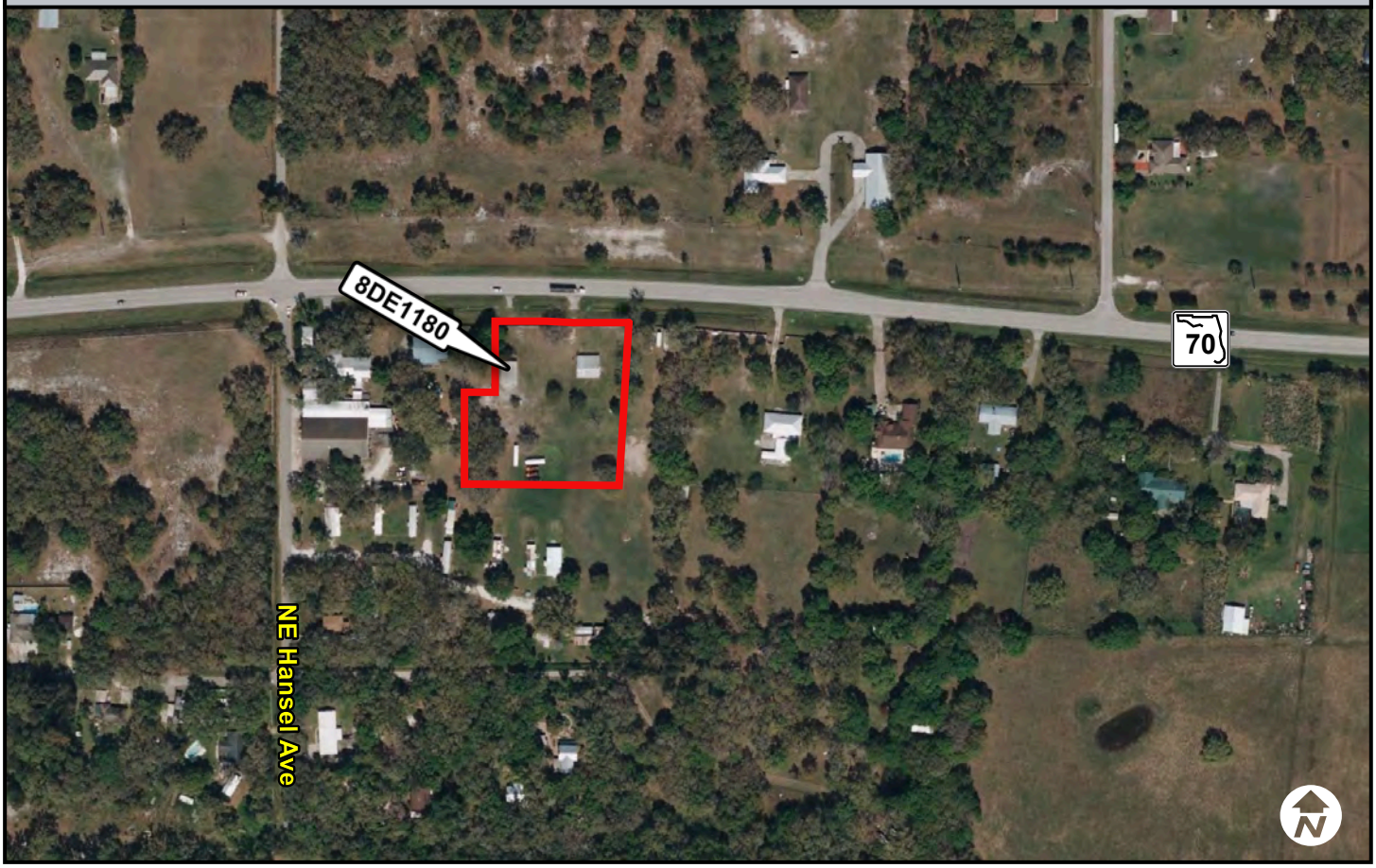
Required Attachments

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

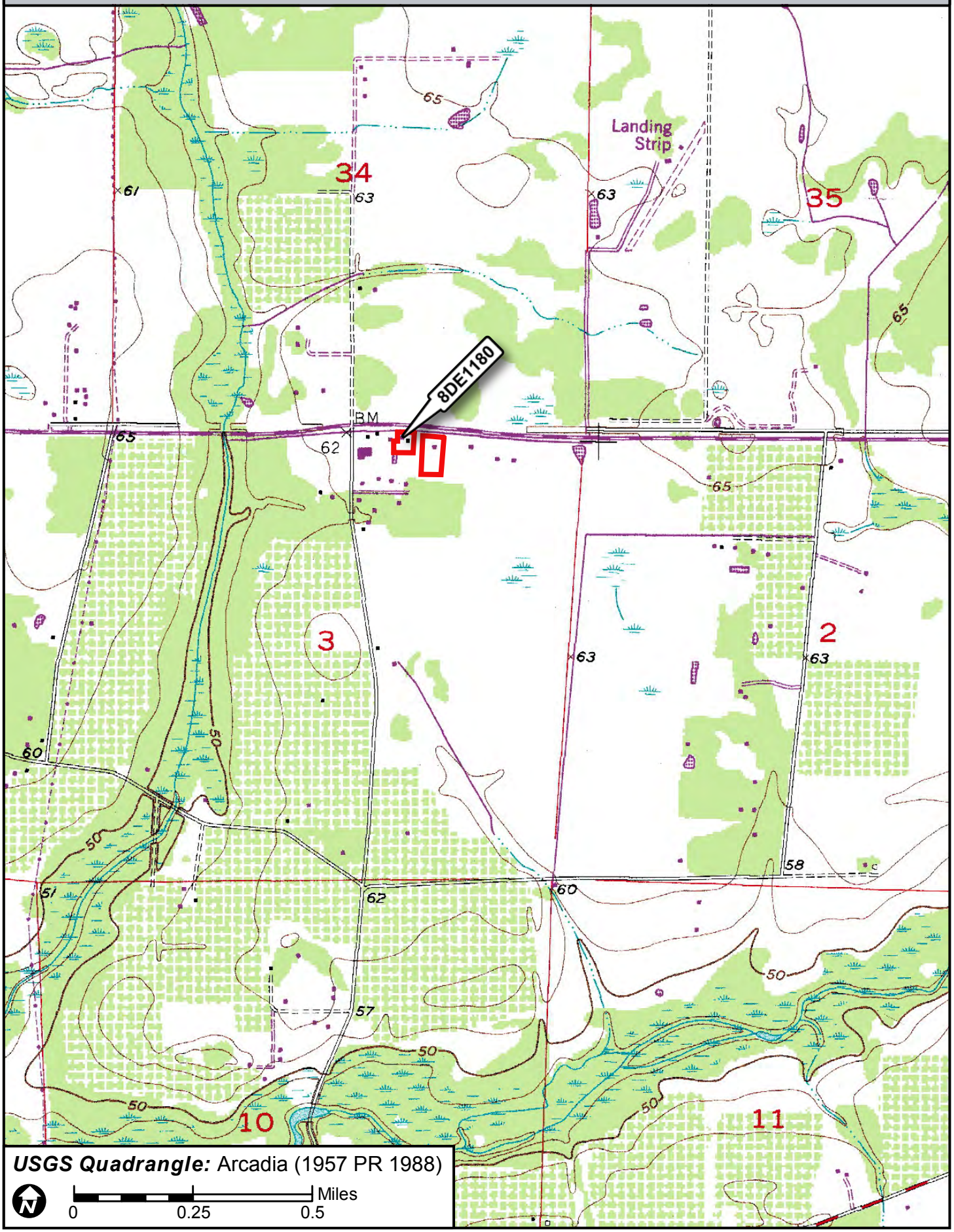
PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1180**



SKETCH MAP **8DE1180**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1180**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01181
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 4567 SE Highway 70 **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line **S**urvey # (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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	4567	SE	Highway 70		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E of intersection of Highway 70 and Hansel Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown **C**ounty Desoto
Township 38S **R**ange 25E **S**ection 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-38-25-0108-0090-0040 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting 420860 **N**orthing 3009813
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1953 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Sliding; most are obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Tripartite gable roof; quoins.

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

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01181

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured.

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

Obscured.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a tripartite side-gabled roof and a stucco exterior; quoins at corners; house is mostly obscured, but one replacement window is visible.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

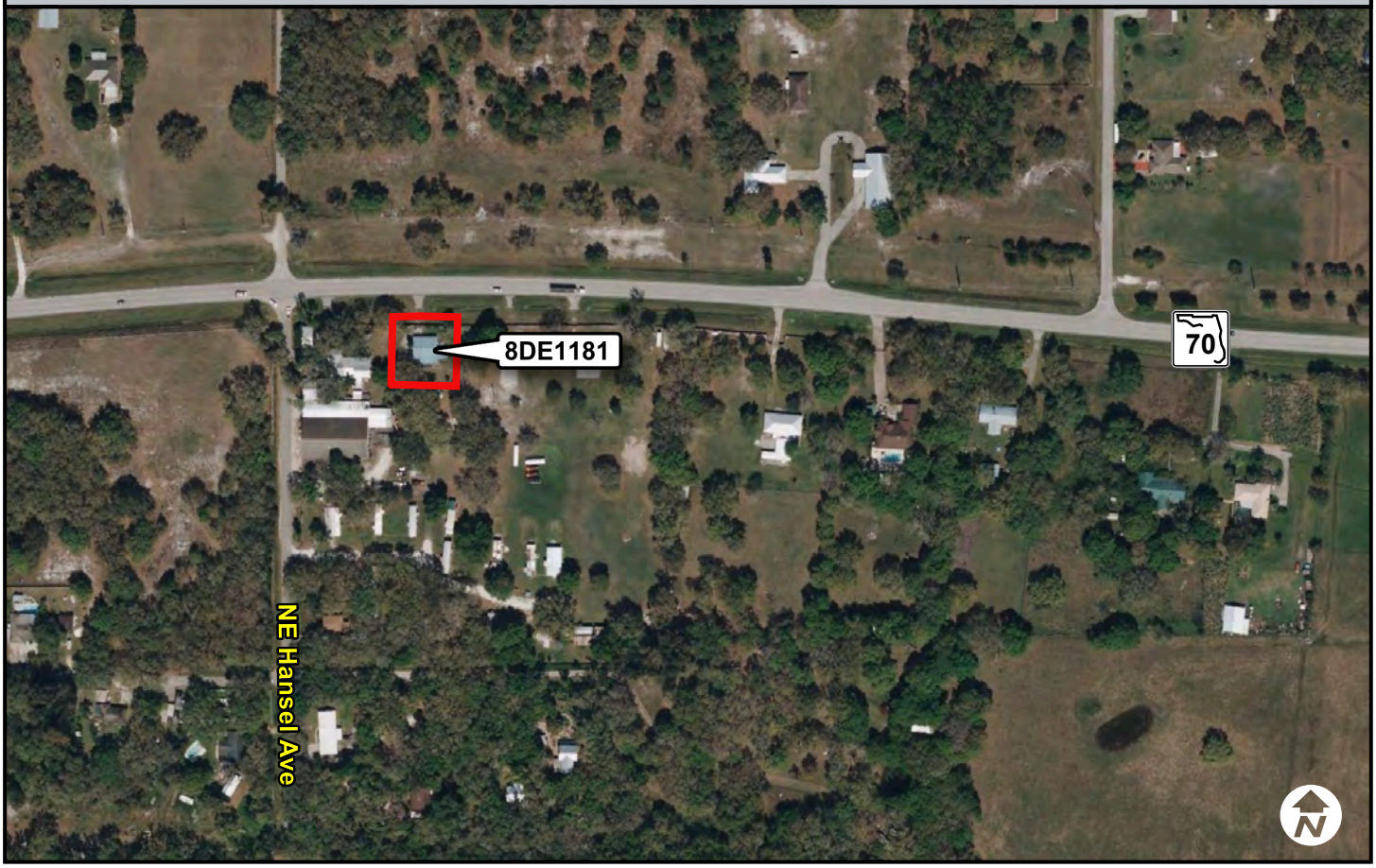
Required Attachments

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

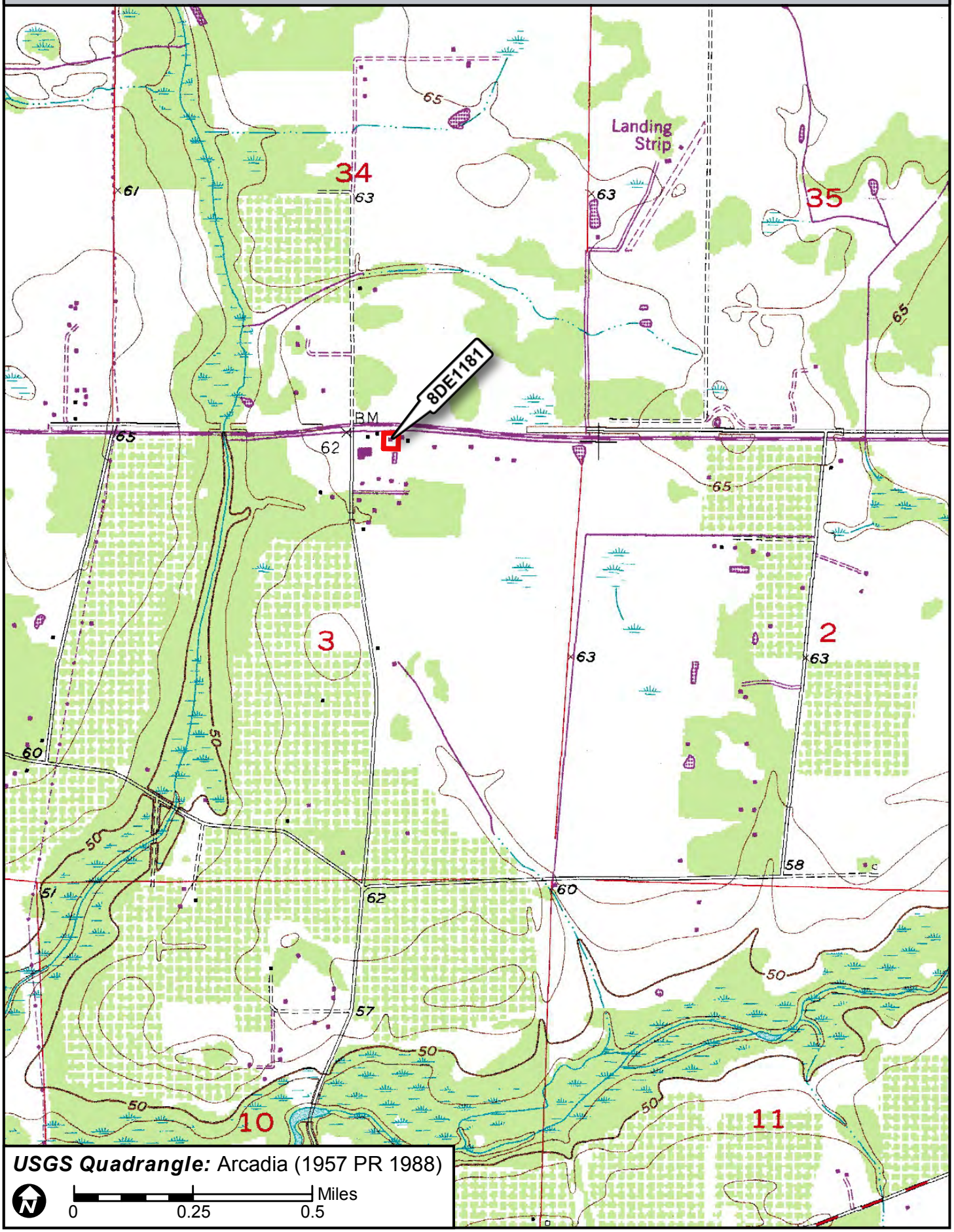
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1181



SKETCH MAP 8DE1181



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1181**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01182
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 4527 SE Highway 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
4527	SE	Highway 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SE corner of Highway 70 and Hansel Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Desoto
Township 38S Range 25E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-38-25-0108-0090-0010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 2 0 8 1 5 Northing 3 0 0 9 8 0 3
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Brick 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Slanted metal roof supports; brick cladding on porch.

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

Non-historic shed to west.

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01182

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch wraps around corner of house; sheltered under main hip roof; roof is supported by slanted metal posts.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has multiple hip roofs; exterior is stucco with brick cladding along porch; most of house is obscured by privacy fence.

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) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

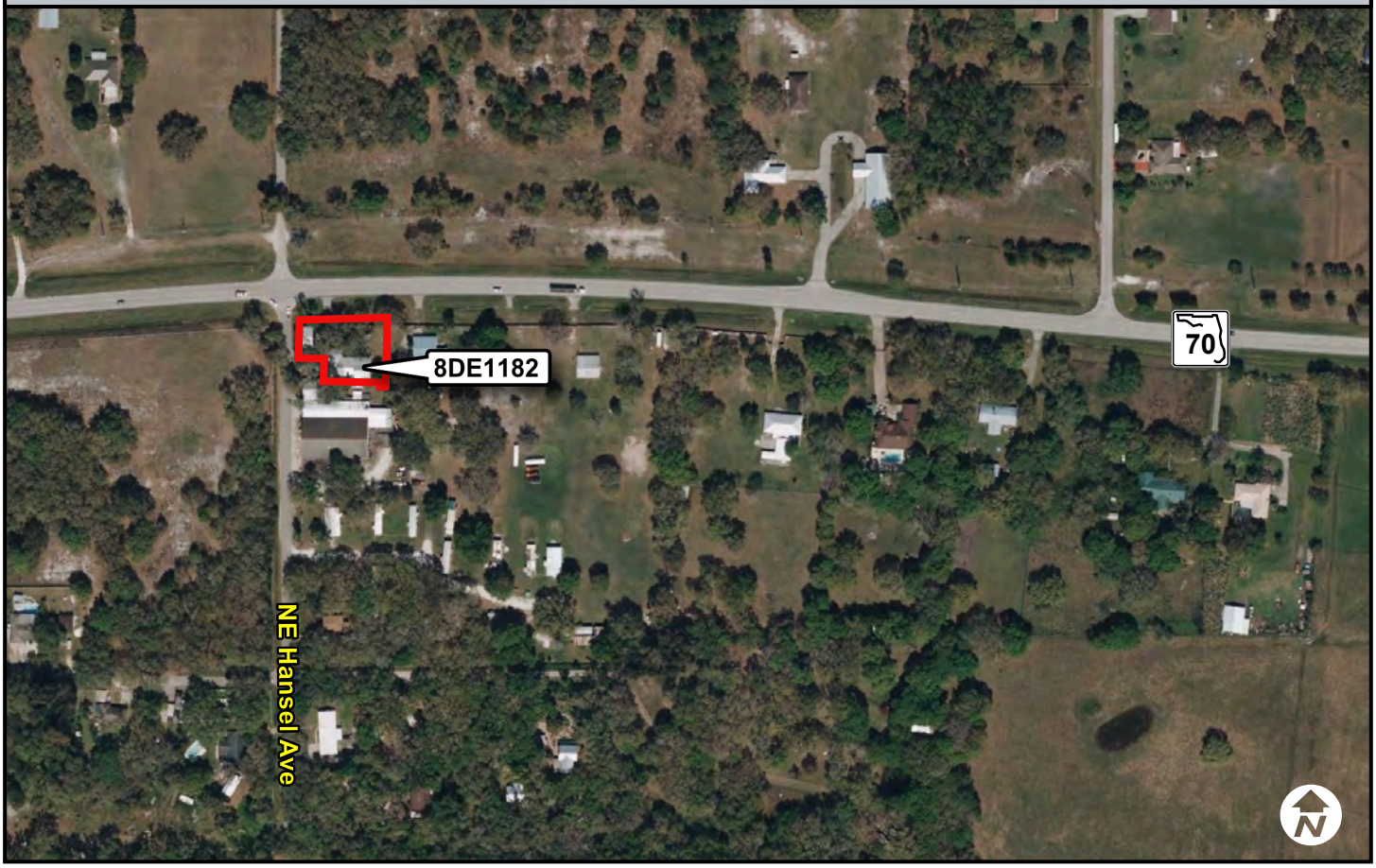
Required Attachments

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

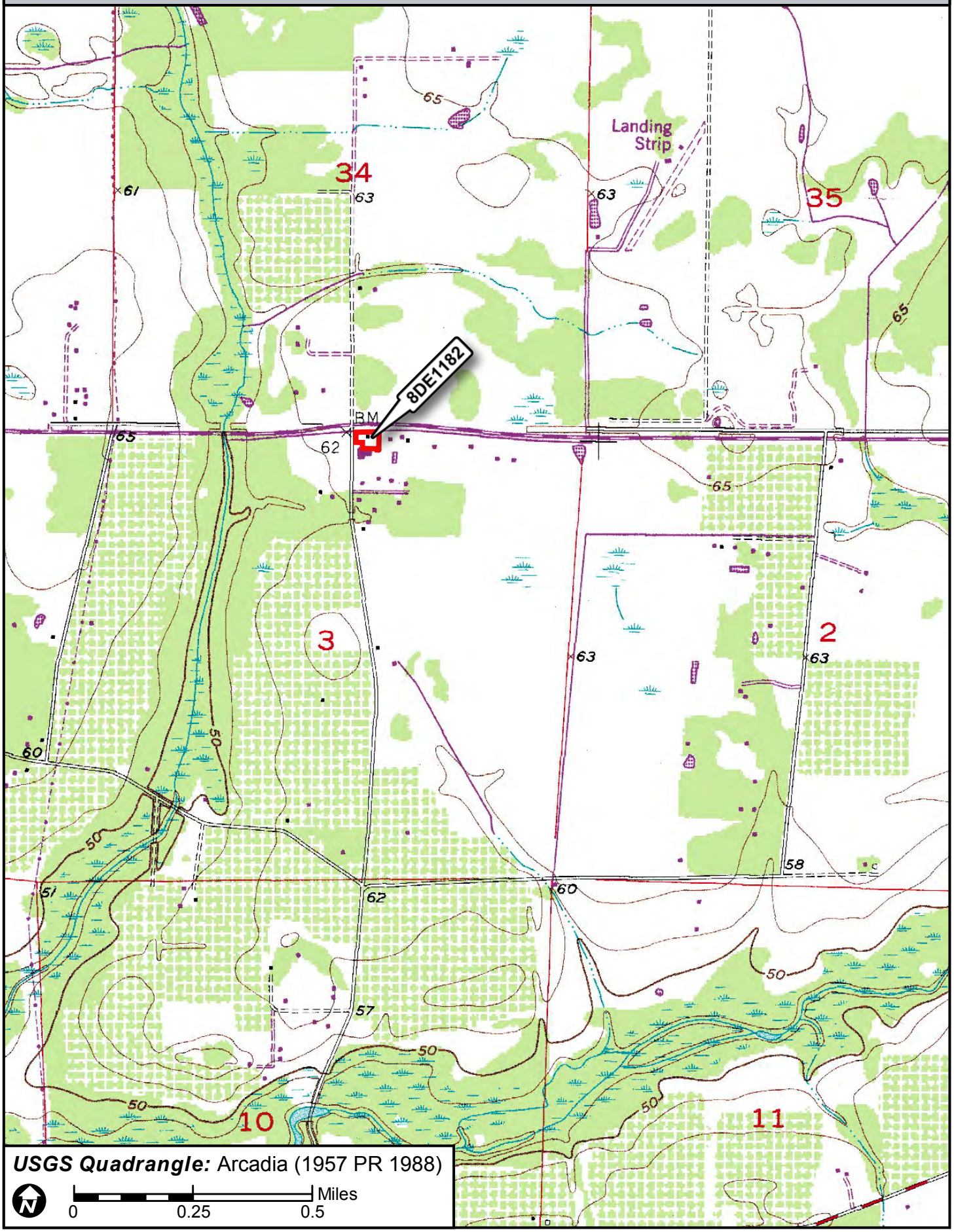
PHOTOGRAPH 8DE1182



SKETCH MAP 8DE1182



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1182**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 DE01183
Field Date 8-2-2023
Form Date 8-3-2023
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) 1058 SE Hansel Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1058	SE	Hansel	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SE corner of Highway 70 and Hansel Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name ARCADIA — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Arcadia — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Desoto
Township 38S — Range 25E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-38-25-0108-0090-0190 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 420805 — Northing 3009764
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1958 — To (year): ?
Current Use Other — From (year): ? — To (year): 2023
Other Use Cabinetmaker — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Metal 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Sheet metal:3V crimp 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

6/6 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

2 connected buildings, one concrete block, one metal.

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

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DE01183

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Metal skeleton 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on main, west facade; both building sections contain a garage or loading bay.

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

Northern doorway is sheltered by awning.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story building is currently used as a cabinetmaker's workshop, but appears to have been a commercial building originally, most likely a feed store. The building has multiple front-gabled roofs and both concrete block and metal exteriors.

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) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular commercial building exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

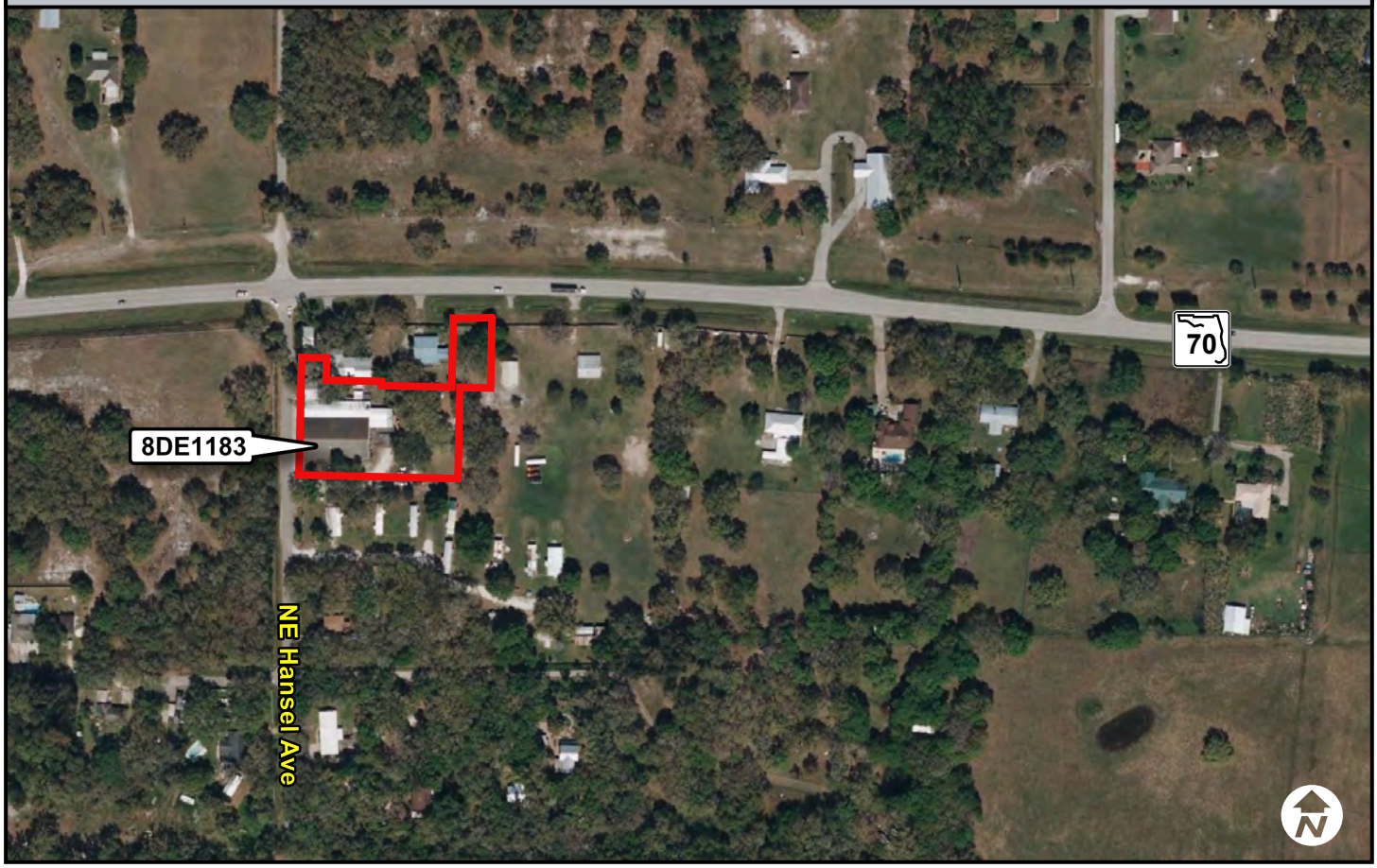
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1183**



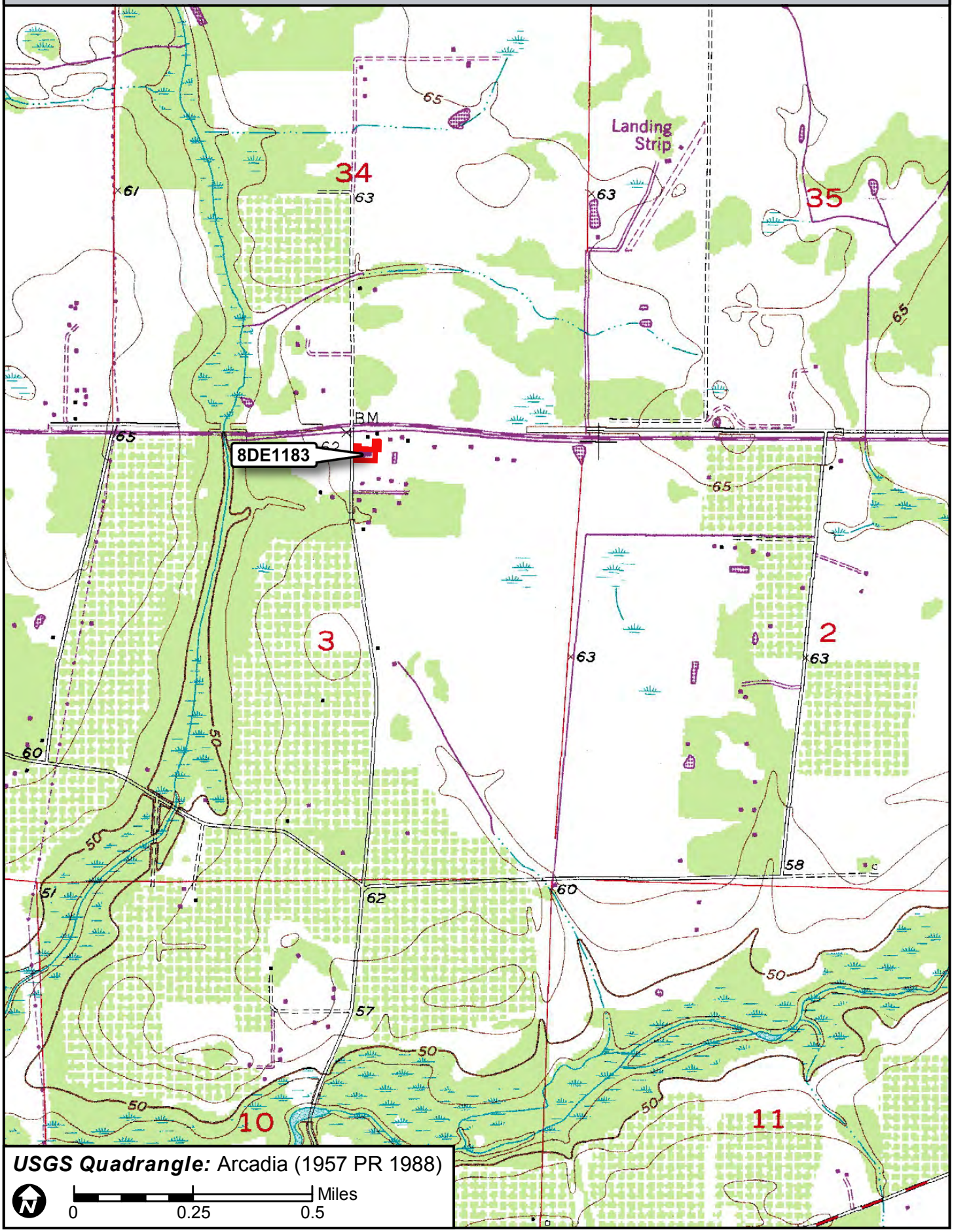
SKETCH MAP **8DE1183**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DE1183**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DE1183**



USGS Quadrangle: Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

APPENDIX G:

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 FPL Dorr Field-Whidden Transmission Line

Report Title (exactly as on title page)
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 4: Dorr Field-Whidden of the Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2023 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 124

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

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Pepe, James P., Streelman, Amy Groover

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. Florida Power & Light 3. Dorr Field 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Transmission Line 4. Whidden 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Florida Power & Light Company Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 700 Universe Blvd., Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-18-2023

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

Project Area Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW Year 1987
2. Name ARCADIA Year 1988
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 3-29-2023 End 4-27-2023 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____hectares _____acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____meters 100 feet **Length:** _____kilometers 10.10 miles

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Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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

66 shovel tests in high, moderate, and low probability zones; pedestrian survey

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, **un**controlled	☐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): visual inspection of APE

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 24

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

DE382

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

DE1160-DE1183

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

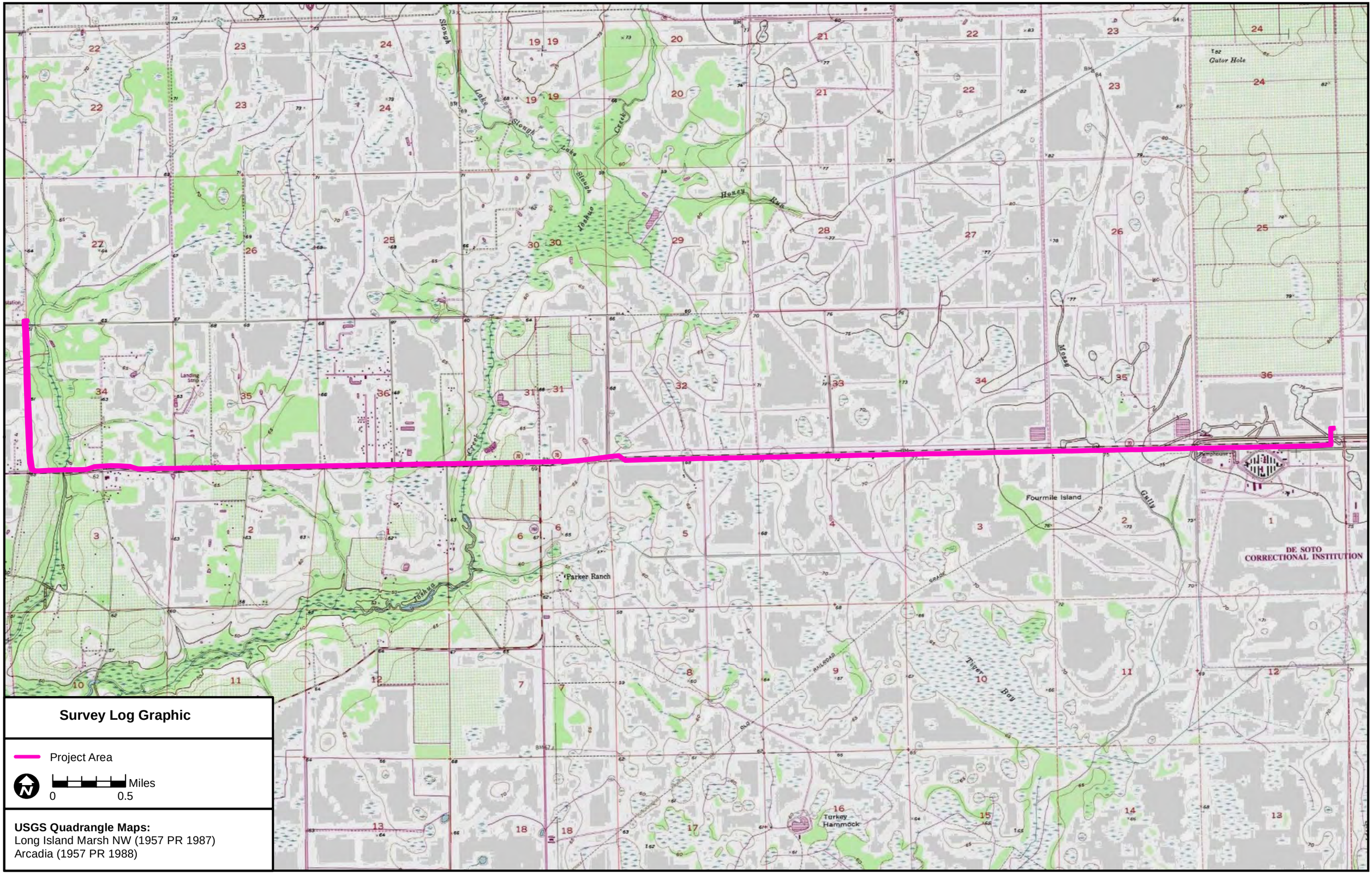
SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

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:** _____

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com


Survey Log Graphic
Project Area
N
Miles
0
0.5
USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)
Arcadia (1957 PR 1988)
Slough
Lake
Creek
Honey
Gator Hole
Fourmile Island
DE SOTO
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Parker Ranch
Tiger
Bay
Turkey
Hammock
Landing
Strip
RAILROAD
GRADE