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AN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE COASTAL ZONE OF SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Prepared for the

Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners
Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources
and the
Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources

Contributors:

Joan Deming
Rebecca Spain Schwarz
Patricia Carender
Daniel Delahaye
J. Raymond Williams

J. Raymond Williams, Project Director
University of South Florida
Department of Anthropology
Tampa, Florida

March 1990

Funds for this project were provided by the Department of Environmental Regulation, Office of Coastal Zone Management, using funds made available through the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act 1972, as Amended. Under Florida Department of Environmental Regulation Contract No. CM-235, Agreement for Cultural Resource Management.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODOLOGY	6
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REPORT	12
General Introduction	12
Summary of Survey Results	14
USGS Englewood	16
USGS Englewood NW	25
Manasota Key	31
USGS Venice	41
Casey Key	55
USGS Laurel	59
Siesta Key	81
USGS Bird Keys	89
USGS Sarasota	96
Conclusions	105
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT	114
General Introduction	114
Summary of Survey Results	118
Englewood	123
Manasota Key	138
Englewood-Venice (Includes Woodmere)	143
Higelville	146
Eagle Point	149
Nokomis	153
Laurel	163
Casey Key	170
Osprey	175
Vamo	183
South of Phillippi Creek	188
Red Rock	193
Siesta Key	199
Uplands	210
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	214
BIBLIOGRAPHY	225
APPENDIX	236
Appendix A: Sample of Florida Master Site File Form for Recording Historic Structures.	
Appendix B: Sample of Florida Master Site File Form for Recording Archaeological Sites.	

Appendix C: Data Summary: Previously Recorded Sites in the Coastal Zone Study Area.

Appendix D: Data Summary: Newly Recorded Sites in the Coastal Zone Study Area.

Appendix E: Previously Recorded Architectural Sites in the City of Venice, including Higelville (Source: Werndli 1985).

Appendix F: Index to Soil Survey of Sarasota County, Florida maps.

Appendix G: Sample Field Survey Form used in Historic Structures Survey.

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1.	Location of the Sarasota County Coastal Zone Survey Area.	3
Figure 2.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood Map Area.	23
Figure 3.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood NW Map Area.	29
Figure 4.	Location of Archaeological Sites on Manasota Key.	37
Figure 5A.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Venice Map Area (northern portion).	50
Figure 5B.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Venice Map Area (southern portion).	51
Figure 6A.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area (northern portion).	75
Figure 6B.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area (southern portion).	76
Figure 6C.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area (portion depicting selected eastern streams)	77
Figure 7.	Location of Archaeological Sites on Siesta Key.	86
Figure 8.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Bird Keys Map Area.	92
Figure 9.	Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Sarasota Map Area.	101
Figure 10.	Surveyed Communities in Southern Sarasota County Coastal Zone.	116
Figure 11.	Surveyed Communities in Northern Sarasota County Coastal Zone.	117
Figure 12.	Location of Historic Structures in Englewood.	126
Figure 13.	Location of Historic Structures on Manasota Key and in the Area Between Englewood and Venice.	140
Figure 14.	Location of Historic Structures in Higelville.	147
Figure 15.	Location of Historic Structures at Eagle Point.	150
Figure 16.	Location of Historic Structures in Nokomis.	156

Figure 17. Location of Historic Structures in Laurel. 166

Figure 18. Location of Historic Structures on Casey Key. 172

Figure 19. Location of Historic Structures in Osprey. 178

Figure 20. Location of Historic Structures in South Osprey. 179

Figure 21. Location of Historic Structures in Vamo. 185

Figure 22. Location of Historic Structures South of Phillippi Creek. 190

Figure 23. Location of Historic Structures in Red Rock. 195

Figure 24. Location of Historic Structures in Northern Siesta Key. 201

Figure 25. Location of Historic Structures in Southern Siesta Key. 202

Figure 26. Location of Historic Structures in The Uplands. 211

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood Map Area (Exclusive of Manasota Key).	22
Table 2.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood NW Map Area (Exclusive of Manasota Key).	28
Table 3.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites on Manasota Key (USGS Englewood, Englewood NW, and Venice).	36
Table 4.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Venice Map Area (Exclusive of the City of Venice and Manasota Key).	49
Table 5.	Summary of Sites Found in the Interior Zone of the USGS Laurel Map Area.	61
Table 6.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area.	72-74
Table 7.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites on Siesta Key (USGS Sarasota and Bird Keys)	85
Table 8.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Bird Keys Map Area.	91
Table 9.	Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Sarasota Map Area (Exclusive of the City of Sarasota and Barrier Islands).	100
Table 10.	Number of Surveyed Structures in Each Community.	122
Table 11.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in Englewood.	128-132
Table 12.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures on Manasota Key.	142
Table 13.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures Between Englewood and Venice.	145
Table 14.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures on Eagle Point.	151
Table 15.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in Nokomis.	157-160
Table 16.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in Laurel	167
Table 17.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures on Casey Key.	173
Table 18.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in Osprey.	180-181
Table 19.	Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in Vamo.	186

Table 20. Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures South of Phillippi Creek. 191

Table 21. Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in Red Rock. 196-197

Table 22. Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures on Siesta Key. 204-207

Table 23. Evaluation of Surveyed Historic Structures in The Uplands 212

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A comprehensive survey of archaeological sites and historic structures (pre-1949) within the unincorporated parts of the coastal zone of Sarasota County was conducted by the University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology. The overall goals of the Coastal Zone project were to identify, evaluate, and recommend protection strategies for historic resources within the study area. In addition to the mainland coastal strip and the barrier islands of Manasota Key, Siesta Key, and Casey Key, the project area also included portions of several eastward streams.

Archaeological background research, informant interviewing and systematic field survey resulted in the recording and assessment of 60 prehistoric and historic period sites. Of these, the majority were discovered as a result of field survey. In general, the findings of the archaeological survey served to support the existing site location predictive model for the region. Among the contributions of the archaeological survey was the addition of small, poorly known site types to the site inventory for Sarasota County. Thus, the discovery of small shell middens, as well as artifact, shell, ceramic and lithic scatters served to level out some of the biases in the exisitng data base.

Architectural survey was organized into 14 areas, generally corresponding to communities and the barrier islands. A total of 847 historic structures were located, recorded, and evaluated. The majority of these were found in Englewood (243), Nokomis (168) and Siesta Key (148). Generally, most of the structures inventoried were frame vernacular residences of small scale and modest design.

Based upon the findings of both the archaeological and historic structures survey, a variety of initiatives and protection strategies for the management of historic resources within the Coastal Zone were recommended. Foremost, it was strongly urged that Sarasota County adopt an historic preservation ordinance. Numerous sites and properties were also recommended for nomination to the National Register.

Archaeologically, 14 shell middens were recommended for NR nomination as a thematic district. Four late 19th to early 20th century cemeteries were also suggested for consideration as a National Register thematic district. Twenty other archaeological sites within the Coastal Zone, both previously and newly recorded, were adjudged potentially significant, and recommended for further study.

Specific recommendations were made for each of the 14 communities surveyed for historic structures. Five individual properties were deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places due to their architectural significance and their association with local historical events and persons. Other structures located in areas which could be nominated as National Register Districts or as Local Historic Districts were also highlighted. A number of additional historic sites were recommended for several thematic National Register multiple properties nominations.

INTRODUCTION

In 1987, Historic Property Associates (HPA) was commissioned by Sarasota County to prepare an Historic Preservation Element for the unincorporated areas of Sarasota County. This was the first step in a long process leading toward conscious preservation of the county's prehistoric and historic archaeological and architectural resources. Their report, "Draft Copy, Historic Preservation Element, Sarasota County," prepared in 1987 to 1988, briefly summarized the existing resources remaining and provided general recommendations for implementing preservation programs within the county. This Historic Preservation Element has since been incorporated, with modifications, as Chapter 1 (Historic Preservation) of APOXSEE, The Revised and Updated Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan (1989).

The architectural information included in the HPA draft report was the result of a "windshield survey" of the county, using 1943 topographic maps and a 1936 Florida Department of Transportation road map, which showed structures present along represented roads when the maps were originally prepared. Locations that indicated significant concentrations of structures were visited, their number was counted, and general characteristics were summarized. A comprehensive survey, describing each structure, was not conducted in that phase.

In addition to the historic structures information, known archaeological sites, as organized by U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map areas, were described. An "Historic Resource Review Manual" was prepared (Archibald 1988) to accompany the preservation element. This manuscript provided summaries of previous archaeological work, known sites, assessments of site potential, and recommendations. Also prepared were sets of USGS quadrangle maps and Soil Survey maps, which plotted the locations of recorded and reported sites, as well as outlined zones of "Archaeological Sensitivity," respectively. Archaeological field survey, and the recording of previously unknown sites, was not a focus of this research.

The Sarasota County Board of Commissioners and the Sarasota County Historical Commission (an advisory board to the County Commissioners) have played a vital role in local historic preservation efforts. Consistent with their concerns, the County Commissioners recently passed an ordinance to establish a county Department of Historical Resources. In conjunction with the establishment of this department, initiatives were taken to secure funding for a comprehensive survey of the coastal zone of Sarasota County. In 1987, George W. Percy, Florida's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) recommended to the Sarasota County Historical Commission that an appropriate source of such money was a Coastal Zone Management grant. Under the auspices of the Sarasota County Board of Commissioners, the Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources, headed by Jack Merriam, was requested to draft the requisite grant application papers. This was done in conjunction with the Sarasota County Historical Commission, who were advised and supported by George W. Percy, Director, and Louis D. Tesar, Administrator of the Review and Compliance Section, of the Florida Division of Historical Resources. The application for funds to carry out a survey of historic resources was submitted by the County Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER), Coastal Zone Management Program, for consideration.

With federal funds received through the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Sarasota County was given a grant-in-aid to conduct a survey and implement a management program to preserve and enhance the county's coastal historic resources. Thus, in September, 1988, Sarasota County, under the co-sponsorship of the Department of Natural Resources and the recently created Department of Historical Resources, entered into agreement with the Florida DER to identify, evaluate and recommend protective strategies for historic resources (pre-1949) within the coastal zone of Sarasota County. Sarasota is the first Florida county to receive coastal zone mangagement funding to carry out a project of this type.

In early 1989, a grant was awarded to the University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, to conduct a comprehensive survey of all archaeological sites and historic structures (pre-1949) within the unincorporated parts of Sarasota County. The Coastal Zone project area is bound on the east by U.S. Highway 41 (Tamiami Trail) and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico; Bee Ridge Road on the north to the Sarasota/Charlotte county line on the south; exclusive of Longboat Key and the incorporated areas within the cities of Sarasota and Venice. The small residential community known as "The Uplands", to the west of U.S. Highway 41 just south of the Manatee/Sarasota County line, was also included (Figure 1). In addition, the USF team of archeologists and architectural consultants conducted a separate survey of Old Miakka, in the northeast corner of Sarasota County, and parts of the Myakka River which had not been surveyed previously. The results of the Old Miakka/Myakka River survey have been presented in a separate report (Deming et al. 1989). The findings of the Coastal Zone Comprehensive Survey are detailed in the report which follows.

Project Goals

The overall goals of the Coastal Zone project were to identify, evaluate, and recommend protection strategies for historic resources (pre-1949) within the study area (Figure 1). In addition to the mainland coastal strip, and the barrier islands of Manasota Key, Siesta Key, and Casey Key, the study area also encompassed portions of several eastward streams, including North, South, Catfish, Shakett (Shake It), Curry, Forked, Phillippi, Alligator, Godfrey (Deer), Salt, and Fox Creeks. Also investigated were communities which straddled U.S. Highway 41 in their early development, such as Osprey, Laurel and Nokomis.

The specific services performed as part of this study were many-fold:

1. Documentary Research: To determine the type and extent of existing available documentation for historic structures and archaeological sites.

2. Survey: To locate and document archaeological sites and historic structures (pre-1949) in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation's standards for identification of historic resources in coastal areas and eastward streams, excluding areas with existing survey reports.

3. Evaluate Survey Findings: To determine which sites are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

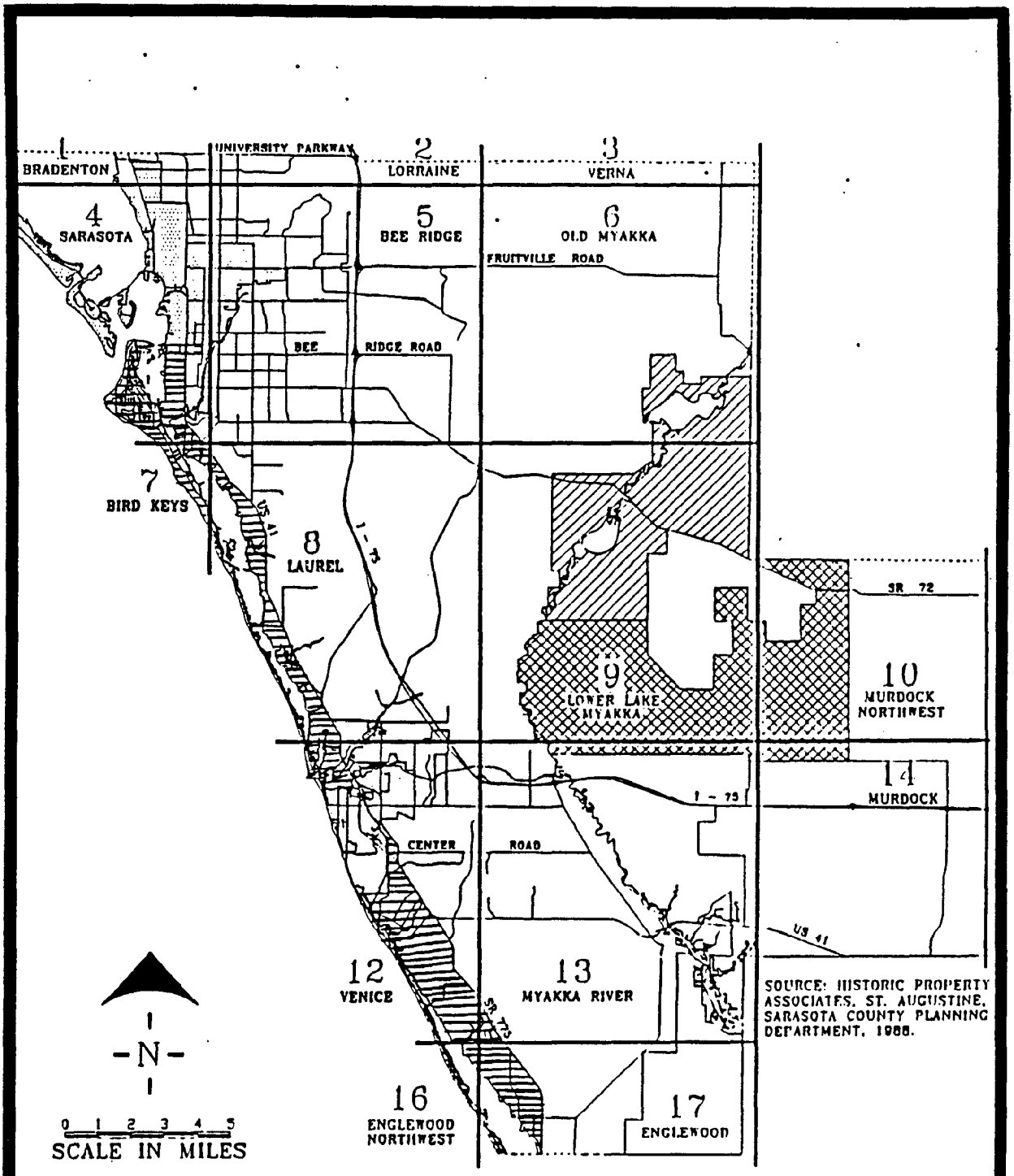

Figure 1. Location of the Sarasota County Coastal Zone Survey Area.

4. Historic Resources Management Strategy: To evaluate survey findings and develop strategies for management of historic resources.

5. Final Report: To prepare a report which includes narratives on methodology, findings and recommendations. In addition, the following products were requested:

    a. A bibliography of historic and archaeological resources.
    b. A brief narrative with map detailing areas of concentration of historic resources.
    c. An inventory of historic sites located, including completed Florida Master Site File forms, site photographs, and USGS maps with site locations.
    d. A list of sites surveyed that are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and which National Register criteria each property meets.

Overviews of the history and prehistory of Sarasota County, contained in numerous other reports, were not made a part of this report. The major emphasis of this project, as per contractual agreement, was the production of an inventory which would include completed Florida Master Site File forms, photographs of sites, and draft and final U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps indicating site locations, as well as section aerial maps showing delimited site locations and all specific properties surveyed and tested.

Acknowledgements

This project was supported and aided by many agencies and individuals. Foremost, the members of the project team wish to thank the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners, the Sarasota County Historical Commission, George W. Percy (Florida DHR), Louis D. Tesar (Florida DHR), and Jack Merriam (Sarasota County DNR) for their efforts in securing funding for this project. We are also grateful to James W. Stoutamire, Environmental Supervisor, Coastal Zone Management, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation; Wilson Stiles, Director of Sarasota County's Department of Historical Resources; and Steven Sauers, Assistant Director of the County's Department of Natural Resources, for helping to make this project a workable reality. The support services provided by Dr. Roger T. Grange, Jr., Chair of the Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, are also gratefully acknowledged.

Many individuals in the Florida Division of Historical Resources, and Sarasota County's Departments of Natural Resources, Historical Resources, Parks and Recreation, and Engineering, as well as the Office of the Property Appraiser, were of primary assistance. Among these individuals are Louis D. Tesar, Laura Kammerer, Susan Henefield, Marion Smith, and Tulie Wheeler of the Florida Division of Historical Resources, and Lauren Archibald and Nina Lewis (DHR), John McCarthy (DNR), and Don Moultney, Robert H. Hall, Pete Wenner and Laura Kleiss Hoeft (Parks and Recreation). We also wish to acknowledge the generous contributions of Sarasota County Historical Commission members Marion Almy, Betty Arnall, Helen Caravelli, Robert Cashatt, and Jan Matthews.

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Special thanks are due Cyndy Jo Rossiter, who assisted in the archaeological field survey, as well as to the USF Summer Archaeological Field School students who participated in survey of the Knight's Trail Park and Fox Creek areas. For their extra work in the coastal zone field survey we thank students Kimber Hodges, Ken Stowell, and Charles Branham.

Lastly, we reserve our deepest gratitude for the hundreds of homeowners, tenants, land managers, and citizens of Sarasota County, whose kindness, patience, and support helped us to document the cultural resources of Sarasota County.

METHODOLOGY

Background Research

In order to determine the type and extent of existing available documentation for historic structures and archaeological sites, documentary research and informant interviewing were carried out prior to initiation of fieldwork. Several visits were made to the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources where Florida Master Site File records, maps, survey and excavation reports, manuscripts, local histories, newspaper clippings, etc. were examined. Other important sources of information were found at the public libraries in Englewood, Venice, Sarasota and Bradenton; the Florida Historical Society Collections at the University of South Florida; the P.K. Yonge Library at the University of Florida; and the Florida Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee. Nineteenth century federal surveyor's plat and other maps were examined at the Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources, Cattlemen Road Complex.

Numerous individuals, including professional archaeologists and historians, were contacted by phone and queried about their knowledge of local historic resources. Several key informants graciously consented to interviews in their homes. Public workshops held in Sarasota and Englewood on July 14 and 21 respectively, also served to bring members of the project team in contact with citizens knowledgeable about local sites. The names of these collective individuals are listed in the Acknowledgements section of the Introduction. Further, scores of other individuals encountered during the fieldwork stage of investigation, also provided valuable site information.

The locations of all previously recorded archaeological sites were plotted on a set of USGS quadrangle maps. Areas deemed to have a potential for archaeological site occurence, as per the Archaeological Sensitivity Maps on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources, were marked on the quad maps, as well as the section aerials provided. In addition, all previously unrecorded but reported sites, listed in the Historic Resources Review Manual prepared by Historic Property Associates (Archibald 1988) were plotted on the quads. Other site information provided by informants was similarly noted on the quad and aerial maps.

For the architectural survey, using the 1948 Soil Survey of Sarasota County, Florida maps as a guide, the location of each potential site was marked on the half-section maps. These were then used during the preliminary "windshield" survey of the coastal zone to determine which structures remained.

Field Survey

Archaeological: The initiation of archaeological field survey entailed a "windshield" type survey, whereby most roads contained within the project area were driven out and the adjacent landscape scanned for the presence of noteworthy features, including anomalous landforms and previously recorded sites. Where such features were encountered, the resident landowner was asked for permission to inspect more closely the property and/or carry out limited subsurface shovel testing. During this windshield survey, most vacant lots observed were carefully examined for the presence of surface cultural materials. In most cases, at least two test pits were also excavated.

Properties in the early stage of development, with cleared vegetation, also afforded a good sample of exposed ground for surface reconnaissance, as did smaller discrete exposures including mosquito control ditches. Shovel tests measured 40 to 50 centimeters in diameter by at least one meter in depth, where possible. All soil removed was screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth, and the holes refilled upon completion of data recording. All test pit locations were plotted on the section aerial maps. In cases where surface inspection and/or subsurface testing revealed the presence of an archaeological site, continued subsurface testing was carried out (pending landowner permission) in order to delimit site boundaries.

Geographically, archaeological field survey was based on USGS quadrangle map area, and proceeded from south to north as follows: Englewood, Englewood NW, Venice, Laurel, Bird Keys, and Sarasota. Afforded separate coverage were the barrier islands which cross-cut map areas: Manasota Key, Casey Key and Siesta Key. Specific field survey tactics are detailed for each of these areas in the Archaeological Sites Report section of this report. Most intensive survey efforts, including the majority of systematic subsurface testing, were focused upon the Laurel quad area, particularly along several streams situated to the east of U.S. Highway 41. This increased work effort was made possible by the relatively numerous tracts of undeveloped land, as well as the participation of students from the USF Summer Archaeological Field School.

As in all urban and semi-urban areas, the scope of archaeological survey was restricted by several factors. For one, most land within the coastal zone of Sarasota County has been altered by residential and commercial development. Dredging and filling, seawall construction, and mosquito control ditching have also served to modify the coastal landscape, and thus, the integrity of local archaeological sites. With the exception of some lands along Shakett, Fox and Salt Creeks in the USGS Laurel quad area, sizable tracts of undeveloped and/or relatively unaltered land were rare.

A related and equally important problem hampering survey coverage was the private nature of land ownership throughout the survey zone. The majority of land contained within the "archaeological sensitivity zones," as defined in the Historic Property Associates study, was marked by private residential development. Given the thousands of individual landowners, it was not possible to request permission for survey access through written notification, a procedure that has been used successfully in other projects (cf. Almy 1985). The alternative was a door-to-door approach, where a brief cover letter of introduction explaining the nature of the project was presented. As a general rule, only a small percentage of owners were home at the time of survey. Thus, while limited ground surface inspection was carried out, subsurface testing of landscaped yards was not performed. When home, the majority of owners were cooperative in permitting visual inspection, but normally rejected the request for shovel testing in their yards. Thus, even when sites were observable on the surface, their areal dimensions and depth of deposit could not be determined easily. Those lots subjected to surface reconnaissance and/or subsurface testing are marked on the section aerial maps which accompany this report.

Finally, it should be noted that the publicity generated as a result of the accidental discovery and the mannaer in which subsequent archaeological mitigation of the Manasota Key Burial Site was conducted had an adverse effect on our efforts to secure landowner permission for survey. The fear that human

remains would be found on their land was voiced by residents from Sarasota south to Englewood.

Architectural: A preliminary "windshield" type survey was similarly conducted in the early stages of the architectural field survey. Most roads within the project area were driven, focusing primarily on communities known to have existed pre-1949. Using the 1948 Soil Survey of Sarasota County, Florida maps as a guide, isolated structures in rural areas were first located on 1957 aerials and then 1986 aerials to see if they remained today, before driving these secluded roads. About halfway through the project it was discovered that the 1948 soil survey maps had been updated in 1954. Thus, using our personal judgement, based on known construction dates for many structures, it was determined which structures were actually built between 1949 and 1954. Historic sites were highlighted with an orange marker on the half section maps, whereas new construction or vacant lots were shaded with a green marker to indicate the area has been surveyed.

A field survey form was prepared, one sheet per recorded site, and copies were bound in books of 100. These forms were created to facilitate the rapid description of architectural styles, context and features required for the Florida Master Site File forms. A blank form has been included in this report (Appendix). On the reverse side of the form an outline plan of the structure was drawn with unusual features indicated, boundary streets, and north arrow shown. Each form was assigned a number, starting with 001 and ending with 909. Communities were grouped together as best as possible with several blank forms left between each one in case new sites needed to be recorded later.

Individual sites were then recorded on the field survey forms, gathering as much data as possible from the sidewalk. Urban areas with high concentrations of structures were surveyed by foot, a block at a time. Residents and/or owner were only contacted if they showed an interest in what we were doing; if we were on a private drive; or if neighbors told us that they could provide additional information regarding their homes.

As per the request of Wilson Stiles, Director of the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources, all structures originally constructed prior to 1949, were to be recorded in this comprehensive survey. This included pristine examples as well as ones which had been slightly, or even heavily, altered during the course of time. Thus, all inventoried structures at least 40 years old were included, even though most structures are not listed on the Florida Master Site File until they are 50 years old (constructed prior to 1939, for today's standards). Due to the similarity in construction techniques, materials and styles from the mid-1940s (post World War II) to the early 1950s, some of the structures recorded were actually built in the early 1950s. We have tried to eliminate these from the Florida Master Site File list, whenever possible, using aerials and other documented sources. We generally tried to base our decision on massing and related criteria such as: higher pitched roofs, porches which appeared to have been enclosed, and structures set up off the ground. Also looked for were remains of earlier materials such as wood windows, narrower wood siding, brick or concrete trapezoidal foundation piers, chimney materials, etc. Temporal distinctions were often hampered by the presence of aluminum or vinyl siding, replaced metal awning windows, general additions, and patio enclosures. Every historic structure inventoried which we know to be pre-1949 has been submitted to the Florida Master Site File office at the Bureau of Archaeological

Research in Tallahassee. They in turn will determine which of the structures built between 1939 and 1949 shall be accepted.

Field survey was initiated in Englewood, and proceeded in a south to north direction. In this manner, it was hoped to reduce the length of travel time at the end of the survey period, when we would be engaged in the process of preparing the draft report. Working from south to north also allowed the area with the heaviest concentration of historic structures to be surveyed first. The architectural survey was carried out by community, rather than USGS quadrangle area, as was the case in the archaeological field survey. The communities surveyed included the following: Englewood, Manasota Key, Englewood-Venice, Higelville, Eagle Point, Nokomis, Laurel, Casey Key, Osprey, Vamo, South Phillippi Creek, Red Rock/Hayden, Siesta Key, and the Uplands.

Site Evaluations

All historic resources located within the Coastal Zone survey area, including previously and newly recorded archaeological sites and historic structures, were evaluated as per their condition and significance/National Register eligibility. For archaeological resources, site conditions, and concommitant data quality, were graded using the ratings categories prepared as part of a recent county-wide review of historic resources (Archibald 1988:12). These categories are as follows:

1. Site is intact and has little or no subsurface disturbance.
2. Site is slightly to moderately disturbed, but what remains has considerable potential for providing useful information.
3. Site is severely disturbed, which may include destruction or disturbance to an area of the site. The quality and value of the existing data may still permit useful and representative data to be recovered.
4. Site is severely altered and the quality of the data is poor.
5. Site has been completely destroyed.
6. The preservation or data quality of the site is unknown because the site is covered by a structure, roadway or fill. OR The preservation or data quality of the site is unknown because the site was not found, or was based on informant information only.

Similar ratings for data quality were used for the architectural sites. These ratings categories are as follows:

1. Structure has basically remained in its original configuration.
2. Structure has been restored to its original configuration. (This can include modifications necessary for code requirements, etc., made to conform with the original character of the structure.)
3. Structure has been altered, but its basic original configuration and materials remain visible.
4. Structure has been severely altered, hiding most of the fabric of the original structure.
5. Structure has deteriorated beyond repair.
6. The preservation or data quality of the structure is unknown because it is presently inaccessible to the field surveyor.

Significance was defined in terms of the federal criteria used for assessing eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, as presented in 36 C.F.R. 60.4 ("Criteria for Evaluation"):

National Register criteria for evaluation.
The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious pruposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

It should be pointed out, however, that these criteria are subject to very broad interpretation, and were purposefully designed to allow the development of specific guidelines on a local basis. Many structures and archaeological sites which may be considered locally significant may not meet the criteria but are nonetheless important to the community. As a result, the following criteria for evaluating the significance of archaeological and architectural sites, prepared by Louis D. Tesar, Administrator of the Historic Preservation Compliance Review Section of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (1987) was also utilized:

An archaeological or historic site will be considered significant if:

1. It has already yielded important data and can be expected to yield additional data;
2. It is in good condition and can be considered to be among the best known examples of the identified type of site known for the historic context in which it occurs;
3. It is atypical or rare, and thus considered to contain data not represented at other sites;
4. It is located such that it represents a good opportunity for interpretation and public display; and/or,
5. It is associated with other sites such that as a group or district they are:
    a. representative of sites relating to socio-political, religious, subsistence, settlement, etc. activities of a historic context.
    b. a typical example of such groupings but in a good or excellent state of preservation;
    c. a rare or exceptional example of such site groupings;
    d. located such that they represent a good opportunity for interpretation and public display; and/or
    e. offer an opportunity to yield data important to understanding the area's history or prehistory.

A site will NOT be considered significant if (1) it is extensively damaged or altered and/or (2) is so similar to sites already studied such that it is unlikely to contain new information. The exception would be a site associated with a famous historical event or person (Tesar 1987:17-18).

Both the data quality grade and significance category, as per Tesar, were used in the final evaluation of each archaeological site. For both archaeological and historic structure sites, a five-fold classification for National Register eligibility was employed to assign a final significance category, as follows:

A NR Site - Site is already listed or has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

B NR Eligible - Site is considered eligible for listing on the basis of existing information.

C Potentially Eligible - Site appears to be potentially significant but needs further investigation before a final determination of significance and NR or local nomination eligibility can be made.

D Eligibility Not Determined - Sites have not yet been evaluated for their significance.

E Not NR Eligible - Sites which have been determined to be not significant. This evaluation may be the result of weak data potential, the non-remarkable nature of the site, or site destruction.

For those sites classified as category "B", the National Register criteria for evaluation (a, b, c, or d as defined above) was also noted.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REPORT

General Introduction

This section of the report contains the findings of the archaeological background research and field survey. A summary of regional prehistory has not been included as part of this work. Several excellent syntheses have been prepared, and the reader is directed to the Bibliography, at the end of the report, for sources pertaining to regional prehistory and early history. In order to better understand site contexts and significance, however, brief summaries of general site types found in Sarasota County, as well as regional prehistoric time periods are presented.

Site Types: Several types of prehistoric sites can be expected to occur within the survey area. These include shell middens, sand mounds, cemeteries, and a variety of "scatter" type sites, including lithic, ceramic, artifact, and shell scatters. A sample Florida Master Site File form for recording archaeological sites is contained in the Appendix. As can be observed on this form, many other types of sites have been identified, including those dating to the historic period. Only the most commonly occurring kinds of prehistoric resources expected are discussed below.

Briefly, shell middens are prehistoric refuse piles, characterized by the presence of shellfish food remains in a matrix of organically rich, dark colored soil. Common cultural inclusions in shell middens are pieces of broken pottery vessels; finished tools of stone, shell, or bone; faunal remains; charcoal; and, in some cases, human skeletal remains. Sites of this type range in size from small, shallow deposits to extensive piles measuring three meters or more in height. Shell middens are usually situated along the shores of bays, or at the mouths of streams. Hammock vegetation, consisting of live oak, cabbage palm, red cedar, gumbo limbo, etc., is characteristic.

Sand mounds, also geographically associated with bays and streams, are constructed features used to inter the dead, or built as platforms for aboriginal structures. Large, flat-topped, pyramidal shaped sand mounds are referred to as "temple mounds." Other earthworks, such as ramps, may be associated with sand mounds. Borrow areas, ditches, and associated village areas may also be in the vicinity.

Cemeteries are areas containing human remains, with or without associated artifacts. In Sarasota County, such sites have been discovered in sloughs as well as the gulfside of a barrier island. Hundreds of interred individuals may be contained in an aboriginal cemetery.

Four other kinds of sites typically recorded for Sarasota County are classified as "scatters." All are manifested by small, diffuse surface and/or subsurface deposits of chipped stone tools and debitage ("lithic scatters"), pottery fragments only ("ceramic scatters"), both stone tools and debitage and pottery, plus, in some cases, shell tools and/or minor amounts of shellfish food remains ("artifact scatters"), or shellfish food remains with or without associated artifacts ("shell scatters"). In general, most scatters are of low artifact density, restricted areal extent, and shallow depth of deposit. Cultural materials present are generally dispersed rather than concentrated. All four kinds of scatter type sites are situated in a variety of environmental settings. However, almost all are located near a source of potable water,

on relatively elevated land which is better drained than the surrounding terrain. Shell and ceramic scatter type sites are most often associated with xeric vegetation such as scrub oak and sand pine. Due to the absence of outcrops of lithic raw materials suitable for aboriginal tool manufacture, lithic scatter type sites are generally of very low artifact density, and characterized primarily by the outputs of later stage reduction activities. Typically, ceramic scatters are characterized by fragments of undecorated, sand-tempered ware.

Culture Periods: Sarasota County lies within the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region, as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). The succession of prehistoric culture periods outlined for this region are as follows:

Paleo-Indian	10,000 to 6,500 B.C.
Archaic	6,500 to 1,000 - 500 B.C.
Early Archaic	6,500 to 5,000 B.C.
Middle Archaic	5,000 to 2,000 B.C.
Late Archaic	2,000 to 1,000 - 500 B.C.
(Florida Transitional)	1,000 to 500 B.C.
Manasota	500 B.C. to A.D. 800
Weeden Island-related	A.D. 800 to 1000
Safety Harbor	A.D. 1000 to Spanish contact (1600s)

Chapter Organization: Survey results are organized by USGS quadrangle map area. The exceptions are the three barrier islands, Manasota Key, Casey Key, and Siesta Key, which cross-cut two or more map areas. These have been provided their own sections for discussion of results. The nine survey areas, in order of their presentation, are as follows: USGS Englewood, USGS Englewood NW, Manasota Key, USGS Venice, Casey Key, USGS Laurel, Siesta Key, USGS Bird Keys, and USGS Sarasota.

Survey findings for each area are organized as follows:

1. General description of the survey area.
2. Summary of previous archaeological work
3. Description of recorded and reported sites
4. Research considerations and methodology
5. Survey results
6. Site evaluations
7. Recommendations

Completed Florida Master Site File forms for all newly recorded sites are contained in Volume II of this report. These, as well as updated forms for previously recorded sites, have been forwarded to the Site File Coordinator at the Bureau of Archaeological Research in Tallahassee. Accompanying this report are the section aerials used in the field survey. Specific locales surveyed as well as test pit locations are marked on these, as well as areas deemed to have a high site potential but which could not be accessed during this project. Copies of the archaeological survey field notes, as well as interview notes, have been filed at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources.

Prior to the initiation of this project, a total of 61 archaeological sites previously had been recorded for the project area, including the coastal zone as well as eastward streams, and exclusive of the cities of Sarasota and Venice. The majority of these cultural resources were visited and briefly

described by Doris Davis and John Fales in 1961, working under the auspices of the Sarasota County Historical Commission. It was not until 1975-76, however, that most of these were formally inventoried for the State of Florida by Marion M. Almy, as part of her master's thesis research.

Of the total 61 sites previously recorded in the study area, roughly two-thirds are conspicuous, above ground prehistoric features. Specifically, 32 of the sites recorded are shell middens; nine are sand burial mounds. The remaining 20 include five shell scatters, five sites with lithics only or lithic scatters, one ceramic scatter, one historic refuse site, one historic road segment, one prehistoric site of unknown type, and six miscellaneous prehistoric sites, including "villages," mound/midden complexes, a "habitation," and a cemetery/midden complex. Temporal/cultural affiliations are recorded for 31. Tragically, half of these archaeological sites are listed as presently destroyed (25) or severely disturbed (6). Recorded information other than that provided on the site file forms is rare.

In brief, the bulk of our knowledge concerning archaeological sites in the coastal zone of Sarasota County is derived from limited investigation at a handful of sites. General lack of systematic, professional survey has resulted in a skewed site sample, whereby most resources recorded are the larger middens and mounds at the expense of the smaller short-term occupations and special use sites, as evidenced by types classified as lithic, artifact, and shell scatter sites. Sites dating to the early historic period are almost completely absent.

Summary of Survey Results

Archaeological survey during this project served to almost double the number of sites recorded for the project area. The number of sites both previously and newly recorded, as per USGS quadrangle map area, is as follows:

USGS QUAD MAP AREA	PREVIOUSLY RECORDED	NEWLY RECORDED
1. Englewood	8	6
2. Englewood NW	6	6
3. Venice	11	9
4. Laurel	17	30
5. Sarasota	11	4
6. Bird Keys	8	5
Totals	61	60

Of the 60 sites newly recorded as a result of this project, 49 are prehistoric, 10 are historic period, and one contains both prehistoric and historic period components. The total prehistoric sites/components include 19 shell middens, 13 ceramic scatters, six lithic scatters, five shell scatters, two artifact scatters, one cemetery, and three single artifact sites. Historic period sites/components include four cemeteries, two seawalls, a fish house complex, a sawmill, a bridge and connecting road segment, historic refuse, and one single artifact. Of the total sites, 30% are presently destroyed (8), or in a severely altered/degraded (10) condition. Temporal/cultural information for the newly recorded prehistoric sites is almost completely absent, largely as the result of the limited nature of archaeological investigation; i.e. restricted opportunities for systematic subsurface testing. On a positive note, intensive ground surface examination and subsurface testing in selected areas resulted in a broader inventory of site types than that previously derived from "windshield" type survey.

Thirty-eight of the 60 sites were discovered as a result of archaeological field survey. Of the remaining 22 cultural resources, the locations of six were aided by background information; nine as a result of informant information. The other seven sites were among those listed as "reported" sites in the Historic Resource Review Manual (Archibald 1988). Of the total 18 reported sites noted in this document, six had been recorded after preparation of that study, and five could not be relocated as a result of this effort, and are presumed destroyed.

USGS ENGLEWOOD

General Description: The survey property is contained in Sections 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 36 of Township 40 South, Range 19 East, and Sections 19, 30 and 31 of Township 40 South, Range 20 East (USGS Englewood 1956 PR 1972). It is bounded by Lemon Bay on the west, the Sarasota/Charlotte County line on the south, Godfrey Creek and State Road (SR) 775 on the east, and Buchan Field on the north. Included in this territory is the town of Englewood.

Previous Archaeological Work: In 1934, Dr. Marshall T. Newman, under State of Florida and Smithsonian Institution sponsorship, carried out a two month excavation of the Englewood mound (8So1). During this excavation project the sand burial mound was completely removed (Willey 1949:126). In 1953, visits were made to several Englewood area aboriginal sites by Chapin and Plowden (8So13 and 8So14) and Goggin, Godwin, Webster and Granberry (8So15). These shell midden and sand mound sites were recorded by Plowden in 1953. Former County Historian Doris Davis, accompanied by John Fales, visited and described several local sites in 1961 during their "windshield" survey of Sarasota County. Also in the 1960s, Sarasota County work crews excavated the shell midden at Paulsen's Point (8So23). The 1966 excavation season at 8So23 supervised by the Sarasota County Deputy Sheriff and County Historian Doris Davis. As part of this work, a backhoe was employed to dig a trench below the tide level. Results of the total two seasons of excavation at the Paulsen Point site were summarized by Ripley P. Bullen in a 1971 publication. In 1976 the recorded sites in the Englewood area were visited and evaluated by Marion Almy as part of a larger county-wide assessment which formed the basis of her M.A. thesis (Almy 1976). More recently, the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department retained the services of Bill Burger to assess the impact of proposed modifications at a proposed parking lot in Indian Mound Park, site of the Paulsen Point midden (8So23) (Burger 1989).

Recorded/Reported Sites: Six prehistoric period archaeological sites were recorded previously in the USGS Englewood coastal zone study area. These resources include three shell middens (8So13, 8So23, 8So65), two burial mounds (8So1, 8So14), and a shell and artifact scatter (8So15).

In addition, three unrecorded sites have been reported to the east of Godfrey Creek. These have been designated sites "J", "K" and "L" in the Historic Resources Review Manual (Archibald 1988:17). "J" is reported as a sand mound; K and L as "prehistoric sites" of unknown type situated on a sand ridge(s).

Research Considerations/Methodology: Background research included examination of local histories, photographs, newspaper clippings, and other information contained at the Elsie Quirk Public Library in Englewood. Other noteworthy information was derived from local citizens who attended a July 21 workshop at the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department Community Center in Englewood.

Document and literature study, as well as informant information, revealed the probable locales of as yet unrecorded sites, specifically those dating to the historic period. No humanmade features were indicated on the federal sur-

veyor's plat map of Township 40 South, Range 19 East dated 1850. However, the later Englewood Plat, filed August 17, 1896, illustrated that the original town of Englewood was bounded on the north by Stewart, east by Elm and south by Dearborn streets. Lemon Bay was the western town boundary. Within this early settlement, the plat map showed a boat house in Lot W, situated at the shore of Lemon Bay, north of Bay Street, west of Palm Street, south of Stewart Street, and northwest of Harvard Street. Other potential site locations were extrapolated from the history of Englewood, written by Josephine Cortes (1976), and supplemented by the information of local residents including Jack Tate, Bill Davis and Bob Cashatt. These include the following:

1. Heacock Sawmill - W.F. Heacock and son Bert established Englewood's first sawmill in 1897 at the shore of Lemon Bay, at the foot of Harvard Street (Cortese 1976:37).

2. Lemon Bay Fisheries - In 1936 Stuart Anderson began the operation of this company at the foot of Wentworth Street. The building was torn down in 1975 (Cortese 1976:49, 87).

3. Englewood Inn - This hotel was built in 1898 near the west end of Perry Street. A dock extended over 250 feet into Lemon Bay, due south of the end of Perry Street. The Inn was burned in 1909 (Cortese 1976:58).

4. Lemon Bay Trading Company - This company store was constructed at the foot of Yale Street in the 1910s. It was owned by H.C. Nichols, the founder of Englewood (Cortese 1976:90).

In addition, Buchan's Landing is situated to the south of old Englewood. In 1924 the Royal Casino was built at the end of the Buchan's Landing Pier. From 1927 until 1936 Stuart Anderson operated a fish house here. In 1937 the Casino was moved to Dearborn and Maple.

The location of any tanglible remains of the above noted historic period features was a focus of field survey. The shores of Lemon Bay as well as the areas along Godfrey Creek, deemed to have a high potential for prehistoric site occurrence, were also emphasized during field survey.

In view of the predominantly private residential nature of land ownership in the general Englewood area, field survey tactics were characterized by a maximum of ground surface inspection and minimum of subsurface testing. The excavation of small shovel tests was confined primarily to geographically scattered undeveloped lots in high probability areas to the east of SR 775 and west of Godfrey Creek. Along the bayshore, roads were driven up and down, portions of the shoreline walked out, and local residents queried as to their knowledge of archaeological sites. Anomalous landforms, such as discrete changes in elevation, were carefully inspected, as were coastal areas marked by hammock vegetation. To the interior, sandy knolls vegetated with sand pines were emphasized. Efforts to relocate and assess extant previously recorded sites were also made.

Survey Results: A total of three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located, recorded and assessed on the basis of background research, informant information and archaeological field survey. These resources include an historic period cemetery, one shell midden, fishery complex ruins, and a mortuary associated with the Paulsen Point site (8So23). These have been

assigned the Florida Master Site File numbers 8So1358 through 8So1360, and 8Chxxx. In addition, three of the six previously recorded sites were visited and assessed. The other three sites are no longer extant. Finally, efforts to locate reported sites "J", "K", and "L" were unsuccessful. These findings are elaborated below.

New Sites: The four newly discovered sites can be described as follows:

1. Lemon Bay Cemetery (8So1358) - This site is situated in the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. It occupies a high sandy ridge bounded on the east by SR 775, on the south by 2nd Avenue, and on the west by Alta Vista Avenue. It measures approximately two and one-half acres in areal extent.

Land for the Lemon Bay Cemetery was deeded by John H. and Florence V. Hill on May 10, 1900. Since the late 1800s the pioneer settlers of Englewood and their descendants have been buried here. According to local informant Bill Davis, when SR 775 was constructed, the graves of the land donors, the Hills, were destroyed. These gravesites had been enclosed within a small fence (Bill Davis, personal communication). The oldest intact grave bearing a date is that of Johnson Carver (1859 - 1890). This burial is situated in the southern half of the cemetery, among other pioneers, including members of the Lampp, Goff and Ainger families. Among the other individuals interred here is Emile Gauguin, son of the renowned French artist.

All gravesites in the Lemon Bay Cemetery are oriented east/west. Cedar trees have been planted at both sides of the concrete wall entrance, as well as scattered throughout the cemetery. Grave rows are laid out east to west, and designated alphabetically by tree names (i.e. Ash, Banyan, Cypress, etc.) A sloping retaining wall marks the eastern cemetery boundary fronting SR 775. Most markers are of commercial stone. Some plots are covered with small rocks, and grave goods are limited in their occurrence.

2. Lemon Bay Fishery Complex (8So1359) - This site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. It is situated along the shore of Lemon Bay, between Wentworth Street on the south, and Yale Street on the north.

This historic period commercial site is composed of three components: a wood frame fish house (no longer extant); wooden pier segment; and clam shell seawall. All are associated with the Lemon Bay Fishery, begun by Stuart Anderson in the 1920s.

Stuart Anderson was born in Englewood in 1898. In 1925 he started a commercial fishing business. During the crash of 1929 he rented the Royal Casino pier from Peter Buchan "and with a few boats, kept the fishing industry going on a barter basis" (Cortes 1976:50). Following a destructive hurricane in 1936, Anderson moved his operation to the end of Wentworth Street. It was here that Lemon Bay Fisheries was born. For many years, this company was the largest employer in Englewood. Peak production was during World War II. In 1963, Anderson retired, and sold his business to Walter Gault of Placida (Cortes 1976:50). In 1975, upon request of the landowner, the fish house was burned down by Sarasota County firefighters.

Today, the site of the Lemon Bay Fisheries processing and packing house is a vacant, sandy lot. The configuration of the original structure is pic-

tured on page 87 of Cortes's history of Englewood. Several piles of weathered boards, and rusted machinery parts (refrigeration units) are all that remain. A small segment of pier and remnant pilings are at the waterfront, behind the residence of Elsie and Joe Czerwinski, 711 Yale Street. Mr. Czerwinski, son-in-law of Stuart Anderson, noted that all the other old piers in the area are gone (personal communication).

A sloping seawall of discarded clam shell extends along the bayshore from the foot of Wentworth Street, north to just before the end of Yale Street. Composed of thousands of valves, it measures approximately 140 meters long (north/south) by four meters wide (east/west). The clam shells have been covered, in some areas, by concrete. According to Mr. Czerwinski, who worked for several years as the manager of Lemon Bay Fisheries, the seawall can be dated from 1936 until 1966. The majority of shell was probably dumped along the bayshore during the period from 1945 till 1955, when clam harvesting was at its peak (Czerwinski, personal communication).

3. Paulsen Point Cemetery (8So1360) - In his report summarizing the results of excavations at the Paulsen Point shell midden site, 8So23, Ripley Bullen noted that burials below the present high tide line had been discovered when a drainage ditch (now a boat basin) was dug by the Sarasota County Mosquito Control. Three localities to the east of the midden were indicated (Bullen 1971: Figure 1, page 2). Two of the burials were tightly flexed and lying on their right side. At 8So23, practically all of the lowest levels, where material was brought up from below the water table, are assigned to the Perico Island period (1971:12). Thus, 8So1360 probably dates, at least in part, to this period, now referred to as "Manasota".

The presence of human remains in this locality was also reported by Englewood residents Bill Davis and Harriet Ives (personal communication) as well as Wilburn "Sonny" Cockrell (personal communication) and George Luer (personal communication). The former informant related finding human bones in the drainage ditch to the east of the boat basin.

This general locality was visited during field survey. No human remains or associated cultural materials were observed. Thus, this site is recorded on the basis of literature search and informant information only. It is situated in Section 36, Township 40 South, Range 19 East.

Previously Recorded/Reported Sites: In addition to the recording of new sites, an effort was made to relocate and assess previously recorded as well as reported sites. The results of this effort are as follows:

1. 8So1, the Englewood Mound, was recorded by John Goggin in 1953. He described the site as measuring 13 feet high by 110 feet in diameter, and situated in the pine flatwoods. According to Willey (1949:126), this sand burial mound was "completely removed" during the 1934 excavation. The results of excavation are summarized in Willey 1949. On the basis of the ceramics recovered, the Englewood Mound was used as the type site to define the Englewood period. In the currently used regional chronology, this period would correspond to late Weeden Island/Safety Harbor times. No longer extant, the former site location was reported by Englewood resident Bill Davis as "across from Merle's barber shop" in the area of 1st Avenue and McCall Road (personal communication). Field check of this locality revealed vacant land vegetated with tall pines, at all four corners of the 1st Avenue and McCall Road intersection.

2. 8So13, Davids Site, was recorded by Plowden in 1953 as a shell midden on a point on the east side of Lemon Bay, to the southwest of the Englewood post office. The 1953 condition was described as "partially hauled away." This is probably the "shell ridge" described by Willey as the village associated with 8So1 (Willey 1949:126). In 1961, Fales and Davis noted this site as south of Palm Grove Street, and north of Bay Street, at Lemon Bay. Almy's 1976 visit placed it at 176 Tyler Ave., about 200 yards from Lemon Bay. It was described as in fair condition, with a house built atop it. Field check indicated the site had not changed in condition since the time of Almy's assessment. The midden is most visible as an elevation to the east of the frame vernacular home which occupies this grassed lot.

3. 8So65, the Cherokee Midden, was destroyed by 1976, as per the assessment of Almy. The general site area has been impacted by residential and seawall construction. Field check of the Lundwall property at 67 Cherokee Street, the address provided on the FMSF form, confirmed that this cultural resource is no longer extant. Mr. and Mrs. Lundwall, interviewed during the field check, could not recall a shell midden on this property, nor in the immediate area. They did report, however, that during construction of their home in 1957, square nails were found. These are undoubtedly associated with the Tamiami Lodge, which was previously situated here.

4. 8So14, the Lampp Mound, is a sand mound located at 349 West Cowles Street. When first recorded by Plowden in 1953, it was described as having a leveled top, with a house built on top. The sides of the mound were also "squared off" during house construction. It is not certain whether the Lampp Mound is the same as the "second sand mound" described by Willey as situated 180 meters northwest of the Englewood Mound (8So1), and which reportedly "yielded several burials to sporadic digging" (Willey 1949:126). In actuality, the Lampp Mound is about one kilometer from the former locus of 8So1, and thus, may not be this site. The culture period is unknown. Undisturbed cultural deposits, which probably include human remains, should still be intact. The Lampp family, which originally altered the mound during house construction, has maintained the site in its present condition for over 40 years.

5. 8So15, the Englewood Cemetery site, is a shell and artifact scatter type site which occupies the ridgetop directly across (east) from the Lemon Bay Cemetery. This site was originally visited and described in 1953, at which time four pieces of aboriginal pottery, including semi-fiber tempered ware, were collected. On the basis of this pottery type, it has been dated to the Late Archaic. The site was relocated during the current survey, and subjected to ground surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing. Examination of the cut and eroding west bank of the ridge, fronting SR 775, revealed a light scatter of oyster and clam shells, plus one fighting conch. Two subsurface shovel tests excavated atop the ridge revealed an upper 30 centimeter thick zone of gray sand containing a small amount of oyster and clam shell. This was underlain by culturally sterile white fine sand, to a depth of at least one meter below surface. No pottery or other artifacts were found. It appears that the western portion of this site was destroyed during construction of SR 775.

6. 8So23, the Paulsen (also spelled Paulson) Point Mound, is a shell midden type site situated within Sarasota County's Indian Mound Park. It has been dated from the Transitional to early Safety Harbor periods, circa 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1350 (Bullen 1971). This site was visited during the survey, and observed to extend to the east beyond the limits of the park. Specifically, midden

midden shell was observed at the base of cabbage palms and live oaks which marked both sides of the driveway at 271 Winson Avenue. The house proper is also on elevated land, which may be midden. To the rear of this residence is a boat basin with concrete seawall. No evidence of shell midden was observed here, or at the property directly to the south, at the end of Winson Avenue fronting the bay.

In general, the overall site condition has been degraded by the excavations during the 1960s which including trenching with a backhoe. Filling, and deterioration through human activites have also caused site alteration/deterioration. No testing was carried out as part of the present survey project. Recent work by Burger (personal communication) has served to confirm the earlier observations by the Bullens (1976) that cultural deposits extend below the water table.

7. Site "J" is a possible sand mound type site originally reported by Dan Hazeltine. The area indicated to be the locale of site "J", as per the USGS quadrangle map on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources, was field inspected during this project. In general, the area is sandy, and vegetated with oak scrub. Piles of rubbish have been dumped liberally throughout this acreage. Intensive search by a four person team failed to locate a sand mound. Similarly, the excavation of four shovel tests yielded negative results. Thus, there is not enough data to enter this reported site into the Florida Master Site File.

8. Sites "K" and "L," reportedly are located to the north of "J," to the east of Godfrey Creek. Unfortunately, by the time of survey, this entire area has been cleared of vegetation, and graded for development. Earthmoving equipment and construction crews obviated survey efforts. Thus, the existence of prehistoric sites at these two locales could not be verified. If ever extant, "K" and "L" are now presumed to have been destroyed.

Negative Data: In general, the land to the west of Godfrey Creek, as contained south of SR 777 and north of the Sarasota/Charlotte county line, has been heavily altered by residential development. In the area bounded by Selma on the north and Horton on the south, three small sand ridges with sand pines (Section 31) were the focus of survey efforts. Several homeowners were questioned about the existence of prehistoric cultural materials in the general area, and a few currently undeveloped lots were subjected to ground surface examination and limited subsurface testing. No sites were discovered as a result of this effort. Test pit locations have been marked on the section aerial map which accompanies this report.

Survey in the "Old Englewood" area was similarly non-productive of new cultural resources. Examination of parcels at Buchan's Landing, and the ends of Harvard, Perry and Yale streets failed to reveal evidence of the original Buchan's Pier, Heacock Sawmill, Englewood Inn, or Lemon Bay Trading Company store, respectively. All such locales were marked by residential development, and/or seawall construction, which have presumably served to erase any tangible remains of these historic period constructions. However, since permission to test excavate in these areas could not be secured, it is possible that buried historic period dumps may still be intact.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility for the total nine newly and previously

discovered archaeological sites within the mainland USGS Englewood quadrangle map area are summarized in Table 1. Site locations are plotted in Figure 2.

Table 1. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood Map Area (Exclusive of Manasota Key).

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So1	Englewood Mound	Burial Mound	5	E
8So13	Davids	Shell Midden	3	C
8So14	Lampp Mound	Burial Mound	2	B/C
8So15	Englewood Cemetery	Shell Scatter	4	E
8So23	Paulsen Point	Shell Midden	2	B
8So65	Cherokee Midden	Shell Midden	5	E
8So1358	Lemon Bay Cem.	Cemetery (Hist.)	2	B
8So1359	Lemon Bay Fishery	Packing house; Dock; Seawall	4	E
8So1360	Paulsen Pt. Cem.	Cemetery (Preh.)	3	D

Of the total sites recorded for this map area, two have been destroyed completely and two altered severely (Data Quality Categories 5 and 4 respectively). Thus, given the loss of integrity, these four cultural resources, 8So1, -15, 65, and 1359, are not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Of the five remaining prehistoric and historic period sites, all have been altered at least slightly.

The Paulsen Point site (8So23), described in the Historic Resources Review Manual (Archibald 1988:17) as a "rare multi-component midden," is considered a very significant regional cultural resource, eligible for nomination to the National Register. It has already yielded important data and can be expected to yield additional data. Further, it is in good condition and can be considered among the best known extant examples of its type for the area. Its location in the county-owned Indian Mound Park represents a good opportunity for interpretation and public display. Thus, 8So23 is deemed eligible to the National Register as per criteria (d) (see Methodology, page 10).

The Lampp Mound (8So14) appears to be potentially eligible. However, it has never been subjected to professional archaeological testing. Thus, such work will be necessary before a final determination can be made. Similarly, the Davids site (8So13) may be significant, but needs archaeological testing. In general, both are believed to contain undisturbed cultural deposits having the potential to yield information of significance to regional culture

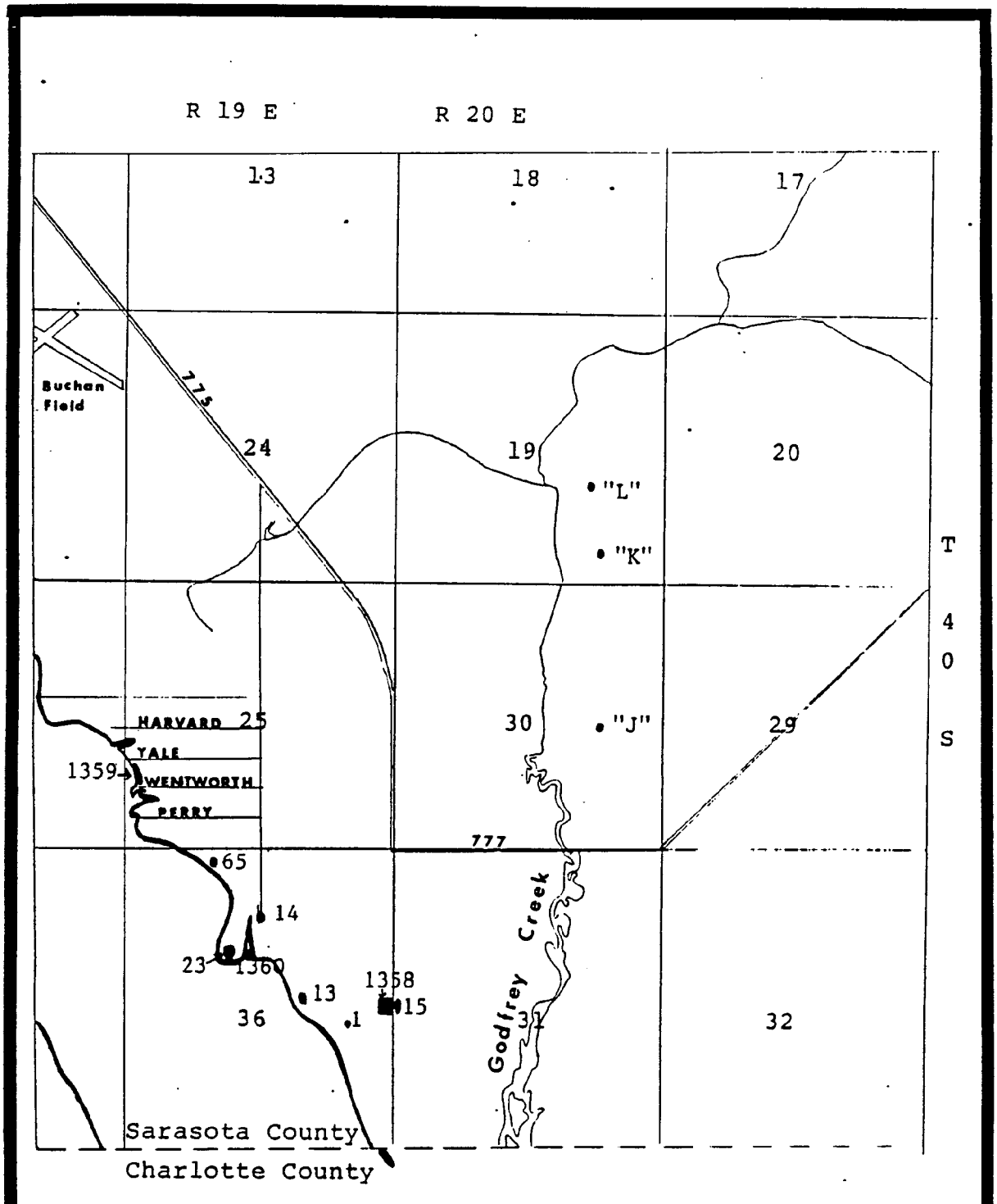


Figure 2. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood Map Area

history, settlement, subsistence, mortuary practices, and population studies. They are adjudged potentially eligible as per criteria (d).

According to the National Register standards, ordinarily cemeteries shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. The Englewood Cemetery, resting place of the pioneer settlers of the Englewood area, is of local historical significant, and thus, deriving its primary significance from persons associated with historic events, may be eligible for NR nomination.

The Paulsen Point Cemetery (8So1360) has been assigned to NR Category "D" since neither field search nor informant information was sufficient to ascertain present site condition. The boat basin area has been heavily altered by seawall construction and filling, and it is not known whether intact burials can be anticipated.

Recommendations: The Paulsen Point site is a very significant cultural resource which should be protected and preserved. Its location in Indian Mound Park affords many potential benefits for the citizens of Sarasota County. It is strongly urged that this site be contour mapped by a professional surveyor or archaeologist. Any planned modifications to the park, including construction of boat ramps and/or expanded parking facilities should be preceeded by archaeological test excavation in the areas of planned impact. Since this shell midden has never been excavated by a professional archaeologist, limited work is recommended in order to gather archaeological data necessary for completion of a National Register nomination. The information derived from such work, and the artifacts recovered, could be used for an on-site interpretive display. At present, no brochures or other informational materials are available to site visitors. Land altering activities in the area of the Paulsen Point Cemetery site (8So1360) to the east should be prohibited, in accordance with Florida Statute 872.05.

Both the Lampp Mound and Davids sites are situated on private property. Current landowners should be advised, through written notification by Sarasota County personnel, of the significance of these resources, and the need for their continued protection. Any alterations to these respective properties should be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

USGS ENGLEWOOD NW

General Description: This survey area is bordered on the west by Lemon Bay, and on the east by State Road 775. Included are portions of Sections 14, 15, 22, 23 and 26 in Township 40 South, Range 19 East. That part of Manasota Key contained within this quadrangle map area will be discussed separately.

Previous Archaeological Work: In 1953, Plowden and Chapin visited and recorded several sites along Lemon Bay, including two shell middens (8So10 and 8So11) and one shell scatter type site (8So12). These three, as well as another shell midden directly north of Forked Creek (8So64) were visited and described by Fales and Davis in 1961. Attempts to relocate and assess the condition of these four resources were made by Almy in 1976. More recently, the Mystery River Point site (8So11) has been the focus of four seasons of archaeological investigations by students at The University of South Florida, Sarasota campus (New College). Such work has included contour mapping, surface collecting, and test excavation. The written results of these undertakings are currently in preparation (Bill Burger, personal communication).

Recorded/Reported Sites: A total of four prehistoric sites has been recorded previously in the USGS Englewood NW coastal zone study area. These include three shell middens (8So10, -11, and -64), plus one shell scatter (8So12). Only the Mystery River Point site, 8So11, has been subjected to systematic, professional, archaeological investigation. Chronometric dating of cultural materials from this site indicate an occupation from approximately A.D. 300 to 800 (Bill Burger, personal communication). Ceramics recovered in the 1950s at sites 8So10 and 8So12 indicate post-Archaic occupation, beginning with the Transitional period at 8So10. The temporal/cultural affiliation of the Forked Creek Mound site, 8So64, is not indicated on the Florida Master Site File form.

Research Considerations/Methodology: Background research, including the interviewing of several informants, disclosed the potential location of two unrecorded archaeological sites. The first possible site is a bridge spanning Forked Creek, of interest in view of the existence of presently unlinked "Bridge Street"(s) to the immediate north and south of this waterway. Secondly, an as yet unrecorded fish camp along the shore of Lemon Bay in Section 22 was reported by Bill Burger. This archaeologist will be investigating and recording this site in the near future (Burger, personal communication), and thus, was not surveyed as part of this project.

Field survey efforts concentrated on the coastal strip between Lemon Bay and Bayshore Drive, as well as the north and south banks of Forked Creek. In these locales, survey tactics included questioning local homeowners as to their knowledge of archaeological sites, the examination of exposed ground surfaces such as mosquito control ditches, and the excavation of a limited number of shovel test pits, where permitted by the landowners. Survey of the Englewood Bay Park tract, newly acquired by Sarasota County, was also a focus of field investigation.

Survey Results: One new archaeological site was discovered as a result of field survey. This shell scatter type site has been assigned the FMSF number 8So1866. In addition, all four of the previously recorded sites/site locales were visited, and current site conditions and significance were evaluated. The test pit locations and properties subjected to ground surface examination are marked on the section aerials which accompany this report.

New Sites: 8So1866, the Englewood Bay Park site, is a shell scatter located in the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. It is situated within county-owned land. The site area is sloping, and ranges in elevation from five to ten feet above mean sea level. Long-leaf pine, scrub oak, and saw palmetto are the local vegetation. Lemon Bay is 200 meters to the west.

This site was discovered as a result of ground surface reconnaissance along a sandy vehicle trail leading to the shore of Lemon Bay. Oyster shell was observed at the disturbed margin of this trail, as well as on the top of an adjacent sandpile. Thorough ground surface inspection along the trail and in the vicinity revealed a sparse surface scatter measuring approximately 30 to 40 meters east/west by 10 meters north/south. This large dispersion is probably the result of modern disturbance, rather than original site configuration. A mosquito control ditch paralleling the road on the north was also checked for evidence of this site, with negative results. A total of three shovel tests were excavated to the north and south of the trail, within the area of surface scatter. These revealed variable profiles, with a minor amount of shell in the top 40 centimeters of one test pit. In the easternmost shovel hole, the tip of a projectile point was found at 35 centimeters below surface, at the transition from gray to brown colored fine sand.

Previously Recorded Sites: In addition to the recording of a new site, an effort was made to relocate and assess previously recorded sites. The results of this effort are as follows:

1. 8So10, the Forked Creek Point Midden, was discovered by Chapin and Plowden in 1953. They described it as a shell and black dirt midden, situated on an old sand ridge, just south of the third point south of the Manasota Key Bridge, on the east shore of Lemon Bay. It measured ten feet wide by two feet high. Chapin and Plowden collected pottery which they classified as Glades Plain, St. Johns Plain, Orange Plain, fiber-tempered, simple stamped, and Perico Plain. As per the currently used regional chronology, such pottery types would indicate a Late Archaic through at least Manasota period occupation.

In 1976, Almy attempted to relocate the Forked Creek Point Midden. The locality visited was noted as 1245 Bayshore Drive, at the end of Fox Drive. Almy concluded that 8So10, which was no longer visible, had been destroyed by dredging and filling. However, she noted, "with further investigation and permission to check property", remains may be found.

The 8So10 site locus and vicinity were visited during field survey. Beginning south of Forked Creek and west of Bayshore Drive, all properties for which access could be secured were surface inspected and/or subsurface tested. Test pit locations are marked on the section aerials. Properties inspected included 1285, 1275, 1265, 1245, 1335, 1385 and 1435 Bayshore Drive. No evidence of this shell midden was discovered, and we concur with the findings of Almy that 8So10 is probably no longer extant.

2. 8So11, variously referred to as the Mystery River Point or Lemon Bay site, is a shell midden originally located and recorded in 1953 by Chapin and Plowden. At this time, it was described as an undisturbed midden measuring 400 feet by four feet by 40 feet, and situated on an old sand ridge on the south side of a peninsula on the east side of Lemon Bay. Mangrove was to the north and pine to the east. Chapin and Plowden collected sherds of the Glades Plain type, as well as sherds of semi-fiber tempered ware.

This site has been mapped and archaeologically tested by New College students, under the direction of Bill Burger. However, a final summary report detailing the results of four seasons of investigation has not yet been produced (Tony Andrews, personal communication; Bill Burger, personal communication). Preliminary findings indicate a Manasota period occupation.

The Mystery River Point site was visited during this survey, and found to be in very good condition. It has been impacted by ditching on its eastern face.

3. 8So12, the Second Point North of Lemon Bay site, is a shell scatter discovered by Chapin and Plowden in 1953. It was described as measuring 40 feet by 300 feet, and situated on an old sand dune. Four Glades Plain sherds were collected.

Efforts to relocate this site entailed walking the shore of Lemon Bay, beginning at 8So11 to the north and continuing south to the foot of the sandy vehicle trail which is below the "second point north", as described by Chapin and Plowden. Both the shoreline and sandy land adjacent to the shore were surface inspected for evidence of 8So12. At the "point" a concentration of large quahog clam valves and oyster shell was observed. Additional clam was noted, moving south along the shore. Clam shells were whole, and left and right valves appeared equal in number. In contrast, aboriginal sites generally contain whole left valves and broken rights. Both the clam and oyster shell observed at the shoreline were concluded to be of recent origin, and not associated with 8So12. Oyster bars are common in this locality. The Second Point North of Lemon Bay site, as originally described, could not be relocated, and is presumed destroyed.

4. 8So64, the Forked Creek Mound, is a shell midden noted in 1961 by Fales and Davis. In 1976 the site area, at 1620 Bridge Street, was visited and described by Almy. This investigator recorded a low midden ridge paralleling the north bank of Forked Creek. The presence of numerous oak trees was noted.

This address was visited during survey, and the current landowner, Mrs. Pat Marshall, asked for permission to inspect the property. According to Mrs. Marshall, who has resided here for six and one-half years, her present home was built in 1971 amid the oak hammock. The midden had been stripped down "quite a while ago." Evidence of prior midden removal was most evident in the wooded area between the Marshall home and Bridge Street. Here, two narrow columns of midden debris, topped with pine and oak trees, revealed that two to four feet of cultural deposit had been carried away. The walls of the eroding midden revealed oyster and quahog clam shells, with secondary inclusions of kings crown, scallop, and lightning whelk, among other species; three sand-tempered plain body sherds, and animal bone. In addition to the remnant columns, midden was exposed at both banks of a ditch, to the southwest of the Marshall home.

The Forked Creek site measures approximately 70 meters long by 15 meters wide. Estimated thickness of the cultural deposit is 1.5 meters. It dates to sometime during the post-Archaic period.

Negative Data: The presence of a wooden bridge across Forked Creek was verified through informant information. However, neither bridge supports nor other structural remains are still extant. According to local resident, Mrs. George Lee, the bridge was torn down sometime prior to 1969 to facilitate boat passage (personal communication). Forked Creek has been dredged and straightened, and the creekbanks stabilized with concrete seawalls.

In general, the area between Bayshore Drive and Lemon Bay, to the north and south of Forked Creek, is low and wet. Some filling and seawall construction has altered the natural terrain. Coastal hammock vegetation is absent. Inspection of exposures, including ditches, as well as the excavation of a limited number of subsurface shovel tests, failed to reveal evidence of prehistoric utilization/occupation in this area.

To the south of Bayshore Drive, and west of Lord Street, is a large parcel of undeveloped land recently acquired by Sarasota County for development of Englewood Bay Park. Numerous sandy paths cutting through this pine flatwoods environment were walked out and searched for the presence of surface cultural materials. Particular attention was directed along the sandy ridge paralleling the Lemon Bay shoreline. A large sandy exposure at the site of a recently constructed wooden shelter was also carefully inspected. These collective efforts yielded negative results, with the exception of the discovery of site 8So1866 described above.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/ National Register eligibility for the total five newly and previously recorded archaeological sites are summarized in Table 2. Site locations are plotted in Figure 3.

Table 2. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood NW Map Area.

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So10	Forked Creek Point Midden	Shell Midden	5	E
8So11	Mystery River Point	Shell Midden	2	B
8So12	Second Point North of Lemon Bay	Shell Scatter	6	E
8So64	Forked Creek Mound	Shell Midden	4	E
8So1866	Englewood Bay Park	Shell Scatter	4	E

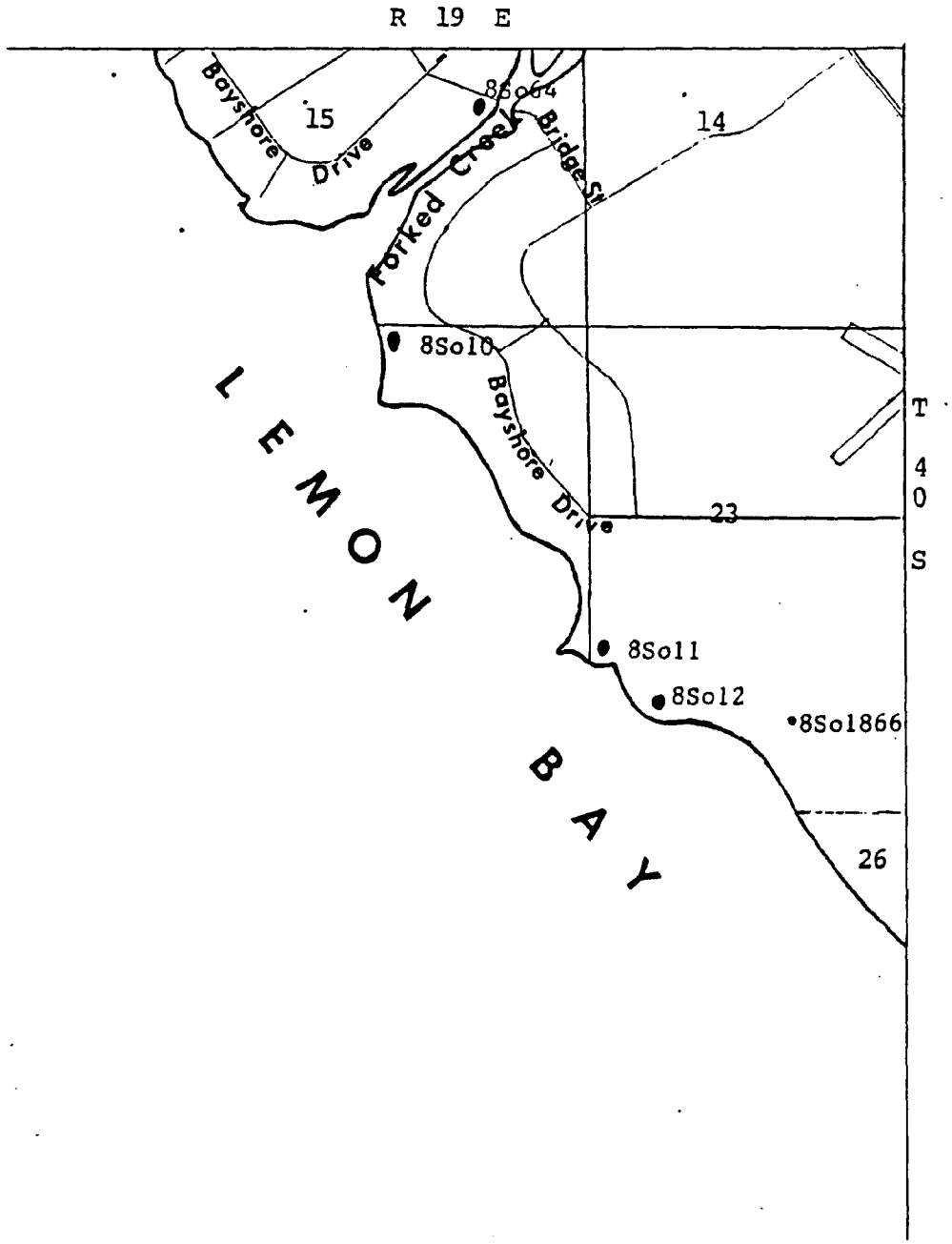


Figure 3. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Englewood NW Map Area.

Of the total sites recorded for this map area, two are presumably destroyed (8So10, 8So12), and two are altered severely (8So64, 8So1866) (Data Quality Categories 5 and 4 respectively). Thus, given the loss of integrity, and the low potential to yield archaeological data of significance, these four cultural resources are not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

8So11, the Mystery River Point site, is in good condition. It has been degraded to some degree by ditching and prior archaeological excavation. Nevertheless, this site has demonstrated a rich cultural assemblage, and the ability to contribute significantly to our knowledge of regional prehistory, as well as changing environmental conditions over time. According to Burger, who has investigated this site, intact cultural deposits extend below the current water table. At this lowest level preserved wood has been recovered (Bill Burger, personal communication). Thus, the Mystery River Point site is considered a significant cultural resource, eligible for nomination to the National Register as per NR criteria "d". It has already yielded important archaeological data, and can be expected to yield more. It is in good condition and can be considered among the best known examples of its type for the area.

Recommendations: It is recommended that 8So11 be nominated to the National Register. Its location on privately owned land, protected by a deed restriction in perpetuity (Mark Famiglio, personal communication) will hopefully ensure its protection and preservation. This property is currently being considered for purchase by Sarasota County. It is also suggested that copies of site maps, as well as the report of field investigations, be requested from New College, for filing at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources Archives.

While already in a degraded condition, avoidance of future land altering activities in the vicinity of 8So64 is suggested. The landowners should be asked, through written notification, for their cooperation in seeing that the remains of this site be preserved. In the event of site modifications involving County permits (i.e. dock construction, residential additions, tree cutting) archaeological site monitoring is recommended.

MANASOTA KEY

General Description: The Manasota Key survey area extends from just north of the Manasota Public Beach south to the Sarasota/Charlotte county line. It includes parts of eight sections (9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35) in Township 40 South, Range 19 East, as contained within the Venice, Englewood NW, and Englewood USGS quadrangle map areas.

Previous Archaeological Work: Manasota Key has never been subjected to systematic professional archaeological survey. In 1961, this barrier island was included in the "windshield" type survey carried out by Doris Davis and John Fales. Three of the sites described by these investigators have been assigned Florida Master Site File (FMSF) numbers 8So8, 8So100, and 8So399. All are shell midden type sites situated along the bayside of Manasota Key. In 1987, Bill Burger conducted a Phase I assessment survey of the 7.2 acre Stoltzner property (proposed Manasota Bay Estates subdivision), as a result of which a shell midden, also on the bayside, was recorded (Burger 1987). This prehistoric cultural resource, the Stoltzner site, has been assigned the FMSF number 8So598. Finally, in December 1988 a three and one-half month emergency salvage excavation of an aboriginal cemetery on the gulfside of Manasota Key was initiated under the field supervision of Wilburn "Sonny" Cockrell. This work was begun after construction of a house and pool unearthed human bones. The Manasota Key Burial Site, 8So1292, yielded the remains of approximately 100 individuals, most of whom were interred in a "dip in the dune ridge" (Cockrell 1988). In addition to the cemetery, a two component shell midden was found. This project, accomplished by dozens of volunteer excavators, generated tremendous publicity. The proceedings have been summarized in numerous newspaper articles and in public talks given by Cockrell. Louis Tesar (personal communication), speaking for himself as a professional archaeologist concerned with efforts to broaden public understanding and cooperation with historic preservation issues, has been critical of what he views as Cockrell's focus on project publicity and the seemingly unnecessary slowness with which the project was conducted. Tesar was concerned with the negative effect of this project on the public. Indeed, Tesar's assessment seems correct in view of our experience on this project.

Recorded/Reported Sites: As a result of work by Fales and Davis, Burger, and Cockrell, a total of five prehistoric sites have been recorded for Manasota Key. Sites 8So8, -100, -399, and -598 are shell middens situated along the Lemon Bay side of the key. By 1976, according to the countywide assessment by Almy (1976), 8So8 and 8So100 were no longer extant. 8So399, a shell midden with reported burials, dating to the Manasota period, is poorly defined geographically. As currently plotted on the maps on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources, the site extends a considerable distance along the bayside of Manasota Key, and is situated in both the Englewood and Englewood NW quad map areas. 8So598, a relatively small shell midden, has been dated to the late Weeden Island/early Safety Harbor period, circa A.D. 800-1200. Radiometric dating of archaeological materials from the Manasota Key Burial Site (8So1292) has provided a date of A.D. 120 to 320 for at least one component.

In addition to these five recorded sites, a single prehistoric site, designated "T" (Archibald 1988:17) has been reported for the northwest quarter of

Section 22. The type of site for "T" was not known. Further, interviews with John McCarthy of the Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources, and Lauren Archibald, Department of Historical Resources, indicated the presence of two additional shell midden type sites on Manasota Key which were as yet unrecorded.

Research Considerations/Methodology: Traditionally, archaeologists have considered the bay side of barrier islands to have a high potential for prehistoric site location. Gulfside locales have been afforded less consideration. However, with the discovery of 8So1292 on the gulf side of Manasota Key, this setting can no longer be dismissed as having low site potential. Simply, the entire length of Manasota Key was deemed to have a high prehistoric site location potential, with the exception of filled areas. Of particular interest were those areas characterized by oak/cabbage palm hammock vegetation.

Examination of the U.S. Surveyor General's Office Plat Map for Township 40 South, Range 19 East, dated September 1892, revealed two noteworthy historic period features for the area previously called "Gulf Ridge." In Section 27, at Lemon Bay, "Leach's Wharf" is depicted. To the south, in Section 35, "Wharf" and "Chapman's house" are marked. This general locality is about one-half mile south of the Hermitage. Thus, the presence of historic dumps, and/or structural remains, including dock pilings, were predicted for these areas.

Logistically, survey of Manasota Key posed a number of problems. Foremost, hundreds of individuals own property on the key. A large percentage of these land/homeowners reside here on a seasonal basis only. Thus, securing permission to survey private property was a time-consuming and often non-productive endeavor. Given the prohibitive costs of contacting each landowner by mail, it was decided to approach owners "on the spot" by knocking on doors. In general, the local residents were positive and helpful, although fearful that another "graveyard" would be found on their property. The majority of landowners, however, were absent during the survey. In most instances, repeated efforts to secure landowner permission failed, as no one was home. The northernmost portion of Manasota Key, extending a distance of approximately 1.8 miles, beginning just north of the Manasota Key public beach (Sections 5, 8, and 9), could not be surveyed. Access to this segment of the barrier island is by private road only, and permission for entry requested from the security guard at the entrance gate was denied.

Thus, as a necessary compromise, survey efforts focused upon those properties for which permission to carry out subsurface testing could be secured. Undeveloped vacant lots were also examined, and often probed with shallow shovel tests. Over fifty percent of the private drives to the east and west of Manasota Key Road were at least driven down, in an effort to contact landowners. In this manner, many potential site locations were observed, but not tested. In total, approximately 60 individual properties were archaeologically surveyed using the methods of ground surface inspection and limited subsurface shovel testing. A total of 44 standard size (40 cm. diameter by variable depths) test pits were excavated, as well as scores of shallow probes made to ascertain quickly the presence or absence of shell midden or other cultural features. Mosquito control ditches and other exposures, such as the edge of the mangrove line, were particularly helpful in providing a survey sample where permission for testing could not be obtained.

Survey Results: A total of seven prehistoric period archaeological sites were located and recorded, on the basis of both informant information and field survey. These resources, all shell midden type sites, have been assigned the FMSF numbers 8So1369 through 8So1375. In addition, the locations of all five previously recorded sites, as plotted on the relevant USGS quadrangle maps on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources (DHR), were visited, and an attempt made to find reported site "T". These efforts are described below. It should be noted that due to the vagueness in site locational data for several previously recorded sites, it is possible that one or more newly recorded sites duplicate prior efforts at site documentation. Such problems are discussed in the descriptions of individual sites which follow.

New Sites: The seven newly discovered sites can be described as follows:

1. Johnson Site (8So1369) - This black dirt and shell midden type site, located within the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 40 South, Range 19 East, is on elevated land paralleling the shore of Lemon Bay. Oak/cabbage palm hammock is the local vegetation type. This site was discovered as a result of archaeological survey, which included the excavation of two shovel tests. Such work revealed the midden to measure approximately .60 cms in thickness. It is composed mostly of fighting conch and lightening whelk, with some clam. The midden deposit overlies a zone of granular, gray colored sand with inclusions of small shells (i.e coquina). The Johnson site is estimated to measure 80 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. No pottery, shell tools, or other artifacts were discovered, and as a result, the period of site occupation is unknown.

2. Severinson Site (8So1370) - This black dirt and shell midden is also located in the southeast quarter of Section 35, in an oak/cabbage palm hammock fronting Lemon Bay. This locality falls within the southern portion of 8So399, as plotted on the County DHR USGS Englewood and Englewood NW quadrangle maps. The excavation of three test pits revealed a cultural deposit of oyster, fighting conch, and lightning whelk, measuring about 30 cms in thickness. Site dimensions are estimated at 30 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic cultural materials, the period of site occupation could not be ascertained.

3. Bouffard Site (8So1371) - This shell midden is located in the northwest quarter of Section 35. This locale was noted by Fales and Davis (1961) as a potential shell midden site (1961). Informant George Luer also mentioned the presence of a midden here. Archaeological survey revealed an extensive, above-ground midden deposit. Shellfish species observed on the ground surface included scallop, sunray venus, clam, fighting conch, oyster, lightning whelk, and cockle. Several sand tempered plain pottery sherds were also noted. In some places, the shell deposit measures approximately one meter in height. No subsurface testing was carried out to ascertain the depth of the cultural deposit. That portion of the site closest to Manasota Key Road has been cut by numerous mosquito control ditches, where evidence for the subsurface continuation of this cultural deposit can be observed. On the basis of the presence of sand-tempered ceramics, 8So1371 can be dated to one or more of the post-Archaic periods.

4. Hermitage Site (8So1372) - This black dirt and shell midden is located on county property in the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. It was found directly east of the Hermitage complex, beginning due north of the water tanks, on the back side of a gulf coastal dune ridge.

The excavation of two shovel tests revealed a 35 cm thick deposit of oyster, clam, scallop, and fighting conch, in a matrix of dark brown soil. The site is estimated to measure 30 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. Date of the prehistoric occupation is unknown.

5. 6855 MK Road Site (8So1373) - This black dirt and shell midden site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. The presence of shell midden here was reported by Lauren Archibald. Survey tactics included the excavation of seven test pits. These revealed a cultural deposit of lightning whelk, fighting conch, oyster, scallop, and other species in a matrix of dark soil. Sand-tempered pottery was also observed. The depth of the cultural deposit is 60 cms; site dimensions are estimated at 20 meters north/south by four meters east/west. This site is 50 meters east of the Gulf, to the west of Manasota Key Road. 8So1373 dates to sometime during the post-Archaic period.

It is possible that the MK Road site is the same as 8So8, discovered by Plowden in 1953. According to Plowden's description, the "Manasota Key Site" was located 3.2 miles south of the Manasota Key bridge, in a hammock cut by Manasota Key Road. However, the same site number has been used to include the "Davis Site", as visited by Fales and Davis. According to these 1961 investigators, 8So8 is located 2.5 miles south of the Manasota Key bridge. Given these discrepancies in the previous site locational data, and the lack of site descriptive information for comparative purposes, a new FMSF number was assigned.

6. Ford Site (8So1374) - This shell midden, reported by John McCarthy and Lauren Archibald, was exposed during construction of a house and septic tank. It is located in the northeast quarter of Section 27. Surface examination revealed oyster and scallop shells, with lesser quantities of rose cockle, pear whelk, sunray clam, surf clam, horse conch, lightning whelk, brown tulip, cat's eye, fighting conch, quahog, and king's crown. A lightning whelk shell tool was also observed (Stiles 1989). This site is estimated to measure approximately 30 meters north/south by 45 meters east/west. There is no surface evidence that the site continues into the adjacent property to the south. No subsurface testing was carried out. Intact cultural deposits may be to the immediate north of the house and septic tank. 8So1374 is dated to the post-Archaic period, on the basis of sand-tempered plain ceramics included in the cultural assemblage.

7. O'Brien Site (8So1375) - This black dirt and shell midden is located in the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. It is in an oak/cabbage palm hammock fronting Lemon Bay. The excavation of three shovel tests revealed a 30 cm thick deposit of oyster, clam, scallop, fighting conch and lightning whelk, in a matrix of dark soil. Areal dimensions are estimated at 20 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. It is of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation. While the location of this site is comparable to the vicinity of 8So8, as described by Fales and Davis, the absence of above ground expression, absence of exposure such as along a mosquito control ditch, and small areal extent, all argue in favor of a new FMSF assignment.

Previously Recorded/Reported Sites: In addition to the discovery of new sites, an effort was made to relocate and assess previously recorded as well as reported sites. The results of this effort are as follows:

1. 8So8, the Davis Midden or Manasota Key site, is a shell midden originally discovered and recorded by William Plowden in 1953. According to Plowden, the site was located 3.2 miles south of the Manasota Key Bridge. It was in a hammock "cut by the road." He dated it to the Glades period. In 1961, Fales and Davis described it as located approximately 2.5 miles south of the bridge and marked by gumbo limbo trees. Almy's 1976 county assessment lists this site as destroyed.

8So8, as plotted on the Englewood NW quadrangle map on file at the Sarasota County DHR, would be just north of the Manasota Key Burial Site (8So1292) and the newly recorded O'Brien site (8So1375). A second location has been plotted to the south. Given the inconsistencies between the Plowden and Fales and Davis locational information, however, it is impossible to determine exactly where this site, as recorded, was situated. It may be the same as either 8So1373 or 8So1375, as noted above.

2. 8So100, the Manasota Key Bridge site, has also been destroyed, as per Almy's 1976 assessment. This site "appears to be filled with inland waterway fill," she observed. According to Fales and Davis, this site was located at the first point south jutting into Lemon Bay on Manasota Key, after crossing the bridge. This "first point south" would be the land approximately three-fourths mile south of the bridge in the northeast quarter of Section 16 (1954 Series, Sarasota County Soil Survey, Sheet 50). Field survey in this locality failed to discover evidence of this cultural resource. Thus, the site is presumed destroyed.

3. 8So399, the Blind Pass Midden, as depicted on the Englewood and Englewood NW quadrangle maps on file at the Sarasota County DHR, occupies a large area which may subsume one or more of the sites recorded as part of this survey project (8So1369 and 8So1370). However, in contrast to the poorly defined site area illustrated on the maps is the information provided on the FMSF form, prepared in 1983. According to the site file information, 8So399, located in a low-lying mangrove area plus adjacent oak/cabbage palm hammock to the east of Manasota Key Road "is relatively small in size." In addition to the midden east of Manasota Key Road, it was noted, pottery, shell and bone have been found to the west of the road by a local resident. Thus, it was concluded that "possibly the site was/is larger than presently visualized." (FMSF form). Given the discovery of other small, seemingly geographically discrete shell middens in this general vicinity as a result of the current project, it is probable that each is part of a larger site complex extending along Lemon Bay.

Surface collections at 8So399 made in March 1983 yielded 11 sand-tempered plain sherds and one human skull fragment. The latter was found in the midden disturbed by an upturned tree root. This site is dated to the early Manasota, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 200.

4. 8So598, the Stoltzner site, was not searched for during the survey since it was investigated very recently (March 1987) by a professional archaeologist. According to the FMSF information recorded by Burger, 8So598 is a small shell midden measuring 50 meters by 35 meters by 50 to 60 centimeters in depth. Sand-tempered plain pottery and shell tools were recovered. On the basis of these cultural materials, Burger dated this "relatively temporary occupation" to the Late Weeden Island/Early Safety Harbor period, circa A.D. 800 to 1200 (Burger 1987). This site was described as being in good condition in 1987. Survey of this portion of Manasota Key indicated that the proposed residential

development which threatened to destroy this site has not yet been undertaken. Thus, present condition is presumed to be unchanged since 1987.

5. 8So1292, the Manasota Key Burial Site, was recorded by Sonny Cockrell in December 1988. As noted in the "Previous Archaeological Work" section, this cemetery and midden site was the focus of over three months of emergency salvage excavation. At least one of the site components was radiocarbon dated to A.D. 120 to 320.

This site was visited and found to be much as it was left by the excavation crews. The Raj house has not yet been constructed, and evidence of unauthorized site digging in the form of scattered potholes, was evident. Given the nature of archaeological work already carried out here, no further testing or data recording was done.

6. "T", a prehistoric site reportedly contained in the northwest quarter of Section 22, could not be located. The general reported site area appears to have been disturbed by the deposition of fill. Australian pine and Brazilian pepper, the primary vegetation in this area, substantiates the claim of alteration. The site noted by Fales and Davis over 25 years ago has ostensibly been destroyed.

Negative Data: A small gulf coastal dune area with intact native vegetation, situated immediately north of the Manasota Public Beach, was surface inspected and tested with four shovel holes. No evidence of an archaeological site was discovered.

The Blind Pass Beach area to the east of Manasota Key Road, including the parking lot, restroom facility, and boat launch areas, have all been covered by intracoastal waterway spoil. Any prehistoric site located here would be buried under such fill. No subsurface testing was carried out.

Several privately owned properties to the east and west of Manasota Key Road, subjected to surface inspection and/or subsurface testing, were found to be devoid of prehistoric or historic period cultural materials. These discrete areas are marked on the section aerials and described in the field notes which accompany this report.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility for the total 12 newly and previously discovered archaeological sites on Manasota Key are summarized in Table 3. Site locations are illustrated in Figure 4.

Of the total 12 sites currently recorded for Manasota Key, only two have reportedly been completely destroyed (Data Quality category 5). However, the contradictory locational information for one of these resources, 8So8, made it impossible to ascertain the current site condition. Two others have been severely altered and degraded as a result of development (8So1372) and/or archaeological excavation (8So1292). The condition of 8So399 could not be determined, since it is unclear where this site, as originally recorded, is actually located.

The Manasota Key Bridge site (8So100) and the Hermitage site (8So1372) are evaluated as not eligible for nomination to the National Register in view of their poor state of preservation. 8So8 could not be assessed, since its

Table 3: Evaluation of Archaeological Sites on Manasota Key (USGS Englewood, Englewood NW and Venice).

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So8	Davis Midden	Shell Midden	5	D
9So100	Manasota Key Bridge	Shell Midden	5	E
8So399	Blind Pass Midden	Shell Midden	6	D
8So598	Stoltzner	Shell Midden	2	B
8So1292	Manasota Key Burial	Cemetery/Middens	4	C
8So1369	Johnson	Shell Midden	2	C
8So1370	Severinson	Shell Midden	2	C
8So1371	Bouffard	Shell Midden	2	B
8So1372	Hermitage	Shell Midden	4	E
8So1373	6855 MK Road	Shell Midden	3	C
8So1374	Ford	Shell Midden	3	C
8So1375	O'Brien	Shell Midden	2	C

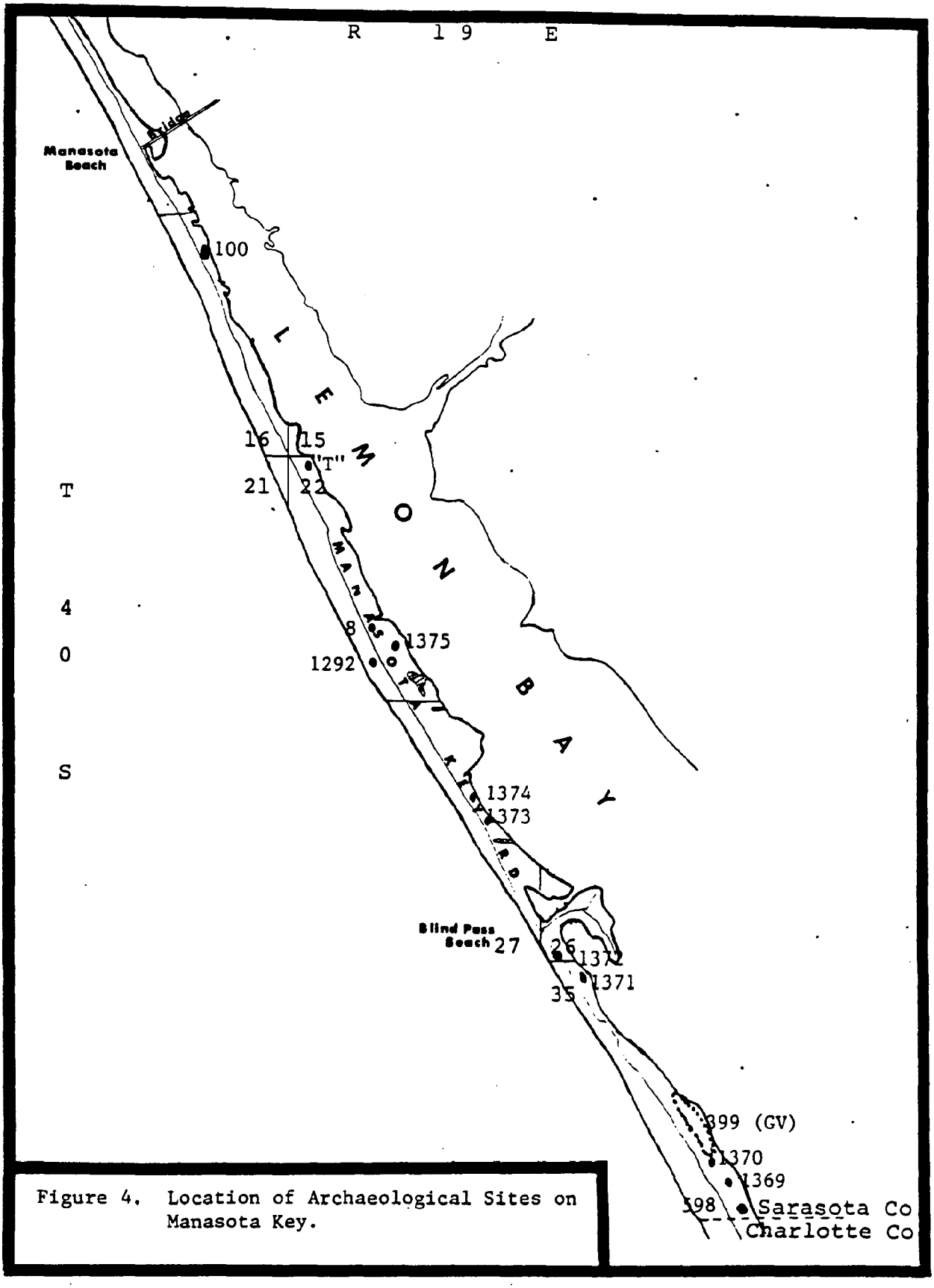


Figure 4. Location of Archaeological Sites on Manasota Key.

accurate location is unknown. 8So1292, on the other hand, has been demonstrated to contain significant archaeological data. It is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register, as per NR criteria "d". However, the degraded condition of this resource may obviate its potential to yield additional archaeological information of significance. It has been rated in the C National Register category, denoting that further research will be necessary before a final determination of eligibility can be made.

With the exception of the Bouffard midden (8So1371), the other sites on this barrier island are small shell middens with little or no surface visibility. They were exposed by land altering activities such as ditching for mosquito control, or discovered as a result of limited subsurface testing. All are altered, but in good to fair condition. Unfortunately, due to the discontiguous nature of survey testing procedures, mandated by landowner approval, the true nature of most of these sites, including areal dimensions and temporal/cultural affiliations, is poorly understood. Only the Stoltzner site, discovered during systematic investigation of a small tract, has been adequately assessed. This site was thought to be significant (Burger 1987). The preliminary findings at the other newly recorded shell middens indicate these too are significant or potentially significant resources (Category B and C).

According to Bill Burger, discoverer of 8So598, this site "is important for the information it contains relating to the subsistence activities of its inhabitants, their probable seasonal use of the barrier island, and to the paleoenvironmental setting, particularly to questions of sea level rise" (Burger 1987:1). Thus, this resource has been classified as NR category B, as per criteria "d." The Bouffard midden (8So1371) is also deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register for comparable reasons. The information contained at this site is believed to have the potential to contribute significantly to our knowledge of prehistoric resource utilization and adaptations through time. Both 8So598 and 8So1371 may be eligible as part of an archaeological district. Either individually, or preferably as a district, sites 8So1369, -1370, -1373, -1374, and -1375 may be eligible for NR nomination. Additional information is needed before a final determination can be made.

Recommendations: All NR Category C sites, as listed in Table 3, need to be archaeologically tested in order to make final determinations of significance. Such work should serve to define the areal parameters of each, as well as temporal/cultural affiliation. All are tentatively adjudged to be potentially significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register, either individually or as an archaeological district. The Stoltzner site, Bouffard site, as well as the Manasota Key Burial Site should also be considered in such a potential district nomination.

Survey findings indicate that Manasota Key was an important locus of aboriginal activity during prehistoric times. The relationship of the sites recorded on this barrier island to others recorded on the mainland, across Lemon Bay, are not yet understood. There is a strong possiblity that human remains are contained in recorded as well as as yet undiscovered sites. Residential development pressure on Manasota Key is acute. As lots are developed one by one for private residential use, it is certain that as yet undiscovered sites will be destroyed. Many may contain human remains. It is critical that potential archaeological sites be considered during all types of land altering

activities, including home and utilities construction, road widening, dock construction, ditching, and vegetation removal. The private nature of land ownership means relatively small incremental developments. These are generally harder to regulate than developments of large tracts. Nevertheless, it is critical that coordination betweeen various county regulatory agencies involved in the permitting process be responsive to archaeological concerns. Archaeological monitoring of land alterations on a continuing basis is recommended. In conclusion, all of Manasota Key, with the exception of filled land, should be considered archaeologically sensitive, and treated accordingly.

USGS VENICE

General Description: The USGS Venice quadrangle map survey area extends from Laurel on the north to Forked Creek on the south. It is bordered on the east by US 41 and S.R. 775, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. Included are portions of the communities of Laurel, Nokomis, and South Venice. Lyons, Dona and Roberts Bays are to the north; Lemon Bay to the south. Eastward streams within the Venice quad area include Curry, Hatchett, Alligator and Forked Creeks. In total, 30 sections, at least in part, contained in five townships, were part of this coastal survey sector. Land within the Venice city limits was excluded from survey, since this has previously been the focus of professional archaeological investigation (Almy 1985a). The southern part of Casey Key, situated in the northern part of this quadrangle area, as well as the portion of Manasota Key contained within this map area, will be discussed in separate sections of this report.

Previous Archaeological Work: In 1961, Doris Davis and John Fales reported several sites in the Venice area. Many of these were recorded in 1976 by Almy during her survey and assessment of known sites in Sarasota County (Almy 1976). More recently, professional archaeological surveys of several parcels slated for development have been carried out in the greater Venice area, most outside the coastal zone proper. These include Hatchett Creek at Jacaranda and the Woodmere Community Center at Jacaranda, where no sites were found (Archibald 1988:18); the Venice Center (Almy 1985b) which also yielded no new site information; the 1400 acre Gulfstream Land and Development Corporation property (Burger 1983) to the east of US 41, including land along Hatchett and Alligator creeks, where one prehistoric site was located (8So400); and a survey of the 23 acre Eagle Point tract (ACI 1989b), which resulted in the discovery of three prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites, plus the relocation of a previously recorded cultural resource.

Other work in the area includes the City of Venice survey, carried out in 1985 (Almy 1985a). This project included survey of the coastal strip from Venice Beach south to Horse and Chaise. In addition to the land within the city limits, including the Red Lake vicinity, Eagle Point area, and a segment along Shakett Creek, several locales outside the city proper, including Venice Gardens, Caspersen Beach, Nokomis and Laurel were investigated and several prehistoric sites found. A total of 14 previously unknown prehistoric sites were located, described and assessed.

Finally, the extensive Venice Beach site complex (8So26), with both land and underwater components, has been the focus of long range research. Underwater archaeological explorations of drowned terrestrial sites in this locality were begun by Dr. R. J. Ruppe of Arizona State University (Ruppe 1980). Current archaeological research here is being completed by Steve Koski as part of his Master of Arts degree from Arizona State University (Koski, personal communication).

Recorded/Reported Sites: A total of 26 archaeological sites have been recorded for the Venice USGS quadrangle map area. Of these, ten are contained within the coastal zone survey area, exclusive of the City of Venice and Manasota Key. Among these sites are three shell middens; two lithic sites yielding projectile points dating from the Paleoindian and/or Archaic periods; a lithic

scatter; ceramic scatter; shell scatter; a multi-component site complex containing shell middens, early stone tools and human skeletal remains, among other discoveries, dating from the Paleoindian through Weeden Island periods; and a segment of the original Tamiami Trail.

Among the shell midden type sites is the Cove site (8So9), recorded by William Plowden in 1953. It is situated on the east bank of Lemon Bay, to the south of the Manasota Key bridge. In describing the 1953 site condition, Plowden noted that it had been bulldozed down until only about two feet of shell is above water. The Horse and Chaise site, 8So63, is a shell midden described in 1961 by Fales and Davis. By 1975, when recorded by Marion Almy, this site had been destroyed (Almy 1985a:30). The Gory site (8So24) at Caspersen Beach is a large multi-component, multi-period site which has been bisected and damaged by construction of the Intracoastal Waterway. It is estimated to measure one mile long by one-half mile wide, and has yielded evidence of occupation dating from the Paleoindian through Wedden Island times. When last described by Almy during her 1985 City of Venice survey, most remaining parts of the site had been covered by fill or large rocks (Almy 1985a:30). 8So434, the Sprenthall Site, was found along a canal in Venice Gardens. This prehistoric site, which yielded artifacts datable to the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, has been completely destroyed (Almy 1985a). 8So400, the Hatchett Creek I site is a shell scatter discovered by Burger during survey of the proposed Gulfstream development tract (Burger 1983). It was reported to be in good condition at the time of discovery. The Saleman site, 8So443, recorded by Almy in 1985 on the basis of informant information, yielded two Archaic stemmed projectile points in a "high scrub" area on a peninsula of land extending into Lyons Bay. Finally, as a result of the Eagle Point tract survey (ACI 1989b), additional information about previously recorded site 8So439 was obtained. This resource is now classified as a lithic scatter dating to the Middle Archaic period. Also found as a result of this survey were 8So1301, a ceramic scatter datable to the early Manasota period, circa 300 B.C. to A.D. 400; 8So1302, a shell midden of the same period; and 8So1583, a segment of the Tamiami Trail.

In addition to these recorded sites, a shell midden has been reported within the Venice quadrangle map area. This has been designated potential site "U" (Archibald 1988:20).

Research Considerations/Methodology: Background research indicated that the potential for both prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites was high in some areas of the Venice quad map coastal zone survey sector. In her survey of the City of Venice, Almy commented that " . . . it is no accident that several historic homesteads, . . . and a number of prehistoric sites are found on . . . well-drained, slightly elevated, sandy soil" (Almy 1985a:5). Thus, high, dry scrub areas near the bays and other water sources were considered to have the potential for the location of sites ranging from Paleoindian camps to 19th century homesteads. Compared to other survey sectors within the coastal zone, i.e. Englewood, Laurel, Sarasota, the Venice area was deemed to have a higher probability for the location of small lithic sites dating to the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, in addition to the more common shell midden type sites. Conversely, information provided by several informants, including professional archaeologists, indicated that the Alligator Creek area had a low potential for prehistoric site location. Similarly, the inland extensions of Hatchett and Curry Creeks are the products

of modern channelization, and were deemed to have low prehistoric site potential.

Documentary research and informant interviewing indicated the presence of several specific locales where historic and prehistoric period sites might be expected. These include the following:

1. Fiddler's Island - The plat map of Fiddler's Island, dated 1920, indicates the presence of several structures within this seven acre area. Included are a house, dock, garage and fish house, as well as a cultivated plot. These are associated with the homestead of Francis A. Curry (Matthews 1989:151). Fiddler's Island, which no longer bears this name, is located in Section 1 of Township 39 South, Range 18 East.

2. Knight, Lyons and Roberts Homesteads - An 1883 U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map includes the locations of these 19th century homesteads. Jesse and Caroline Knight settled somewhere in the vicinity of Section 6. The family of Robert Roberts settled at Horse and Chaise, while Matthew and Eliza Lyons homesteaded up the coast, to the north of Lyons Bay.

3. Higelville - Members of the pioneer Higel family settled the area in the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 39 South, Range 18 East.

4. Woodmere - Woodmere was the home base of the Manasota Lumber Company from 1918 through 1923. The plat map of Woodmere, dated May 1918, illustrates the location of the sawmill, worker's quarters, ponds, and railroad lines. During its heydey, this settlement, which covered 10 acres, contained a four story wooden sawmill, housing for 1500 employees, a large machine shop, a railroad yard, commissary, and 1200 seat dining hall (Cortes 1976:103-104). In 1930 the sawmill was destroyed. Houses occupied by supervisory personnel were sold and moved. According to Cortes, "the only thing left" is an old building on the north line made of stone, with archs and doorways intact, but no roof (1976:104). Several locations for the site of Woodmere were provided by local informants. The potential for buried historic period archaeological remains, including dumps and structural features, was considered high.

5. Woodmere Cemetery - Reportedly, black sawmill workers were interred in a presently unmarked cemetery. Local informants interviewed during this project have provided conflicting site locational information, including the present sites of Japanese Gardens mobile home park, and the Englewood Isles development. The Fales and Davis survey fieldnotes locate this site in the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 40 South, Range 19 East, about one-quarter mile north of the Manasota Key Bridge. Their information is presumably based on informant information. Fales and Davis note the reported burials to be either Indian or prisoners who died while turpentining.

6. Burial Mound - According to John McCarthy, currently with the Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources, an aboriginal burial mound may be located behind the Nokomis school. However, Marion Almy and George Luer reported having searched for this feature, with negative results (Almy, personal communication).

7. A site of unknown type is plotted on the Fales and Davis site map, but is not mentioned in their survey field notes. Referenced as site #74, it is illustrated as located in the northwest quarter of Section 32 and/or the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 39 South, Range 19 East.

8. Stockade - A stockade used to hold convict laborers, who were leased as workers to the lumber companies, was formerly located at U.S. 41 and Pocono Trail. A freshwater well and a loading wharf at the shore along Dona Bay were also located here (Matthews 1989:163).

In general, survey tactics emphasized the surface inspection and subsurface testing of undeveloped land. The majority of subsurface testing was conducted in Sections 4 and 9 of Township 40 South, Range 19 East, on the first elevated land fronting Lemon Bay. The locations of all test pits are marked on the section aerials, and described in the field notes which accompany this report. Since the ten previously recorded sites were visited and assessed by professional archaeologists not more than six years ago, their relocation and assessment of current condition and significance were not made a part of this study. The various historic period features noted above, as well as reported aboriginal site "U" were among the primary concerns during field survey.

Survey Results: A total of nine prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites were located and recorded. Seven were discovered as a result of field survey; two were reported by local informants. These sites, assigned the Florida Master Site File numbers 8So1361 through 8So1368, plus 8So1867, include three shell middens, one ceramic scatter, an historic cemetery, and four miscellaneous historic period sites, including the ruins of the community of Woodmere. The attempt to find reported site "U" was not successful. In addition, two previously recorded sites were relocated and their present condition and significance assessed.

New Sites: The nine newly discovered sites can be described as follows:

1. Section 4 Midden (8So1361) - This black dirt and shell midden type site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. It was discovered as a result of subsurface testing during field survey. This small cultural deposit measures approximately 25 meters north/south by 20 meters east/west. Subsurface testing revealed that about 80% of the shell fish remains are clam and lightning whelk. Other species include oyster and scallop. The depth of the cultural deposit is 35 centimeters below surface. There is no above ground evidence. 8So1361 is of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation.

2. Coleman/Nantucket Road Site (8So1362) - This ceramic scatter type site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 39 South, Range 19 East. It was discovered as a result of subsurface testing during field survey. No surface cultural materials were noted. This site is situated on a small sandy ridge, vegetated with scrub oak, palmetto and pine. Lemon Bay is to the northwest. The excavation of two shovel tests within 30 meters of each other revealed a stratigraphic profile of 0-25 cms medium gray sand, underlain by successive zones of white (25 to 65 cms) and tan (65 to 100 cms) colored fine sand. Two sand tempered plain potsherds were recovered from one shovel test, at depths of 30 to 45 cms. The second shovel test was unproductive of additional cultural materials. Site size is estimated at less than 30 meters in diameter. 8So1362 can be dated to post-Archaic times.

3. Higel Midden (8So1363) - This large shell midden type site was reported by Mickey Higel. It is no longer extant. According to Mr. Higel, this site, located in the present vicinity of El Dorado Drive and LaGuna Drive, measured

about 40 feet high. It was adjacent to a mangrove swamp. The site was demolished for roadfill used to surface Englewood Road. Condominiums now mark the general site area.

4. Higel Bayside (8So1364) - This historic period site consists of remnant dock pilings and a handmade concrete retaining wall (seawall) at the shore of Roberts Bay, directly to the rear of 816 and 812 LaGuna Drive. A primary constituent of the seawall is coquina shell. These constructions are associated with the historic two story Higel residence at 816 La Guna Drive, started at the turn of the century and completed in 1916. (Mickey Higel, personal communication). A partially modified wooden boathouse also associated with the early Higel family occupation is adjacent to the seawall and dock pilings on the east. This site was discovered during field survey in the Higelville area. Information was then solicited from site owners/ residents Joy and Mickey Higel. Mr. Higel is the great-grandson of Frank Higel.

5. Fiddler's Island Seawall (8So1365) - Field survey of the Anchorage development, formerly known as "Fiddler's Island", revealed a concrete seawall made with coquina in the yard of 450 Anchorage Drive. A large modern home and pool occupy the property. This seawall was traced along the shoreline in a southeast direction, ending just east of the south end of Anchorage Drive. Here, a break in the seawall was marked by a set of steps, the lowest rungs of which were covered by the waters of Roberts Bay. Directly to the north of the steps was a concrete slab, marking a former house foundation. A small wood frame structure is situated directly to the west. According to local resident and developer Elizabeth Coon (Personal communication), the house that formerly marked this spot was owned by "Mr. North," and dated to the 1930s. Thus, the seawall may date to the 1930s, although the construction materials are similar to those used in the 1910s and 1920s. It appears similar, for example, to the newly recorded Higel Bayside site (8So1364), constructed sometime between 1900 and 1916.

All traces of the original Curry homestead are gone. Mrs. Coon, who grew up in this area, related that in the early 1930s her grandfather purchased Fiddler's Island from the Curry family. At this time, it was a low lying island. Her grandfather filled the land, and in the 1930s it was replatted as "Enchanted Island." Tangible remains of this period are also gone, or badly deteriorated. An old stucco bridge which connected Enchanted Island to the mainland on the east, built in the 1930s, is no longer extant (Elizabeth Coon, personal communication). The only other structure from the 1930s, a wooden seawall on the canal side (east) of the former island, is very badly deteriorated, and falling into the canal. It was not assigned a Florida Master Site File number.

6. The Anchorage (8So1366) - This historic period site consists of a partially buried anchor. It is located beneath a large oak tree in an undeveloped lot, directly north of 476 Anchorage Drive in the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 39 South, Range 18 East. This land was formerly part of Fiddler's Island. According to informant Elizabeth Coon (personal communication), the anchor dates to the turn of the century. Field survey, including surface examination along the shoreline and the excavation of four shallow shovel tests around the anchor, revealed the presence of rusted metal pieces and red bricks, the latter apparently used to help stabilize the shoreline. No other noteworthy features were observed.

7. Venice Cemetery (8So1367) - The Venice Cemetery is located in the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 39 South, Range 19 East. Its location is clearly depicted on the USGS Venice quadrangle map. This land, originally owned by pioneer settler Jesse Knight, has served as a cemetery since the 1880s. Members of many of the area's pioneers and their descendants are buried here, including Jesse Knight, Charles Curry, and Alred Wrede, as well as members of the Higel family.

All gravesites are oriented in an east/west direction, with the headstones to the west. Individual graves are marked primarily by commercial stone and decorated with plastic flowers. Cemetery plantings are mostly cedar bushes. Two east/west trending shell marl driveways divide the cemetery into a northern and southern part. Grave rows are designated alphabetically, starting with "A" in the approximate cemetery center. Rows B through Q are to the west of A. Beginnning to the east of row A, grave rows are designated R through V. Most of the earliest graves are in the cemetery center, to the north of the southernmost shell marl driveway. Members of the Curry family, including Reverend Charles O. Curry (1850-1901) are interred in Rows B and C. An elaborate, upright monument marks the grave of Reverend Charles Curry. Members of the Knight family are buried in Row D. Upright carved stone monuments similar to that for Charles Curry mark the gravesites of the Reverend Jesse Knight (1817-1911), his wife Caroline R. Knight (1825-1901), and Milton A. Knight (1861-1890). Members of the Higel family are buried in Row L.

8. Woodmere Sawmill Complex (8So1368) - The project archaeologists were directed to the Woodmere site area by several local informants, who provided the addresses for the Green Fountain Nursery and Englewood Disposal Company. We wish to acknowledge the cooperation and valuable information provided by Mr. Terry Barton, owner of Englewood Disposal. A copy of the plat map of Woodmere was provided by Mr. Barton, who also showed photographs of the company property prior to construction of their waste disposal facilities. The Woodmere site dates from circa 1918 to 1930.

Field survey of the Woodmere site area revealed the ruins of a single standing structure. According to Mr. Barton, this served as the sawmill complex pumphouse. The four walls of this structure, made of gray concrete brick, are still standing; the roof is no longer extant. Directly to the north of the pumphouse, in a heavily overgrown area stretching to the west and east, lie the ruins of the sawmill and other associated buildings. Among these ruins, thoroughly concealed by thick vegetation, are large segments of concrete foundations, concrete piers measuring upward of ten feet in height, and piles of brick rubble. According to Mr. Barton, a 600 feet deep well, capped over by Disposal personnel, is also situated within this wooded area.

Other constructed features associated with Woodmere are no longer extant. Part of a building with the date "1917" carved in the concrete, has been covered over by new construction (Barton, Personal communication). Photographs taken in the 1960s showed two rail sidings to the west of the Englewood Disposal property. The original mill pond, illustrated on the 1918 Plat map, was dredged by the Barton family to create a lake.

9. Pocono Trail Midden (8So1867) - This shell midden type site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 39 South, Range 19 East. It was discovered during ground surface reconnaissance of a seemingly disturbed, vacant lot fronting Dona Bay. At the base of two wooden stakes, as well as in patchy exposures of disturbed ground, dark soil and oyster shell were obser-

ved. A single shovel test, excavated adjacent to one of the wooden stakes, revealed an upper strata of oyster and quahog clam shells in a matrix of dark gray/black soil. Minor inclusions of scallop, lightning whelk, and king's crown were also recovered. This midden layer, extending to a depth of 30 centimeters below surface, also included 42 undecorated sand-tempered pottery sherds and one piece of animal bone. Underlying the midden layer was light gray sand, from 30 to 100 cms. Lesser amounts of oyster and clam, plus 11 additional sherds were found between 30 and 60 cms.

Following excavation of this test pit, a series of shallow shovel probes were made in the vicinity to areally delimit this cultural feature. Site dimensions are estimated at 30 meters north/south by 45 meters east/west. Cabbage palm and oak mark the western portion of the site area; weeds and modern trash the eastern section. Brazilian pepper is found to the immediate west. Dona Bay is adjacent at the north. On the basis of the rimsherds found (outward curving rim with flattened lip), 8So1867 is dated from the Weeden Island-related to Safety Harbor periods, circa A.D. 800 to 1600 (cf. Luer and Almy 1982: Figure 3, p. 45).

Isolated Finds: In addition to these nine sites, two instances of single artifact occurences were discovered during archaeological field survey. These do not warrant designation as sites. The first isolated find consists of a single waste flake of non-thermally altered coral, found on the ground surface at a ditch paralleling Hibiscus Road in the South Venice area. The excavation of a shovel test at the spot of this find, in addition to three other test pits in the immediately surrounding area (Vacant lot between 4150 and 4124 Hibiscus Rd) did not result in the recovery of additional cultural materials.

A single sand tempered plain pottery sherd was discovered on the disturbed ground surface of Intracoastal Waterway spoil, in the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 40 South, Range 19 East. This area of fill appeared to be potholed by vandals. One such hole, measuring about a meter in depth, revealed fill throughout. The sherd may be redeposited from the area identified as the Gory Site, to the north.

Previously Recorded/Reported: Although the relocation of previously recorded sites was not a focus of survey in the USGS Venice map area, due to their relatively recent recording and evaluation by professional archaeologists, one recorded shell midden (8So9) was visited and examined, and the Gory site area (8So24) at Caspersen Beach investigated. Attempts to locate reported site "U" were unsuccessful. These efforts are described below:

1. 8So9 - The Cove Site, a shell midden, was located in the yard of 1990 Bayshore Road. Midden shell was observed at the base of trees, at the bayshore, and exposed in ditches. The current landowner was most cooperative in permitting the excavation of a shovel test. This revealed a cultural deposit measuring 65 cms in thickness, and composed primarily of clam, scallop, and fighting conch. Lightning whelk and oyster were less frequent shellfish inclusions. The site dimensions are estimated at 100 meters northwest/southeast by 30 to 40 meters north/south. Impacted by construction of a home, septic tank, and ditches, the site is in altered, though good condition.

2. 8So24 - The Gory Site, is an extensive multi-component, multi-period cultural resource. Mr. Vincent Gory of Venice has made surface collections here since 1969. Among the cultural materials recovered have been Archaic stemmed projectile points, sand and clay tempered pottery, human remains, bird points,

and net sinkers, as per the 1975 FMSF form. Originally, this site ran inland from the Gulf across a small creek just south of Red Lake. Excavation for the Intracoastal Waterway cut through the site, burying at least three-fourths of the approximate four to five acre site area under several feet of spoil. In 1985, Almy's assessment concluded that 8So24 had been bisected and severely damaged by the Intracoastal Waterway, with the remaining parts covered by fill and/or large rocks. Some undisturbed area to the west of the Intracoastal may remain, she noted. Almy classified the Gory site as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register (Almy 1985:30).

Portions of the Gory site area, to both the east and west of the Intracoastal Waterway, were visited during this project. In general, the area to the east has been completely covered with dredged spoil, and the waterway banks are lined with large boulders, thus obscuring any evidence of the original site surface or profile. Given the estimated depth of the spoil, it was concluded that standard shovel testing to one meter depth would not reach the original site surface. The site area west of the waterway is contained within a county-owned park. The area between the beach and waterway was walked out, and, with the exception of the coastal strip, found to be mostly covered with fill. Unlike the eastern bank, however, the western waterway bank has not been covered with boulders. The banks were spot checked for evidence of midden or other cultural features and/or materials. None were noted. Judging by the difference between the base of cabbage palm trees and the top of the spoil, the depth of the overburden is estimated at seven to eight feet. Thus, no subsurface testing was conducted.

According to the information contained on the FMSF form, prepared by Almy in 1975, one small shell midden remains as an island in the Intracoastal Waterway. This island, observed from the Caspersen Beach side of the Gory site area, is separated from the "mainland" by a deep ditch. Without a boat, we could not get to the island to check on the condition of the site. Cabbage palms and a mangrove fringe were observed from afar. The southern fringe of the island appeared sandy, and the edges of the vegetation line devoid of midden material.

2. Site "U"- Intensive ground surface inspection and the excavation of two subsurface test pits in the reported site area failed to reveal the presence of a shell midden type site, or other prehistoric cultural materials. The area investigated is located from the foot of Gale Street south to the foot of Hudson Street. The saw palmetto ground cover in this area had been recently cut and cleared for development. Thus, surface exposure was good. In addition, a mosquito control ditch paralleling Lemon Bay afforded another good opportunity for site detection. Only modern oyster shell was noted. Perhaps the location of this site in Section 9 was incorrectly reported and/or plotted, and the midden discovered in Section 4 (see 8So1361 above) is the same as that reported.

Negative Data: The sand mound reportedly located behind the Nokomis School could not be found. However, the school property was examined only from just outside the boundaries of the schoolyard, as this area was being used by the children at the time of survey. Prior investigation by other area archaeologists similarly have yielded negative results (Marion Almy, personal communication). The area south of the schoolyard, along the north bank of Curry Creek, was walked out east to the railroad tracks. In general, this land was wet, and no evidence of cultural materials or features were observed on the ground surface.

As noted above, the field map produced by John Fales and Doris Davis, plotting the sites visited during their 1961 windshield survey, indicated a site (#74) in the vicinity of Sections 31 and 32, Township 39 South, Range 19 East. This general site area was visited twice. The first visit entailed thorough ground surface inspection only; on the second visit a total of four test pits were excavated in an area of oak scrub and palmetto surrounded by tidal marsh at the approximate site locus. No evidence of an aboriginal site could be discovered. It is possible that this reported site was destroyed by the dredging of the Intracoastal Waterway through this area.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility for the total 19 newly and previously discovered archaeological sites within the mainland USGS Venice quadrangle area are summarized in Table 4. Previously recorded sites are graded as per the information provided in Almy (1985b) and Burger (1983). Site locations are illustrated in Figures 5A and 5B.

Of the total 19 prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites, nine have been severely altered or completely destroyed. All but the Venice Cemetery (8So1367) and the newly discovered Section 4 midden (8So1361) have been adversely impacted to some degree. Residential development, shoreline modifications, and dredge and fill operations are the primary causes of site degradation.

All but five sites are evaluated as not eligible for listing in the National Register, either because of site destruction/degradation, or the non-remarkable nature of the site. For example, 8So1361, while in very good condition, is a small shell midden type site, deemed unlikely to contain data which could contribute further to our understanding of the area's prehistory. It is not considered among the best examples of its type for the region. Similarly, the Hatchett Creek site, 8So400, a small shell scatter recor-ded by Burger in 1983, was evidenced by an eight meter square surface scatter of marine shell, with no associated artifacts. While in good condition in 1983, and situated within a planned preservation/green space area, it is not believed that continued research at this site would produce archaeological data that can contribute significantly to regional prehistory. Thus, it is not deemed NR eligible.

Three prehistoric sites have been classified as Category B, and are adjudged to be eligible for listing in the National Register. These include the Gory site (8So24), Eagle Point III (8So1302) and the Pocono Trail site (8So1867). The first, 8So24, is an extensive multi-component site evidencing thousands of years of occupation/utilization, beginning in the Paleoindian period. This site complex is named in honor of Venice resident Vincent Gory, who has made many significant discoveries here.

In her 1985 survey of selected portions of the city of Venice, Almy discussed the Gory Site. Her research included the interviewing of Vincent Gory, examination of his site maps and artifact collection, and field inspection of the site area. She noted:

> . . . the site has been bisected and severely damaged by the Intracoastal Waterway. Most remaining parts of the site have been covered by fill and/or large rocks used to line the waterway. However, west of the Intracoastal

Table 4. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Venice Map Area (Exclusive of the City of Venice and Manasota Key).

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So9	Cove	Shell Midden	3	E
8So24	Gory	Multi-comp.	3	B
8So63	Horse and Chaise	Shell Midden	5	E
8So400	Hatchett Creek I	Shell Midden	2	E
8So434	Sprenthall	Lithics	5	E
8So439	Eagle Point	Lithic Scatter	5	E
8So443	Saleman	Lithics	4	E
8So1301	Eagle Point II	Ceramic Scatter	4	E
8So1302	Eagle Point III	Shell Midden	2	B
8So1361	Section 4	Shell Midden	1	E
8So1362	Coleman/Nantucket Road	Ceramic Scatter	2	E
8So1363	Higel Midden	Shell Midden	5	E
8So1364	Higel Bayside	Dock/Seawall/ Boat house	4	E
8So1365	Fiddlers Island Seawall	Seawall	4	E
8So1366	The Anchorage	Single artifact (Historic)	2	E
8So1367	Venice Cemetery	Cemetery (Hist.)	1	B
8So1368	Woodmere	Sawmill complex	4	E
8So1853	Eagle Point/ Tamiami Trail	Road Segment	2	C
8So1867	Pocono Trail	Shell Midden	2	B

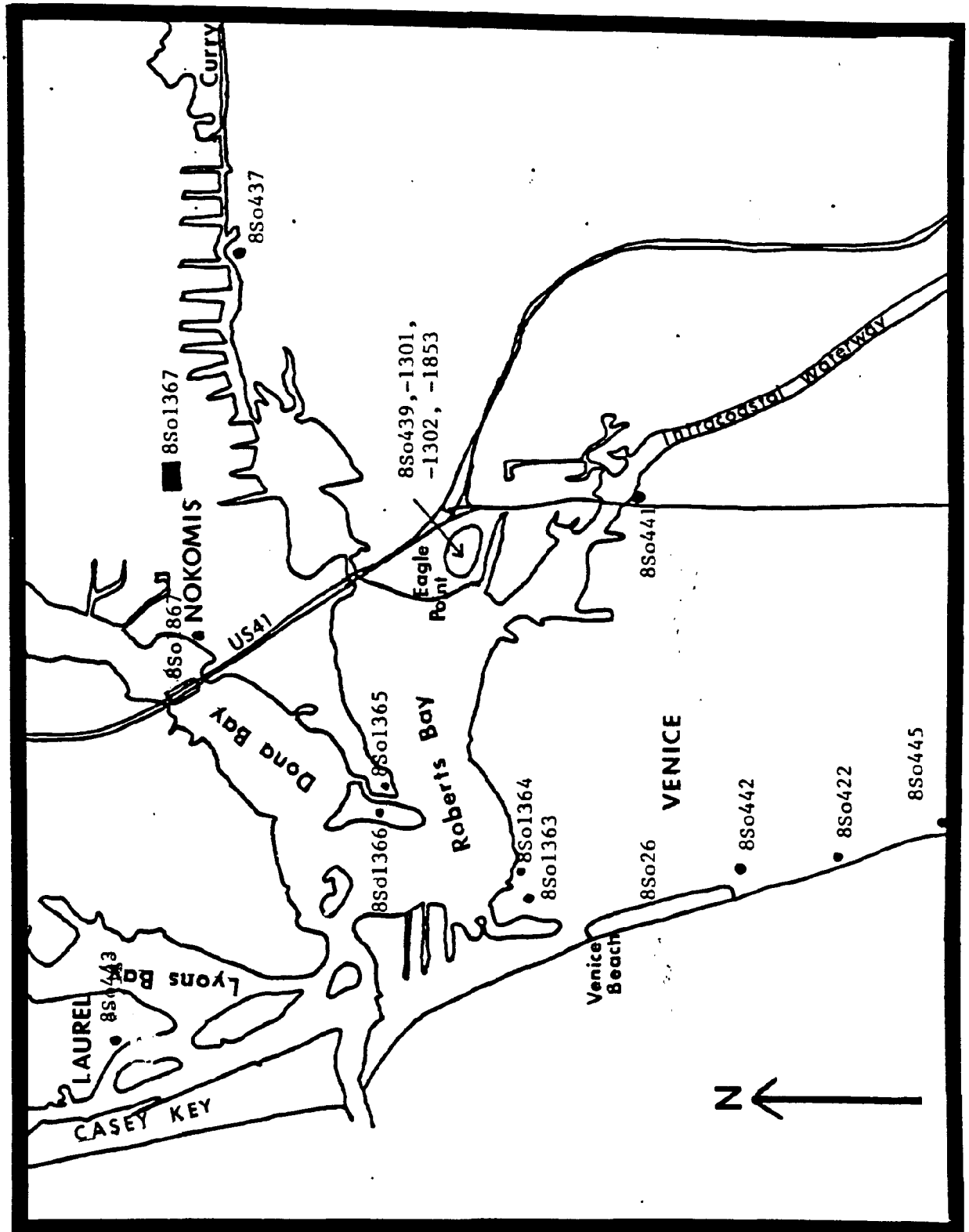


Figure 5A. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Venice Map Area (Northern portion of map area only)

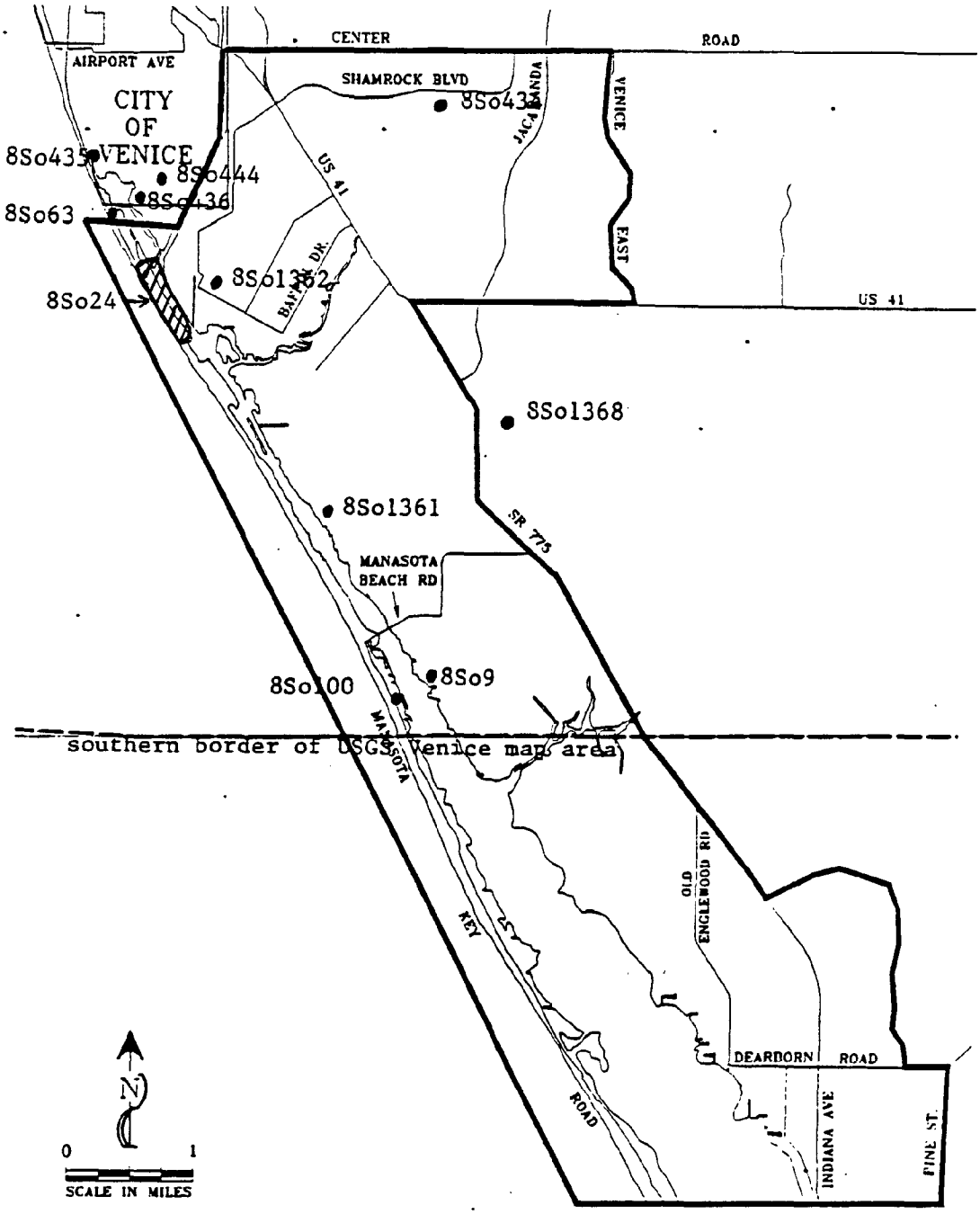


Figure 5B. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Venice Map Area (southern portion). Source: Apoxsee, Appendix C, Figure C-8, page C-23.

> Waterway there may be some remaining undisturbed areas of the site. Sarasota County owns or leases much of the property west of the Gory site . . .
>
> . . . No doubt, this site was of major importance to the Indians of the region (Almy 1985b:30).

According to several local informants, aboriginal artifacts are still being "dug up" to the east. Evidence of such site vandalism was noted in the southeastern portion of the site, in a spoil covered area. The present potential for the recovery of significant archaeological data from this large site has not yet been systematically ascertained. Testing will be difficult, given the depth of the overburden in most places. There is a high probability that intact cultural deposits are present. Thus, the Gory site is deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register as per criteria "d." It has already contributed significantly to our knowledge of regional prehistory, and may be expected to contain additional data of importance, particularly from the earliest and least known periods of prehistoric occupation.

Eagle Point III (8So1302), discovered during systematic professional survey of the Eagle Point tract (ACI 1989b), was evaluated as follows:

> Eagle Point III is believed to be a short-term exploitive camp where marine resources were utilized. The site, in good to excellent condition, could provide an opportunity for additional research concerning aboriginal diet, former climatic and environmental variables, and settlement patterning. Thus, it can be considered a regionally significant prehistoric resource and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (ACI: 1989b:22).

The Pocono Trail site (8So1867), newly recorded as a result of this survey, is also deemed eligible for listing in the National Register, as per criteria "d." Like the 8So1302 shell midden at Eagle Point, this midden along Dona Bay is believed to have the potential to contribute significantly to our knowledge of regional prehistoric patterns of resource exploitation and diet, among other current research concerns.

While cemeteries are usually not considered NR eligible, the historic Venice Cemetery is adjudged to be an important local resource since individuals who made significant contributions to the early history of the Venice/Nokomis area are interred here. Thus, 8SO1367 should be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

One site has been classified as NR category C, indicating that while it appears to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register, additional information is needed before a final determination of eligibility can be made. Included in this classification is 8So1853, the Eagle Point/Tamiami Trail site, discovered in 1989 during survey of the Eagle Point tract (ACI 1989b). This segment of the Tamiami trail "may be significant to the historic interpretation of Eagle Point and the county's early development" (ACI 1989b:25). Additional historic research was recommended in order to make a final determination of significance.

Recommendations: The Gory site has never been tested systematically by professional archaeologists. In order to assess the impact of Intracoastal waterway construction upon this cultural resource, and to gather information to make a final determination of National Register eligibility, such work is recommended. This work should include testing of areas to both the east and west sides of the channel, including county- owned land at Caspersen Beach. If cultural deposits are found to be intact, this site should be nominated to the National Register. Preparation of NR nominations for the other three Category B sites discussed above, as well as research necessary to evaluate 8So1853, are also suggested.

CASEY KEY

General Description: Casey Key extends approximately seven miles in length along the coast of Sarasota County. It is bounded on the north by Midnight Pass, which separates this barrier island from Siesta Key, and by the Venice Inlet to the south. Little Sarasota Bay, Dryman Bay and Blackburn Bay border Casey Key on the east. Nokomis Beach is in the southern part. This barrier island is contained within three USGS quadrangle areas: Bird Keys, Laurel and Venice. Geographically, it is situated in portions of sections 4, 9, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27, and 35 of Township 38 South, Range 18 East; and Section 2 of Township 39 South, Range 18 East. Overall, Casey Key has been fairly well developed.

Previous Work: The earliest known "investigation" of a prehistoric site on Casey Key was the looting and subsequent destruction of a burial mound situated at the north end of the island. In the 1940s, this mound and village site was dug into by students from Venice High School. Reportedly, the skulls they uncovered were sold for $20 each (Bullen and Bullen 1974:48). This site was entered into the Florida Master Site File by Whitney Robinette in 1956, and assigned the number 8So17. According to Mr. Robinette, over 200 burials were removed by the students. Other individuals contributed to the plunder. In 1959 the Casey Key site area was visited by the Bullens, who noted that only scattered fragments of bones and pottery remained. While the burial mound was destroyed, the associated village area, located at the water's edge, "consisted of a fairly extensive shell ridge crisscrossed and reworked by draglines to make mosquito control ditches" (Bullen and Bullen 1976:48).

In 1974, in conjunction with their survey of the Palmer Oaks tract, Miller and Swindell tried to relocate the remains of 8So17. A total of 10 to 15 hours were spent looking for the Casey Key site, with negative results (Miller 1974:9). Similarly, survey of the northernmost one mile of Casey Key did not result in the discovery of additional sites (Miller 1974:8). Eleven years later, excavations associated with house construction in the vicinity of 8So17 resulted in the uncovering of human bones and artifacts. Personnel from the Florida Museum of Natural History were contacted, and in June 1985, William Marquardt and Karen Jo Walker of that institution visited the construction site. They noted a sparse shell midden, overlain by successive layers of old topsoil and Intracoastal Waterway spoil, and recommended archaeological site testing. The human remains previously unearthed by the construction crew were analyzed by William Maples of the Florida Museum of Natural History. Uncertain whether this site was part of the 8So17 complex, Marquardt designated it the "Snyder Site," but did not assign a new Florida Master Site File number (Marquardt 1985).

Recorded/Reported Sites: 8So17 is the only site recorded for Casey Key. This burial mound and village (shell midden) complex, according to the Bullens, represented "a sizable community or one that lasted a fairly long time," judging by the number of interments (Bullen and Bullen 1976:51). It has been tentatively dated to the late Weeden Island period.

Research Considerations/Methodology: Like the other barrier islands in the coastal zone of Sarasota County, Casey Key was deemed to have a high potential

for prehistoric site location. However, despite decades of investigations on the island, only one site had been recorded and none reported. It was uncertain whether the absence of sites reflected the lack of aboriginal settlement, or simply the lack of survey efforts.

Documentary research indicated that historic period sites might also be anticipated. One type of potential site was historic refuse, associated with late 19th to early 20th century homesteading. Among the early settlers of Casey Key were the Shumard, Root, Ragan and Dryman families. The family of Issac Shumard, which included six children, arrived at Casey's Key just after the turn of the century (Matthews 1989:151). The Root and Ragan families were neighbors. In 1909, Zachariah M. Dryman homesteaded over 100 acres on the key along the area which came to be known as Dryman Bay. "He had been familiar with local lands since 1872." (Matthews 1989:152). In addition to these potential homestead sites, examination of the Plat of Graham's Point, Casey Key (Sarasota County Plat Book A-16, no date) indicated a "community dock" extending out into Little Sarasota Bay, at a point 1459 feet north of the southern line of Section 15, Township 38 South, Range 18 East. Historic refuse as well as old wooden pilings associated with this feature were also considered as potential sites.

Interviews held prior to the inception of fieldwork indicated two possible site locales, both revealed as a result of land alteration along the bayside of the island (John McCarthy, personal communication). The location of these reported sites, as well as assessment of the condition of 8So17, were among the objectives of field survey. Archaeological field tactics entailed a reconnaissance of Casey Key beginning south at Albee Road (Nokomis Beach) and working north to the north end of Casey Key. All vacant lots were visually examined, and limited subsurface testing carried out. Land under construction was another focus of investigation, with particular attention paid to subsurface disturbances such as building excavation trenches and spots marking the removal of trees. Mosquito control ditches and other clearings were also carefully looked at. Finally, selected yards with native hammock vegetation were also examined, where landowner permission could be secured. A total of 13 general localities in Sections 4, 9, 15, 22, 16 and 35 were examined. These locales are marked on the aerial maps submitted with this report. Despite the posting of "Private Road" signs, Casey Key Road was driven to its northern terminus.

Survey Results: John McCarthy, of the Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources had reported finding a shell midden while visiting a construction site where a mangrove cutting violation had taken place. Archaeological field survey confirmed the presence of this cultural resource. While this site is believed to lie very close to the Snyder site described by Marquardt (1985), which may or may not be part of the Casey Key site (8So17), given the seemingly small and geographically discrete nature of the newly discovered midden, it has been assigned a new Florida Master Site File number. It is described below. No other prehistoric or historic period cultural resources were found on Casey Key.

1. Mangrove Violation Site (8So1384) - This site is located in the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 38 South, Range 18 East, in the northern part of Casey Key. It is at the hammock/mangrove transition line, just east of new residential construction at 1370 North Casey Key Road.

Archaeological field inspection revealed a small shell midden at the contact between the mangroves and live oak/cabbage palm/red cedar hammock. Midden materials were exposed in small cuts, and at the base of trees in this disturbed zone. Shellfish food remains consisted primarily of quahog clam, kings crown, lightning whelk, and tulip. Secondary species included oyster, ribbed scallop, and fighting conch. Neither pottery, shell tools, nor human bone were observed. The stratigraphy, profiled in a series of shallow cuts, revealed the midden deposit extending for at least 20 centimeters below surface. Shell was in a matrix of grayish brown sand. On the basis of surface examination only, this site is estimated to measure 20 meters north/south by 10 meters east/west. The absence of midden material to the west appears to indicate that the midden is confined largely to the upland edge of the mangrove.

Previously Recorded/Reported Sites: Three efforts to locate the remains of 8So17 were unsuccessful. It is presumed that this cultural resource has been completely destroyed. During the background information stage of investigation, several individuals interviewed related digging into the burial mound in the early 1950s. Supposedly, many of the bones and artifacts were taken to Venice High School. Conversations with these individuals generally served to plot this site on the USGS Laurel quadrangle map which accompanies this report. No new cultural information was derived.

Negative Data: Twelve localities, marked on the aerial maps for Sections 35, 26, 22, 15, 9 and 4, Township 38 South, Range 18 East, were found to be devoid of prehistoric cultural materials. In most cases, small shells and granular beach sand were observed in these areas of hammock vegetation and relatively elevated terrain. A large area in Sections 26 and 35, pointed out by McCarthy as possibly having a shell midden, was being cleared for development of "Casey Key Estates" at the time of archaeological survey. Thus, ground surface conditions were excellent. The square shaped fringe along the mangrove edge was walked out and carefully checked for aboriginal cultural materials and/or features. None was noted. According to the surveyor questioned here, this area was filled during the 1960s.

Site Evaluations: Only two prehistoric sites are recorded for Casey Key. The Casey Key Site, 8So17, is believed to be destroyed, and thus, not eligible for nomination to the National Register. Similarly, the newly recorded Mangrove Violation site, 8So1384, is in a poor state of preservation. Its data quality is considered poor, and thus, is also deemed not significant nor eligible for the National Register. The question of the relationship between the Snyder site described by Marquardt and Walker, and 8So17, has as yet not been resolved.

Recommendations: It is possible that as yet unrecorded sites may exist on Casey Key, on privately owned land not accessible for survey. The area deemed to have the greatest site location potential is that marked by hammock vegetation, and contained in the northernmost portion of the barrier island, in Sections 4 and 9, Township 38 South, Range 18 East. Types of sites which may be anticipated are shell middens, some or all of which may contain human remains. Given the small-scale, incremental, residential nature of future land alteration here, it is recommended that permits for residential construction, the excavation for pools, dock building, tree removal, and other ground disturbing activities be contingent upon the monitoring of land alterations by a professional archaeologist. In the event that cultural resources are

discovered, limited subsurface testing should be carried out such that site size, tentative temporal/cultural classification, and condition can be ascertained. Landowners in this area should be encouraged to preserve and protect these sites.

USGS LAUREL

General Description: The USGS Laurel quadrangle map area extends from Vamo on the north to Laurel on the south. US 41 forms the eastern survey boundary, and Little Sarasota, Dryman and Blackburn bays are to the west, flanked to the west by Casey Key. Casey Key will be discussed in a separate section of this report. A number of small streams cross the coastal zone, including Catfish, North, South and Shakett creeks. To the interior, Fox and Salt creeks branch off Shakett Creek. Cow Pen Slough, another tributary in this inland area, has been diverted to form a canal. Portions of these inland waterways were included in the archaeological survey. In total, land contained within 21 sections of three townships, was examined. These include the following: Township 37 South, Range 18 East, Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34; Township 38 South, Range 18 East, Sections 3, 4, 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 35 and 36; and Township 38 South, Range 19 East, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

Previous Work: Archaeological sites within this quadrangle map area have been the focus of attention for over a century. The collections of artifacts and human remains made by John G. Webb at his homestead in Osprey, where he lived from 1867 until 1911, probably mark the first investigations into local aboriginal sites. The Webb homestead and surrounding archaeological site complex, recorded as 8So2, are today located within "Spanish Point at the Oaks," a preserve owned and maintained by the Gulf Coast Heritage Association. Webb sent his collections to the Smithsonian. In 1918, Ales Hrdlicka also explored the Osprey site (8So2), made collections, and too sent them to the Smithsonian Institution. From 1959 to 1962 Adelaide and Ripley P. Bullen of the Florida Museum of Natural History carried out test excavations at the Hill Cottage Midden, Shell Ridge, Chapel Midden and burial mound at the Osprey site. The results of their work have been detailed in a 1976 publication (Bullen and Bullen 1976).

Another early investigator of aboriginal sites in the Laurel vicinity was J.E. Moore, an amateur archaeologist and paleontologist. In 1932, just after most of the Laurel Mound (8So98) was hauled away by a Sarasota County road crew, he observed skeletons and pots exposed. His observations, including the presence of a pattern of radial burials at this site (Moore 1932a, 1932b), are elaborated in a recent article by Luer and Almy (1987).

In 1961 County Historian Doris Davis, accompanied by John Fales, performed a windshield type survey of Sarasota County during which time several prehistoric sites within the Laurel quad map area were noted. Some of these were relocated by Almy during a 1975 to 1976 assessment survey, and recorded with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research.

Over the past two decades, several archaeological survey projects have been conducted on properties scheduled for development. The majority of these are located just to the east of US 41. Among the surveys are those conducted on the 400 acre Palmer Oaks tract (Miller 1974); the 500 acre Prestancia tract (Willis 1985); the Barclay tract (Almy and Luer 1986); Osprey Postal Station site (Williams 1987); various parcels of the Palmer Venture Development tract (Hardin and Ballo 1987a, 1987b, 1987c; Austin and Ballo 1988a, 1988b); a 645 acre tract just north of Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area (ACI 1988a); a segment of Laurel Road between US 41 and Interstate 75 (ACI 1988b); and the North Creek Golf Villas Development (ACI 1989a). In addition, archaeological

reconnaissance of Area "A" within the Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area was carried out in 1987 as part of a Manatee Community College class instructed by Marion Almy (Almy 1988). Recently, a variety of archaeological investigations have been conducted by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. at the Spanish Point (8So2) site complex, including the monitoring of sewer line installations, for their impact on the site components present (ACI 1988b). The Catfish Creek site (8So608), discovered as a result of professional survey on the Palmer Venture Development tract, has also been the scene of recent mitigative excavation (Austin and Russo 1989). Archaeological work has been continued here, under the direction of Bob Austin, George Luer and Lauren Archibald, assisted by members of the Time Sifters, a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society.

Recorded/Reported Sites: As a result of the above mentioned efforts, a total of 17 archaeological sites have been recorded within this quadrangle map study area. Of these, ten are situated within the coastal zone. These cultural resources include seven shell middens (8So28, -30, -59, -60, -90, -461, -and -595); one lithic scatter (8So594); one burial mound (8So29); and the Osprey midden and mound complex (8So2). The remaining seven sites, located east of US 41, include two shell middens (8So61, -438); two shell scatters (8So606, -608); two burial mounds (8So62, -98), and a two acre village with reported burials (8So3). Most of these inland from the shore sites are situated along Catfish, South, or Shakett creeks.

In addition to these recorded sites, the Historic Resources Review Manual (Archibald 1988:39) lists seven "reported" sites, designated alphabetically. Two (N and O) are located along Cow Pen Slough, and one is at the shoreline of Blackburn Bay (S). Site "NN" refers to an unrecorded resource at the Osprey post office, and "P," "Q," and "R," have, since preparation of the manual, been recorded as part of the Oscar Scherer II site complex (8So606) (Almy 1988:Figure 2, p.5).

Research Considerations/Methodology: Virtually the entire coastal strip within this quadrangle map area is marked as having a high potential for prehistoric site location, as per the maps prepared by Historic Property Associates. In addition, non-coastal areas along streams, which are characterized by relatively elevated terrain, better drained soils, and hammock or scrub vegetation, were deemed to have the potential for prehistoric site location.

The potential for historic period archaeological sites was also considered. The Laurel area was the center of turpentine and lumber activities during the initial four decades of the twentieth century. For example, to the east of US 41 and north of Laurel Road, in the present Mission Valley Estates development, was the site of the former McKeithan still. Housing for the workers, a commissary, church and cemetery were components of this turpentine settlement (Arnall 1987, 1988; ACI 1988b: Figure 3).

Systematic archaeological survey of interior portions of the Laurel quadrangle map area lying along several small creeks, was facilitated by the participation of University of South Florida Archaeological Field School students. During three weeks in May, the USF team conducted archaeological survey in portions of Knight's Trail Park, as well as a few large parcels of privately owned undeveloped land to the east and west of Fox Creek, within Township 38 South, Range 19 East, Sections 20, 21, 29 and 30. A total of 317

shovel tests, approximately 50 cm. in diameter and 100 cm. deep, were excavated. In general, shovel tests were dug at 25 meter intervals along pedestrian transects in relative proximity (no greater than 30 meters) to stream beds. Occasionally, shovel tests were placed in additional high probability areas, such as ridges or isolated knolls. Once cultural materials were recovered from a test pit, additional tests were dug at fixed distances from the original artifact bearing test pit, in order to delineate site boundaries. The cooperation of Mr. Robert Hall, Knight's Trail Park, Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department, as well as Mr. C. B. Wilcox, foreman of the Ewing family holdings is gratefully acknowledged.

In addition to the contributions of the USF Field School students and supervisors, members of the project team surveyed other interior lands along Shakett and Salt Creeks. Shovel tests were systematically as well as judgementally placed.

The coastal zone was surveyed by initially driving up and down the streets and checking for vacant land to surface inspect and subsurface test, as well as residentially developed lots where certain features, including unusual elevation, hammock vegetation, and/or the surface presence of cultural materials indicated a potential site location. Such developed lots were examined and/or subsurface tested only with the permission of the landowner. All areas surveyed as well as test pit locations are illustrated on the section aerials which accompany this report.

Survey Results: A total of 30 previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located, recorded and assessed on the basis of background research, informant information and archaeological field survey. These resources include 12 ceramic scatters, five lithic scatters/lithics only sites, three shell middens, two artifact scatters, three shell scatters, three single artifact sites, one historic bridge and road segment, and an historic cemetery. These have been entered into the Florida Master Site File as numbers 8So1313 through 8So1329; 8So1343 through 8So1352; and 8So1355 through 8So1357. In addition, several of the previously recorded sites were visited and assessed.

New Sites: A total of 27 previously unrecorded/unreported sites have been recorded in the Laurel quadrangle map area as a result of field survey. Three additional sites, recorded on the basis of informant information, are described in the "Previously Recorded/Reported Sites" section which follows. In view of the large number of sites, and the redundancy of their informational value, this discussion will cluster certain prehistoric cultural resources, rather than describe each separately. Complete information for each site is found on the Florida Master Site File forms, contained in the second volume of this report.

A. Sites in the Interior: Of the total sites recorded, 20 are located inland from the coast along Fox Creek, Salt Creek, and an unnamed stream that flows through Knight's Trail Park. Seventeen of these were found as part of the USF Summer Archaeological Field School work. Table 5 presents a summary of site information for the 19 prehistoric resources. In addition too these prehistoric sites, one historic period cemetery in the interior was located and recorded.

The 20 interior sites include 11 ceramic scatters, four lithic scatters, one artifact scatter, and three single artifact sites, plus an historic ceme-

Table 5. Summary of Sites Found in the Interior Zone of the USGS Laurel Quadrangle Map Area.

Site #	Name	Type	Locale	Artifacts Sf	Artifacts Sub	Depth	# TPs/ # Prod.	Site Size
1313	Park Stream	CS	KTP	0	9	0-30	16/3	49
1314	Rustic Road	LS	KTP	1	4	45-65	5/2	500
1315	Scrub Thicket	CS	KTP	0	28	0-40	5/2	3
1316	Palmetto	CS	KTP	0	14	0-10	5/1	1
1317	Creek Shore	CS	Fox	0	4	10-20	4/1	1
1318	Cindy	LS	Fox	0	2	60-70	5/1	1
1319	Fox's Sherds	CS	Fox	0	68	40-90	16/10	416
1320	Horse Pasture	CS	Fox	0	3	0-30	4/1	1
1321	Wilcox Ceramic	CS	Fox	0	100	10-75	22/12	484
1322	Curious Cow	CS	Fox	0	3	10-50	4/1	4
1323	Sara	LS	Fox	0	3	0-20	3/1	1
1324	One Flake	SA	Fox	0	1	70	1/1	.25
1325	Fox Creek	CS	Fox	0	9	20-60	4/2	4
1326	Sneaky Cow	SA	Fox	0	1	10-20	3/1	1
1327	Fox's Flakes	LS	Fox	0	4	30-80	6/3	7
1328	Jumping Fish	SA	Fox	0	1	77	3/1	1
1329	Knight's Trail Pk.	AS	KTP	0	126	0-90	32/13	1260
1343	Linda	CS	Salt	3	129	0-20	1/1	1
1344	Victor Smith	CS	Salt	29	1	60	1/1	625

LEGEND: Site Types: CS Ceramic Scatter
LS Lithic Scatter
AS Artifact Scatter
SA Single Artifact

Locale: KTP Knight's Trail Park

tery. Only three of the 19 prehistoric sites exhibited surface expression, in the form of a single flake or a few sherds. The remaining 16 were discovered as a result of systematic and judgemental subsurface testing. In eight of the 16 cases where multiple test pits were excavated, artifacts were recovered from only a single shovel hole. Here, the total artifact assemblage recovered numbered only three to five specimens per site.

In general, these sites were marked by very limited artifact assemblages, as well as small areal extents. Twelve sites yielded less than nine artifacts. Site size ranged from .25 to 1260 square meters, with more than half less than 10 square meters in size.

No temporally diagnostic lithic artifacts were discovered. Of the total 15 pieces of lithic debitage recovered from five sites, all were small chert non-decortication type flakes. Six showed evidence of thermal alteration. In general, such lithic debris is indicative of late stage tool manufacture or refurbishment. All pottery recovered was sand-tempered plain in type. Of the total 15 sites yielding ceramics, five (8So1313, -1321, -1322, -1329, and -1343) had a few rimsherds among the assemblage. These can be used to tentatively date the periods of site occupation (cf. Luer and Almy 1980, 1982). With the exception of two slightly inward curving rims with rounded lips, indicative of a 200 B.C. to A.D. 700 (Luer and Almy 1982: Figure 3, page 45) date of occupation for one component of 8So1321, the straight rims with rounded lip (8So1321, -1322) and slightly outcurving rims with flattened lips (8So1313, -1329, -1343) indicate temporal/cultural affiliations for these sites of A.D. 400 to Safety Harbor and A.D. 800 to Safety Harbor respectively (cf. Luer and Almy 1982: Figure 3, page 45). The remaining ten pottery bearing sites can be said to date to post-Archaic times.

All these interior prehistoric sites are situated on relatively elevated terrain proximate to a source of potable water. On the basis of the assemblages recovered, all can be considered short-term, special-use type sites, probably of an extractive or task-oriented nature. These may have been occupied on a seasonal or transitory basis by peoples otherwise resident on the coast for the greatest part of the year.

In summary, it should be noted that had it not been for the intensity of survey efforts in this interior zone, facilitated by a team of almost 20 individuals from the USF field school, the majority of these sites would have gone undetected. Almost all are small sites with little or no surface visibility and limited artifact assemblages.

In addition to these prehistoric period sites, one historic period site, the Laurel Cemetery, was recorded in the non-coastal portion of the Laurel study area. Site information is derived from background research, informant interviewing, and field survey.

The Laurel Cemetery, assigned the Florida Master Site File number 8So1345, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 38 South, Range 19 East. It occupies a parcel of undeveloped land at the end of Highland Circle, in the Mission Valley Estates residential development. The individual graves are no longer marked, and there are no tangible on-site indications that there is, in fact, a cemetery at this location. Its exact boundaries are unknown. Reportedly, when Highland Circle was constructed in 1958, coffins were unearthed (Huskey 1983).

The Laurel Cemetery site was pointed out by Elizabeth (Betty) Arnall, who accompanied Deming in the field. This locale was, in turn, shown to her by C. B. Wilcox, foreman and overseer of the Ewing family holdings in Laurel, including the land now developed as Mission Valley Estates. The number of individuals interred here is not known. It is generally understood, however, that these persons were black turpentine workers who labored at the McKeithan still during the 1920s and 1930s (Arnall n.d.; Huskey 1983). A community developed around the McKeithan still, which included housing for the workers, a commissary, and church.

B. Sites in the Coastal Zone: A total of seven unrecorded sites were discovered along the coastal zone as contained in the USGS Laurel project area. These are individually described as follows:

21. Webb Street Scatter (8So1346) - This multi-component site consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter as well as an historic period dump. It is located on a now vacant lot, due south of the foot of Webb Street, in the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 South, Range 18 East. As per the USGS Laurel quad dated 1943, two homes formerly sat on the east end of this lot, to the south of Webb Street and west of Palmetto Street. At the time of survey, the houses were gone. Two raised earth platforms, situated side by side, marked the former homesites. A ditch is to the south, and a vacant area with scattered live oaks marks the zone between the homesites and Little Sarasota Bay.

Ground surface reconnaissance revealed the presence of widely scattered domestic and building debris, including fragments of brick, window and bottle glass, ceramics, etc. A total of five subsurface shovel tests were excavated across the vacant lot. Of these, three were productive of a total two waste flakes and one sand-tempered plain sherd. Three quahog clam left valves were also found at 0 to 25 cms in the same test that yielded a flake at 60 cms. On the basis of this evidence, the prehistoric site component is classified as an artifact scatter. It dates to the post-Archaic period, and may be temporally/culturally associated with the previously recorded shell midden site, 8So60, situated just to the north of Webb Street at the bayshore. 8So1346 is in very deteriorated condition, having been degraded by residential development and the use as a parking area for boaters utilizing the Webb Street boatramp.

The historic refuse component is confined to the general site surface. Debris is widely scattered. The majority of refuse is believed to date prior to the 1940s, probably from the 1920s to 1930s. A concrete seawall at the bayshore is engraved "ST 1927." It is probable that the two homes were occupied around this time. Old wooden pilings were also observed in the bay at the foot of this lot.

22. Bennie Site (8So1347) - This site, situated in the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38 South, Range 18 East, was reported by a local resident, Mrs. Norma ("Bennie") Komarek. A visit was made to the Komarek residence to inspect the cultural materials reported. These included three bifaces which Mrs. Komarek reported as having been exposed by erosion of the shoreline directly north of their dock. The three bifaces are of the Florida Archaic Stemmed type. Two are chert; one of coral. Two are broken; one complete. All have been discolored black.

No subsurface testing was done in the landscaped Komarek yard. However, directly north of the Komarek property, at a point within five meters of where

the bifaces were reportedly collected, three small shovel tests were excavated. These test pits revealed an upper deposition of fill, underlain by very wet fine sand. No cultural materials were observed. In addition, the shoreline was walked from the Komarek dock north to the foot of Webb Street. No cultural materials or features were observed.

In sum, the origin of these specimens is unknown. On one hand, they may have eroded out of a shoreline site; on the other hand, they could originate from a now inundated terrestrial site covered by the bay waters. On the basis of the artifact types, the Bennie site can be dated to the Archaic period, circa 5000 to 1000 B.C. (Bullen 1976). It is presumed destroyed.

23. Lychee Lane Grove (8So1348) - This shell and artifact scatter type site, located in the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 38 South, Range 18 East, was discovered as a result of ground surface reconnaissance in an abandoned citrus grove slated for residential development. A small cluster of clam shell was noted on the surface, A total of three subsurface shovel tests were excavated in the disturbed area in and near the surface shell. As a result, one sand-tempered plain sherd and a small amount of associated clam and scallop shell were found in the upper 25 cms of one test pit, and shell only in the top 20 cms of another. The third shovel hole was devoid of prehistoric cultural materials, as were the two additional test pits excavated to the south and north.

As a result of archaeological field investigation, 8So1348 is estimated to measure about 30 meters by 30 meters. The sherd would indicate a post-Archaic occupation/utilization, circa 1000 B.C. to the 1600s. The site has been largely destroyed as a result of grove planting and maintenance.

24. Wall Midden (8So1349) - This shell midden type site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 38 South, Range 18 East. The site was first pointed up as a result of background research, and verified through field inspection.

A site in this general locality was noted by Doris Davis and John Fales during their 1961 windshield survey. However, no descriptive notes were recorded by these investigators, and the clue to the location of this prehistoric cultural resource was in the form of a dot on the Fales and Davis field map.

A field visit to the area revealed a large black dirt and shell midden on a privately owned, residentially developed lot along Blackburn Bay, to the south of Laurel Road. The site area was elevated and vegetated with cabbage palms and live oaks. The landowners home is adjacent to the midden on the southwest. Patchy exposures at the ground surface and tree bases revealed oyster, clam, lightning whelk, tulip, and king's crown shells in a matrix of dark black soil. What may have been the fragment of a human jaw was exposed when a large whelk was kicked up. Close visual inspection and subsurface testing were hampered and precluded by the uncooperativeness of the landowner, who stated that the midden observed was brought in for driveway fill. Clearly, the clean white shell driveway fill was incompatible with the midden observed. Further, according to the owner, in former years he bulldozed a swath through the middle of the property, where the midden is located, and revealed "nothing." Clearly, on the basis of the observed midden in this locality, the landowner is mistaken. Further, the site observed is an <u>in situ</u> deposit, rather than redeposited materials.

8So1349 measures about 60 meters in length by 30 meters in width. It is oriented in a roughly north/south direction, paralleling the shore of Blackburn Bay. The depth of the cultural deposit is unknown, but is believed to measure at least 1.5 meters in some places. The period of site occupation is also unknown. This shell midden is in very good to excellent condition, despite some alteration. It may contain human burials, as indicated by an upturned fragment of jaw which might be human. The uncooperativeness of the landowner prevented closer inspection and identification.

25. Haucke (8So1350) - This shell scatter type site, located in the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 38 South, Range 18 East, was first indicated as a result of background research, and verified by field survey.

Examination of the Fales and Davis survey map indicated a site (#65) marked for this general area. However, no descriptive notes associated with this find were made by these investigators. The general site area visited during this field survey is a high bluff overlooking Blackburn Bay. The foot of Hill Street is directly to the south. Cabbage palms vegetate the otherwise landscaped yard of a private residence. According to the landowner, nothing unusual has ever been found during gardening activities. However, permission to excavate a test pit in the yard revealed the presence of a thin shell scatter, composed of oyster with minor inclusions of broken quahog clam. No pottery or other cultural materials were noted. The shell is confined to the upper 25 centimeters of gray colored fine sand. This is underlain by tan sand, devoid of shell and other cultural materials. A second shovel test was excavated in the undeveloped lot directly to the north. Also elevated, and vegetated with cabbage palms plus long-leaf pine, subsurface testing revealed a natural profile of gray (0-20 cm), white (10-50 cm), and tan (50-100 cm) colored fine sand. No shell or other cultural materials were observed.

On the basis of these data, the Haucke site is recorded as a probable aboriginal shell scatter. While the exact areal dimensions are unknown, it is presumed small in size, probably less than 10 meters in diameter. Depth of the cultural deposit is 25 centimeters. The site cannot be dated, given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts. It is in fair condition, having largely been disturbed by residential development and lawn cultivation and maintenance.

26. Oaks/Vamo Midden (8So1351) - This shell midden type site, located in the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 37 South, Range 18 East, was discovered during archaeological field reconnaissance of an undeveloped, peninsula shaped tract, bounded by Catfish Creek to the east and North Creek to the west and south. Vamo Way is to the north. The site area is to the west of an old north/south trail, at a point where North Creek bends to the right. It is elevated and marked by live oak, cabbage palm, and cedar.

The easternmost portion of the site area was originally observed because of the amount of illicit excavation here. Several large potholes and piles of midden debris were noted. Oyster and clam appear to be the dominant shellfish species, with fighting conch, lightning whelk, pear whelk, scallop, and other species included. Sherds of sand-tempered plain pottery were also observed in the spoil piles.

The site continues west, paralleling North Creek. At its western extent, it joins with previously recorded site 8So28. In general, this portion of the

site had not been vandalized. Midden material was slighly exposed in patchy ground surface exposures, as well as along mosquito control ditches.

The Oaks/Vamo Midden midden is estimated to measure approximately 180 meters east/west by 40 meters north/south. A single shovel test excavated in the eastern portion of the site area revealed an upper 50 centimeter thick strata of shell and a few animal bones, in a matrix of dark gray soil. This was underlain by a zone of light shell and dark gray soil at 50 to 70 cms, following by lighter gray sand with no shell at 70 to 100 cms. Thus, the depth of the cultural deposit is approximately 70 cms. 8So1351 is in good condition, despite prior alterations.

27. Catfish Creek Bridge/Webb Road (8So1352) - This historic period site is currently evidenced by a series of wooden pilings which mark the former supports for a bridge which crossed North and Catfish Creeks. Only the segment spanning Catfish Creek is still extant. The pilings are placed in parallel rows of three across, spaced at 1.25 meter intervals. Distance between the posts, going north to south, is 2.8 meters. Beginning with the first set of pilings at the north, the eleventh set of posts is topped by a square cut wood crossbeam measuring 15 cms. high by 15 cms. long. The sets of pilings can be followed across Catfish Creek, ending at elevated land which marks the continuation of the old road to the south. This general area is presently under residential development (The Oaks Preserve). The lower 60 to 80 cms of each piling has been encased in concrete, a seemingly later addition. The path of the old bridge supports is presently marked by oyster bars and the growth of mangroves.

From the north shore of Catfish Creek begins a road. At a distance of approximately 200 feet north of the creek bank, the road forks to both the east and west/northwest to north. The latter branch extends a distance of about 1400 feet, before ending at piles of modern refuse (300 feet south of Vamo Way). This road segment is surfaced with shell, which appears to have been derived from an aboriginal midden. Both forks of the road mark the transition line between hammock and pine flatwoods vegetation communities.

The bridge pilings and road appear to be in line with the Webb homestead at "Spanish Point" to the south. According to Jan Matthews (Personal communication), this road segment(s) may be part of Public Road 16205, which dates to the Webb family occupation period. "The road from John Webb's Spanish Point homestead to Sarasota had been finished in 1876 . . . It turned north at the eastern boundary of the homestead, crossing North Creek by a bridge and fording Catfish Creek" (Matthews 1983:304). The shell surfacing material may have been taken from one or more of the shell middens on the Webb property, recorded as part of the Osprey site complex (8So2).

Previously Recorded/Reported Sites: Of the total 17 previously recorded archaeological sites, a few were relocated, examined and assessed. The results of this effort are briefly summarized below, following the descriptions of the reported sites. The four currently unrecorded sites/site areas reported by informants and assigned an alphabetical listing in the Historic Resource Review Manual, were all searched for, relocated and recorded during this project. In the case of reported site "O," several ceramic scatter sites were newly recorded for the general area. These resources are described as follows:

1. Osprey Post Office Site (8So1355) - This site, designated ""NN" in the Historic Resources Review Manual (Archibald 1988:39), was reported as a shell scatter by George Luer. In 1987 the 4.8 acre proposed Osprey post office site, within which 8So1355 is situated, was archaeologically surveyed (Williams 1987). As a result of this effort, which included ground surface inspection and systematic subsurface testing, a total of two sand tempered plain sherds were found in two contiguous test pits. Given this sparse evidence, these finds were not believed to warrant site classification. Subsequent to this systematic survey, this proposed post office property was visited and archaeologically examined by George Luer, who reported collecting clam shell and sand-tempered plain pottery from the disturbed ground surface. The area was visited during this survey project, and found to be completely destroyed by land altering activities associated with post office construction.

Thus, this now destroyed site is recorded on the basis of the combined Williams and Luer data. It is a very small, diffuse, shell and artifact scatter which dates sometime after 1000 B.C. It was located in the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 38 South, Range 18 East.

2. The Sack of Sherds Site (8So1356) - This site, designated "N" in the Historic Resources Review Manual (p.39), was reported by George Luer. Information about this site was previously communicated to Luer by Dan Hazeltine, who had been taken to the site area by Bill Hurt, brother of landowner Carlton Hurt. Hazeltine collected a "bagfull" of sand-tempered plain sherds, reportedly from a high sand ridge composed of yellow sand. Sherds were recovered from as deep as three feet below surface (Luer, personal communication). On the basis of the thick walled ceramics, Luer has dated this site as possible Early Manasota.

Landowner Carlton Hurt was contacted by phone and asked for permission to survey his sizable acreage to the south of Salt Creek, including the general vicinity of site "N." While very helpful in providing information, Mr. Hurt denied access to the property. Thus, the site, of necessity, is recorded as per informant information only. It is classified as a ceramic scatter, and plotted in the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 38 South, Range 19 East. The land within which this site is located is presently used as a cattle pasture. Presumably, with the exception of uncontrolled digging, this site is in altered, but at least fair condition.

3. Blackburn Bay Midden (8So1357) - This shell midden type site, designated "S" in the Historic Resources Review Manual (p. 39), was reported by George Luer. Accompanied by Mr. Luer, this site area was visited during the survey project. It is situated in the yards of residences at 1501, 1505, and 1509 Bayshore Road, to the north of Laurel Road. The general site area is marked by high relative elevation and hammock vegetation (live oak/cabbage palm). The northwest corner of the site is at the dock at 1509 Bayshore. Immediately to the south, there is a seawall and about five meters of fill between the bay and the west edge of the midden.

Shell observed on the ground surface included oyster, clam, scallop, lightening whelk, fighting conch, and pear whelk. According to informant George Luer, who resides here, he and his landlord have, over the years, collected sand-tempered as well as sand and limestone-tempered pottery, a bone point, and human skeletal remains. The latter were observed at the dock in the yard of 1509 Bayshore. Overall, the condition of this midden, located in

the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 38 South, Range 18 East, is excellent.

4. "O" - This general area along Cow Pen Slough was surveyed by the University of South Florida field school crew. On the basis of surface reconnaissance and systematic and judgemental subsurface testing, several small ceramic scatter type sites were discovered. These have been asigned the FMSF numbers 8So1313 through 8So1316. Thus, reported site "O" has been recorded as several separate cultural resources, one or more of which may correspond to the general site area, as originally reported.

The following discussion concerns the relocation and/or general evaluation of previously recorded sites. Several were not visited as part of this survey project, since they were originally recorded and described by professional archaeologists within the past decade or so, or because they have been recently visited by other professional or amateur archaeologists who were interviewed during this project.

1. 8So2 - This site complex, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has been well described in the literature. It has, and continues to be, the focus of archaeological investigations. Thus, while visited, it was not subjected to field survey during this project. However, upon the request of Linda Williams, Director of Spanish Point at the Oaks, the Florida Master Site File for 8So2 was updated, specifically to delineate better the several archaeological site components which are elements of this complex. These components, including the Palmer Burial Mound, Archaic midden, Shell Ridge, etc., are included in the site file forms in the second volume of this report.

2. 8So3 - The Pool Hammock site was first investigated in the 1930s by H.L. Schoff, who described it as a two acre village having an 18 inch deposit of cultural debris (Willey 1949:343). Pottery types recovered indicate occupation during the Weeden Island and Safety Harbor periods. This site was also visited during the Fales and Davis (1961) and Almy (1976) county assessments. According to a recent article by Luer and Almy (1987:301), the Pool Hammock site is today in an area that "straddles the lawns of private homes and the margin of a swampy hardwood hammock." No systematic, professional archaeological investigation of this potentially significant site has ever been carried out. Field inspection during the present survey project was constrained due to fenced and posted land and an absentee owner. Access from the east, via the railroad tracks, was blocked by deep ditches and swamp. Thus, the site area proper, as per the site location on the Laurel map on file at the Sarasota County DHR, was not inspected. Present site condition is unknown.

3. 8So28 - The Mosquito Control Site is a shell midden recorded by Swindell and Miller in 1974, as a result of their survey of the Palmer Oaks tract. This site was field checked during the current project, and found to be as described in 1974. It is cut by a mosquito control ditch, but shows no other alterations. This small site, as originally recorded, may in fact be part of the larger Oaks/Vamo Midden (8So1351), recorded as a result of this current project.

4. 8So29 - The Burial Island Mound site is a sand burial mound located in the center of a hammock island. It was originally recorded by Swindell and Miller as a result of their Palmer Oaks tract survey. According to informant George Luer, who has recently visited 8So29, this cultural resource is currently being vandalized. Accessible by boat, this site was not visited during this

survey project.

5. 8So30 - Burial Island Midden, a shell midden type site located 75 feet northeast of 8So29 on the edge of a hammock island, was also recorded by Swindell and Miller in 1974. It was not visited during this project, and thus, its present condition is unknown.

6. 8So59 - The Osprey Point site was originally noted by Fales and Davis (1961) and recorded by Almy (1976). In 1986, it was visited, described, and assessed as part of the survey of the Barclay proposed development tract (Almy and Luer 1986). The portion of this shell midden site contained within the Barclay property was found to be intact, with good integrity. On the basis of the pottery recovered, the Osprey Point site was dated from the Weeden Island/late Manasota to early Mississippian periods, circa A.D. 500 to 1200. The site was adjudged significant, and potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. It was not visited as part of the current project.

7. 8So60 - The Wood Midden, a shell midden type site, was first described by Fales and Davis (1961), and recorded by Almy (1976). When last visited by Almy in 1976, it was assessed to be in fair, although altered, condition. This site was visited during the current project, and found to be little changed since the time of Almy's visit. A gazebo contructed on the midden, near the bayshore, served to expose some midden shell and one piece of sand-tempered plain pottery. To the south, midden was visible at the base of some cabbage palms.

8. 8So61 - This shell midden, situated within Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area (OSSRA), was first noted by Fales and Davis in 1961, then recorded by Almy in 1976. By 1976, it had been destroyed, as per the Almy data. The temporal/cultural affiliation is unknown.

9. 8So62 - The Salt Creek Mound, also noted by Fales and Davis in 1961 and recorded by Almy, was noted as destroyed during the Almy assessment. It had been leveled by cultivation of an orange grove. The period of this site is unknown.

10. 8So90 - The Townshend Shores shell midden site, noted in 1961 by Fales and Davis and recorded by Almy in 1976, was destroyed by 1976. The period is unknown.

11. 8So98 - The Laurel Mound, a Safety Harbor period burial mound, first described by J.E. Moore in the 1930s (Moore 1932a, 1932b), is no longer extant. The general site area was recently subjected to intensive, professional archaeological investigation during survey of Laurel Road (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 1988). No remnants of this cultural feature could be found. This site was the focus of a recent study by Luer and Almy, published in The Florida Anthropologist (1987).

12. 8So438 - The Martin/McGuire site is a large, well-preserved shell midden on Shakett Creek in Laurel. It was briefly visited and described during Almy's 1985 City of Venice survey. She noted that artifacts previously found by local residents included "sand-tempered plain pottery, worked animal bone, bone pins, lithic debris, shark teeth tools and a shell bead" (Almy 1985:33). The site was believed to date to one or more post-Archaic periods, and was evaluated as Status A, denoting that it warranted preservation or complete excavation prior to additional disturbances or destruction. The

Martin/McGuire site is also mentioned in a recent publication by Luer and Almy (1987:301), who conclude that this midden "is significant because it adds another factor to prehistoric exploitation of oysters in this estuarine area." The site is in excellent condition, and protected from vandalism by the resident owner. It was not field inspected during this project.

13. 8So461 - The Florida Land Site is a shell midden originally described as two sites by Fales and Davis (#s 62 and 63) (1961). In 1976, Almy combined these sites into one. The site was destroyed by the time of Almy's assessment. The general site area was visited during this survey and found, as Almy noted, to be altered by filling, seawall construction, and residential development.

14. 8So594 - The Barclay site is a low density lithic scatter discovered as a result of archaeological survey of the Barclay Tract (Almy and Luer 1986). At the time of survey, it had been badly disturbed by sand mining. Thus, in view of its degraded condition, it was not considered significant. The site area was visited during the current project, and found to be as described in 1986.

15. 8So595 - The Melnick site is a shell midden, also discovered as a result of survey of the Barclay tract (Almy and Luer 1986). Based upon the recovery of a rimsherd, it was tentatively dated as Early Manasota, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 300. It was described as severely damaged by earthmoving. While the exact locality of this site was not visited, the Barclay tract has not yet been developed. Thus, the site condition is presumed little changed since 1986.

16. 8So606 - The Oscar Scherer II site is an extensive shell scatter, discovered by Marion Almy and students from Manatee Community College during systematic survey of selected portions of OSSRA. Some components of the larger site area had been destroyed; others were in good condition. This resource was considered regionally significant, and recommended for preservation.

17. 8So608 - The Catfish Creek site is a shell scatter discovered by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc., during survey of the Palmer Ventures Development in 1988. Deemed potentially significant, it was subjected to limited test excavation (Austin and Russo 1989). Continued excavations of a larger site area are currently being carried out here, under the direction of Bob Austin, George Luer and Lauren Archibald. The site is in good condition, and considered regionally significant. While not visited during the current survey project, that area lying to the west, across US 41, was subjected to judgemental subsurface shovel testing. The cultural deposit was found not to extend this far to the west.

Negative Data: All traces of the McKeithan still, and the workers settlement formerly located north of Laurel Road, have been obliterated by development. This general area, which formerly contained housing for the workers, a commissary, church and cemetery, is now marked by homes in the Mission Valley Estates residential community. The burial ground, not yet built upon, has been recorded as a site (See discussion of 8So1345 in "New Sites" section above).

In general, the land to the east of Shakett Creek, as contained in the southeast quarter of Section 30, T38S, R19E, was not productive of archaeological sites or cultural materials. Survey efforts here included ground

surface inspection, as well as the excavation of 12 shovel tests. According to Almy (Personal communication), prior archaeological reconnaissance in this area also yielded negative results.

Similarly, archaeological survey of a small area along the north bank of South Creek, as situated west of US 41 in the southwest quarter of Section 14, T38S, R18E, was similarly devoid of prehistoric and early historic period cultural materials. Subsurface testing in this area indicated disturbance by fill.

In the southwest quarter of Section 34, T37S, R18E, is a peninsular shaped parcel of land slated for residential development. This tract is bounded on the east by Catfish Creek, and on the south and west by North Creek. Vamo Way is to the north. The area is marked by several wide, sandy vehicle trails, made by the passage of heavy equipment. Construction of a bridge across North Creek has also served to expose large areas of sandy ground surface. This network of roads in the largely pine flatwoods environment provided a good sample for surface reconnaissance. All such roads were walked out, and checked for the presence of surface cultural materials. Only a single waste flake was observed in the area disturbed by bridge construction. The excavation of two subsurface tests at this locality failed to produce additional cultural materials. This was considered an "isolated find." To the west of the new bridge, along the fringe of the peninsula, is hammock vegetation. This hammock zone separating the pine flatwoods from the creek, however, is all believed to have high prehistoric site location potential. It is flagged as preservation area, and hopefully will not be adversely impacted by development.

Archaeological survey of a small area to the east of Catfish Creek, as situated south of Vamo Way and west of US 41, was similarly non-productive of prehistoric or early historic period cultural materials. No evidence for the continuation of the Catfish Creek Site (8So608) could be found.

Several other discrete survey areas along the coastal zone of the USGS Laurel quadrangle map area, deemed to have a moderate to high site location potential, yielded negative results. These localities are marked on the section aerials which accompany this report. Test pit information is provided in the field notes, which also accompany this report.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility for the total 47 newly and previously discovered archaeological sites within the coastal and riverine areas of the USGS Laurel quadrangle map area are summarized in Table 6. Site locations are illustrated in Figures 6A, 6B, and 6C.

Of the total sites recorded, 15 or almost 33% have been completely destroyed or severely altered (Data Quality Categories 5 and 4 respectively). However, if only the sites to the west of US 41, within the coastal zone proper, are considered, discounting the numerous small, largely intact ceramic and lithic scatter sites in the interior, there is a marked increase in the percentage of sites destroyed or in very poor condition. Specifically, of the total 18 coastal zone archeological sites, 10 or 55% are heavily deteriorated or destroyed. All coastal zone sites have been altered to some degree.

Table 6. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Quadrangle Map Area.

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So2	Osprey	Midden/Mound Complex	2	A
8So3	Pool Hammock	Village	6	C
8So28	Mosquito Control	Shell Midden	3	E
8So29	Burial Island Md.	Burial Mound	3	D
8So30	Burial Isl. Midden	Shell Midden	3	D
8So59	Osprey Point	Shell Midden	2	B
8So60	Wood Midden	Shell Midden	3	C
8So61	OSSRA I	Shell Midden	5	E
8So62	Salt Creek Mound	Burial Mound	5	E
8So90	Townshend Shores	Shell Midden	5	E
8So98	Laurel Mound	Burial Mound	5	E
8So438	Martin/McGuire	Shell Midden	1	B
8So461	Florida Land	Shell Midden	5	E
8So594	Barclay	Lithic Scatter	5	E
8So595	Melnick	Shell Midden	4	E
8So606	OSSRA II	Shell Scatter	3	C
8So608	Catfish Creek	Shell Scatter	2	B
8So1313	Park Stream	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1314	Rustic Road	Lithic Scatter	2	E
8So1315	Scrub Thicket	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1316	Palmetto	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1317	Creek Shore	Ceramic Scatter	1	E

Table 6. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Quadrangle Map Area. (Continued)

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So1318	Cindy	Lithic Scatter	1	E
8So1319	Fox's Sherds	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1320	Horse Pasture	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1321	Wilcox Ceramic	Ceramic Scatter	1	C
8So1322	Curious Cow	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1323	Sara	Lithic Scatter	1	E
8So1324	One Flake	Single Artifact	1	E
8So1325	Fox Creek	Ceramic Scatter	1	E
8So1326	Sneaky Cow	Single Artifact	1	E
8So1327	Fox's Flakes	Lithic Scatter	1	E
8So1328	Jumping Fish	Single Artifact	1	E
8So1329	Knight's Trail Park	Artifact Scatter	1	C
8So1343	Linda	Ceramic Scatter	4	E
8So1344	Victor Smith	Ceramic Scatter	4	E
8So1345	Laurel Cemetery	Cemetery (Hist.)	2	C
8So1346	Webb Street Scat.	Artifact Scatter/ Historic refuse	4	E
8So1347	Bennie	Lithics	5	E
8So1348	Lychee Lane Grove	Shell Scatter	5	E
8So1349	Wall Midden	Shell Midden	2	B
8So1350	Haucke	Shell Scatter	4	E
8So1351	Oaks/Vamo Midden	Shell Midden	2	B

Table 6. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Quadrangle Map Area. (Continued)

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So1352	Catfish Creek Bridge/ Webb Road	Bridge/Road Segment	4	C
8So1355	Osprey Post Office	Shell Scatter	5	E
8So1356	Sack of Sherds	Ceramic Scatter	6	D
8So1357	Blackburn Bay Midden	Shell Midden	2	B

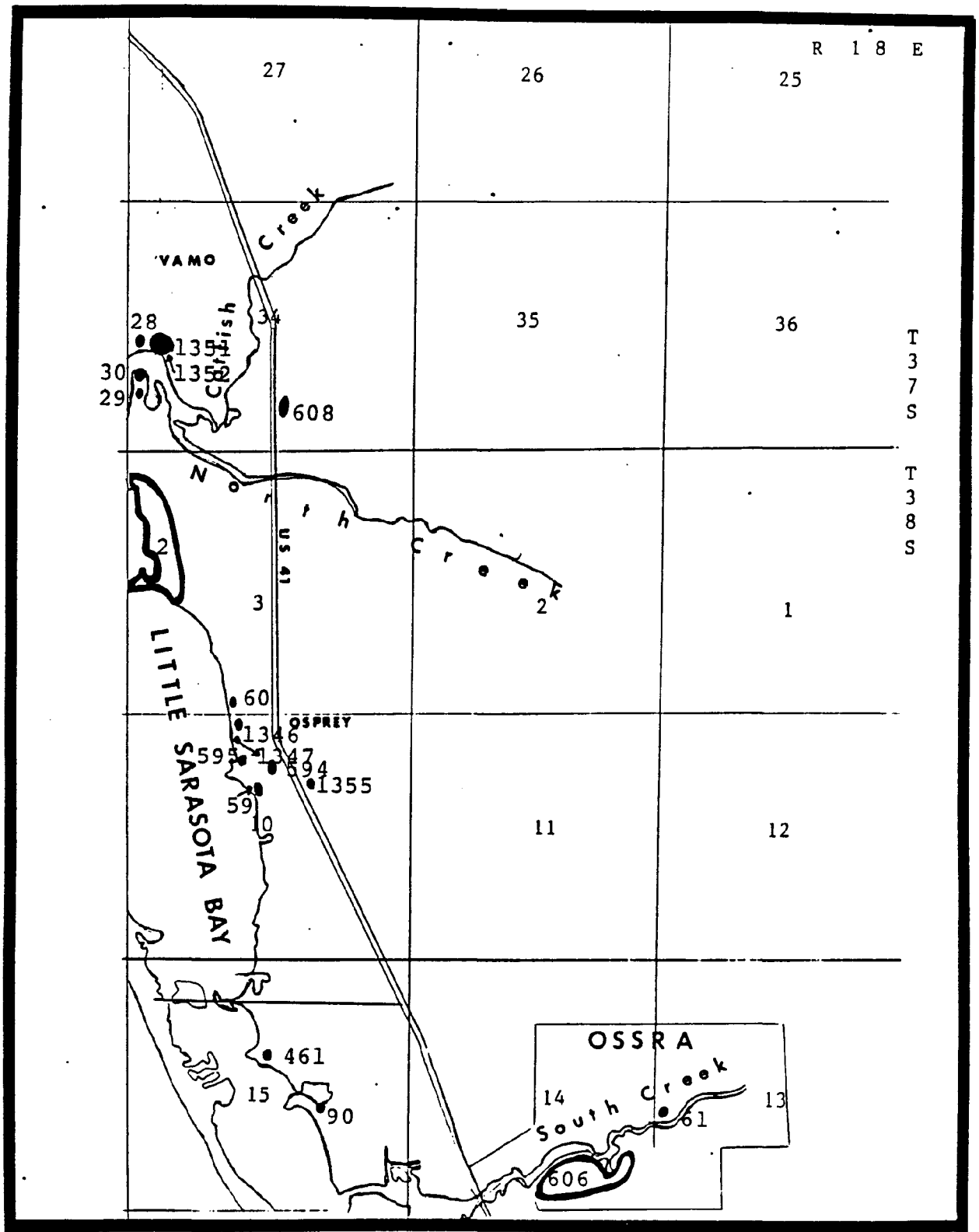


Figure 6A. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area (Northern part of map area).

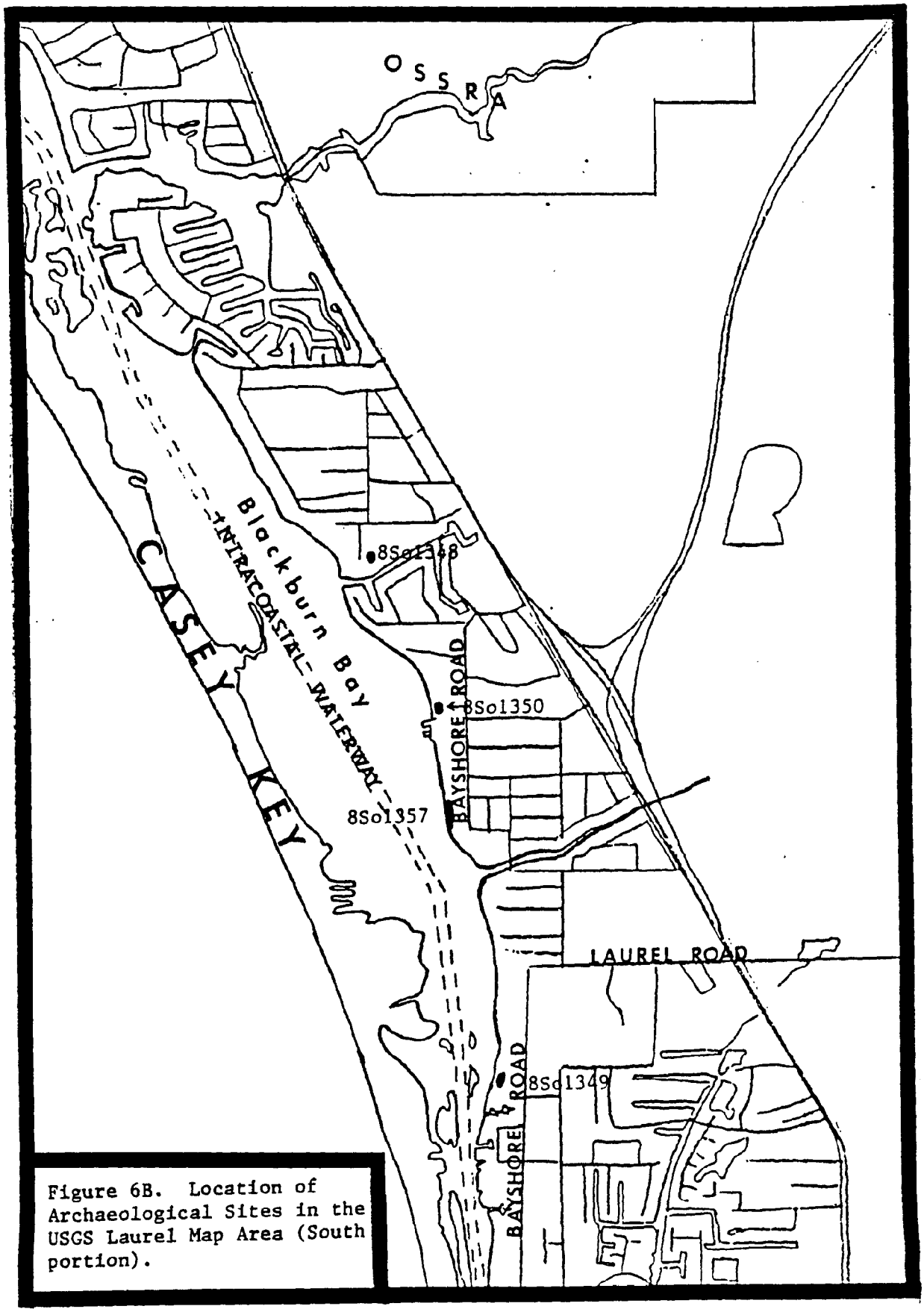


Figure 6B. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area (South portion).

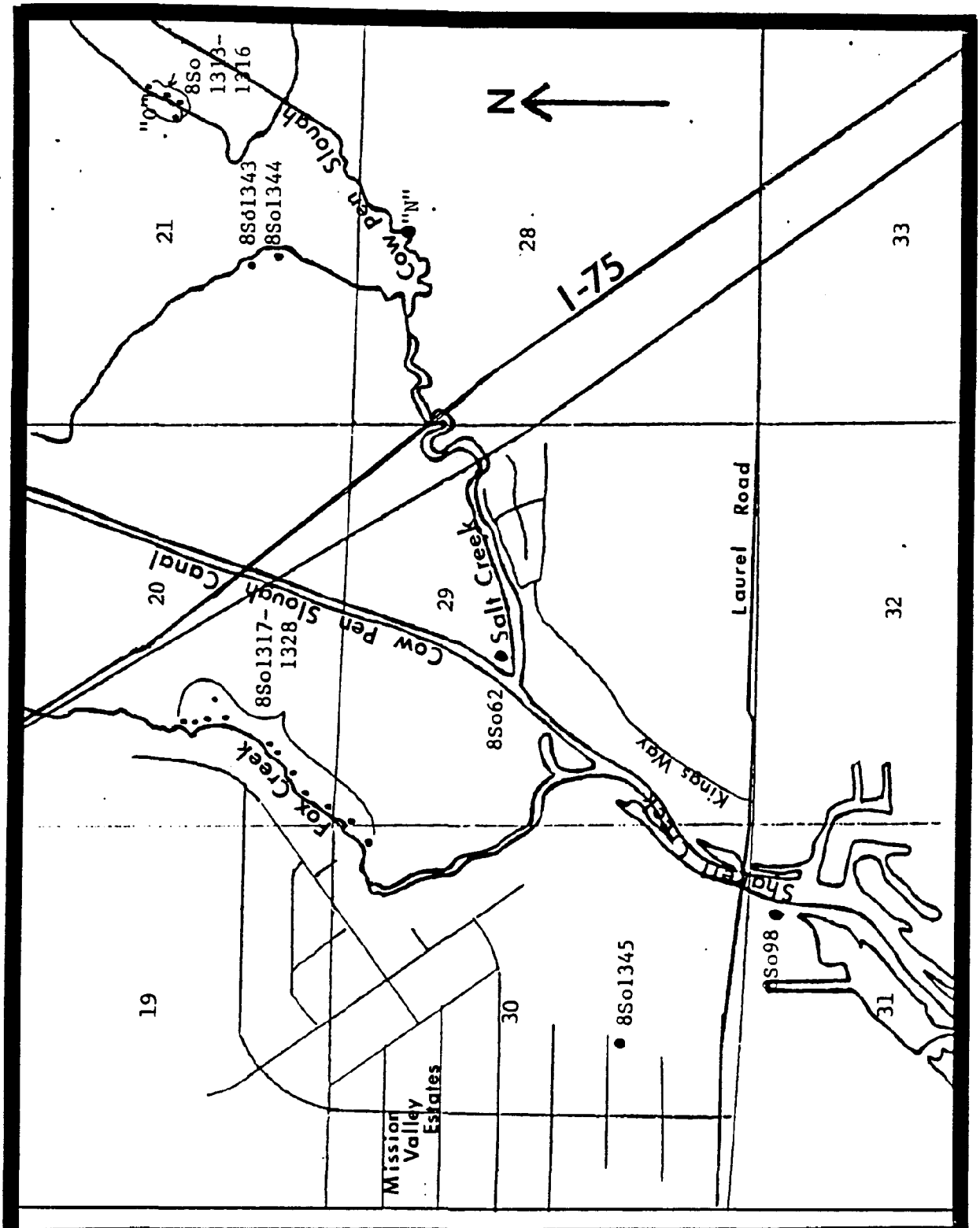


Figure 6C. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Laurel Map Area (Portion depicting selected eastern streams).

The Osprey Site, a multi-period archaeological site complex containing shell middens and a burial mound, in addition to historic period components, is the only recorded site within this quadrangle map area which is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As a result of field survey, six others are considered eligible and six potentially eligible, but require further archaeological testing to make a final determination of significance/eligibility. Of the six sites evaluated as significant, and eligible for National Register nomination as per NR criteria "d", five are shell middens and one is a shell scatter. In general, all are believed to have the potential to yield information of importance to regional culture history. Of particular interest is the potential to learn more about resource utilization in the coastal zone over time. Most, if not all, of these shell midden sites, probably contain intact cultural stratigraphy spanning several periods of prehistoric culture. There is also the possibility that human remains may be included in one or more of these sites.

The seven sites adjudged to be potentially significant, but requiring further supporting data, include a "village site," shell midden, shell scatter, ceramic scatter, artifact scatter, historic cemetery, and historic bridge ruins and road segment. All but one of the prehistoric period sites are situated outside the coastal zone. The functional nature of non-coastal sites, and the relationship between these occupations and those along the coast, are topics of great current research interest. If found to contain intact cultural deposits which have the potential to yield archaeological data of significance, then these resources should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register, as per criteria "d." 8So606, a shell scatter; 8So1321, a ceramic scatter; and 8So1329, an artifact scatter, are considered to be the best examples of their type for the region, and in a relatively good state of preservation. 8So1352, an historic bridge and road, may date to the earliest period of non-aboriginal settlement in this region. Historical research will be needed to establish whether these constructed features are associated with the Webb occupation or the later Palmer period.

Recommendations: While cemeteries are generally not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register, as a resting place for the dead, all cemeteries, both marked and unmarked, are protected by Florida Statute 872.05 which protects all human burial sites. The Laurel Cemetery contains the remains of an unknown number of children and adults. These are mostly black turpentine workers and members of their families. Individual gravesites are no longer marked. Based upon extensive interviewing, Sarasota County Historical Commission member Betty Arnall has been able to plot the location of this burial ground. The Laurel Cemetery is contained in one of the few undeveloped lots remaining in Mission Valley Estates. Development pressure is acute. As a means of preventing illegal disturbance to these graves, a survey of the cemetery area should be undertaken, using remote sensing technology such as resistivity or ground penetrating radar. In this way, individual interments can be delineated. The parameters of the cemetery could than be fenced, and the cemetery commemorated with a permanent marker. The unmarked cemetery owners should be advised by the County of the need to avoid disturbing the unmarked human remains. With passage of a County Preservation Ordinance, the owners could be provided incentives for keeping this lot undeveloped.

To the north of "Spanish Point at the Oaks" in Osprey, in the area around the mouth of North Creek, are several previously as well as newly recorded prehistoric and historic period sites. These include three shell middens

(8So28, 8So30 and 8So1351), a burial mound (8So29), and the remains of a probable late 19th century bridge and road (8So1352). At present, these are all threatened by the destructive actions of residential development and/or site vandalism. Both the newly recorded Oaks/Vamo Midden (8So1351) and the Catfish-North Creek Bridge/Webb Road (8So1352) are in an area where development is imminent. Surveyor's stakes, marking the wetlands protection zone, cut through the shell midden site area, indicating that the major portion of this cultural feature, lying just outside the protective area, will be adversely impacted. Similarly, the Webb Road, a transportation route possibly dating from the 1870s, presumably will also be destroyed. These resources are adjudged to be regionally significant, and potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. The Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources is urged to notify the owner/developer of the presence of these sites, and the need for their protection. For example, the incorporation of the historic Webb Road into the master plan for the proposed development could be encouraged. The possiblility of unearthing human remains at the Oaks/Vamo Midden, and the penalties for knowingly disturbing such burials, should also be communicated. If preservation through avoidance is not feasible, mitigative salvage excavation of the Oaks/Vamo Midden is recommended. This may be accomplished, for example, by members of the local Time Sifters chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society, under the supervision of a professional archaeologist.

Burial Mound Island (8So29) has reportedly been vandalized to some degree. County law enforcement officials should be alerted to the destruction of this prehistoric burial site, and efforts made to apprehend and prosecute the site vandals. This site, accessible only by boat, is particularly vulnerable on the weekends.

Several sites located within the Laurel study area are considered eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. These are classified as NR Category B and C in Figure 6. All Category B sites, or those considered eligible on the basis of existing data, are located on private property, either individually or corporately owned. These landowners should be notified of the presence of significant cultural resources on their land, and if agreeable to them, information needed to complete National Register nominations for these sites should be gathered. Some or all of the shell midden type sites may be eligible for nomination as an Archaeological District.

The seven Category C sites will require further archaeological testing or historical research before a determination of significance/National Register eligibility can be made. Of these, one is on state land (8So606), one on Sarasota County owned property (8So1329), and the others privately owned. Owners of sites 8So3 (Pool Hammock), 8So60 (Wood Midden), and 8So1321 (Wilcox Ceramic) should be asked, by written notification, for permission to conduct such work. The Knight's Trail Park Site (8so1329) should be archaeologically tested as part of a larger program of survey and assessment of historic resources of all county-owned land managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation (See Management Recommendations chapter).

SIESTA KEY

General Description: Siesta Key is situated within two USGS quadrangle map areas: Sarasota, 1973 on the north and Bird Keys, 1973 on the south.. It is contained in Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, Township 37 South, Range 17 East; and Sections 18, 19, 20, 29, 32, and 33 in Township 37 South, Range 18 East. Geographically, the survey property begins at the City of Sarasota limits, just north of Coconut Bayou, and runs south to Midnight Pass, which separates Siesta from Casey Key. The Gulf of Mexico is to the west, and Roberts and Little Sarasota Bays are to the east.

In general, Siesta Key has been fairly well developed. In addition to residential and commercial development, the northern portion of this barrier island, to the north of Siesta Beach, has been further altered by a complex of human-made canals.

Previous Work: In 1953, William Plowden discovered and recorded a small shell midden on an old sand dune, about .2 miles north of Midnight Pass. This has been entered into the Florida Master Site File as 8So7. The 1961 "windshield" survey of Doris Davis and John Fales resulted in the notation of several other aboriginal sites on Siesta Key, including a mound at the Out of Door School. The Davis and Fales sites were visited and recorded by Marion Almy in 1975 as part of a larger Sarasota County project (1976). As a result of this effort, the South Coconut Bayou Midden (8So53), Out of Door School (8So54), and Martin Midden (8So57) were formally recorded with the State of Florida. As part of their survey of the Palmer Oaks tract, Miller and Swindell surveyed "nearly one-half mile of the southern tip of Siesta Key". No evidence of archaeological remains were discovered (Miller 1974:8). In addition, their effort to relocate 8So7 was not productive (Miller 1974:9). The White Beach/Point Crisp area was the focus of archaeological attention in the 1970s. In conjunction with their work at the Palmer site across the bay in Osprey (8So2), the Bullens carried out limited test excavations at "Crisp Point," "at a small midden on Siesta Key" (8So7), and at Casey Key (Bullen and Bullen 1976:28).

Recorded/Reported Sites: A total of five prehistoric sites have previously been recorded for Siesta Key. All but one (8So52) are outside the limits of the City of Sarasota. The recorded sites include 8So7 at the south end of the island, described as a "small shell midden" measuring about 100 feet by 50 feet by 2.5 feet; another shell midden at Coconut Bayou (8So53); a "shell midden mound" on Ocean Boulevard in the vicinity of the Out of Door School (8So54); and the Martin Midden, situated on the bayside of Siesta Key, directly across from the mouth of Phillippi Creek. In addition to these four shell midden type sites, an aboriginal site is reported for the White Beach area. Designated site "A" in the Resources Review Manual (Archibald 1988: 40), it apparently is the same locality as that tested by the Bullens at Crisp Point.

Research Considerations/Methodology: On the basis of background research, it was anticipated that Siesta Key had the potential for the location of as yet unrecorded prehistoric and historic period sites. Among the historic period resources anticipated were historic dumps associated with several early homesteads depicted on the U.S. Surveyor General's Plat Map of Township 37 South,

Range 18 East dated 1896, examined at the Sarasota County Department of Natural Resources. This township was surveyed in 1895 by Elisha B. Camp. Depicted on the plat map were three possible homesites, as follows:

1. B. Stickney - extreme northwest corner of Section 20/northeast corner Section 19.
2. M. Sweed (?)- southwest quarter of Section 20, to the northwest of Point Crisp
3. A. Hodges - northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 29, just south of Point Crisp.

B. Stickney refers to Benjamin F. Stickney, in whose honor the Stickney Point Bridge is named. After retiring, Mr. Stickney moved to Siesta Key (then called Sarasota Key) where he was one of the first settlers. He died at his home in 1912 (Grismer 1946:306). Reference to the other early settlers, Sweed and Hodges, was not found in several local histories (i.e. Grismer 1946; Matthews 1989). Other sources of information, such as census records, were not examined. According to Grismer, another late 19th century homesteader of Siesta Key was Captain Thomas Gordon Edmondson and his wife Louise Anstie Whitaker, who purchased a claim to over 100 acres on Siesta Key (Grismer 1946: 61). Another early occupation for which archaeological remains might be anticipated was that of Captain Louis Roberts and his wife Ocean Hansen Roberts. Their house was constructed in the area referred to as "Roberts Point," at the south end of Roberts Point Road. In 1906, the Roberts' enlarged their home, took in boarders, and called their residence the Roberts Hotel. At this time, no bridges linked the key to the mainland, and travel was by boat only. In addition to these individuals, Frank Guptill was reported to have had a home near White Beach (George Luer, personal communication).

The entire bayside of Siesta Key was deemed to have a high potential for prehistoric site location. Unfortunately, most of this zone, to the east of Midnight Pass Road, has been altered by residential development, including the construction of large condominium complexes. Beginning at the south end of Siesta Key, survey strategy entailed driving down all driveways located to the east of Midnight Pass Road. Most of these were found to terminate at a private residence fronting the bay. Rarely were landowners home to grant permission for survey and testing. Thus, in the absence of landowner consent, the properties were walked around, and the coastline carefully checked for the presence of cultural materials and features. In addition to the bayside, the land around Heron Lagoon, in the southern portion of Siesta Key, was a focus of archaeological field survey. Tactics here were also largely ground surface examination, in the absence of landowner permission for subsurface testing. Surveyed areas are marked on the section aerials which accompany this report.

Survey Results: A total of four previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located, recorded and assessed as a result of background research, informant information and field survey. All four are shell midden type sites. These have been assigned the Florida Master Site File numbers 8So1376 through 8So1379. In addition, the locations of all four previously recorded sites were visited, and current site conditions assessed.

New Sites: Three shell midden type sites were found as a result of informant information and archaeological field survey. These are as follows:

1. Lucke (8So1376) - This extensive shell midden is situated along the bayside in the southeast quarter of Section 29 and the northeast quarter of Section 32,. Township 37 South, Range 18 East. It is marked to the north and south by 8501 and 8615 Midnight Pass Road respectively. This locality corresponds, in part, to the general area marked as 8So7(GV) on the USGS Bird Keys quadrangle map on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources. However, given the discrepancy in the original definition of 8So7 as a small midden on a sand dune, combined with the illustration of its location contained in Figure 1 of the Palmer Site report (Bullen and Bullen 1976) compared with the nature and location of the shell midden located during the survey project, a new number and site designation is deemed preferable.

8So1376 was located on the basis of informant information. (George Luer and Marion Almy, personal communication). Two visits to the general site area revealed a rich midden deposit situated between a sandy beach ridge and the shore of Little Sarasota Bay, and vegetated with live oak, cabbage palm, and some cedar, sea grape, pine and strangler fig. At least eight residences have been constructed atop this cultural feature. The shell midden measures approximately 300 meters north/south by 40 meters east/west. Predominant shellfish species observed are oyster, fighting conch, and clam, with lesser frequencies of lightening whelk and scallop, among others. Depth of the cultural deposit is estimated at one to two meters at the thickest portions.

Since landowner permission to subsurface test in and around this cultural resource could not be secured, survey tactics were confined to ground surface examination. In addition to the shellfish food remains, a few sherds of sand-tempered plain pottery were observed. According to George Luer, who has investigated the northern portion of this site area, artifacts recovered have included fighting conch hammers, lip-notched pottery, and Moro ware. Such specimens indicate occupation dating to the Manasota and Safety Harbor periods, as well as during post-contact times, circa early 1700s. The Moro ware, dating to the 1700s, may indicate the presence of a fishing rancho. At the southernmost part of the Lucke site, the sandy beach ridge to the west of the midden proper may also contain evidence of prehistoric occupation. Irregularities of the ground surface, and patches of dark possible midden soil in some localities may be indicative of such aboriginal settlement.

2. Heron Lagoon East Midden (8So1377) - This shell midden site is located in the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 37 South, Range 18 East. It is contained within the properties at 8233 and 8239 Midnight Pass Road, to the north and south respectively. Two homes are atop the site.

This cultural resource was discovered as a result of field survey. Ground surface examination at the southernmost property indicated the presence of midden exposed beneath the elevated home. Similar conditions were noted at the adjacent property to the north. Since neither property owner was home, no subsurface testing was carried out.

On the basis of surface exposures only, this site is estimated to measure approximately 60 meters north/south by 30 meters east/west. Depth of the cultural deposit is unknown, but estimated to average almost one meter in thickness. A variety of shellfish species, including oyster, clam, fighting conch, lightning whelk, and scallop were observed on the surface. No pottery or other artifacts, such as shell tools were observed. Thus, the period of site occupation is unknown.

3. Cedars Midden (8So1378) - This shell midden site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 37 South, Range 18 East. It is bordered to the north by 7811 Midnight Pass Road; to the south by 7837 Midnight Pass Road.

This site was discovered as a result of field survey. While field checking the historic Mediterranean Revival home at 7811 Midnight Pass Road, a buried midden zone, composed of dark soil and inclusions of oyster and fighting conch, was discovered. Only minor amounts of shell had been observed on the landscaped ground surface. To the south, similar small quantities of exposed shell were observed in the wooded area to the north of the house. On the basis of general topography, vegetation, and scattered exposures of shell, 8So1378 is estimated to measure 120 meters north/south by 30 meters east/west. Depth of the cultural deposit is unknown. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic cultural materials, the Cedars Midden cannot be dated.

Previously Recorded/Reported Sites: Of the four sites previously recorded for Siesta Key, three were found to be destroyed or altered by residential development. The fourth, 8So7, may also be destroyed by condominium construction, if the site location, as originally described, is to the south of the newly recorded Lucke Midden.

1. 8So7 - According to original site recorder William Plowden, the Midnight Pass site, 8So7, was a small shell midden measuring 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, and situated on an old sand dune about .2 miles north of Midnight Pass. Consistent with the description provided by Plowden, Bullen and Bullen note that investigation at this "small midden" produced a few sherds (1976:28). As illustrated in Figure 1 of their Palmer site report, 8So7 was located along the bayside of Siesta Key, about .3 miles south of the southern end of Heron Lagoon and about .25 miles north of the north end of Blind Pass. These combined data would situate 8So7 in an area currently occupied by large condominiums. Thus, this shell midden site is presumed destroyed.

2. 8So53 - The South Coconut Bayou Midden was described by Almy (Florida Master Site File form) as located at 4225 to 4305 Midnight Pass Road. Three houses are constructed atop the site. This site area was relocated and examined during the current survey, and found to be as described by Almy in 1976. 8So53 is altered, but may contain some undisturbed cultural deposits.

3. 8So54 - The Out of Door School site was originally described by Fales and Davis as a "shell midden mound" situated west of Ocean Boulevard, to the northwest of the Out of Door School. "Future excavation will be necessary to determine which portion of the area is shell deposited by water," Fales and Davis recorded in their Field Notes (n.d.). When Almy formally recorded this site with the State in 1976, it was classified as a destroyed sand mound. The nature of this "site" has been called into question by George Luer, who attended the Out of Door School in the 1960s. According to Luer, this was probably never an aboriginal site, but rather a natural beach ridge (Personal communication). Unfortunately, this question will never be resolved. The general site area has been destroyed by condominium development.

4. 8So57 - The Martin Midden site area was found to be altered by residential development. This cultural resource is presumed destroyed, or at least severely altered by earthmoving and construction activities. The homesites are landscaped, and no surface site evidence could be observed.

5. "A" - According to Fales and Davis, a shell midden extended to the north and south of Crisp Point (Point Crisp). Archaeological testing in the mid 1970s by the Bullens revealed "sherds on the surface of both the north and south sides where the point joined Siesta Key" (1976:28). The presence of shell and/or midden debris was not noted. Testing of the peninsula proper by the Bullens revealed an absence of cultural materials. The Crisp Point area was visited during this survey, and found to be residentially developed and extensively landscaped. Permission for subsurface testing in this exclusive residential development could not be secured, and no ground surface visibility was present. Thus, this reported site is herein recorded as the "Crisp Point" site (8So1379) on the basis of documentary research only. Areal extent, depth of the cultural deposit, and period of site occupation/utilization are all unknown.

Negative Data: Archaeological reconnaissance in the areas between newly recorded sites 8So1376, -1377, and -1378 did not reveal the presence of surface cultural materials. However, given the lack of systematic subsurface testing, the location of buried cultural materials or features in these zones cannot be discounted.

No evidence for homesteading activity could be found. One particular focus of field investigation was the location of tangible cultural remains linked to the Roberts homestead on Roberts Point Road. Field survey was severely hampered by private residential development. According to Mrs. Louise Roberts Wyatt (personal communication), grand-daughter of Louis and Ocean Roberts, there is nothing left of the original homestead. A modern house marks the former Roberts home/hotel site which formerly occupied the "point" at the southernmost end of Roberts Point Road.

Field inspection of an elevated, coastal hammock vegetated area to the south of Stickney Point Road and east of Peacock Road, due south of a marina, was also not productive of archaeological sites. A large undeveloped lot plus several residential yards were surface checked. A few shallow subsurface probes were put in the lot directly south of the marina. All areas revealed beach sand and small shell only.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility for the total eight newly and previously recorded sites on Siesta Key are summarized in Table 7. Site locations are illustrated in Figure 7.

None of the previously recorded sites is adjudged significant due to their degraded conditions and poor informational potential. Thus, they are not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the four newly recorded sites, 8So1377, -1378, and -1379 will require archaeological testing before a final determination of significance/National Register elibility can be made. Such site testing could not be accomplished during survey due to absence of landowner permission.

The Lucke site, 8So1376, is considered a significant cultural resource, eligible for nomination to the National Register. It is in good condition, and has demonstrated potential for contributing to our knowledge of regional prehistory. Preliminary investigations by Luer, combined with the observations made as part of this project, indicate the possibility of intact cultural strata ranging in time from the Manasota culture to the 1700s. The

Table 7. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites on Siesta Key (USGS Sarasota and Bird Keys).

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So7	Midnight Pass Midden	Shell Midden	5	E
8So53	Coconut Bayou Midden	Shell Midden	5	E
8So54	Out of Door School	?	5	E
8So57	Martin Midden	Shell Midden	5	E
8So1376	Lucke Midden	Shell Midden	2	B
8So1377	Heron Lagoon East	Shell Midden	2	C
8So1378	Cedars Midden	Shell Midden	2	C
8So1379	Crisp Point	Shell Midden (?)	6	D

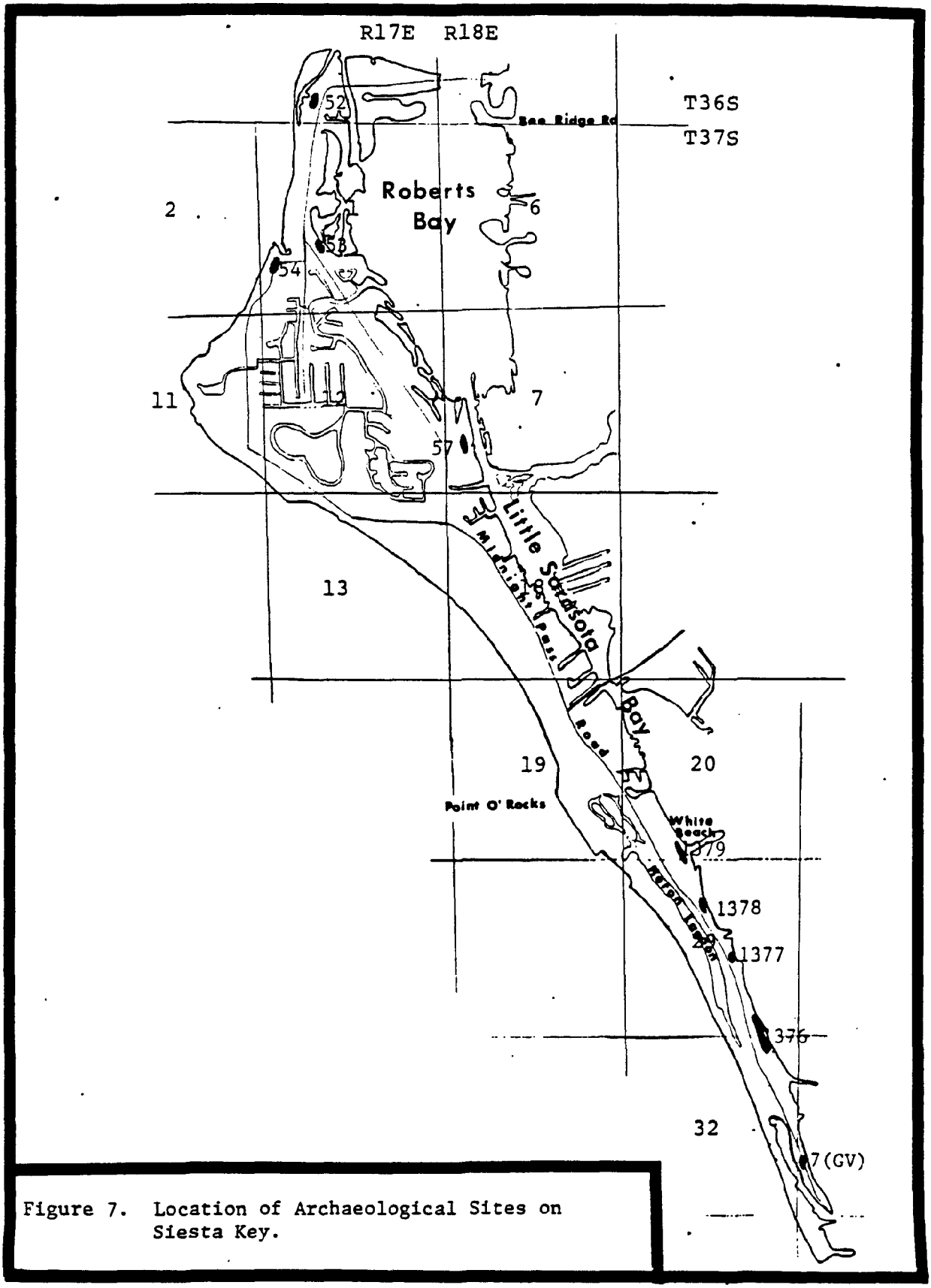


Figure 7. Location of Archaeological Sites on Siesta Key.

southern part of this shell midden is situated on land presently for sale. Given the size of the parcel, it is not unlikely that a zoning change to higher density development will be requested. In the event of a rezone, and proposed land development, systematic archaeological survey of this property is strongly urged. Such work should endeavor to areally define the site as well as delineate individual site components. The collection of archaeological information necessary for completing a National Register nomination should be a priority. The Lucke midden represents the largest remaining site of its type for Siesta Key. It is an important resource, and worthy of preservation and protection. In the event that preservation may not be feasible, mitigative test excavations are recommended.

USGS BIRD KEYS

General Description: This survey area is bordered on the west by Little Sarasota Bay; and on the east by US Highway 41. The community of Vamo marks the southern extent. Included are portions of Sections 20, 21, 28, and 33 in Township 37 South, Range 18 East. In general, the majority of this land has been heavily altered by residential development. The portions of Siesta Key and Casey Key contained within this quadrangle map area are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Previous Archaeological Work: In 1961, Fales and Davis noted several mound and midden sites during their "windshield" type survey of Sarasota County. These were relocated, described, assessed, and formally recorded with the State of Florida by Almy in 1975 to 1976. A small portion of this quadrangle study area was included in the survey of the Palmer Oaks tract in 1974 (Miller 1974). Recorded as a result of this effort were five prehistoric sites, including 8So27, which had previously been visited by Fales and Davis. In the mid-1970s, as well as the early 1980s, the Indianola site, 8So69, was visited by George Luer. Shell tools examined from this site were described in a 1986 article by this investigator (Luer 1986).

Recorded/Reported Sites: A total of six prehistoric sites have previously been recorded in the mainland portion of the USGS Bird Keys coastal zone study area. These include two shell middens (8So27, -75), two burial mounds (8So68, -83/446), a mound/midden complex (8So69), and a "habitation" site (8So82). None have been subjected to systematic archaeological study. The Indianola site, 8So69, is probably related both temporally and culturally to the Ralston Mound (also referred to as the Indianola Mound), 8So83/446, which has been dated to the Weeden Island and Safety Harbor periods.

Research Considerations/Methodology: Background research, including document and literature study as well as informant interviewing, indicated that potential prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites might be expected in the vicinity of previously recorded 8So68, in Township 37 South, Range 18 East, Section 20. According to the fieldnotes of Fales and Davis (1961), the area to the north and south of this site, the Metheny Creek Mound, "would indicate an occupation area with possible mounds, middens and village site." In addition, the possibility of historic period refuse in the Metheny Creek area associated with the homestead of Elof Peterson and/or the post-1894 occupation by the Woodburn C. Matheny family was also indicated by background research (Fales and Davis 1961). Examination of two plat maps of Township 37 South, Range 18 East, dated 1847 and 1896, however, did not reveal any man-made features in the mainland portion of this study area.

Field survey efforts focused on a small piece of Section 20, as well as a portion of the coastal strip in Section 33. With the exception of the undeveloped land within which the Indianola and Ralston Mound sites are situated, the remainder of survey area property in Sections 20, 21 and 28 was found to be considerably built upon and altered, and thus, not amenable for archaeological inspection. Thus, field survey efforts concentrated on an area bordered to the north by Wharf Road and to the south by Vamo Way. At the time of survey, most of this property had been cleared, and was in the process of being

residentially developed. The entire area was initially walked out, and searched for the presence of surface cultural materials. In addition, a number of subsurface shovel tests were excavated in selected areas.

Survey Results: One new archaeological site, a shell midden, was discovered as a result of field survey. This has been assigned the FMSF number 8So1868. In addition, a single chert waste flake was discovered in a test pit, in a disturbed context. It is not considered to warrant designation as a site. Test pit locations and properties subjected to ground surface reconnaissance are marked on the section aerials which accompany this report. Attempts to relocate four of the six previously recorded sites resulted in the relocation of two. These efforts are described below. The remaining two sites, Indianola and the Ralston Mound, have been recently visited and assessed by George Luer and Marion Almy. Present assessment of these resources derives from the information provided by these individuals.

New Sites: 8So1868, the Pirates Midden, is a shell midden type site located in the northeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 37 South, Range 18 East. The general site area was indicated by the Fales and Davis fieldnotes; the exact site location discovered as a result of ground surface reconnaissance during the present survey effort. The first indication of the presence of this site was in the front yard of a private residence at 7166 Captain Kidd Drive. Here, oyster shell in a matrix of dark soil was observed at two sprinkler heads, as well as disturbed patches in the garden. A ditch marking the northern property boundary was devoid of cultural materials. At the time of this initial inspection, the owner was not home, and thus, no subsurface testing was carried out. During a second visit, the owner was requested permission to subsurface test in the non-landscaped portion of the front yard. Permission was denied.

Directly to the south of this residence are three homes along John Silver Lane, a private road. No midden was visible on the surface at the front of 7216 John Silver Lane, adjacent to the above mentioned property. With permission of the landowner, two small shovel tests were excavated in the non-landscaped portion of the front yard. No midden material was revealed in this locality. However, in the landscaped rear of the property, oyster shell was observed at the base of a tree. Similarly, the back yard to the south, at 7226 John Silver Lane, had exposed shell and dark soil at the base of trees, between the pool and bayshore. Permission to test in this yard was denied by the landowner. The next home to the south, characterized by lower elevation and different vegetative cover (non-hammock), did not have exposed midden. No testing was done since the landowner was not at home.

As a result of this inspection, the Pirates Midden is estimated to measure approximately 120 meters long by 20 meters wide. Depth of the cultural deposit, as well as its composition is unknown. Temporal/cultural affiliation is also not known. The site area is marked by coastal hammock vegetation of oak, cabbage palm, and red cedar. It occupies the eastern side of a small cove in Little Sarasota Bay. It has been adversely impacted by the construction of three large residences and pools. Nevertheless, portions of this cultural feature are probably still intact. This site is probably related to the Matheny Creek Mound (8So68) to the south.

Previously Recorded Sites: In addition to the recording of a new site, an effort was made to relocate and assess four of the six previously recorded

sites. The results of this effort, as well as information about the two recorded sites not visited during this survey, are as follows:

1. 8So27, the Davis Midden, a shallow oyster shell midden dating to the post-Archaic, was recorded by Miller and Swindell in 1974. At this time, the site was described as in altered but fair condition. Relocated during the current project, the Davis midden was found to be relatively unchanged in condition since 1974.

2. 8So68, the Matheny Creek Mound, a burial mound, was originally described by Fales and Davis in 1961. In 1976, Almy recorded this burial mound as destroyed by dredging of a canal. During this activity, she noted, workmen reported observing several burials. The former site area, at the end of Captain Kidd Avenue at Matheny Point, was visited and found to be further altered by residential construction. There are no visible remains of the Matheny Creek Mound. The period of mound construction is unknown. On the basis of similar sites in the region, the Matheny Creek Mound can probably be dated to between A.D. 800 and 1650, from Weeden Island-related to Safety Harbor times.

3. 8So69, the Indianola site, is a mound/midden complex originally noted by Fales and Davis in 1961. According to these investigators, the burial mounds had been destroyed by cultivation in the 1920s or later. The midden area associated with this mound is still intact, and is situated along the shore of Sarasota Bay, to the west of a brackish pond, as well as to the east of the pond. In the latter area, Luer reported finding notched quahog valves in 1981 (Luer 1986:133). A sketch of the Indianola midden is contained in Luer 1986 (Figure 6, page 133). It is dated at A.D. 800 to 1200. This site was not visited during the present survey.

4. 8So75, the Holiday Harbor site, is a shell midden originally noted in 1961 by Fales and Davis. In 1976, this site was recorded as destroyed through creek dredging and house construction.

The former site area, at 7795 N. Holdiay Drive, was visited during the current project. It is marked by a home, constructed in 1974, amid a stand of large oak trees. The current owner/resident, Mr. Chris Hicklin, indicated that the higher elevation to the front of the house was the result of disturbance associated with septic tank and septic field construction and burial. Photographs taken during excavation for a recently installed septic field, shown to the archaeologists by Mr. Hicklin, revealed an absence of shell midden materials. However, along the west side of the house, as well as in the rear yard fronting the dredged creek, evidence of shell midden was observed at the base of several oak trees, as well as along the footer of the concrete block wall adjacent to the west-southwest. The excavation of two small shovel holes to the north of these exposures, along the west side of the Hicklin home, revealed disturbed fill only. It appears that a small portion of the Holiday Harbor site is located to the rear of the house, between the swimming pool and creek. This area is contiguous with the edge of the hammock vegetation. Cultural materials other than shell were not observed, and the temporal/cultural affiliation of 8So75 has not been ascertained.

5. 8So82, the Pinehurst Spring site, is a "habitation" site noted by Fales and Davis in 1961. At this time, it was assessed to be destroyed by residential development. The general site area, as per the location plotted on the USGS Bird Keys quadrangle map at the Sarasota County DHR, was visited. No evidence of this site, nor of the native vegetation presumed to have been associated

with this cultural resource, was seen. The locality visited was along Cove Terrace, to the west of Peninsular Drive.

6. 8So83/446, the Ralston/Indianola Mound, is a burial mound originally noted in 1961 by Fales and Davis. In 1985, it was visited by Almy and Luer, and found to be intact (Almy, personal communication). According to the latest FMSF form, prepared by Almy in 1985, this cultural feature measures approximately 135 feet north/south by 95 feet east/west by five feet high. It is vegetated with scrub oak and palmetto. Two borrow pits are situated to the west. A sketch of this site area is contained in a 1986 article by Luer (Figure 6, page 133). 8So83/446 is dated to the Weeden Island-related/Safety Harbor periods, circa A.D. 800 to 1200. It was not visited during the current survey.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility are summarized in Table 8. The locations of the total seven newly and previously recorded sites are illustrated in Figure 8.

Table 8. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Bird Keys Map Area.

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So27	Davis Midden	Shell Midden	3	C
8So68	Matheny Creek Mound	Burial Mound	5	E
8So69	Indianola	Burial Mound(s)/ Midden complex	3	B
8So75	Holiday Harbor	Shell Midden	4	D
8So82	Pinehurst Spring	"Habitation"	5	E
8So83/ 446	Ralston/Indianola Mound	Burial Mound	1	B
8So1868	Pirate Midden	Shell Midden	3	C

Three of the USGS Bird Keys sites were listed as destroyed by Almy in her 1976 county assessment. These include 8So68, the Metheny Creek Mound; 8So75, a shell midden named the Holiday Harbor site; and 8So82, the Pinehurst Spring site. The locations of these cultural resources are currently marked by residential development. Although field survey indicated that a small portion of the Holiday Harbor site appears intact, the general loss of site integrity, as a result of house, pool and septic tank/field construction, is considered major. Thus, all three previously recorded sites are adjudged not significant due to their destroyed or severely degraded condition.

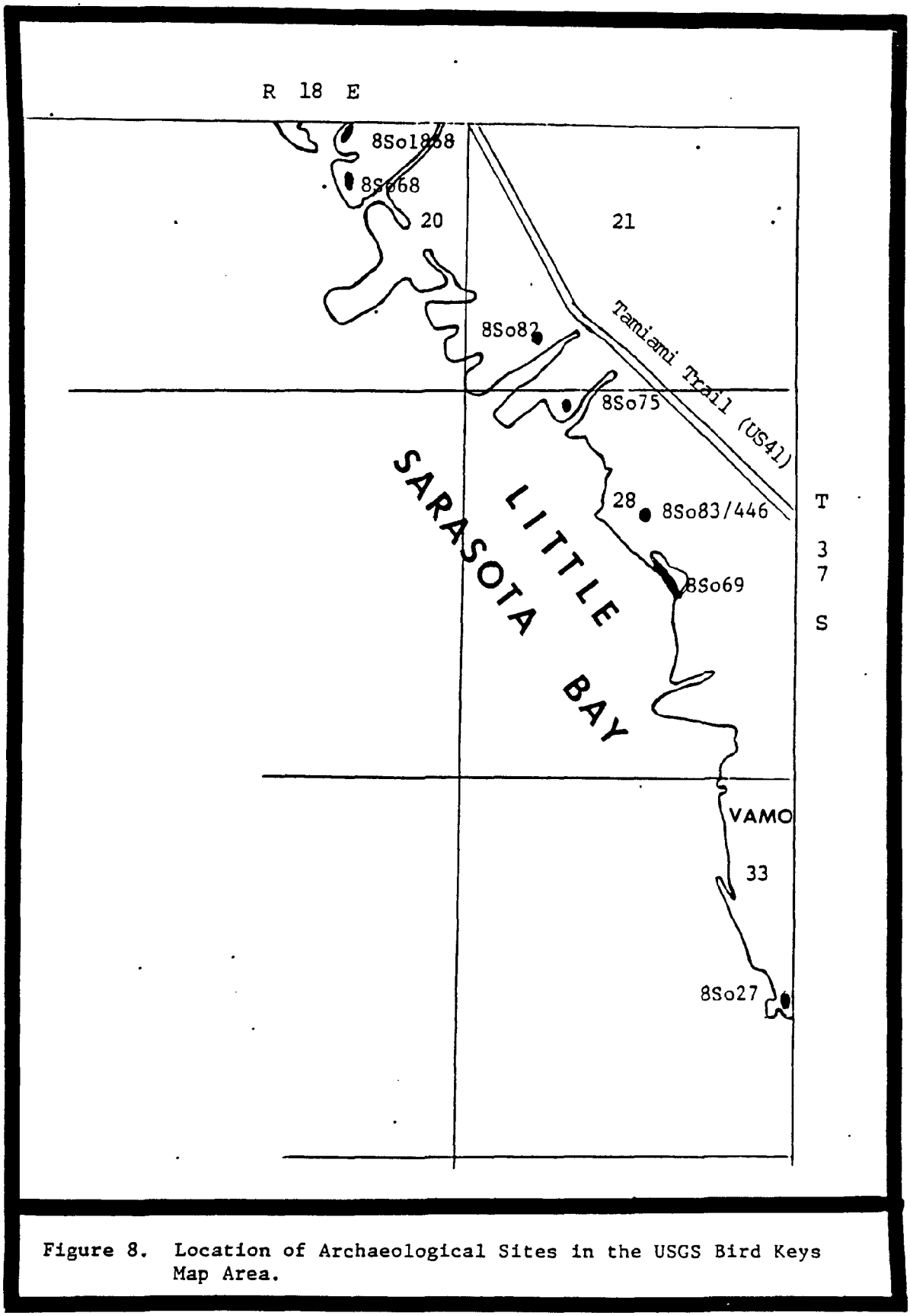


Figure 8. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Bird Keys Map Area.

8So27, the Davis Midden, recorded by Miller and Swindell in 1974 as being in altered but fair condition, was found to be relatively unchanged from the time it was discovered. It is adjudged to be of potential local significance. Site testing will be necessary before a final determination of National Register eligibility can be made. Similarly, the Pirate Midden may be of local significance, but archaeological testing will be necessary to ascertain the degree to which this site has been altered, as well as whether it has the potential to yield archaeological data of significance to local and regional prehistory.

Both the Indianola site (8So69) and Ralston Mound (8So83/446) are in good condition, and are considered NR eligible. 8So83/446 represents the largest existing intact coastal sand mound in Sarasota County, as per Almy's 1985 assessment. It is in pristine condition, and has the potential to yield archaeological data of significance. Hence, it is considered eligible as per NR criteria "d". Similarly, the Indianola midden, probably related to 8So83/446 both temporally and culturally, is believed to also have the potential to yield significant archaeological information concerning aboriginal settlement and patterns of subsistence and resource utilization. It is NR eligible as per criteria "d".

Recommendations: Preservation of sites 8So27, -69, -83/446 and -1686 is recommended. In the event of proposed adverse impact, limited test excavation is suggested for both 8So27 and 8So1868, for the purpose of collecting archaeological data sufficient to make a determination of NR eligibility. If adjudged to be eligible, 8So27 should be preserved and 8So1868 protected from further alteration.

The Indianola site, 8So69, was originally reported in 1961 as a shell midden and burial mound complex. According to investigators Doris Davis and John Fales, the mounds had been destroyed by cultivation. Remaining is a coastal shell midden, extending along the waters of Little Sarasota Bay, and continuing to the east, at the eastern side of a brackish pond. In 1976, Almy recorded this site to be in good condition. With the exception of erosion, and impact from firebreaks, the Indianola site is still in good condition. A sketch of this site is contained in Figure 6 of a 1986 publication by George Luer, who reported on quahog valves and shell tools from this site. This cultural resource, situated on private property, is adjudged to be a significant local resource. In conjunction with the Ralston Mound, discussed above, the Indianola shell midden is recommended for nomination to the National Register. It is also suggested that Dr. Elling O. Eide, property owner, be commended by the Sarasota County Historical Commission, for his efforts to preserve and protect this coastal resource.

The Ralston/Indianola Mound, 8So83/446, is a significant site, deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The unaltered nature of this sand burial mound made it a unique regional cultural resource. Unfortunately, the land upon which it sits is currently for sale. Both the landowner and realtor, aware of the presence of this site, cannot be expected to act as site stewards. It is urged that the Director of the County Department of Historical Resources notify both owner and realtor, in writing, of the significance of this prehistoric burial mound. Penalties for disturbing this mound, in accordance with Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, should be highlighted. Once an Historic Preservation Ordinance for Sarasota County is in place, hopefully in the near future, incentives for preservation

can be offered the landowner. The protection and preservation of this site should be considered a top priority.

Finally, although the above ground burial mound is no longer extant, it is possible that human remains associated with the Matheny Creek Mound, 8So68, may still be encountered. Thus, any permits for future dredging of the canal, to the south of the former site locus, should be contingent upon archaeological monitoring. Any other modifications to the area at the mouth of Matheny Creek, including boat dock and seawall construction, should require archaeological monitoring as a prerequisite for permit approval.

USGS SARASOTA

General Description: The USGS Sarasota quadrangle map survey area is bounded on the north by Bee Ridge Road and on the south by Buccaneer Creek Drive. Roberts Bay and Little Sarasota Bay, flanked by Siesta Key, are to the west, and US 41 is to the east. In addition to this coastal strip, land along Phillippi Creek, from Bee Ridge Road south to its mouth at the bay, was included in the survey area. This collective survey property is contained in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, and 20 of Township 37 South, Range 18 East. In general, this area has been heavily altered by residential development, with filling and seawall construction along the shoreline. Siesta Key is treated in a separate chapter of this report.

Previous Work: Human remains uncovered in the Hansen's (Hanson's)Landing area were the focus of debate concerning the antiquity of humans in Florida during the latter part of the 1800s (Willey 1949:29-31). In 1953, William Plowden recorded a shell midden to the north of Phillippi Creek. This site, designated 8So6, had been partially used for road fill at the time of Plowden's visit. Several other local sites were observed and noted in the 1961 windshield survey by Doris Davis and John Fales. Unfortunately, some of these were provided such sketchy site locational and type data, that later attempts to relocate and record them have not been successful. One such site which has remained unrecorded, was noted by Fales and Davis as situated in the Florence subdivision to the north of Stickney Point Road. Presumably, this site has long since been destroyed by residential development and shoreline modifications, including dredging, filling, and seawall construction.

In 1975 to 1976 Almy undertook a countywide archaeological assessment. The Fales and Davis field notes were utilized to relocate and evaluate known but previously unrecorded sites. As a result, four of these resources, all shell middens, were recorded on Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms, and entered into the State inventory. During the 1970s and early 1980s, these and other prehistoric site localities were visited and described by George Luer (personal communication). Among these was the Roberts Bay site (8So56), test excavated by Luer in 1975. The results of this investigation were detailed in a 1977 article appearing in The Florida Anthropologist. The Robets Bay site has also been the focus of investigation by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. and by Bill Burger.

Finally, in 1988, under contract with the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department, a systematic archaeological survey of the Phillippi Plantation Park (Keith-Prodie Estate) was carried out by Lauren Archibald and Joan Deming. This investigation resulted in the location, recording and evaluation of three prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites. These have been assigned the FMSF numbers 8So616, -617 and -618.

Recorded/Reported Sites: As a result of the above noted efforts, eight archaeological sites are currently recorded for the coastal zone (exclusive of Siesta Key) and Phillippi Creek area within the USGS Sarasota quadrangle map region. These include five shell middens (8So6, -55, -56, -58, and -617); an aboriginal "village" (8So84); a lithic scatter (8So616); and an historic refuse site (8So618). In addition, a shell midden ("G") and shell scatter ("I") have been reported, as noted in the Resources Review Manual prepared as

part of a recent countywide assessment by Historic Property Associates (Archibald 1988:23).

Research Considerations/Methodology: The entire coastal zone and Phillippi Creek area can be considered to have a moderate to high potential for historic and prehistoric period sites. The Red Rock area, directly south of Bee Ridge and west of US 41, for example, was the locality of early homesteading by members of the Roberts and Hansen (Hanson) families (cf. Grismer 1946; Matthews 1989).

While archaeological sites can be expected to occur, the problems of site discovery in this heavily developed area were formidable. Initial drive-through of this survey area revealed a paucity of undeveloped land. Further, major portions of the coastline along Roberts and Little Sarasota Bay have been modified by fill and the construction of seawalls. Most properties characterized by relatively high elevation, hammock vegetation, better drained soils, and other site-correlated factors, are also marked by the presence of homes and landscaped yards. Thus, by necessity, archaeological field survey in the USGS Sarasota zone was largely dependent upon informant information and limited ground surface inspection. Subsurface testing was directed at those rare parcels of undeveloped land, or lots in the process of being readied for development.

Survey Results: A total of four previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located, recorded and assessed on the basis of background research, informant information and archaeological field survey. These resources include a lithics only site, an historic cemetery, a shell midden and a shell scatter. These have been assigned the Florida Master Site File numbers 8So1380 through 8So1383. In addition, five of the eight previously recorded sites were visited and assessed. The three not visited were those recently recorded by Archibald and Deming on the Keith-Prodie Estate (8So616, -617, and -618).

New Sites: Two previously unrecorded/unreported sites were located as a result of survey. Both were reported by local resident Helen Caravelli. The two others are listed as reported sites in the Historic Resources Review Manual. These resources are described as follows:

1. Caravelli Site (8So1380) - Mrs. Caravelli, a member of the Sarasota County Historical Commission, reported the discovery of "a few" (2 or 3) projectile points in her backyard. Description of these finds indicate that these specimens may be classified as Florida Archaic Stemmed projectile points. The site area consisted of relatively elevated sandy soil adjacent to a small drainage coming off a nearby spring. The natural spring, located about 100 meters to the east, has been dredged to form a pond. Field inspection of this property, accompanied by Mrs. Caravelli, failed to reveal additional cultural materials. 8So1380 is in the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 37 South, Range 18 East, between Camino Real and Eastbrook Drives, and north of Quail Drive.

2. Hansen/Roberts Cemetery (8So1381) - This historic period site, located in the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 37 South, Range 18 East, was reported by Helen Caravelli. Field survey, accompanied by Mrs. Caravelli, revealed the presence of a single tombstone, belonging to Peter Hansen, "Actg. Ensign US Navy." Dates indicating days of birth and death were absent from

this marble gravemarker. It should be noted that while the name of this gentleman is usually spelled "Hanson" in the local histories (i.e. Matthews 1989; Grismer 1946), "Hansen" is the spelling on the tombstone, and thus, is used in this report. The Hansen gravesite is situated amid a vacant lot in a residential neighborhood. Quail Drive is directly to the south; Camino Real Drive to the east. The undeveloped lot is marked by several large live oak trees.

According to Mrs. Caravelli, a second marker, no longer extant, was situated near the Hansen grave. This belonged to Ocean Roberts, daughter of Peter Hansen and wife of Captain Louis Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansen settled in this area in 1870. According to Grismer's history of Sarasota, their daughter was named "Ocean" because she was born on the Atlantic while her parents were enroute to America from England (Grismer 1946:183).

Additional information about this site was derived from interview of Mrs. Louise Roberts Wyatt, great-granddaughter of Peter Hansen and granddaughter of Captain Louis and Ocean Roberts. According to Mrs. Wyatt, Peter Hansen originally left Denmark for Haiti, where he founded the first college there. He and his wife fled Haiti by boat when rioting broke out. They landed in the Red Rock area of Sarasota. Their daughter Ocean was born enroute from Haiti. According to Mrs. Wyatt, in addition to the graves of Peter Hansen and Ocean Roberts, her grandfather Louis Roberts, and the six children of Louis and Ocean Roberts are interred here. All graves are unmarked, except for that of Peter Hansen.

3. Phillippi Delta (8So1382) - This reported, small shell midden type site, designated "G" in the Resources Review Manual (Archibald 1988:23), is located in the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 37 South, Range 18 East. It is situated among the mangroves, adjacent to Little Sarasota Bay. According to informant George Luer, who last visited the site in the 1970s, the midden was composed primarily of oyster. A Type C shell hammer was collected. Neither the vertical or horizontal site dimensions were reported, although these data are available from Luer. The Phillippi Delta site was reportedly in good condition. It was not field visited during this survey.

4. Immokalee "G" (8So1383) - This reported shell scatter site, noted in the Historic Resources Review Manual as site "I," (Archibald 1988:23) is no longer extant. Located in the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 37 South, Range 18 East, it has previously been described as Area G of site 8So56 (ACI 1977:8, 12). It was situated several hundred yards east of the midden, along the bayshore. Surface examination during the survey of the Immokalee tract revealed this area as "miscellaneous marine shells in a light tan or buff colored fine sand" (ACI 1977:12). The excavation of a shovel test yielded a shell scraper and hammer at six inches below surface. 8So1383 can probably be dated to the Manasota period. This cultural resource was destroyed by construction of The Landings development. Its location on the quadrangle map housed at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources is not correct (George Luer, personal communication), and will be modified accordingly.

Previously Recorded/Reported Sites: In addition to the discovery of new sites, and the documenting of reported sites, an effort was made to relocate and assess previously recorded archaeological sites. These results are as follows:

1. 8So6, the Phillippi Creek site, was a shell midden originally recorded in 1953 by William Plowden. According to this investigator, the midden measured

100 feet by 25 feet by two feet, and was situated 200 yards east of US 41 to the north of Phillippi Creek. Cabbage palm and oaks marked the site area, with mangrove all around. Temporal/cultural affiliation was unknown. In 1953 the site had already beed degraded for use as road fill, Plowden reported. According to Almy's 1976 assessment, this site was no longer extant, having been destroyed by house construction.

. The former site area, as per the site file information, was visited during this survey project. In general, this area, to the south of Palos Verdes Street and north of the creek, has been altered by residential development and seawall construction. Neither native hammock vegetation nor mangroves were observed. The first lot of undeveloped land, situated approximately 500 meters to the east of US 41, bounded by 2262 Wason Drive to the east, was examined. This lot, used as a boat launch, is characterized by hammock vegetation. Mangrove was to the east-southeast. Ground surface examination revealed two left quahog clam valves and some oyster shell. With the permission of the landowner, four shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the surface shell. All revealed an upper 10 to 20 centimeter layer of disturbed fill, overlying gray sand with inclusions of small crushed shell. No evidence of shell midden was encountered. Thus, the Phillippi Creek site is believed to be completely destroyed.

2. 8So55, the Field Club site, is another shell midden, originally noted in 1961 by Fales and Davis. It was reportedly situated along the bayshore. In 1976, Almy could find no visible evidence of this site. The general site area, contained within a private club, was visited. No midden was observable on the surface. Given the nature of this club, and the lush landscaping, no permission for subsurface testing was requested. It is possible that buried midden may still be intact.

3. 8So56, the Roberts Bay or Immokalee site, is a large shell midden, test excavated and described by Luer in the 1970s (Luer 1977a). Its condition in 1976 was noted as altered but excellent (Almy). In 1977 this site was examined, archaeologically tested, and assessed as part of the Immokalee tract survey (ACI 1977). Since that time, some portions of the shell midden have been destroyed by residential development (The Landings). Current field survey indicated that other parts are still intact, and covered, partially, by condominiums constructed on stilts. 8So56 has been dated to the Manasota period, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 800.

4. 8So58, the James Haley Site, is a shell midden originally noted by Fales and Davis in 1961. They described it as a shell midden complex with possible burials, situated around the James Haley home and to the north and south along Phillippi Creek. Oak and cedar vegetated the site area, with pine forest to the north and west. In 1976, Almy recorded this site as located at 4211 South Shade Avenue. Houses were on top of the midden. A vacant lot to the west of Shade Avenue, across from the midden, had been reported to contain burials, Almy noted (FMSF form).

Two visits were made to the above noted address. During both times, the owner/resident was not at home. Thus, no subsurface testing was carried out. The large home sits on elevated land, amid cabbage palms, oaks, and pine. The entire property was walked around, and the ground surface examined for the presence of midden. The ungrassed patches at the base of trees was of particular focus. No such cultural material was observed. The shoreline of Phillippi Creek, and adjacent land, was also examined, at the rear of the home

at 4211 South Shade Avenue; as well as the property to the north. To the south, the rear of 4223 South Shade Avenue, fronting Phillippi Creek, was also examined. Due to the absence of the landowner/resident, no subsurface testing was carried out. No midden was visible at these properties either. Also examined were the sandy exposures across the road from 4211 South Shade, due south of the Trinity United Methodist Church parking lot. No cultural materials, including human remains, were observed.

5. 8So84, Hansen's Landing, was recorded by Almy in 1976 as a possible village/midden/burial area. The exact location was not known. The general site area has been mentioned since the late 1800s, when human remains were discovered here. In 1887, geologist Angelo Heilprin published an account of the human skeletal remains found here, which had been "exposed in a low bank of ferruginous sandstone along the shore" (Willey 1949:29). The human remains from Hansen's Landing were included in the debates concerning the antiquity of humans in Florida. In 1907, Hrdlicka, who described and analyzed the Hansen's Landing finds, ruled out the possibility of an early dating (Willey 1949:30).

In their 1961 windshield survey of Sarasota County, Fales and Davis noted two sites in the Hansen's Landing area. These were noted as the Johnson Site, described as a village on the basis of the finding of some artifacts in the area; and the Red Rock-Hansen Lane Area site, which was provided no descriptive information. 8So84, as recorded by Almy, combines these Fales and Davis sites. As per her site file information, the Hansen's Landing site area has been dredged, filled, and residentially developed. Site integrity was noted as destroyed.

Since 1976, construction of a private dock in the Red Rock Lane area, in the yard of the Gruder residence, has revealed the presence of human remains in shell midden material (Almy, personal communication). Field inspection of the shoreline at the Matthews residence to the immediate south indicated that the site did not extend this far to the south. The midden in the Gruder yard may be part of the Hansen's Landing site, as noted by Fales and Davis. Correct site parameters are still unknown.

6. 8So616, the Phillippi Flake Scatter, is a lithic scatter discovered in 1988 as a result of systematic survey (Archibald and Deming 1988) of the Phillippi Estates Park, owned by Sarasota County. The site area has not been altered since the time of survey, and remains in very good condition. Temporal/cultural affiliation is unknown.

7. 8So617, the Prodie Shell Midden, was also discovered during survey of the Phillippi Estates Park. It has been dated to the Manasota period, and is in excellent condition.

8. 8So618, the Phillippi Creek Historic Refuse site, was also discovered during the Phillippi Plantation Park survey. At the time of survey, this 20th century dump site was observed as moderately altered by erosion along the bank of Phillippi Creek.

Site Evaluations: Assessments of site condition/data quality and significance/National Register eligibility for the total 12 newly and previously discovered archaeological sites within the USGS Sarasota quadrangle map area (exclusive of the City of Sarasota and barrier islands) are summarized in Table 9. Site locations are illustrated in Figure 9.

Table 9. Evaluation of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Sarasota Map Area (Exclusive of the City of Sarasota and barrier islands).

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Data Quality	NR
8So6	Phillippi Creek	Shell Midden	5	E
8So55	Field Club	Shell Midden	5	E
8So56	Roberts Bay	Shell Midden	3	B
8So58	James Haley	Shell Midden	2	D
8So84	Hansen's Landing	Shell Midden/ Burials	3	C
8So616	Phillippi Flake Scatter	Lithic Scatter	2	E
8So617	Prodie Shell Midden	Shell Midden	1	B
8So618	Phillippi Creek Historic Refuse	Historic refuse	3	E
8So1380	Caravelli	Lithics	5	E
8So1381	Hansen/Roberts Cemetery	Cemetery (Hist.)	1	C
8So1382	Phillippi Delta	Shell Midden	1	E
8So1383	Immokalee "G"	Shell Scatter	5	E

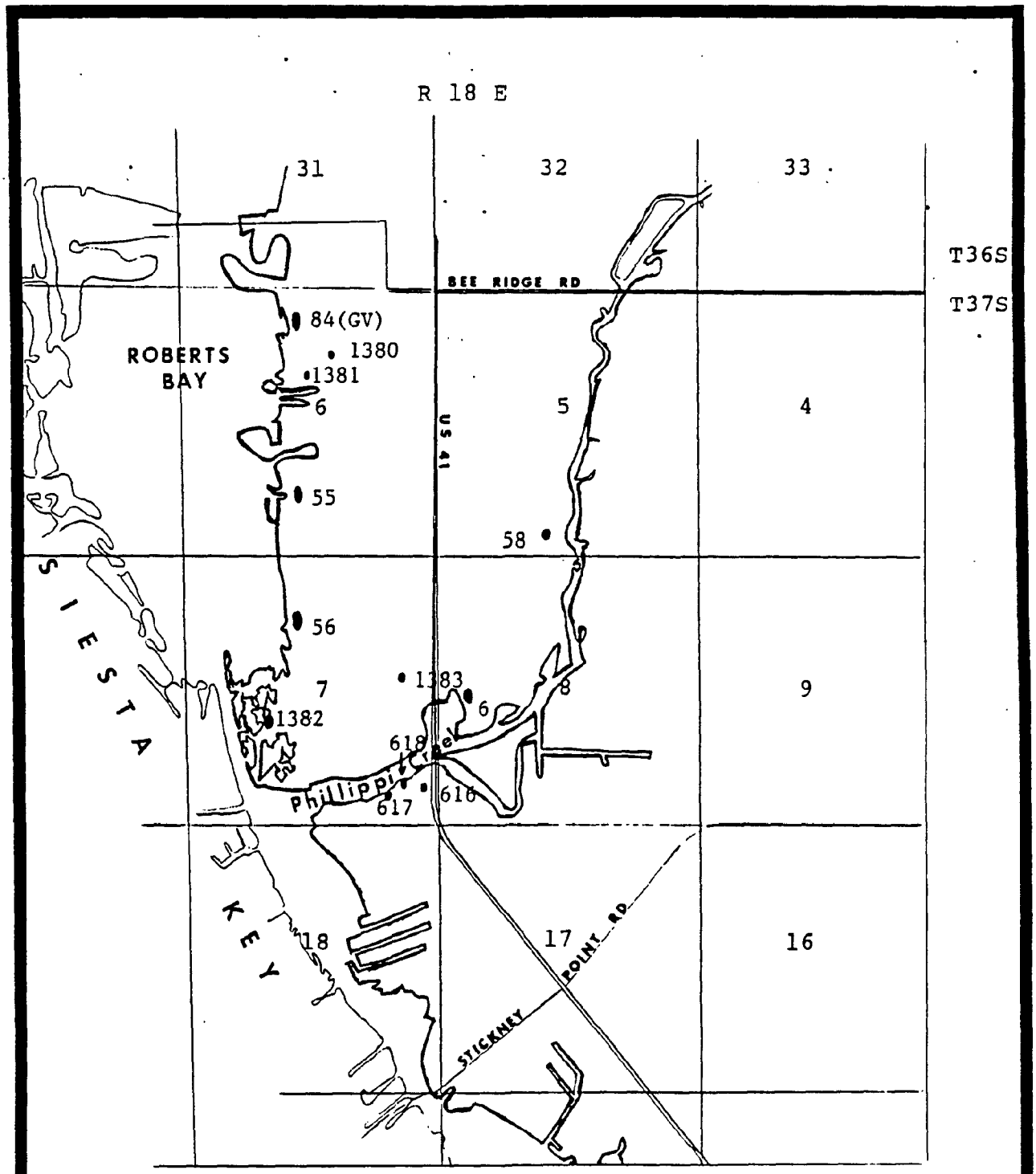


Figure 9. Location of Archaeological Sites in the USGS Sarasota Map Area.

Of the total sites recorded for this project area, four have been completely destroyed and three are severely altered. Only three of the remaining seven sites are considered intact. These are the Hansen/Roberts Cemetery, the Prodie Shell Midden, and Phillippi Delta. The remainder of the sites have been slightly to moderately disturbed, largely by residential development.

Seven of the 12 sites are deemed not significant, and thus, not eligible for listing in the National Register. This evaluation is based upon either site destruction, or the poor informational value of the site. For example, while 8So616, 8So618, and 8So1382 are all in relatively good condition, they are not considered to have the potential to yield additional archaeological data of significance, nor are they considered among the best examples of their type(s) for the region.

8So84, Hansen's Landing, is considered potentially significant. Much of this site is probably buried, and should be subjected to systematic archaeological testing in order to make a final determination of significance. The James Haley site, 8So58, also not visible on the surface, will require testing before an evaluation of significance can be made. Additionally, the Hansen/Roberts Cemetery, 8So1381, will require historical research before a determination of site significance can be made.

Two sites within this study area are deemed eligible for listing in the National Register. These include the Prodie Shell Midden (8So617) and the Roberts Bay Site (8So56). The Prodie Shell Midden, archaeologically tested in 1988, and the Roberts Bay Site, studied in the 1970s, were both assessed to be significant prehistoric resources. Both have been demonstrated to contain undisturbed cultural deposits having the potential to yield information of significance to our understanding of patterns of settlement and subsistence during the Manasota period. Both are considered eligible as per NR criteria "d."

Recommendations: Like the Paulsen Point site in Englewood, the Prodie Shell Midden is a very significant cultural resource located in a County owned park. Ideally, it should be preserved and protected, for the benefit of all Sarasota County residents and visitors. On the basis of prior archeological testing, it has been adjudged eligible for nomination to the National Register. The preparation of such a nomination, possibly done in conjuction with the historic buildings here, is suggested. Adverse impact to this site should be avoided. However, in the event that boat ramps, parking areas, or other facilities are to be constructed in this area, archaeological monitoring and excavation of areas of primary impact are recommended. Artifacts recovered as a result of such efforts, as well as the information derived, should be made accessible to the public via an on-site interpretive display. Cultural materials recovered as a result of the 1988 survey can be added to the assemblage, as deemed appropriate.

The Hansen/Roberts Cemetery site currently occupies an undeveloped lot in a residential neighborhood. Adverse impact to this largely unmarked burial ground must be avoided. Subsurface reconnaissance by means of remote sensing is highly recommended in order to delineate the boundaries of the cemetery. Once done, individual markers, and a protective fence are recommended to protect this area from destruction. Current property owners should be notified of the existence of this cemetery, and asked for their cooperation in protecting it.

In the event of planned alterations to the properties within and/or near the James Haley (8So58) and Hansen's Landing (8So84) sites, including house additions, pools, docks, tree removals, or other activity necessitating a work permit, archaeological monitoring is recommended. Such information, if sufficient, should be used to make a final determination of NR eligibility.

Finally, directly north of Phillippi Estates Park, on the north bank of Phillippi Creek, to the immediate west of U.S. 41, is a trailer park. This general area is deemed to have a high site location potential. During this survey project, the entire trailer complex was driven through, and checked for the presence of surface cultural materials. However, in view of the clustering of trailers and parked vehicles, there was little open ground available for surface inspection. The only subsurface testing carried out was at the extreme northeast corner of the mobile home park. This produced negative results. Nevertheless, the possibility for buried cultural materials and/or features in this area is considered high. In the event of a zoning change which would alter the land use from mobile home park to residential or commercial development, systematic, professional archaeological survey is recommended.

CONCLUSIONS

Methodological Considerations

Archaeological survey of the coastal zone and selected eastward streams served to add 60 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites to the Sarasota County inventory. Of the total 60 sites, 22 were recorded on the basis of background research, including both document and literature study (3), informant interviewing (14), or a combination of both informant information and research (5). The majority of newly recorded sites were discovered as a result of systematic archaeological field survey, entailing both ground surface examination and subsurface testing. Of the 38 total sites discovered as a result of field survey, 14 were initially revealed by the presence of surface cultural materials or features. Twenty-four sites lacked surface expression, and were discovered solely as a result of subsurface shovel testing.

It should be pointed out, however, that most of the sites discovered by subsurface testing are situated within large tracts of undeveloped land along the eastward streams. Here, relatively sizable expanses of vacant land were subjected to systematic archaeological survey, with close interval subsurface testing. In addition to faciliting the location of sites, the intensity of survey efforts here allowed for the better definition of site parameters, both horizontally and vertically. Such tactics were generally not possible in the primary survey area to the west of U.S. Highway 41, along the mainland coastal strip and barrier islands. Here, obscuring commercial and residential developments, dredged and filled areas, and the restrictive access to thousands of privately owned properties collectively served to obviate both systematic and intensive survey efforts. Even where sites were clearly visible from the surface, generally in the yard of a private residence, permission to systematically survey adjacent properties with the aim of areally delimiting site boundaries was rarely possible. Thus, it cannot be claimed that all areas of "archaeological sensitivty" within the coastal zone were subjected to survey. Certainly, if all private property within high probability areas could have been equally examined, it is probable that a greater number of buried sites would have been detected.

While total coverage of the coastal zone project area, in terms of subsurface archaeological testing, could not be achieved, it is believed that systematic reconnaissance, combined with the results of survey on accessible properties, served both to support the existing predictive model for coastal Sarasota County, and allowed for informed decisions as to where future survey efforts should be directed. Numerous locales have been targeted for future survey in the event of planned land alterations. Such areas have been marked on the section aerial maps which have been submitted with this report.

Site Type

To date, relatively little systematic professional archaeological survey has been carried out in the coastal zone of Sarasota County. The majority of previously recorded sites are conspicuous above-ground aboriginal features such as shell middens and sand mounds. Specifically, these site types account for 70 percent of all previously recorded sites. Most of these were initially discovered as the result of "windshield" type survey or surface reconnaissance

only. Over the past decade, a limited number of assessment surveys of small, proposed development tracts have served to add sites with little or no surface visibility. These include low artifact density lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, artifact scatters, and shell scatters, as well as a few historic period archaeological sites. In total, however, only 9 of these varied prehistoric "scatter" types have previously been recorded, plus two sites dating to the historic period.

The coastal zone project has, for one, served to reduce the bias in site type recording. Based upon the physical remains observed, 27 shell, ceramic, lithic and artifact scatters were recorded as a result of this survey effort, or roughly 45 percent of the total sites. In addition, 10 historic period archaeological sites plus one historic period site component were located and recorded, comprising another 17 percent. Further, most of the newly recorded sites classified as shell middens are small, buried cultural features, with little to no above-ground expression. Thus, while previous work served to delineate the areas of more permanent aboriginal habitation, newly discovered sites can add significantly to our understanding of short-term occupation and special task oriented activity. With better temporal controls, hopefully such site type data will allow for a better understanding of inter-site relationships, activity scheduling, and patterns of resource exploitation.

In general, the four types of "scatter" sites are similar in several ways. For one, all lack high density artifact concentrations. Secondly, tool forms are rare. Site size is generally small, and the vertical distribution of artifacts is usually shallow. Overall, the cultural assemblages contained at lithic, ceramic, artifact, and shell scatters are indicative of short-term aboriginal occupation or utilization. It is probable that the site activities reflected by these assemblages focused upon the hunting and/or collecting of certain animal and plant food resources found in or near the wetlands.

Lithic Scatters: Lithic scatters, evidenced by small quantities of chipped stone debris or "lithic debitage," result from late stage tool manufacture and/or modification. In general, given the absence of locally available sources of lithic raw materials suitable for tool manufacture, it is not surprising that lithic scatter type sites are infrequent in their occurence. This low occurence rate is in marked contrast, for example, to Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, where lithic scatter sites are near ubiquitous in some areas.

A total of five lithic scatter type sites were recorded as a result of the Coastal Zone project. Only one was evident from the ground surface; four were discovered by shovel testing. Of the total sites recorded as lithic scatters, the amount of debitage averaged only three pieces per site. Cultural materials were recovered from depths ranging from 0 to 80 centimeters below surface. Three of the five sites were one meter or less in areal extent. Environmentally, all sites were within 150 meters of an eastward creek or intermittent stream, with an average distance to potable water of 38 meters. Most were situated in relatively elevated areas vegetated with pine, saw palmetto, and scrub oak. Pomello fine sand, a moderately well drained type, was the predominant soil type association.

In addition to these lithic scatters, two sites evidenced by the presence of two or three chipped stone projectile points were recorded, on the basis of informant information. In both cases, no other artifacts associated with these finds were reported.

Ceramic Scatters: Ceramic scatters are similar to lithic scatters, except that the site assemblages are comprised exclusively of broken pieces of ceramic vessels, or "sherds," rather than lithic debitage or flakes. All pottery found during this survey was of a variety referred to as "sand-tempered plain," an decorated utilitarian ware characterized by small to moderate amounts of fine to granular sand as aplastic inclusions to strengthen the clay. Generally, sites manifested solely on the basis of pottery sherds are not as common in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region of Florida as are lithic scatters.

A total of 15 ceramic scatter type sites were discovered during this project. Of these, only two had any ground surface expression. The remainder were discovered through subsurface shovel testing. One had a small amount of broken marine shell in addition to the pottery. The number of sherds recovered per site ranged from one to 132. In the latter case, all sherds are believed to belong to a single broken vessel, shattered at the locus of discovery. Recovered ceramic assemblages averaged 29 sherds per site. More than half the sites, however, contained ten or fewer pieces of pottery. Cultural materials were found at depths of 0 to 90 centimeters below surface, with more than half confined to the uppermost 40 centimeters. Site size ranged from less than one to 625 square meters. Ten of the 15 sites measured ten or less square meters in areal extent. All but one of the ceramic scatters were discovered along eastward streams. Mean distance to freshwater along the interior creeks and intermittent streams was 16.3 meters, with a range of 6 to 25 meters distance. The single coastal site was 300 meters from Lemon Bay. Generally, the majority of ceramic scatters were situated in well-drained, relatively elevated areas, characterized by scrub oak, pine and saw palmetto vegetation. The predominant soil type, associated with eight sites, was Pomello fine sand; Keri fine sand, thick phase was associated with four.

Artifact Scatters: Artifact scatters are sites containing both lithics and ceramics. Minor inclusions of marine shell may also be part of the cultural assemblage. Artifact scatters and shell scatters differ in that while artifacts predominant in the former, food shell remains predominant over other classes of archaeological data in the latter. Like ceramic scatters, they probably reflect very similar aboriginal activities.

Only two artifact scatter type sites were discovered. The first, found along an eastward stream, is essentially a ceramic scatter, with the fortuitous discovery of a single waste flake in addition to the 125 sand-tempered plain sherds. The other, located five meters from Little Sarasota Bay, is a diffuse scatter comprised of one sherd, two flakes, and three small clam shell valves. It could also have been classified as a shell scatter. At both, cultural materials were recovered to depths of 90 and 80 centimeters respectively, and site size was 1260 and 3600 square meters respectively.

Shell Scatters: The shell scatter sites known from Sarasota County, like those of Collier County to the south, range from small, discrete deposits of marine shell with or without associated artifacts, to multi-acre shell scatter complexes composed of dozens of discrete shell/artifact clusters, such as the Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area II site (8So608). This type of site, generally overlooked by archaeologists in the past, has more recently become the focus of professional attention (i.e Estabrook and Austin 1989).

Five shell scatter type sites were recorded as part of this project, four as the result of field survey and one on the basis of prior survey (Williams

1977) and informant information. The sites discovered during field survey were similarly characterized by small amounts of marine shell, with or without a sherd or two of sand-tempered plain pottery. No associated shell or stone tools were observed. Environmental settings, including fresh water association and distance, soil type, elevation, and vegetation, were variable for the total five sites.

Shell Middens: A total of 20 shell midden type sites were recorded during this project. These can be divided into three classes, based largely upon overall size and site composition. The first category ("Class I") includes large, above-ground shell middens, extending linearly a considerable distance and reaching heights of up to two meters above the ground surface. The diversity of shellfish species represented in these cultural deposits is generally high, and substantial amounts of associated artifacts and faunal remains can be expected. They probably represent multiple periods of intensive site usage over a long time. Previously recorded sites which fall within this category are the Roberts Bay (8So56) and Paulson Point (8So23) middens, among others. Six of the newly recorded shell middens are considered of the "Class I" variety: Oaks/Vamo (8So1351), Blackburn Bay (8So1357), Bouffard (8So1371), Lucke (8So1376), Cedars (8So1378) and Pirates (8So1868). They range in size from 75 to 300 meters long by 20 to 40 meters wide, with a mean overall areal extent of 5075 square meters.

"Class II" shell middens are of intermediate size. Five newly recorded sites are categorized in this class: Wall (8So1349), Johnson (8So1369), Ford (8So1375), Heron Lagoon East (8So1377) and Pocono Trail (8So1867). These are usually characterized by moderate above-ground expression, and range from 30 to 80 meters in length by 20 to 45 meters wide. Average areal extent is 1580 square meters. The Cove Site (8So9), Forked Creek Point Midden (8So10), Wood Midden (8So60) and Prodie Midden (8So617) are examples of previously recorded sites that fall within the medium size category. These middens are believed to represent shorter-term, possibly episodic utilization.

Six newly recorded sites are small, buried black dirt and shell middens. They range in size from 10 to 30 meters long by three to 20 meters wide, with an average areal extent of 368.3 square meters. The cultural deposits, generally confined to the upper 30 centimeters below surface, are characterized by a limited number of shellfish species. Associated artifacts, including ceramics and shell tools, are found in relatively small quantities. Included in the "Class III" category are the following: Hermitage (8So1372), Severinsen (8So1370), 6855 MK Road (8So1373), O'Brien (8So1375), Mangrove Violation (8So1384), and Section 4 Midden (8So1361). Five of these six are situated on the bayside of a barrier island. Low size and density of cultural materials, in addition to lack of shellfish diversity would suggest short-term, perhaps episodic utilization/occupation rather than more sedentary habitation.

Three newly recorded shell middens were not classified due to incomplete information. The Higel Midden (8So1363), no longer extant, should probably be placed in the Class I category, on the basis of informant information (Mickey Higel, personal communication). The Phillippi Delta site (8So1382), reported by George Luer as a small circular midden, and not field checked during this project, is a Class II or III. Thirdly, Crisp Point (8So1379) could not be relocated during field survey. Published information, the basis of site recording, is insufficient to allow for classification.

Temporal/Cultural Affiliations

The temporal/cultural information used in this summary for previously recorded sites is derived from the Florida Master Site File inventory print-out dated April 14, 1988, on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources. For more complete information, the reader is directed to the Appendix, which contains not only the FMSF period designations, but also supplemental data gathered from published sources, unpublished manuscripts, and informant interviewing as part of the background research stage of this project. In cases where discrepancies exist between the FMSF classification and those contained in the literature, the former have been utilized.

Of the total 61 previously recorded sites, 47.5 percent are of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation. Thirty-two sites, or 52.5 percent of the total, have been assigned a period. Of these, 23 are multiple component sites, accounting for a total 44 separate temporal components.

Only one site is listed as containing a Paleo-Indian component. Seven are assigned Archaic period affiliations. The remaining 36 site components are dated to the post-Archaic periods. Included are some periods no longer used to classify sites in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region, such as Glades, St. Johns, and Belle Glade. A total of four site components are assigned to the period(s) referred to as Orange and Transitional. Chronologically, these are placed between the Archaic and Manasota. Four Orange and Transitional components are listed. Another eight sites are assigned either Perico Island (now classified as Manasota) or Manasota components, eight are Weeden Island, and eight are Safety Harbor.

From these data it can be concluded that (1) the period of site utilization/occupation is unknown for almost half of all previously recorded cultural resources; and (2) when known, the majority of recorded sites date to sometime during the post-Archaic period, circa 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1650.

With few exceptions, the newly recorded prehistoric period sites cannot be assigned a temporal/cultural affiliation, given the lack of diagnostic artifact types found. Clearly, no evidence of sites dating to either the earliest Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic periods was discovered. While such early sites have been found in Sarasota County, including Warm Mineral Springs, Little Salt Spring, the Gory Site, and the Venice Beach site, these are relatively rare. Three of these four are underwater sites, not detectable by standard archaeological survey methods. In addition to these recorded sites, isolated finds of projectile points diagnostic of these early periods have been reported (i.e Venice area) (Almy 1985).

Utilization of the coastal zone during the succeeding Middle to Late Archaic periods was discovered at two lithic sites. Both the Caravelli (8So1380) and Bennie (8So1347) sites yielded projectile points classified as Florida Archaic Stemmed type. According to Bullen (1975:32), these were manufactured and used from approximately 5000 to 1000 B.C.

It is probable that at least some other newly recorded sites were occupied during what is termed the "Ceramic Archaic" or Florida Transitional period, circa 1000 B.C. to 500 B.C. (Bullen et al. 1978:22-23). The shell middens categorized as Class I, for example, may contain such evidence in their lowest levels, comparable to the Paulson Point site (8So23). Such

archaeological evidence may be anticipated as contained below the present water table.

Clearly, on the basis of the recovery of undecorated sand-tempered ceramics, the majority of sites recorded as a result of this project date to sometime after the Archaic period, circa 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1650. This would include the Florida Transitional, Manasota, Weeden Island-related , and Safety Harbor periods/cultures. Unfortunately, temporally diagnostic pottery styles, stone tools, and shell implements were not recovered. Artifacts, when present, were largely confined to sand-tempered plain bodysherds. Luer and Almy (1980, 1982)) have demonstrated that changes in vessel thickness, as well as lip and rim configuration can be used to separate plainwares through time. Unfortunately, most of the pottery recovered was in small assemblages of bodysherds, with little or no rim fragments. On the basis of the few rimsherds found, when datable, ceramic scatter type sites situated along the eastward streams are tentatively assigned to the late Manasota to Safety Harbor periods, circa A.D. 400 to 1650. This compares favorably with two previously recorded shell scatter type sites located along eastward streams: the Catfish Creek site (8So608) and the OSSRS II site (8So606). These have been dated at A.D. 700 to 1000 for the former (Austin and Russo 1989) and post A.D. 800 for the latter (Almy 1988). The only other sites with temporal/cultural information are the Lucke Midden (8So1376), which is assigned to the Manasota through Safety Harbor periods on the basis of prior work by Luer (Personal communication), and the Pocono Trail shell midden (8So1867), tentatively dated to the Weeden Island-related to Safety Harbor period on the basis of the shape of the rimsherds recovered.

Settlement Patterning/Predictive Modeling

Throughout the coastal zone, including the mainland as well as barrier islands, coastal hammock vegetation of live oak, cabbage palm, and red cedar, was found to be the most diagnostic site marker. Shell midden type sites, in particular, are those found most often in these environmental settings. Inland from the bayshore, along the eastward streams, ridges and knolls vegetated with scrub oak, pine and palmetto, and proximate to potable water, were most often associated with a variety of "scatter" type sites.

As many investigators have previously pointed out, the large bayside shell midden sites represented the major village areas, or residential base camps, primarily during the Manasota, Weeden Island-related and Safety Harbor periods. Inland from the shore, along the eastward streams, are predominantly small camp type sites, representing the scenes of temporary or seasonal occupation. It is probable that these inland "scatter" sites were occupied by small populations otherwise resident on the coast, whose travels to the interior were focused upon the hunting or collection of certain wild plant and animal resources. Unfortunately, the functional nature, other than extractive, of these small "inland from the shore" sites are not fully understood.

Comparable to these inland campsites are the relatively small shell middens discovered on the barrier islands. These too, it is believed, represent a movement of small groups, away from the major villages, for the purpose of resource procurement. Like the inland "scatters," the majority of barrier island sites were probably occupied only briefly, perhaps on a seasonal basis. Interestingly, most of the sites discovered on Siesta, Casey and Manasota Keys are proximate to large mainland bayside sites. For example,

both the previously recorded. Casey Key site (8So17) and newly recorded Mangrove Violation site (8So1384) are directly across Little Sarasota Bay from the Osprey site (8So2) at a distance of less than one-half mile. In like manner, sites 8So1376 through 8So1378 in the southern portion of Siesta Key are less than one mile across the bay from several sites, including Indianola (8So69), the Ralston Mound (8So83/446) and Holiday Harbor (8So75). The largest of the barrier island sites, such as the Lucke Midden on Siesta Key and Bouffard Midden on Manasota Key, may have been the locus of repeated short-term occupations over a long period of time.

With the exception of the northernmost one to two miles of Casey Key, this barrier island was found to be relatively under-utilized in prehistoric times, when compared with Siesta and Manasota Key. While several sites had previously been recorded for Siesta and Manasota keys, only one was noted for Casey Key. Despite comparable opportunities for ground surface inspection and subsurface testing, less sites were discovered on Casey Key than the other barrier islands. Manasota Key, on the other hand, was found to be rich in archaeological resources, from the Sarasota/Charlotte county line north to Manasota Beach. Survey results indicated a discontinuous pattern of mostly small, shallow sites, lined along the slope of the beach ridge fronting the mangrove strip at the bayshore. In general, the sites discovered on Siesta Key were larger, fewer in number, and spaced at greater intervals along the shoreline.

In addition to the collection of fish, shellfish, turtles, and other food resources, the barrier islands, like the mainland, were also used to bury the dead. A large burial mound (8So17) is known for the northern point of Casey Key. In addition, human remains have been found nearby in midden debris (Marquardt 1987). Other barrier island middens may also contain human burials. The Manasota Key Burial Site (8So1292), situated on the gulfside of Manasota Key, contained the remains of over one hundred individuals. The association of these burial sites with nearby habitation sites has not yet been established.

Future Research/Site Significance

The resultant contributions of this archaeological project have, in the final analysis, been more quantitative than qualitative. On the positive side, the number of known sites within the coastal zone and along selected eastward streams has been almost doubled. Further, added to the inventory have been a significant number of previously under-represented site types, including various forms of small, low-density, short-term, limited activity sites, as well as sites dating to the historic period. Concentrated survey efforts in Siesta, Casey and Manasota Key have also served to add to our knowledge of the prehistoric utilization of these barrier islands.

While the recorded locations of these new sites provides useful data for historic preservation planning efforts, as well as future archaeological settlement pattern studies, the absence of site specific data concerning temporal/cultural affiliation and site function(s) is an unfortunate deficiency. In the absence of temporal controls, the relationships among sites, particularly the articulation between large coastal resources, and smaller interior creekside sites, is still poorly understood.

On the basis of their assessed potential to contribute significantly to our knowledge of regional prehistory, several coastal zone archaeological sites are deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are believed to represent the best examples of their type for the region, are in a good to excellent state of preservation, and have demonstrated their potential to contribute data important to our understanding of regional culture history, settlement patterning, resource utilization, mortuary practices, population structure, and other important avenues of inquiry. The National Register eligible sites listed below include both previously as well as newly recorded sites. They are as follows:

1.	8So11	Mystery River Point
2.	8So14	Lampp Mound
3.	8So23	Paulson Point
4.	8So24	Gory
5.	8So56	Roberts Bay
6.	8So59	Osprey Point
7.	8So69	Indianola
8.	8So83/446	Ralston Mound
9.	8So438	Martin McGuire
10.	8So598	Stoltzner
11.	8So608	Catfish Creek
12.	8So617	Prodie Midden
13.	8So1302	Eagle Point III
14.	8So1349	Wall Midden
15.	8So1351	Oaks/Vamo Midden
16.	8So1357	Blackburn Bay Midden
17.	8So1371	Bouffard
18.	8So1376	Lucke Midden
19.	8So1867	Pocono Trail

In addition to these cultural resources, several previously and newly recorded sites are adjudged to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. However, additional data gathering will be necessary before a final determination of eligibility can be made. In the process of acquiring archaeological data necessary for significance evaluation, valuable data supplementing our current site file information can be derived. Those sites deemed potentially NR eligible are as follows:

1.	8So3	Pool Hammock
2.	8So13	Davids
3.	8So27	Davis Midden
4.	8So60	Wood Midden
5.	8So84	Hansen's Landing
6.	8So606	OSSRS II
7.	8So1292	Manasota Key Burial
8.	8So1321	Wilcox Ceramic
9.	8So1329	Knight's Trail Park
10.	8So1352	Catfish-North Creek Bridge/Webb Road
11.	8So1369	Johnson
12.	8So1370	Severinsen
13.	8So1373	6855 MK Road
14.	8So1374	Ford
15.	8So1375	O'Brien
16.	8So1377	Heron Lagoon East
17.	8So1378	The Cedars Midden

18. 8So1853 Eagle Point/Tamiami Trail
19. 8So1868 Pirates Midden

Finally, while cemeteries are generally not considered eligible for nomination to the National Registr of Historic Places, the following sites are considered regionally important:

8So1345 Laurel Cemetery
8So1358 Lemon Bay Cemetery
8So1367 Venice Cemetery
8So1381 Hansen/Roberts

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

General Introduction

This section of the report contains the findings of the architectural field survey, including some historical research pertaining to the development of each community. Only a general outline containing important dates has been included here for the reader's quick reference. Several excellent narratives on the history of Sarasota County have already been prepared, and the reader is directed to the Bibliography, located at the end of the report, for sources pertaining to the history, development and architecture of Sarasota County. Two general references are highly recommended and were used extensively for this report: Karl H. Grismer's The Story of Sarasota and Janet Snyder Matthews' Venice: Journey from Horse and Chaise.

1842	Josiah Gates homesteads along the Manatee River (January) Seminole War ended (August) Armed Occupation Act passed by the U.S. Congress (August 2) which "stipulated that six months' provisions and 160 acres of land, anywhere south of Palatka and Gainesville, would be given to settlers willing to carry arms to defend their homes for five years" (Grismer 1946:27). Additional land could be purchased at $1.25 an acre. William H. Whitaker becomes the first settler within today's boundaries of Sarasota County, at the northern end of the City of Sarasota, which he called "Yellow Bluffs." (December 14)
1861	Begining of the Civil War; many homes were raided for food. The Whitaker family moved to Manatee during the war.
1862	Homestead Act passed by U.S. Congress which entitled each settler to "160 acres, providing he built a home and tilled the soil for five years" (Grismer 1947:47). William Whitaker was still the only settler in the area which is now known as Sarasota County
1865	The Civil War has ended, bringing a new era to the Sarasota area (Manatee County). Newcomers arrived slowly at first, but the influx quickly gained pace. Many were northerners, both Yankee soldiers who had been here during the war, and their friends and family who heard of the warmer climate. Others were southern families which had been desolated by the northern armies or later by carpetbaggers. Both the southern and the northern families lived amicably as neighbors in this new frontier.
1867	Webb family settled in Osprey
1868	Jessie Knight and his family became the first known settlers at "Horse and Chaise", later known as Venice.
1870	Early development of a small community between Hudson Bayou and Phillippi Creek, eventually becoming the city of Sarasota
1871	John S. Blackburn and his two sons, George and Frank homesteaded about 1 1/2 miles south of Osprey.
1878	Post Office granted on August 16 to Charles E. Abbe in Sarasota. Prior to that, mail was received at the Whitaker

home, brought over from Manatee about once a week by the Whitaker boys.

1910 Bertha Honoré (Mrs. Potter) Palmer first visits Sarasota County, and begins purchasing land. The Sarasota-Venice Company is formed with her sons and Joseph Lord.

1912 John and Charles Ringling begin purchasing and developing land in Sarasota

1914-18 World War I (U.S. involvement 1917-1918)

1917 Dr. Fred Albee begins purchasing land in Nokomis

1921 Sarasota County was created when it divided from Manatee County

1920s Boom years development and land speculation

1923 The Tamiami Trail crossed the Everglades in April

1925 The BLE began purchasing land in the Venice area

1927 Sarasota becomes the winter home for the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus

1928 The Tamiami Trail is officially opened on April 25 and 26

1929 Effects of the stock market crash

1930s Depresssion and New Deal era

1937 Social Security Act was passed, guaranteeing retirees a steady monthly income.

1942-45 World War II (U.S. involvement)

1945-50 Post World War II development: Many veterans returned to Florida after being stationed at one of the bases, due to the warmer climate. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of Florida increased approximately 23 percent whereas the United States as a whole only increased about 9 percent within that same time period (Hunt 1950:4) Publications promoted Florida's health inducing aspects such as "pure air, year-round health-giving climate, vitamin-packed fresh fruits and vegetables, and relaxing atmosphere" (Hunt 1950: 97). A housing shortage all over the country induced rapid construction with cheaper materials and uniform designs. Some military buildings were moved from the Venice Air Base to various parts of Sarasota County, both for residential and community use. Trailer houses also became popular during this period as an economical form of residence.

1948-58 The "Sarasota School" of architecture evolves with some notable architects such as Ralph Twitchell, Paul Rudolph, and Victor Lundy creating "a contemporary and environmentally oriented style of architecture" (Garfinkel 1989:118).

1950-70 Steady growth is evident in Sarasota County. Tourism and retirement remain as the largest income producers in the county.

1970-90 A new construction boom has hit Sarasota County, particularly in the Venice, Englewood and North Port communities

Survey results are organized by community, general locale, and barrier island progressing from south to north. The fourteen survey areas, in order of their presentation, are as follows: Englewood, Manasota Key, Between Englewood and Venice, Higelville, Eagle Point, Nokomis, Laurel, Casey Key, Osprey, Vamo, South of Phillippi Creek, Red Rock, Siesta Key, and The Uplands. Each of these survey areas is indicated on a map of the coastal zone area (Figures 10 and 11).

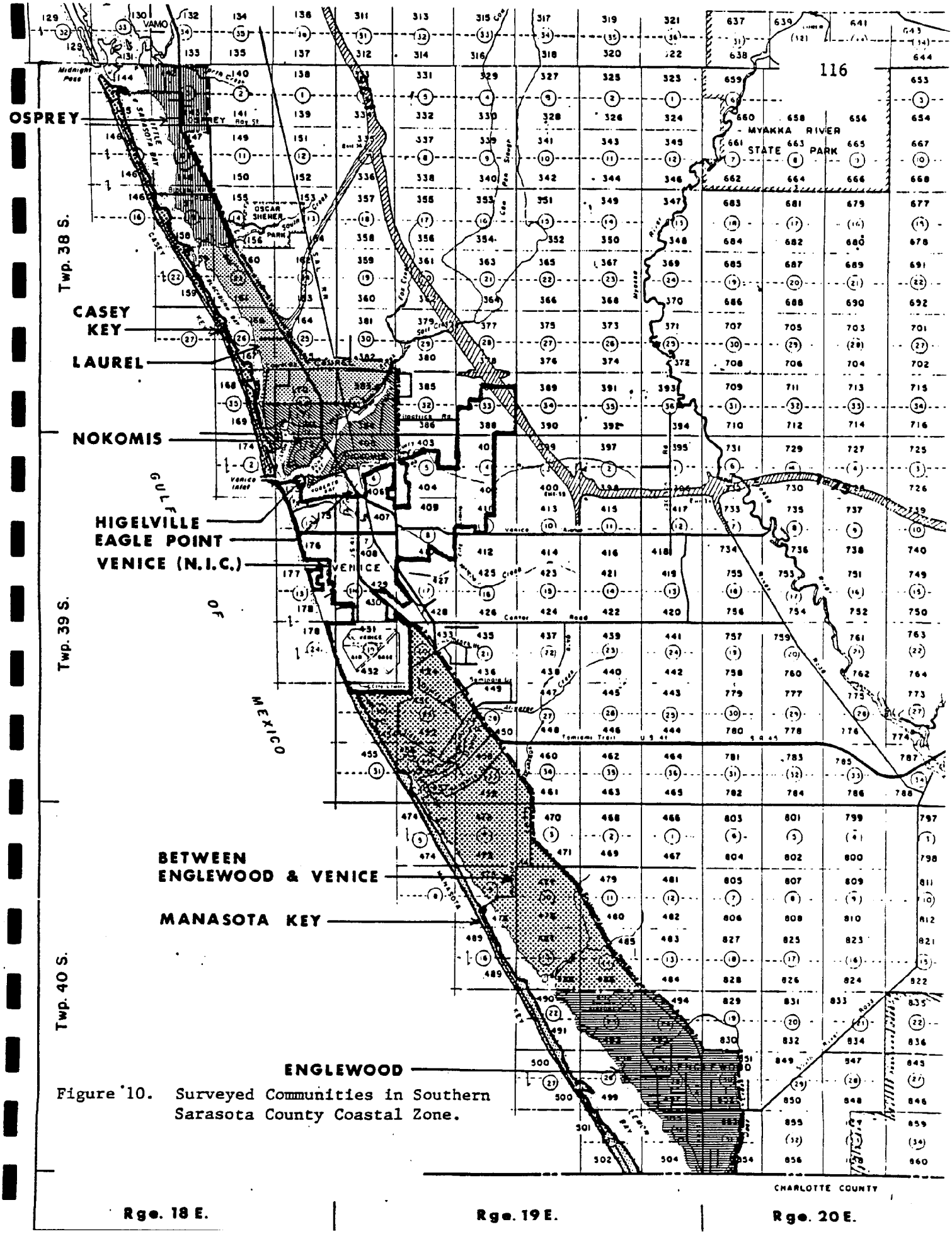


Figure 10. Surveyed Communities in Southern Sarasota County Coastal Zone.

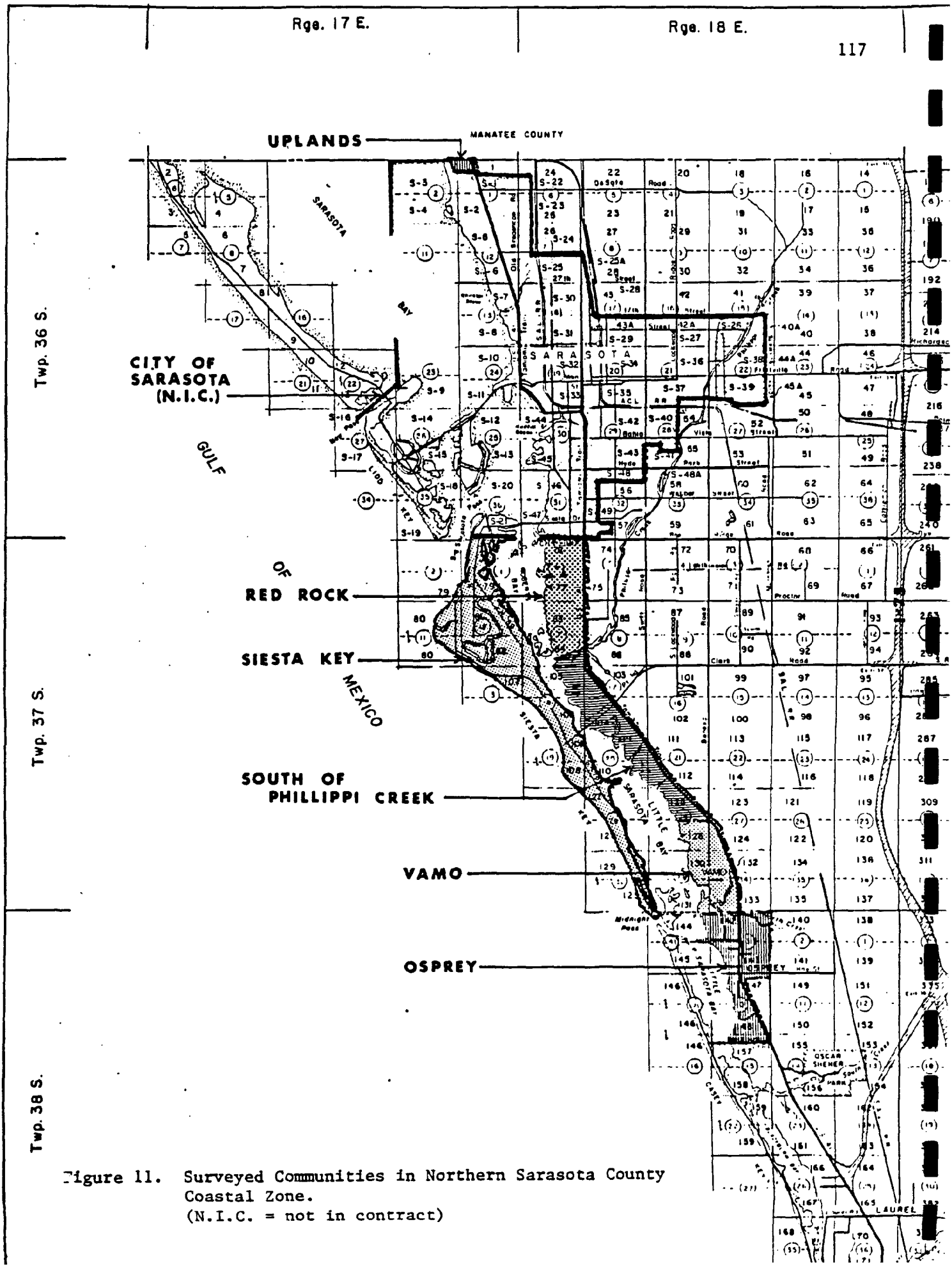


Figure 11. Surveyed Communities in Northern Sarasota County Coastal Zone.
(N.I.C. = not in contract)

Survey findings for each area are presented as follows:

1. General development of the survey area.
2. Boundaries of the area and corresponding half-section maps.
3. Survey Results, which includes a current general description of the area, new sites, previously recorded sites, and other sites pertaining to the historical period but are recoded as archaeological sites.
4. General recommendations for the survey area.

Included are a map of the survey area highlighting the historic sites and a list of Surveyed Historic Structures, complete with field survey numbers, FMSF numbers, street address, site name, historic context, architectural style, data quality, and NR or local eligibility.

Completed Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms for all newly recorded sites are contained in subsequent volumes fo this report. Accompanying this report are the half-section maps and bound field survey forms used in the field survey. A field survey number identifies each site surveyed. Color slides, black and white negatives, and black and white prints not used for the FMSF forms have also been submitted to the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources (SCDHR). Copies of reference materials not already located at SCDHR will be donated to the department.

Summary of Survey Results

Basic styles encountered in this comprehensive survey: Most of the structures inventoried were frame vernacular, of very modest style and materials. Many had alterations performed through the years, such as additions, porch enclosures, windows replaced, new siding added, etc. There still remain a select number of frame vernacular structures, however, in good condition, with very few modifications. These are scattered throughout the entire coastal zone area.

There are some Mediterranean Revival Style buildings, generally found closer to the more developed areas such as in Nokomis (near Venice), in Vamo (between Osprey and Sarasota), on Siesta Key (near Sarasota), two token examples in the South Phillipi Creek area (near Sarasota), and one on Casey Key. Most are small scale residences, except for the Keith-Prodie Mansion on the Phillipi Creek, Point of Palms in Nokomis (Dr. Albee's home), and several mid-sized residences. A few Mediterranean Revival Style commercial buildings remain in Nokomis, as well as a school in Laurel and one in Osprey. Several semi-modern (early 1950s) Mediterranean Revival Style homes were developed in the Uplands community north of Sarasota, designed by architect/developer Augustin N. Tierry.

A few bungalows are found scattered among the frame vernacular residences throughout the coastal zone area, but they are not predominant. Most of these are located in Vamo. Two concrete block residences, with bungalow massing, were found in this survey. One, located in Englewood, does not appear on the 1948 aerials. The other, situated on Kenilworth Street in the Red Rock area, also appears to be of later construction.

Based on conversations with local residents, we discovered some wood frame residences were constructued by prefabrication construction companies such as Jim Walters Corporation, based in Tampa. Although they used similar

materials and massing as the earlier wood frame vernacular residences, these were generally first built in the 1950s and 1960s. They can be distinguished by lower pitch roofs, wider siding boards, and constructed on concrete slabs or on continuous concrete foundations. This particular corporation began production circa 1946 and continues to operate as a large corporation with many subsidiaries. (A sales brochure from the early 1970s was obtained from Jim Walter Homes in Tampa and has been placed on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources for future reference.)

Other structures encountered in this survey, also wood frame vernacular, were moved from the Venice Air Base soon after World War II for both residential and community use. Some were large rectangular buildings originally used as mess halls, etc. Most of the service men lived in small "hutments", approximately 16 feet by 16 feet, some of which can now be found in Englewood. Numerous photographs of the air base and specific buildings are available in the Venice Area Historical Collection (VAHC), in the Venice public library.

Very few "Moderne", International or Art Deco structures were discovered outside of the city limits of Sarasota or Venice. One unique example, built in 1950, is located in the Red Rock area, just south of the incorporated city of Sarasota. It is a rambling concrete residence with curved edges and numerous horizontal overhangs. Two other residences in this style were found in the unincoporated county, one in the Uplands community, north of Sarasota, and one on Casey Key. Although constructed later than the required pre-1949 survey date, we have included the ones in Red Rock and the Uplands in this comprehensive survey and have prepared a Florida Master Site File form for each because of their unique style and excellent condition.

A few examples of residences designed by notable architects Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph were located during this survey. Most, however, were constructed after 1949. "As the tourists, wealthy retirees, and winter visitors returned after World War II, the cultrual legacy of the Palmers and Ringlings led to a strong revitalized economy and the "Sarasota School" of architecture. Starting with small guest houses for the wealthy, such notable architects . . . established a contemporary and environmentally oriented style of architecture" (Garfinkel 1989:118). At the onset of this design period (1948-1952) Paul Rudolph was in partnership with Ralph Twitchell, a local architect who had been designing structures in the Sarasota area since the 1920s. After 1952, Rudolph continued in private practice with offices in both Sarasota, Florida and New Haven, Connecticut until he became Chairman of the School of Architecture at Yale University in 1958. A list of his works is included in Contemporary Architects. Several houses he designed between 1946 and 1950 were constructed on Siesta Key and Casey Key, some in colaboration with Ralph Twitchell (Morgan 1987:766). Twitchell's individual projects, however, have not been listed in a comprehensive form. His wife is currently preparing his biography and may include a number of his designs. In addition, his son, Tolin Twitchell, a local architect, may have access to or knowledge of Ralph Twitchell's architectural endeavours remaining in Sarasota County.

Numerous other buildings were relocated for one reason or another, many due to the widening of U.S. Highway 41 (Tamiami Trail). Some motel cottages were apparently moved to the Red Rock area. Josephine Cortes describes a number of houses originally occupied by supervisory personnel at the Woodmere Lumber Company which were moved to Casey Key, Siesta Key, Englewood and Venice (Cortes 1976:104)

Most of the structures encountered were small-scale residences, modest both in size and design. This is not surprising considering that the vast majority were originally constructed as winter residences. Sarasota was as much of a popular retreat from the cold northern climate for both the lower and middle classes as it was for the upper class. Tourism has been an important economic source for Sarasota County since before the turn of the century. The fewer homes designed for the elite winter residents, such as the Palmers and the Albees, however, were quite grand in scale and epitomized the best design of the times. Unfortunately few of these estates remain.

Other residences of a substantial size were constructed for pioneer homestead families who built their own houses and expanded them as the need and resources presented themselves. One example is the Claude T. Curry residence in Nokomis, a two-story wood frame house which Claude and his brother built in 1908. Those homes which have remained in the original family have generally been maintained and altered in a manner sympathetic with the original design.

Basic materials encountered in this survey: As most of the structures found were frame vernacular, it would be obvious that most of the materials used were wood. Lumber companies, many with mills, such as the ones at Woodmere (1917-1930), Laurel (The J. Ray Arnold Lumber Company, 1925-30), and in Venice (The Venice Lumber Co., 1926-1959) were numerous in the area, processing cut boards from the abundant pine trees in Sarasota County (Matthews 1989).

Drop siding seems to have been the predominant siding type used. Other types were: weatherboard, clapboard (narrower boards, and generally older), pecky cypress siding, and asbestos shingles. In later years vertical grooved plywood (T-111) was often used for additions and remodeling. On occasion, aluminum or vinyl siding was found to have been added to some of the historic structures included in this survey, but this was not the predominant case.

Very few brick structures were built, although brick was commonly used for fireplace chimneys and foundation piers. Poured concrete, structural clay tiles and concrete block were all used prior to 1949, but apparently were usually stuccoed. One example is the Laurel School constructed in 1928, using structural clay tiles. Ocala block became popular in the very late 1940s. This material was probably first introduced by the avant-garde architects Twitchell and Rudolph and continued to be used, even today. Generally placed with stacked joints, these buff-colored blocks did not require painting. Numerous concrete block structures were also constructed with exposed horizontal joints. Although quite common to this area, they were usually found to have been constructed in the early to mid-1950s. This type of construction apparently coincided with some large scale development as many subdivisions were platted in the 1950s. Some unique examples of concrete block bungalows were found, one in Englewood, but based on the 1948 aerials were not constructed until later.

As mentioned above, brick was used for foundation piers, but the predominant type of piers, for pre-1940 construction, were the trapezoidal concrete piers. Concrete block piers were generally used in the 1940s and later. Continuous concrete block and concrete slab foundations were common in later construction or for buildings which were moved.

Window types and materials were often used to determine the general age of a building or to determine whether it was remodeled. Early types of windows were wood double hung sash with various types of panes. Three vertical and four vertical over one were very common in Englewood. Further north, two horizontal over two horizontal was somewhat popular. The standard two vertical over two vertical and the one over one were also found throughout the area, but not as often as the other styles. Some wood casement windows were discovered, generally used in Mediterranean Revival Style structures. Steel casements were also used in Mediterranean Revival Style buildings, even as early as the 1920s, where they were used by the BLE (Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers) in Venice. They were also common, however in newer additions and in concrete block residences built in the 1950s. Aluminum awning windows and single hung sash are often used today to replace original wood double hung windows, to enclose porches and in new additions. Jalousie windows were generally used as sash replacements and for porch enclosures as early as the 1960s.

Abbreviations used in survey results and evaluation tables: The following abbreviations have been developed by the Florida Division of Historical Resources for use in the computer retrieval of Florida Master Site File listings. We have used the same abbreviations in the Surveyed Historic Structures Results and Evaluations tables for each community. These are coded as follows:

Historic Contexts (Based on known date or approximate time period of construction):

PREC	Post-Reconstruction	1879-1898
SPAW	Spanish-American War	1898-1916
WW1A	World War I and Aftermath	1916-1920
BOOM	Boom times	1920-1929
DEPR	Depression and New Deal	1929-1941
WW2A	World War II and Aftermath	1941-1950
MODE	Modern	1950-present

Architectural Style:

FRAM	Frame Vernacular
MASO	Masonry Vernacular (generally poured concrete or concrete block)
BUNG	Bungalow
MEDR	Mediterranean Revival
SPCO	Spanish Colonial
MISS	Mission
COLR	Colonial Revival
TUDR	Tudor Revival
COMM	Commercial
PRAI	Prairie
INTE	International
MODE	Moderne
ARTD	Art Deco

Table 10. Number of Surveyed Structures in each Community

Community	Structures Surveyed	Field Survey Numbers	FMSF Numbers	Preliminary Estimate *
Englewood	243 **	001-242 252,253	8So1385-1624	N/A
Manasota Key	15	260-274	8So1625-1639	N/A
Between Englewood & Venice	10	243-251 + 254	8So1640-1649	N/A
Higelville	4 ***		8So519-522	N/A
Eagle Point	11	910-920	8So2100-2110	N/A
Nokomis	168	301-391 395, 396 601-672 675,678,679	8So1651-1818	N/A
Laurel	35	580-589 673-677 680-700	8So1820-1854	11
Casey Key	17	550-565 + 496 ****	8So1875-1891	N/A
Osprey	95	401-495	8So1905-1999	61
Vamo	32	501-527 537,541-544	8So2000-2031	30
South of Phillippi Creek	13	528-536 538-540 + 753	8So2087-2099	N/A
Red Rock	52	701-752	8So2035-2086	N/A
Siesta Key	148	756-903	8So2111-2258	N/A
The Uplands	4	905-908	8So1895-1899	N/A
Total	847 *****			

* As determined from Draft, Historic Preservation Element, Sarasota County prepared by Historic Property Associates, in 1987. A quick windshield survey was conducted for this draft to identify the approximate number of structures remaining constructed prior to 1936.

** One structure was surveyed twice.

*** Previously recorded sites included in the Venice Historical Architectural Survey prepared in 1985.

**** Blackburn Point Bridge

***** Includes previously recorded sites in Higelville.

ENGLEWOOD

General Development: The 1897 Manatee County General Directory described Englewood as a newly settled section at the extreme southern end of the county, located on Lemon Bay (Meserve 1897). In fact, the original plat of Englewood was filed and recorded on August 17, 1896, only a year earlier (Plat Book 1:150). "The small lots in the center of the map were home sites; the larger lots were for citrus groves. Elm Street, running north and south, separated the two sections. It will be noted that the only named streets in the residential area, Stewart, Harvard, Yale, Wentworth and Perry, ended at Elm Street. In later years, these streets were extended east across Elm, but in each instance required a jog in the road because of the difference in size between the one-acre home lots and the 10 acre grove lots. All the streets were 20 feet wide" (Cortes 1976:59) Herbert Nichol and his two brothers from Chicago first developed Englewood, naming it after their hometown suburb of Chicago and including some street names from Chicago such as Dearborn, Harvard and Yale (Frank n.d.:9).

> They planned that this region would be a famous lemon growing area. The first colonists came in 1894, prompted by literature [describing Grove City on Lemon Bay] distributed at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. However, the Big Freeze of 1894, damaged many citrus trees and the freezes of 1895-96 completely wiped out the groves and many settlers left the area. . . . Many visitors and permanent residents came to Englewood and enjoyed excellent hunting and fishing during the ensuing years. However, fishing was the main industry, not lemon groves" (Englewood, Florida Proudly Salutes an Historic Occassion: America's Bicentennial 1776-1976:15).

William Goff had settled in the Englewood area eighteen years earlier. He arrived with his family, traveling from Tampa by schooner in 1878 searching for a piece of land to settle and raise his family. His brother, Dempse, joined him in 1886 at which time they established the Town of Grove City along the shores of Lemon Bay, just a few miles south of the future town of Englewood.

Herbert Nichol was not discouraged by the freezes of 1894 and 1895-96. A post office was first established on July 3, 1895, with John S. Gibbons acting as the first postmaster. Two years later, George D. Farr was listed as the postmaster and merchant.

The 1897 Manatee County General Directory listed about 52 families in Englewood, including 37 farmers, one merchant (George D. Farr), one mechanic, one chemist, two tailors, one sailor, two mill operators, two teamsters, one laborer, three real estate agents (the Nichols brothers), and one capitalist. Fish was listed as the chief product. It was also noted that several orange groves had been planted (Meserve 1897). The Directory of the Lemon Bay Area, also published in 1897, "reveals a total of 86 inhabitants, of whom 16 adults and 34 children were 'residents' and the remainder were 'winter visitors and men in the fishing camps'" (Cortes 1964).

By 1898, Englewood boasted its first large hotel with 16 rooms, the Engelwood Inn, located at the bay end of Perry Street, with a dock leading into the bay more than 250 feet. This hotel was constructed by the Nichols family company (Grismer 1946). It became the winter residence of many prominent Chicago people until it burned to the ground in 1909 (Cortes 1976).

"In 1910,. T.M. Wrede, Sr., Nokomis, taking the Federal Census, found a permanent population here of 75 persons. Winter residents numbered about 50" (Cortes 1964).

"The development of the section was retarded, however, by a complete lack of transportation facilities and for many years Englewood was nothing but a fishing hamlet" (Grismer 1946:269). Transportation to Englewood at the turn of the century was by water or by a shell road leading southward from Sarasota. However, the early part of the 20th century brought hard surface roads and eventually automobiles to Englewood during the World War I era (Englewood, Florida Proudly Salutes an Historic Occassion: America's Bicentennial 1776-1976). The Tamiami Trail was blazed through the Everglades in 1923 (originally routed through the center of Englewood); and the Seaboard Railway extension eventually connected Venice with Ft. Myers.

During the first decade of the new century, new residents arrived to spend the winters, maintaining their northern homes for a summer residence. Many eventually became permanent residents, however, after finding that the summers were pleasant as well.

The community continued to grow during the Florida Boom years when a bank and several new stores opened (Grismer 1946). By 1923, the Lampp Hotel, operated by O.S. Lampp was in business. Thirty-one residents with assorted occupations were listed in the 1924 Sarasota City, County Directory. Mrs. P.E. Buchan was the postmaster and her husband was the local merchant. Englewood was incorporated as a municipality in November 1925 with 13 square miles, including four miles along the Gulf of Mexico and eight miles bordering Lemon Bay. According to the County Directories, Englewood was proud to have a community center, park, golf course, banks, hotel, stores, churches, schools, newspapers and industry by 1926. Many of these improvements only appeared on paper, though, due to the unforeseen end of the real estate boom. At that time 63 families were recorded as residing in the town. T.H. Chapin was the proprietor of the Tamiami Lodge (Polk 1926). Unfortunately, the bank failed during the stock market crash of 1929, and all but one of the stores closed. Josephine Cortes explains in her book The History of Early Englewood that in 1929 "Englewood became 'unincorporated,' the Tamiami Trail was moved away and the town went back to its pre-boom status as a sleepy village on the bay ...." (Cortes 1976:109).

By 1936, after the devastating Depression years, about 158 adult residents were listed in the County Directory. Mary W. Green was the postmistress. Several new businesses included the Bass Biological Laboratory (John F. and Elsa Bass) and Angler's Inn (C.J. Cornell). Prominent citizens included: P.E. Buchan, County Commissioner (previously a merchant); Earl MacMichael, physician; William Plamonden, physician; and William H. Lampp, boat builder.

The Social Security Act was passed in 1937, guaranteeing retirees a steady monthly income, however modest. This encouraged many retirees to move to Englewood (as well as other parts of Sarasota County and Florida) where they built modest homes in which to enjoy their leisure years (Englewood, Florida Proudly Salutes an Historic Occassion: America's Bicentennial 1776-1976).

In 1940, the County Directory showed a slight increase in residents, up to about 186 adults. The Englewood Methodist Church, the Englewood

Presbyterian Church and the Englewood School are also listed in the directory. New businesses included the Loaf."n" Lodge operated by John Van Norman and the West Coast Fish Co. managed by Herbert A. Anger.. The Englewood Gardens Subdivisions, located around the town of Englewood, were platted in 1941 and were first offered for sale through newspaper advertisements in Washington, D.C. in 1942.

Karl Grismer favorably described Englewood in his book The Story of Sarasota. "In 1946, Englewood showed indications of being on the verge of the development, which inevitably will come, sooner or later, because of the superb location of the community and the public-spiritedness of its residents" (Grismer 1946:269). Englewood continued to grow throughout the 1940s, 50s and 60s at a slow, but steady pace which has resulted in a peaceful and restful, yet progressive community today.

According to Josephine Cortes, "three generations of promoters were finally convinced that the Lemon Bay area could not be hurried into becoming a carbon copy of northern industrial cities; they learned what its pioneer homesteaders knew . . . that the greatest attraction of this area was in being precisely what it is today — a predominantly residential community where there is plenty of room for children to grow, for adults to work and relax, and for older citizens to enjoy their retirement years in peace and quiet, with just enough activity to keep them from growing stale" (Cortes 1964)

Boundaries and Map: The community of Englewood today basically includes the followings sections, listed with their corresponding half-section maps in parenthesis. This consists of an area bound on the north by the intersection of Englewood Road (S.R. 775) and Old Englewood Road, near Buchan Airport; on the west by Lemon Bay; on the south by the Sarasota-Charlotte County boundary; and on the east by Deer (or Godfrey) Creek. These sections were covered in our comprehensive survey, concentrating primarily on the areas which were developed prior to 1949. Most of the land east of Indiana Avenue (S.R. 775) was rural or undeveloped in 1949, in fact, some of the earliest subdivisions in that area were not platted until 1956 (half-section maps). The accompanying map of Englewood (Figure 12) highlights the historic structures identified during this survey of Englewood.

Township 40 South, Range 19 East,	Section 22	(490 & 491)
	Section 23	(492 & 493)
	Section 24	(494 & 495)
	Section 25	(496 & 497)
	Section 26	(498 & 499)
	Section 36	(503 & 504)
Township 40 South, Range 20 East,	Section 30	(851 & 852)
	Section 31	(853 & 854)

Survey Results: Englewood continues to be predominantly a low-keyed community, consisting mostly of single family residences and small-scale commercial establishments. Most of the residences are small to moderate in size, generally compatable in style and scale within each block, whether they are of historic or newer construction. The highest concentration of commercial activity occurs along Indiana Avenue and Dearborn Street, with secondary emphasis on North McCall Road. Surrounding the older established portion of Englewood, which is located north and south of Dearborn Street, west of

Figure 12. Location of Historic Structures in the Englewood Study Area.

Indiana Avenue, are numerous residential subdivisions. Many of these were developed as early as the late 1940s to mid-1950s and expanded further north, south or east of Englewood as needed. Some areas are even now currently under construction.

As a result of this Coastal Zone Comprehensive Survey, 243 historic structures have been recorded (one was recorded twice), based on the criteria that they were constructed prior to 1949. Since this was the first community to be surveyed, a number of structures built in the early 1950s were also included, as they were of similar construction to those from the late 1940s. The survey of Englewood provided a better understanding of construction techniques, styles and materials used in the more remote areas of Sarasota County. These have proven to be of a more modest caliber than those previously recorded in the City of Sarasota. Only those structures determined to have been constructed prior to 1949, based on the 1948 aerials, have been forwarded to the Florida Division of Historical Resources for inclusion in the Florida Master Site File.

The majority of the structures found in Englewood are wood frame vernacular, scattered throughout the town. Many have been modified during the years, most with new additions, replacement windows, new siding, and/or existing porches enclosed. However, there are still a few unique architectural examples which have remained unaltered or sympathetically modified. The two largest concentrations of historic structures occur in the oldest portion of Englewood, at the west end of Perry, Dearborn and Green Streets; and at the southern end, along McCall Road, near the Lemon Bay Cemetery. Both of these areas border Lemon Bay, an important factor in the development of Englewood.

An unusual element found on a few residences in Englewood, is a long thin belvedere with clerestory windows running most of the length of the ridge, used for ventilation.

New Sites: Locations and information for newly recorded sites were generally provided by local informants and through research at the Elsie Quirk Library in Englewood. All 243 surveyed sites are included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 11). The most important ones have been listed here with a brief narrative.

1. Buchan's Landing, 40 Olive Street (8So1567) - Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Buchan constructed this two story wood frame residence, circa 1916, located at the southern end of Old Englewood Road, on Olive Street. The first floor was used as a store, where supplies were brought in from Tampa by the schooners "J.W. Booth" and "Phantom". Peter Buchan had originally arrived in the Lemon Bay area in 1902, where he first worked for the Chadwicks and then for Mr. Nichols, who owned the store and post office on Yale Street. In 1912, Peter Buchan purchased the Nichols' store and post office, including all of the merchandise. He then moved the operation into his new store at Buchans Landing in 1916. "In 1924, P.E. Buchan sold his store to Mr. Campbell of Nocatee and left the Englewood area" (Cashatt n.d.). The family returned ten years later, however, and Mr. Buchan was appointed Sarasota County Commissioner, representing Englewood. He remained in office for a total of 18 years, until he retired at the age of 80 (Cashatt n.d.). After their deaths (in 1968 and 1971 respectively), their daughter and her family, the Jack Tates, resided in this house.

Table 11

ENGLEWOOD, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
011		155 S. MCCALL RD.		MODE	MASO	3	E
101		589 S. MCCALL ROAD		MODE	MASO	1	E
179		405 YALE ST.		MODE	MASO	3	E
104	8So1385	65 1ST AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
109	8So1386	65 2ND AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
110	8So1387	55 2ND AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
098	8So1388	20 BAY ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
099	8So1389	60 BAY ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
100	8So1390	80 BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
075	8So1391	170 BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	E
074	8So1392	175 BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
076	8So1393	176 BAY ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	E
053	8So1394	701 BROADWAY		BOOM	BUNG	1	C
045	8So1395	775 BROADWAY		WW2A	MEDR	3	E
046	8So1396	755A BROADWAY		UNKN	FRAM	1	C
044	8So1397	899 BROADWAY		WW2A	BUNG	3	E
036	8So1398	575 BURR LANE		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
136	8So1399	55 CEDAR ST.		BOOM	FRAM	3/4	D
129	8So1400	140 CEDAR ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
130	8So1401	160 CEDAR ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
131	8So1402	198 CEDAR ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
186	8So1403	245 CEDAR ST.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
184	8So1404	345 CEDAR ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
185	8So1405	355 CEDAR ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
236	8So1406	? CEDAR ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	D
227	8So1407	51 COCOANUT AVE.	LEMON BAY WOMEN'S CLUB	WW2A	FRAM	1	A
157	8So1408	251 COCOANUT AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
226	8So1408	251 COCOANUT AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
159	8So1409	255 COCOANUT AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
150	8So1410	301 COCOANUT AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
229	8So1411	335 COCOANUT AVE.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
143	8So1412	398 COCOANUT AVE.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
118	8So1413	555 COCOANUT		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
119	8So1414	556 COCOANUT		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
117	8So1415	575 COCOANUT		WW2A	MASO	3	D
010	8So1416	210 S. COWLES ST.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
008	8So1417	349 S. COWLES ST.		MODE	BUNG	3	D
162	8So1418	200 DEARBORN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	4	D
161	8So1419	232 DEARBORN ST.	KELLY'S TAVERN	UKNK	FRAM	4	D
160	8So1420	240 DEARBORN ST.	ORIGINALLY ROYAL CASINO	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
137	8So1421	498 DEARBORN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
038	8So1422	463 DEARBORN ST.	ZIEGLER HARDWARE STORE	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
114	8So1423	DEARBORN ST.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
138	8So1424	30 ELM ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
139	8So1425	50 ELM ST.		WW2A	MASO	4	E
140	8So1426	60 ELM ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
141	8So1427	70 ELM ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
132	8So1428	150 ELM ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
177	8So1429	201 ELM ST.		MODE	OTHR	3	D
176	8So1430	255 ELM ST.		MODE	FRAM	3	D

Table 11 (cont.)

ENGLEWOOD, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
178	8So1431	270 ELM ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
175	8So1432	295 ELM ST.		MODE	FRAM	3	D
208	8So1433	430 ELM ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
013	8So1434	+240 FRAY ST.		WW2A	OTHR	3	D
014	8So1435	211 FRAY ST.		DEPR	MASO	3	D
015	8So1436	221 FRAY ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
016	8So1437	253 FRAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
020	8So1438	45 GREEN ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
022	8So1439	150 GREEN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
023	8So1440	170 GREEN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
024	8So1441	190 GREEN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
025	8So1442	250 GREEN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
027	8So1443	348 GREEN ST.		WW2A	OTHR	3	D
029	8So1444	GREEN ST.	ENGLEWOOD METHODIST CHURCH	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
031	8So1445	502 GREEN ST.	DR. MARY GREEN'S HOUSE	BOOM	BUNG	3	C
032	8So1446	510? GREEN ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
033	8So1447	GREEN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
034	8So1448	526 GREEN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	E
035	8So1449	530 GREEN ST.	ASHLEIGH DAVIDS RESIDENCE	BOOM	BUNG	3	C
210	8So1450	430? HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
216	8So1451	431? HARVARD ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
209	8So1452	430 HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
211	8So1453	440 HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
215	8So1454	441 HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
214	8So1455	451 HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
212	8So1456	460 HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
213	8So1457	470 HARVARD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	E
057	8So1458	775 HARVEY		WW2A	MASO	3	E
058	8So1459	785 HARVEY		WW2A	MASO	3	E
069	8So1460	?? HORTON AVE.	HORTON HOUSE	BOOM	FRAM	1	C
067	8So1461	36 HORTON AVE.		BOOM	MASO	1	C
068	8So1462	45 HORTON AVE.		DEPR	COLR	1	C
223	8So1463	54 HORTON AVE.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
066	8So1464	S. INDIANA AVE.	ENGLEWOOD COMMUNITY CLUB	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
042	8So1465	801 S. INDIANA AVE.		BOOM	BUNG	3	D
043	8So1466	845 S. INDIANA AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
059	8So1467	890 S. INDIANA AVE.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
070	8So1468	810 KNIGHTS LANE		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
071	8So1469	820 KNIGHTS LANE		DEPR	MASO	1	C
072	8So1470	828-830 KNIGHTS LANE		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
218	8So1471	850 KNIGHTS LANE		BOOM	BUNG	3	D
063	8So1472	855 KNIGHTS LANE		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
062	8So1473	880 KNIGHTS LANE	HORTON HOUSE	WW2A	MASO	3	D
018	8So1474	141 LANGSNER		WW2A	MASO	3	D
019	8So1475	148 LANGSNER		WW2A	MASO	3	D
017	8So1476	149 LANGSNER		WW2A	MASO	3	D
239	8So1477	55? N. LEWIS ST.		DEPR	MASO	1	D
054	8So1478	690 LIBERTY		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
055	8So1479	727 LIBERTY		WW2A	MASO	3	E
174	8So1480	48 LIME ST.		MODE	FRAM	3	D

Table 11 (cont.).

ENGLEWOOD, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
028	8So1481	47 MAGNOLIA AVE.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
030	8So1482	52 MAGNOLIA AVE.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
007	8So1483	285 MAGNOLIA AVE.	ZIEGLER HOUSE	BOOM	BUNG	1	C
228	8So1484	15 N. MANGO ST.		WW2A	MASO	3/4	D
151	8So1485	16 N. MANGO ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
152	8So1486	N. MANGO ST.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
153	8So1487	75 N. MANGO ST.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
155	8So1488	60 N. MANGO ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
154	8So1489	95 N. MANGO ST.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
026	8So1490	101 S. MANGO ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
158	8So1491	30 N. MAPLE ST.		BOOM	MEDR	1	C
156	8So1492	75 N. MAPLE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
002	8So1493	275 S. MAPLE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
003	8So1494	280 S. MAPLE ST.		WW2A	BUNG	1	C
163	8So1495	12 N. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
164	8So1496	30 N. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
165	8So1497	N. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
166	8So1498	50 N. MCCALL ROAD		DEPR	FRAM	5	D
012	8So1499	101 S. MCCALL RD.		UNKN	FRAM	3	D
225	8So1500	110-120 MCCALL RD.	DECORAMA CABINETS ET.AL.	DEPR	MASO	4	D
009	8So1501	233 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
001	8So1502	210 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	E
112	8So1503	470 S. MCCALL RD:1-8		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
221	8So1504	495 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	MASO	3	E
108	8So1505	550 S. MCCALL ROAD		BOOM	SPCO	1	C
105	8So1506	559 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
073	8So1507	562-572 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
107	8So1508	572 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
102	8So1509	575 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
106	8So1510	592 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
078	8So1511	635 or 651 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
219	8So1512	650 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	MASO	3/6	D
103	8So1513	661 S. MCCALL ROAD		WW2A	MASO	3	D
079	8So1514	665 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
077	8So1515	666 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
080	8So1516	669 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
087	8So1517	670A S. MCCALL RD.	CURWOOD COTTAGES	BOOM	SPCO	1	C
088	8So1518	670B S. MCCALL RD.	CURWOOD COTTAGES	BOOM	SPCO	3	C
089	8So1519	670C S. MCCALL RD.	MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	BOOM	SPCO	1	C
090	8So1520	670D S. MCCALL RD.	CURWOOD COTTAGES	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
091	8So1521	670E S. MCCALL RD.	CURWOOD COTTAGES	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
092	8So1522	670F S. MCCALL RD.	CURWOOD COTTAGES	BOOM	SPCO	3	C
093	8So1523	670G S. MCCALL RD.	CURWOOD COTTAGES	BOOM	FRAM	1	C
094	8So1524	682 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
095	8So1525	686 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	E
096	8So1526	690 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	BUNG	3	D
081	8So1527	707 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
082	8So1528	717 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
083	8So1529	727 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	D

Table 11 (cont).

ENGLEWOOD, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
097	8So1530	732 S. MCCALL RD.		BOOM	FRAM	1	C
084	8So1531	747 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
086	8So1532	785 S. MCCALL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
085	8So1533	799 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	C
217	8So1534	870 S. MCCALL RD.	ENGLEWOOD HOMES/PARCELS PLUS	WW2A	MASO	1	D
061	8So1535	880 S. MCCALL RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
056	8So1536	773 MICHIGAN AVE.		BOOM	MASO	3	C
065	8So1537	25 NEW JERSEY		WW2A	MASO	3	D
064	8So1538	40 NEW JERSEY		BOOM	BUNG	1/5	C
168	8So1539	149 N. NEW YORK AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
169	8So1540	151 N. NEW YORK AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
172	8So1541	N. NEW YORK AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
173	8So1542	N. NEW YORK AVE.		MODE	MASO	3	D
021	8So1543	25 S. NEW YORK AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
113	8So1544	2 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.	QUIMBY-JERGENS-RINKARD RESIDENCE	SPAW	FRAM	3	C
116	8So1545	25 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
115	8So1546	30 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
120	8So1547	40 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
121	8So1548	80 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.	FORMER ENGLEWOOD STATE BANK	BOOM	FRAM	4	C
123	8So1549	89 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		DEPR	OTHR	3	C
122	8So1550	99 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
202	8So1551	225 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
204	8So1552	245 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		DEPR	FRAM	4	D
203	8So1553	250 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.	(NOW E.O.E. 3885)	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
205	8So1554	325 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		DEPR	FRAM	6	D
206	8So1555	OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
207	8So1556	455 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		UNKN	FRAM	6	D
232	8So1557	470 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	C
237	8So1558	607 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
242	8So1559	6?? OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		BOOM	FRAM	1/5	C
241	8So1560	608 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
252	8So1561	799 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
253	8So1562	801 OLD ENGLEWOOD RD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
238	8So1563	551 N. OLIVE ST.		DEPR	MASO	3	D
240	8So1564	571 N. OLIVE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	C/D
040	8So1565	2 S. OLIVE ST.		BOOM	MASO	4	D
037	8So1566	13 OLIVE ST.		DEPR	BUNG	4	D
039	8So1567	40 S. OLIVE ST.	BUCHAN'S LANDING	WW1A	FRAM	1	C
148	8So1568	15 N. ORANGE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
149	8So1569	25 N. ORANGE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
147	8So1570	45 N. ORANGE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
144	8So1571	50 N. ORANGE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
146	8So1572	60 N. ORANGE ST.		DEPR	BUNG	3	D
145	8So1573	67 N. ORANGE ST.		DEPR	BUNG	2	C
004	8So1574	252 PALM GROVE AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
167	8So1575	90 W. PERRY LN (147 NY)		WW2A	FRAM	3	E
133	8So1576	402 W. PERRY ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	D
142	8So1577	420 W. PERRY ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
230	8So1578	425 W. PERRY ST.		WW2A	MASO	6	D

Table 11 (cont.).

ENGLEWOOD, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
134	8So1579	440 W. PERRY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
135	8So1580	451-455 W. PERRY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
128	8So1581	W. PERRY ST.		DEPR	FRAM	5	C
127	8So1582	540 W. PERRY ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
124	8So1583	604 W. PERRY ST.	LAMPP FAMILY RESIDENCE	WW1A	FRAM	3	C
125	8So1584	606 W. PERRY ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
126	8So1585	700 W. PERRY ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
041	8So1586	822 PINE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
194	8So1587	E. OF 255 PINEAPPLE ST.		UNKN	FRAM	6	D
060	8So1588	? RIVERVIEW		DEPR	BUNG	3	D
047	8So1589	730 SPRUCE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
048	8So1590	740 SPRUCE ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
049	8So1591	750 SPRUCE ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
050	8So1592	760? SPRUCE ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
051	8So1593	770 SPRUCE ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
052	8So1594	775 SPRUCE ST.		DEPR	BUNG	1	C
224	8So1595	785 SPRUCE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
222	8So1596	875 SPRUCE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
235	8So1597	501 STEWART ST.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
234	8So1598	533? STEWART ST.	STEWART CT. APTS	WW2A	MASO	3	D
233	8So1599	533 STEWART ST.	STEWART CT. APTS	DEPR	FRAM	3	D
231	8So1600	655 STEWART ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D/E
170	8So1601	127 THRALL		MODE	FRAM	3	D
171	8So1602	129(?) THRALL		MODE	FRAM	3	D
220	8So1603	145 TYLER AVE.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
111	8So1604	176 TYLER AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C
005	8So1605	202 S. WASHINGTON AVE.		DEPR	BUNG	3	D
006	8So1606	251 S. WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C
201	8So1607	621 WENTWORTH		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
195	8So1608	WENTWORTH ST.		MODE	MASO	3	D
196	8So1609	BEHIND 715 WENTWORTH		DEPR	MASO	3	D
197	8So1610	WENTWORTH ST.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
198	8So1611	WENTWORTH ST.	STUART ANDERSON RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C
180	8So1612	410 YALE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
181	8So1613	430 YALE ST.		MODE	FRAM	3	D
182	8So1614	480 YALE ST.	CHURCH OF GOD	DEPR	MASO	3	D
200	8So1615	638 YALE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
183	8So1616	510 YALE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
199	8So1617	690 YALE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
193	8So1618	760 YALE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	4	C
191	8So1619	770 YALE ST.		SPAW	FRAM	1	C
192	8So1620	BEHIND 798 YALE ST.		UNKN	FRAM	1	D
189	8So1621	800 YALE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
188	8So1622	810 YALE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
187	8So1623	820 YALE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
190	8So1624	821 YALE ST.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C

2. Quimby-Jergens-Rinkard Residence, 2 Old Englewood Road (8So1544) - This two story wood frame residence was originally constructed circa 1897 by the Quimbys and operated as "Mrs. Quimby's Boarding House for Ladies and Gentlemen." Mrs. Quimby, her son, George, and her daughter, Josie, were very hospitable, and their home became a frequent gathering place for the young people in the town. The house was later sold to Andrew Jergens, of the Jergens Lotion Company, who vacationed there. Professor Edward Sommermeier (the brother of a long time resident of Englewood, Mrs. Mae Wetherall) purchased the property from Andrew Jergens in 1912. It was later owned by Mrs. Donna Rinkard, hence the current name of the sign: Rinkard Guest Home. Although some of the owners have changed the appearance of the house through the years by enclosing the numerous porches, it remains in good condition. Having withstood several hurricanes, it is the oldest remaining house in Englewood and is a fine example of pioneer craftsmanship (Cashatt n.d.; Cortes 1976:74).

3. Royal Casino, 240 Dearborn Street (8So1420) - The two story wood frame Royal Casino was originally built in 1924 at the end of the pier at Buchan's Landing. "It was Englewood's first restaurant which featured dining and dancing. The kitchen was on the lower level, the food being sent by 'dumb waiter' to the upper level" (Cashatt n.d.). In addition, the casino which could hold 150 people was used as a local meeting place for several clubs and organizations until 1927 when the Florida land boom came to an end, causing the restaurant to close. Stuart Anderson then leased the casino where he operated a fish house until the 1936 hurricane damaged the building. The following year, Ollie Tate purchased the building, which was still relatively sound, and had the top floor moved to its present location on the corner of Dearborn and Maple Streets. There it remains as a single story residence occupied by the Tate family (Cashatt n.d.; Cortes 1976:90). It has been modified only slightly.

4. Floyd Ziegler family residence, 285 S. Magnolia Avenue (8So1483) - This wood frame bungalow residence was constructed in the 1920s for Floyd Ziegler, a pharmacist, an early Sarasota County Commissioner representing Englewood (1925 - 1930) and the owner of the local hardware store (Cashatt n.d.). This is a fine example of residential design suited to Florida's climate and has retained its original configuration and materials.

5. Ziegler Hardware Store, 463 Dearborn Street (8So1422) - Constructed in 1925 by Floyd Ziegler, this two story wood frame commercial building contained a hardware store, grocery store and post office. It was operated through the years by the Zieglers, Ollie Tate and Leo Kropp. "Dr. Mary Green, a school teacher and founder of the Lemon Bay Woman's Club, was the postmistress [there] from 1928 to 1943" (Cashatt n.d.).

6. Englewood Methodist Church, ??? Green Street (8So1444) - The Englewood Methodist Church congregation was formally organized around 1914-15 by Reverend Joseph Barton. Meetings were held in the one-room school house on Old Englewood Road until it burned in 1921. The community was then without a Sunday School for several years until the group reassembled in 1926, and met in the newly-constructed Lemon Bay Woman's Club. Land was donated on Magnolia Street by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lampp where a new church building could be constructed. The congregation then raised money to build their new church, which was completed by April 5, 1928 for $1250.00, using volunteer labor under the direction of Burt Ainger and Paul Lampp. Between 1928 and 1940 the church was not always able to find a pastor. Mrs. Pat Lampp, feeling a sense of

responsibility toward the church, "has been credited with keeping the church going almost single-handedly through [those] dark days" (Cashatt n.d.). In 1953 new pews were installed to replace the original slat benches and the front door was expanded so funeral services could be held there. The bell tower was removed in 1958 when a new facade was added to the front "complete with ornamental columns" (Strickland 1987). In 1962 (or 1958?) the building was moved to its new location on Green Street and was owned by the Church of the Nazarene from 1978 until the Lemon Bay Historical Society gained title to the building a few years ago (Cashatt n.d.; Strickland 1987).

7. Curwood Cottages, 670 McCall Road (8So1517-8So1523) - During the boom years, American novelist James Oliver Curwood, joined his brother at their attractive estate in Englewood where he wrote one of his books. Today, the six Curwood Cottages, basically designed in the Spanish Colonial style, remain surrounding a memorial fountain in the central courtyard. The fountain was dedicated to his daughter who died young and is interred at the Lemon Bay Cemetery (local informants).

8. 732 McCall Road (8So1530) - This large wood frame, rectangular residence is completely surrounded on all four sides by a continuous screened porch. Apparently constructed in the 1920s, this fine example of a residence designed for Florida's climate has remained in an excellent, unaltered condition. (This could possibly be a residence described by a local informant, said to be located at 742 McCall Road and built in the mid-30s for a doctor from Coniat, Ohio.)

9. Englewood Community Club, Indiana Ave. and McCall Road (8So1464) - Originally built in 1928, this rectangular wood frame building was later relocated to this location.

10. Englewood State Bank, 80 Old Englewood Road (8So1548) - This wood frame structure is now a residence but was originally constructed in 1925 as the Englewood State Bank. "One of the founders and director was Stanley Lampp, an early settler and land developer" (Cashatt). The bank failed in 1928, though, and was later converted into a residence occupied by one of Robert Cashatt's brothers.

11. Historic Barn and residence, 608 Old Englewood Road (8So1559 & 8So1560) - These structures date from the 1920s and are now in fair to deteriorated condition. The barn, a large one-and-a-half story wood frame structure, is typical of rural agricultural architecture and is the <u>only</u> one found in this coastal zone survey.

12. Edith Lampp Residence, 604 W. Perry Street (8So1583) - This is the Lampp family residence, early inhabitants of the community of Englewood (see history above and Englewood State Bank description). This two-story wood frame vernacular house remains in good condition, barely altered from its original construction.

13. The Ashleigh Davids Home, 530 (?) Green Street (8So1449) - This was one of the last homes from the Woodmere community to be rebuilt in Englewood. Mrs. Mae Anderson Ashleigh Davids was the daughter of J.D. Anderson who homesteaded in the area in 1894.

14. Dr. Mary Green Residence, 502 Green Street (8So1445) - Dr. Mary Green was one of the early teachers at the Englewood School (opened 1898) and founded

the Lemon Bay Mother's Club (Lemon Bay Woman's Club). Her house, said to be a Sears Catalog house was built circa 1925. It closely resembles "The Westly" design shown in Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company except the porch has been enclosed and the balcony in front of the dormer has been removed (Stevenson 1986:123).

15. Stuart Anderson Residence, Wentworth Street (8So1611) - This large two-story wood frame vernacular residence is located on the bayfront at the west end of Wentworth Street. Constructed in 1936, it was originally sited at 711 Yale Street. (Joe and Elsie Anderson Czerwinski, Stuart Anderson's niece and her husband, live at 711 Yale Street and may be able to provide additional information. The Stuart Anderson Residence is set deep inside a fenced-in lot so close inspection of the building was not possible.) Stuart, born in 1898, was the son of J.D. Anderson, one of Englewood's earliest settlers. In 1925 he began a commercial fishing business in Englewood, the Lemon Bay Fisheries (Cortes 1976:50).

Previously Recorded Sites: Only one structure in Englewood, The Lemon Bay Woman's Club, was previously recorded in the Florida Master Site File (8So615) and in the National Register of Historic Places (88001150). The Lemon Bay Woman's Club, originally called "The Mother's Club" was organized in 1918. After meeting for several years in the Royal Casino and the school house on Elm and Dearborn, the club changed its name to the Lemon Bay Woman's Club in 1923 and contructed a wood frame vernacular clubhouse on the corner of Coconut and Maple Avenues (51 N. Maple Avenue).

Other Sites: Several historic structures which were either reported by informants or researched in the Elsie Quirk Library (Englewood) proved to be located in Charlotte County and were therefore not included in this report. One of these sites is the Bass Marine Laboratory located on New Point Comfort Road.

Other sites referred by local informants need to be investigated further. These have been listed here with accompanying notes provided by the informants.

A. Grey building on Elm Street with a steep gable roof, moved pre-1918.
B. Freere's home, a white house on Burns Lane, was moved there in the early 1950s.
C. E.J. Newman had a cattle run in the 1920s.
D. The old Church of God near Englewood Road was originally a 16'x16' hutment from the Venice Air Base.
E. Mrs. Sharp's home at 3 McCall Road, behind the Hermitage Realty, was the original Whitaker family residence constructed in 1924.
F. Historic structure at the corner of Cocoanut and North McCall Road.
G. Lynn Horton Residence, a yellow house at the end of Horton Street, was built in 1926.

One other site, related to the historic period of Englewood, is the Lemon Bay Fishery Complex recorded as an archaeological site (8So1359). The structures were torn down in 1975 (Cortes 1976:87). This complex was located along the east shore of Lemon Bay, between Wentworth Street and Yale Street.

General Recommendations: The citizens of Englewood have already shown an interest in preserving their historic resources as noted in a request for a

comprehensive survey of their community. This is being accomplished by this Coastal Zone Survey. The survey results indicate predominantly scattered historic structures, as well as two large concentrations, which present a two-sided problem to be resolved. First, the existing historic structures which prove to be significant to the history of Englewood's development and serve as unique architectural examples typical to this area need to be protected. In addition, however, new infill development needs to be encouraged (or at least allowed) where structures are not threatened.

Once Sarasota County has adopted a Preservation Ordinance and planning strategy, Englewood should adapt it to meet their specific types of structures and planning needs. A local review board, complete with local guidelines, should be beneficial in monitoring the area since the community is located at the extreme southern end of the county, about 28 miles from Sarasota. Varying degrees of restrictions could be imposed on the community, based on the location.

The two heaviest concentrations of structures are located first, in the original downtown area of Englewood (Old Englewood Road and Buchan's Landing area) and second, along South McCall Road. They should be incorporated into separate and distinct local historic districts (and potentially National Register Historic Districts with more research) controlled by an Englewood Preservation Ordinance and Review Board.

The remainder of the surveyed historic resources which contain a B,C, or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be investigated further. In addition, they should each be reviewed when a permit is requested for development, destruction, remodeling, restoration, etc. to determine the affect on the community as a whole. Infill planning strategies, recommendations, and restrictions should be determined by the planning board as soon as possible, to develop a comprehensive plan suitable for the controlled development of Englewood.

Several sites have been determined potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on their architectural merit and importance to the development of Englewood. Most of them remain in good condition but are scattered throughout the community. Additional research is required on the development of Englewood and on each individual site proposed. A number of historic structures located within Charlotte County, which were not included in this survey should also be investigated. Additional structures may also be deemed eligible based on this research. It is recommended that all of the structures found eligible should be submitted as a Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Some of these sites include the following:

1. Buchan's Landing
2. Quimby-Jergens-Rinkard Residence
3. Royal Casino-Kelley's Tavern
4. Floyd Ziegler Family Residence
5. Ziegler Hardware Store
6. Englewood Methodist Church
7. 732 McCall Road
8. Englewood Community Club
9. Edith Lampp Residence
10. Dr. Mary Green Residence

The Curwood Cottages should be included in a separate thematic Multiple Properties nomination combined with other tourism related sites in Sarasota County.

Another thematic Multiple Properties nomination could include military buildings moved from the Venice Air Base. Several hutments were relocated to Englewood for use as residences after World War II. This nomination would include other military structures of historical importance moved to other parts of Sarasota County as well.

The Lemon Bay Women's Club has already been placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

MANASOTA KEY

General Development: Captain Joseph C. Leach settled in the area now known as Blind Pass Park, on Manasota Key, as early as 1882. He is among the earliest known residents of the Englewood area. "Capt. Leach farmed and fished on Manasota Key, then known as 'The Palm Ridge.' The key was later renamed Peninsula Key, and still later, Manasota Key" (Frank n.d.).

Carl Johansen and his family moved from Arcadia to Manasota Key and built a house, today known as The Hermitage, circa 1906. Mr. Johansen owned a sawmill on the shores of Lemon Bay, north of Yale Street, from which he rafted lumber across the bay to build this house. Their only access to the mainland was by rowboat, which Carl Johansen used every day to get to work (Cashatt n.d.). The Hermitage exists today, with numerous additions and other structures added during the years, just south of Blind Pass and due west of the center of Englewood. A few years earlier, in 1903, Capt. Steve Chadwick built his home in Englewood Beach (Charlotte County) on Manasota Key, south of The Hermitage (Stickney 1972).

Prior to 1926 or 1927, when Steve Chadwick built the first private toll bridge connecting the mainland with Manasota Key, transportation across the bay was available by ferry, or by private boat. Steve Chadwick operated a ferry boat where the bridge was eventually located, in Charlotte County. Two men, known only as Smith and Finney, operated another ferry from Buchan's Landing across the northern end of Lemon Bay to Manasota Key, on an infrequent basis. The Chadwick bridge eventually deteriorated and was replaced in 1950 with the Leo Wotitzky Bridge and again with a newer one in 1964. Sarasota County commissioners voted to construct a bridge leading to the northern end of the key in 1925 at the request of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who wanted to develop Manasota Key along with their planned retirement city at Venice.

By 1936, when Walter van B. Roberts first visited Manasota Key, only two structures existed on the key within Sarasota County: the Hermitage and the Palm Ridge Club, later known as the Manasota Beach Club (Roberts 1968). Apparently many people had purchased land on the key purely for speculation, but after the "bust" most of the property was abandoned for taxes.

"Sometime before 1936 and probably during the boom, there was a road or trail of sorts up the key" (Roberts 1968). By 1936 it was only passable from the Hermitage north to the Manasota Bridge, but was re-opened between 1936 and 1938 by Mr. Graham so that they could all get building materials to their houses. Even so, it was only a small dirt road covered with jungle growth (Roberts 1968).

During the early to mid-1930s the nudist philosophy was intriguing Americans. Professor Warren, Head of the Psychology Department at Princeton University wrote an article in the American Journal of Psychology about his studies on the nudist philosophy. Both the Hermitage and the Palm Ridge Club were operated as nudist colonies for awhile during the 1930s. Otto and Dorothy Pfundstein purchased property which contained a forty year old building (in Township 40 South, Range 19 East, Section 22, Northwest quarter) in 1935. The couple added to the existing house and opened the Palm Ridge Club which became the place to stay with good accomodations, excellent food, an electric power plant, and congenial guests. In 1941 the Pfundsteins

converted the club into a conventional resort which they operated until 1950 when they sold the property to Mr. Gwynne (Roberts 1968).

The Hermitage began as a nudist resort a few years earlier than the Palm Ridge Club, but was sold to Louise and Dick Plumer in 1937 or 1938. Mrs. Plumer took in guests and served meals there until 1943 when the Alexanders purchased the place. They continued the practice of taking in guests at their home. Dr. Alfred R. Whitney, a retired building contractor or engineer built a house just south of the Hermitage which was completed by July 1941. He had arranged to have his meals with Louise Plumer in the Hermitage and contiued to have them with the Alexanders after they purchased the estate. Unfortunately, Dr. Whitney was killed by a taxi cab in New York around 1944 (Roberts 1968).

South of the Hermitage, Col. Douglas Adair Graham and his wife Dorothy purchased as much property as they could, naming the area Galleon's Reach (in Township 40 South, Range 19 East, Section 35). There they constructed a house, completed by the spring of 1939. Walter van B. Roberts' house, designed by Princeton architect Martin Beck, and Charles Fritter's house were also constructed at the same time. Another house designed by Martin Beck was built for Fred Seward by December 1940, but was destroyed by fire in July 1941 and was never rebuilt.

In 1943 a storm washed out the key road at Blind Pass, just north of the Hermitage, and was not made usable again until 1955.

Boundaries and Map: The northern end of Manasota Key is located in Sarasota County and extends south into Charlotte County, where Englewood Beach is located. The portion located within Sarasota County is at least 9 miles long, starting just south of the Venice Airport, in the northwest corner of Township 39 South, Range 19 East, Section 30. The upper four and a quarter miles, basically undeveloped until now, are located in the following sections:

Township 39 South, Range 19 East,	Section 30
	Section 31
	Section 32
Township 40 South, Range 19 East,	Section 5
	Section 8
	Section 9

Within Section 9 (T40S, R19E), the northern access road to Manasota Key leads west to the Manasota Public Beach and south along Manasota Key Road which is developed on both sides with private residences. These remaining sections of Manasota Key, located within Sarasota County, are as follows:

Township 40 South, Range 19 East,	Section 15
	Section 16
	Section 22
	Section 26
	Section 27
	Section 35

Due to the large extent of this key, a USGS quad map will be used to locate the existing historic structure sites (Figure 13).

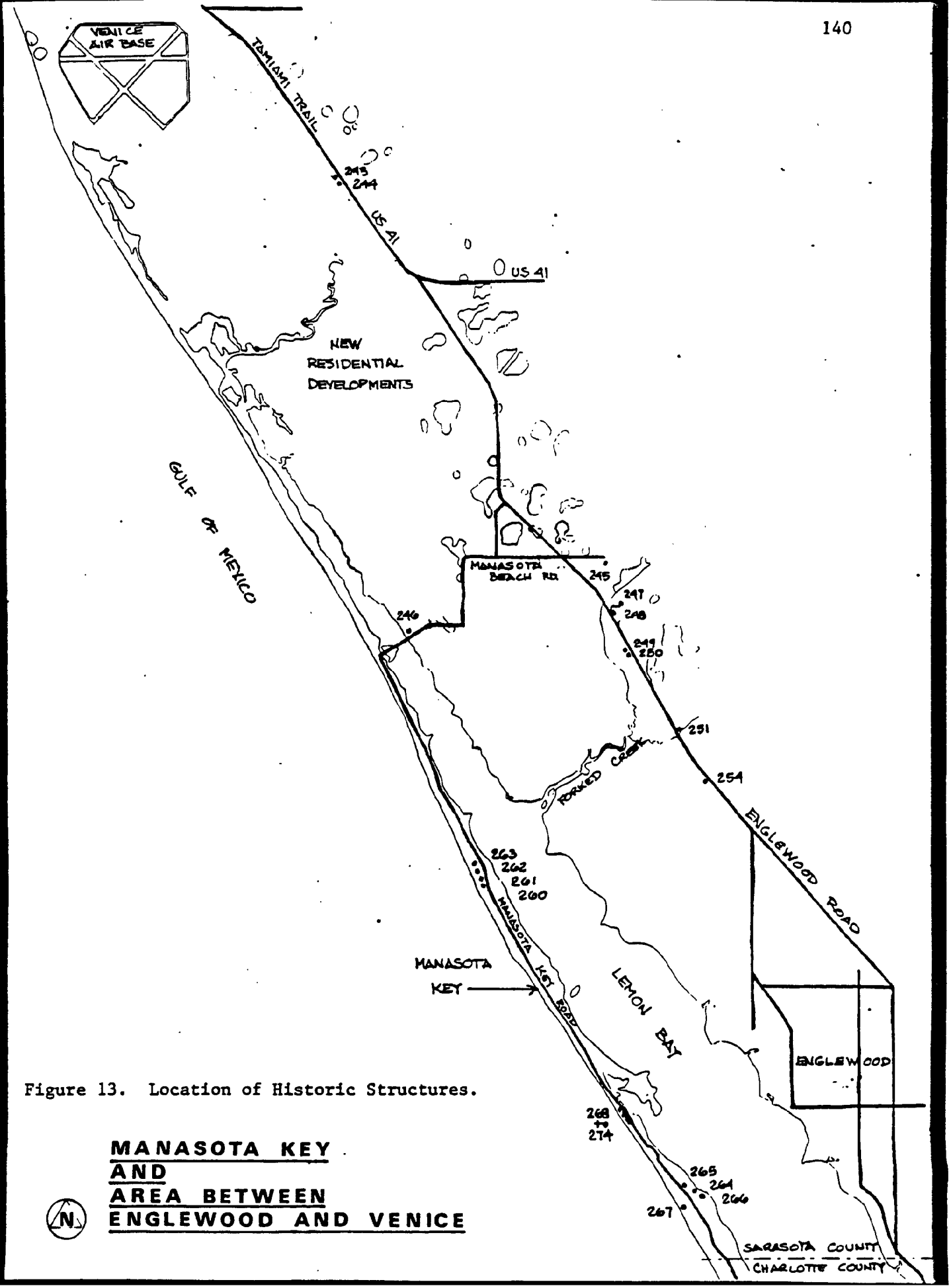


Figure 13. Location of Historic Structures.

Survey Results: Most of the structures evident on Manasota Key are new private residences, many currently under construction or recently completed within the past few years. One residence designed by well-known architect Paul Rudolph, of the "Sarasota School" of Architecture, is located in Township 40 South, Range 19 East, Section 16.

New Sites: Fifteen structures have been recorded during this comprehensive survey and are listed in the Surveyed Historic Structures Table 12. Two large sites, the Hermitage and the Manasota Beach Club, have been subdivided in this survey to include each building as a separate file.

1. The Hermitage, 6660 Manasota Key Road (Township 40 South, Range 19 East, Section 27) (8So1629-8So1635), now composed of seven structures and two water tanks, was originally built circa 1906 by Carl Johansen. This property, located just south of Blind Pass, is owned by Sarasota County and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department. (See history above.)

2. The Manasota Beach Club (Palm Ridge Club), 7620 and 7660 Manasota Key Road (Township 40 South, Range 19 East, Section 22) (8So1636-8So1639), consists of about 19 structures, some historic and some contemporary. The original house was first built at the turn of the century. In 1935 it was enlarged and operated as the Palm Ridge Club by the Pfundsteins. (See history above.)

3. Four other residences located south of the Hermitage, constructed between 1939 and 1949 have been included in this survey. (See listing of surveyed structures.)

General Recommendations: The Hermitage, currently owned by the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department, should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places based on both architectural and historical importance. This site was documented with architectural measure drawings and photographs in 1987 by Rebecca Spain at the request of the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department. These drawings, notes and report are on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources.

In addition, the Manasota Beach Club (Palm Ridge Club) may, with additional research, prove to be eligible for inclusion in a thematic Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on its merit as a tourist resort which has remained in operation since the mid-1930s.

The remaining residences on Manasota Key are not deemed worthy of a National Register Nomination. Any site containing a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category, however, should be reviewed thoroughly before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

Table 12.

MANASOTA KEY, ENGLEWOOD, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
267	8So1625	6260 MANASOTA KEY RD	LUNA VISTA	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
266	8So1626	6275 MANASOTA KEY RD	ARP RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
264	8So1627	6295 MANASOTA KEY RD	LaBoutillier RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C
265	8So1628	6330 MANASOTA KEY RD	GALLEON'S REACH	DEPR	MASO	3	C/D
268	8So1629	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE	SPAW	FRAM	3	B/C
269	8So1630	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE, SHELTER	DEPR	FRAM	5	B/C
270	8So1631	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE, SHED GARAGE	DEPR	FRAM	5	B/C
271	8So1632	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE, GUEST HOUSE	BOOM	FRAM	1	B/C
272	8So1633	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE, WHITNEY RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	1	B/C
273	8So1634	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE, PUMP HOUSE & WATER TANKS	DEPR	FRAM	1	B/C
274	8So1635	6660 MANASOTA KEY RD	THE HERMITAGE, WHITNEY GARAGE	DEPR	FRAM	1	B/C
260	8So1636	7620 MANASOTA KEY RD	MANASOTA BEACH CLUB	WW2A	MASO	3	D/E
261	8So1637	7660 MANASOTA KEY RD	MANASOTA BEACH CLUB (PALM RIDGE CLUB)	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
262	8So1638	7660 MANASOTA KEY RD	MANASOTA BEACH CLUB (PALM RIDGE CLUB)	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
263	8So1639	7660 MANASOTA KEY RD	MANASOTA BEACH CLUB (PALM RIDGE CLUB)	BOOM	FRAM	3	C

ENGLEWOOD-VENICE (INCLUDING WOODMERE)

General Development: The Manasota Land and Timber Company, a Maryland Corporation, purchased a large tract of timber land in Sarasota County from the Southern Investment Company in August 1917. World War I had created a need for lumber to build ships, etc. in France and Great Britain. These countries no longer had the timber resources required so they turned to the United States. Herman C. Kluge was sent by a New York manufacturing company to search for timber land. This area proved favorable to Kluge due to the large native longleaf pine trees which had grown here since before the days of the Indians and the valuable cypress trees growing in the surrounding swamps (Cortes 1976).

Kluge founded the Manasota Lumber Company, purchasing land from the Manasota Land and Timber Company, and started a settlement at Woodmere (Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 40 South, Range 19 East) in 1918. This town would be the home base for the Manasota Lumber Company, containing a four-story sawmill, three drying sheds, a commissary, a movie house, 1,500 homes, and two churches. The Gulf Coast Rail Road passed through the center of Woodmere, connecting the lumber company with Venice where logs and lumber were switched to the Seaboard Rail Road headed for Tampa (Matthews 1989; Cortes 1976).

The Manasota Lumber Company owned only 240 acres of land, but its "logging crews ranged far and wide in a systematic clearing of thousands of acres to which it had aquired timber rights" (Cortes 1976:103). An extensive network of narrow gauge railroad tracks led into the forests for transporting the logs to the mill (Cortes 1976). According to Nemo, who wrote a local newspaper column, this was "the largest and best equipped mill in the country" (Matthews 1989:161). However, by the 1920s and the corresponding land boom in Florida, most of the pine trees along the southwest coast of Florida had been felled for timber (Cortes 1976).

In 1921/22 the entire lumber operation, community and railroad were sold to the Nocatee-Manatee Freight Company due to a lack in demand for lumber and the reduced supply of timber. It was renamed the Woodmere Lumber Company and continued operation at a smaller scale under the guidance of Howard Cole (New York City), president and O.K. Cole, vice-president and general manager. The 1923-1924 Sarasota County Directory lists 145 residents which included 80 blacks employed as teamsters, log sawyers, laborers, mechanics, and firemen. "Some white workers had wives and families in residence. Those whites were employed as carpenters, supervisors, clerks, hotel proprietors, electricians, saw filers, bookkeepers, wood superintendents, plant and mill foremen, railroad engineers, commissary clerks, truck drivers, woodsmen, postmaster [F.L. Ziegler of Englewood], quarter boss, ice-plant foreman, and timekeeper" (Matthews 1989:161). The number of residents quickly declined, leaving only 26 listed in the 1926 County Directory (Polk 1926). Wood fires and grass fires swept the west coast of Florida in 1929/30, destroying part of the then abandoned town of Woodmere (Matthews 1989:161). Remaining structures were either moved (two to Casey Key, four to Siesta Key, ten in Englewood, and about 20 in Venice) or razed for materials (Cortes 1976). (At least three of these have been identified on Siesta Key in this survey.)

Boundaries and Map: Bound on the east by Englewood Road (SR 775) and on the west by Lemon Bay, this survey area is as follows. Starting at the north end, just south of incorporated Venice, and continuing south to the north end of

the surveyed area of Englewood, the following sections and corresponding half-section maps indicated in parenthesis are included:

Township 39 South, Range 19 East,	Section 17	(427 & 428)
	Section 20	(433 & 434)
	Section 28	(449 & 450)
	Section 29	(451 & 452)
	Section 30	(453 & 454)
	Section 31	(455)
	Section 32	(456 & 457)
	Section 33	(458 & 459)
	Section 34	(460 & 461)
Township 40 South, Range 19 East,	Section 3	(470 & 471)
	Section 4	(472 & 473)
	Section 5	(474)
	Section 9	(475 & 476)
	Section 10	(477 & 478)
	Section 11	(479 & 480)
	Section 14	(485 & 486)
	Section 15	(487 & 488)
	Section 16	(489)

Due to the extensive area included here, and the few remaining historic structures, these have been located on a USGS quad map for this report (Figure 13, located in Manasota Key section).

Survey Results: This area has primarily been developed with residential communities. Ten scattered historic structures remaining from the 1930s and 1940s were discovered either along Englewood Road (SR 775), Manasota Beach Road, or in isolated rural areas and have been included in this survey. These have been included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 13). Only a concrete pump house remains as a standing structure from the original community and lumber company of Woodmere and has been included as part of the Woodmere Sawmill Complex Archaeological Site (8So1368).

General Recommendations: Most of the surveyed sites in this area date to the 1940s and do not meet the requirements for National Register nominations. Those with a C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be reviewed carefully before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

Table 13.

BETWEEN ENGLEWOOD & VENICE, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
248	8So1640	2351 DONOVAN RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
247	8So1641	231 DUMAS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
254	8So1642	1700 ENGLEWOOD RD		WW2A	FRAM	1	C
251	8So1643	1975 ENGLEWOOD RD.	TWIN REALTY	WW2A	FRAM	1	D
249	8So1644	2260 ENGLEWOOD ROAD	ALLIED ASPHALT PAVING	WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
250	8So1645	2260 ENGLEWOOD ROAD	ALLIED ASPHALT PAVING	WW2A	MASO	1	D
245	8So1646	1433 E. MANASOTA BCH. RD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
246	8So1647	2050 W. MANASOTA BCH. RD		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
243	8So1648	1908 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
244	8So1649	1910 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

HIGELVILLE

General Development: Francis H. "Frank" Higel, a native of France, and his wife, Addie, moved from Philadelphia to Horse and Chaise (present day Venice) in 1883, where they purchased 73 acres of "choice fertile land" in Robert Roberts' homestead. Frank Higel's large family, consisting of six sons, Frank Jr., Harry, Ralph, Eugene, George and Wesley, all helped raise garden crops and commercially process fruits into marmalades, syrups and wines (Matthews 1989:128-129). By 1885 Frank Higel had applied for and established a post office, which he called Eyry, to serve 30 inhabitants in the community of Horse and Chaise. This post office only remained in operation from February to November when mail service was returned to Webb's Osprey post office (Matthews 1989). Frank Higel killed himself in 1892 during a domestic dispute, but his family remained in Florida. The 1897 General Directory of Manatee County listed 16 residents in the Venice area, including George and Ralph Higel, farmers. Frank Jr. became a school teacher in Venice. Harry was active in real estate and commerce in the new town of Sarasota. George Higel became the Venice correspondent for the Sarasota Times, writting under the pseudonym "Nemo", the name of his father's schooner. Ralph and his wife, Lulu operated their home, Moss Oak, as a resort guest house, similar to the Webb's resort at Spanish Point.

Boundaries and Map: Higelville (Southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 39 South, Range 18 East) consists of a few streets just outside of the northwest portion of the incorporated city of Venice. Included is a map of Venice (Figure 14), taken from An Historical Architectural Survey, Venice, Florida, locating Higelville.

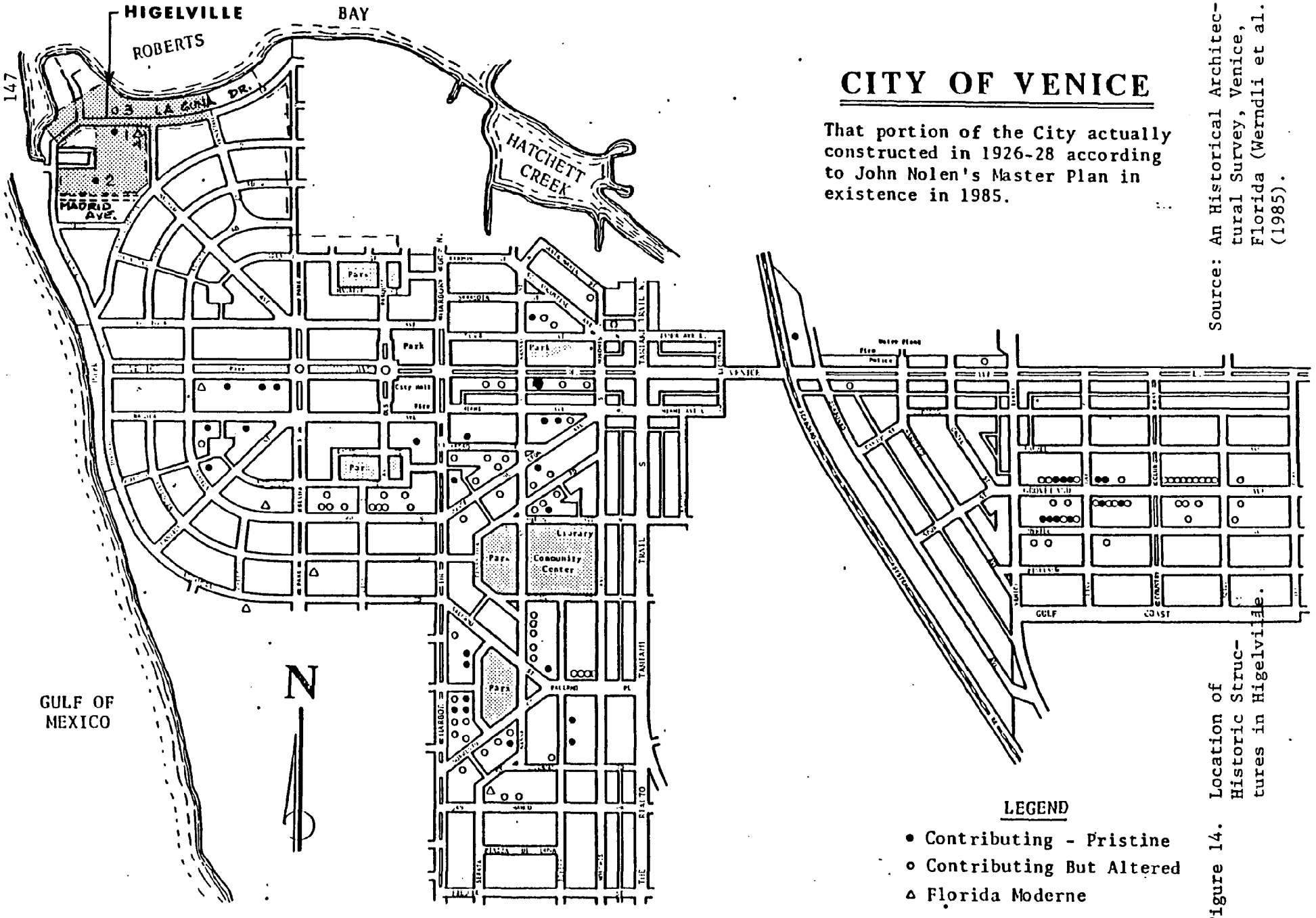
Survey Results: Nestled within an newer upper middle class residential neighborhood of Venice, Higelville is threatened by high taxes based on the increased land value of the surrounding lots. This area was included in the comprehensive survey of Venice conducted in 1985. A location map (Figure 14) and brief description of the surveyed sites have been included in this report. In addition, a map of Venice showing the boundaries of the 1985 survey and a list of the recorded sites have been included as an Appendix to this report.

Previously Recorded Sites: Four sites were recorded in the 1985 comprehensive survey of Venice. A copy of each existing Florida Master Site File form has been included as an Appendix to this report.

1. Moss Oak House, 816 LaGuna Drive (8So521) - Ralph and Lulu Higel's house was built at the turn of the century, and completed in 1916. This two story wood frame residence was operated by Mrs. Ralph Higel as a resort guest house in the early part of the 20th century. It is currently owned and occupied by Joy and Mickey Higel. Mr. Higel is Ralph Higel's grandson (Mickey Higel, personal communication). The house has since been sided with aluminum. A partially modified wooden boat house, handmade concrete seawall, and remnants of an early dock have been found on this site and recorded as part of the Higel Bayside Archaeological Site (8So1364) in this survey.

2. Moss Oak Inn (George Higel Residence), 820 Madrid Avenue (8So522) - This was actually George and Abbie Higel's residence, constructed in 1908.

3. Grove House, 811-813 LaGuna Drive (8So520) - This two story house, originally constructed about 1898/1900 as the "Stone Grove Caretaker's House",



CITY OF VENICE

That portion of the City actually constructed in 1926-28 according to John Nolen's Master Plan in existence in 1985.

Source: An Historical Architectural Survey, Venice, Florida (Werndli et al. (1985).

Figure 14. Location of Historic Structures in Higelville.

is the oldest standing structure in Venice. Stone Grove was nearby, centered on Roberts Bay. The house was later moved (in 1949/50 ?) to its present location for George Higel, Jr. At that time the original porch surrounding the house was removed. A carport was then incorporated on either side of the house using some of the porch columns. All of George Higel, Jr.'s children were born in this house (Betty Arnall; Mickey Higel, personal communication).

4. 800 LaGuna Drive (8So519) - Constructed during the 1920s, this Mediterranean Revival style residence is typical of the boom time structures built in Venice.

General Recommendations: It is recommended that a Multiple Properties nomination be prepared for the three Higel family residences: The Moss Oak House, the Moss Oak Inn (George Higel Residence), and the Grove House. Additional research is required. In any case, each of these four recorded historic sites in Higelville should be reviewed thoroughly prior to granting a demolition or remodeling permit.

These properties are currently being threatened by new "up-scale" residential construction, raising their current property values and taxes. Primarily some type of tax relief program is necessary to prevent these houses from being razed for new construction. Since each is privately owned, National Regster listing will not alleviate this problem.

EAGLE POINT

General Development: Eagle Point, a thirty acre "close-to-nature" resort, was constructed in 1916 on the southern shore of Roberts Bay, in the heart of Palmer land. The development of the winter sporting, hunting and fishing camp was supervised by M.T.L. "Mike" Evans of Virginia. One-story porch-wrapped guest houses, lining a "boulevard" leading from the clubhouse to the Gulf, were constructed of heart pine lumber and painted barn red with white trim. The two-story club house contained the dining room and bachelor's quarters upstairs. Amenities included a boat basin, channels, and a tennis court (Matthews 1989:196-198). Mike Evans purchased the camp from the Sarasota-Venice Company in 1918 and continued operations there every winter season. It has remained basically unchanged for decades (Matthews 1989:213,218).

Boundaries and Map: Located just outside of the incorporated city limits of Venice, Eagle Point (Southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 39 South, Range 19 East) is currently bound on the west and north by Roberts Bay, on the east by U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail), and on the south by the city of Venice. Figure 15 presents both an existing site plan and a small location map.

Survey Results: Although Eagle Point was included in the Historical Architectural Survey of Venice prepared in 1985, Florida Master Site File forms were not prepared for the existing structures on the site.

New Sites: As a result of this Coastal Zone Comprehensive Survey, eleven Florida Master Site File forms (8So2100-8So2110) were prepared for the Eagle Point Club site (759 Tamiami Trail). This included the main clubhouse, ten vacation cabins, and eleven assorted dependency structures.

All of the buildings are constructed of wood frame with weatherboard or drop siding. Most of the cabins are one-story, except for cabins #1 and #9 which have usable rooms in the attic space. The roof configuration is unique, a gable on hip roof, common to all of them (including the clubhouse) except for cabin #4 which has a hip roof, and cabin #10 which has a gable roof. It appears that cabins #1 through #5, the clubhouse, the dependency structures, and cabin #10 were all constructed prior to cabins #6 through #9. The ten cabins flank the two-story clubhouse which is located at the apex of a gentle curve, composed of the cabins and clubhouse, all of which basically face west (towards Roberts Bay). Directly east of the clubhouse and cabin # 5 are the dependency structures which include the servants' quarters, the caretaker's house, a pump house and wooden water tower, the laundry, two garages, two sheds and a chicken coop. Between cabins #3 and #4, a small square structure was built of large concrete bricks. Most of the structures have been modified slightly, generally with porches either enclosed and/or added.

General Recommendations: As a result of the 1985 comprehensive survey of Venice, it was recommended that Eagle Point, including a portion of the old Tamiami Trail, be proposed as a National Historic District (An Historical Architectural Survey, Venice, Florida). This has yet to be accomplished but is still a strong recommendation as it has remained relatively unchanged since its original construction in 1916. The site represents an important aspect of

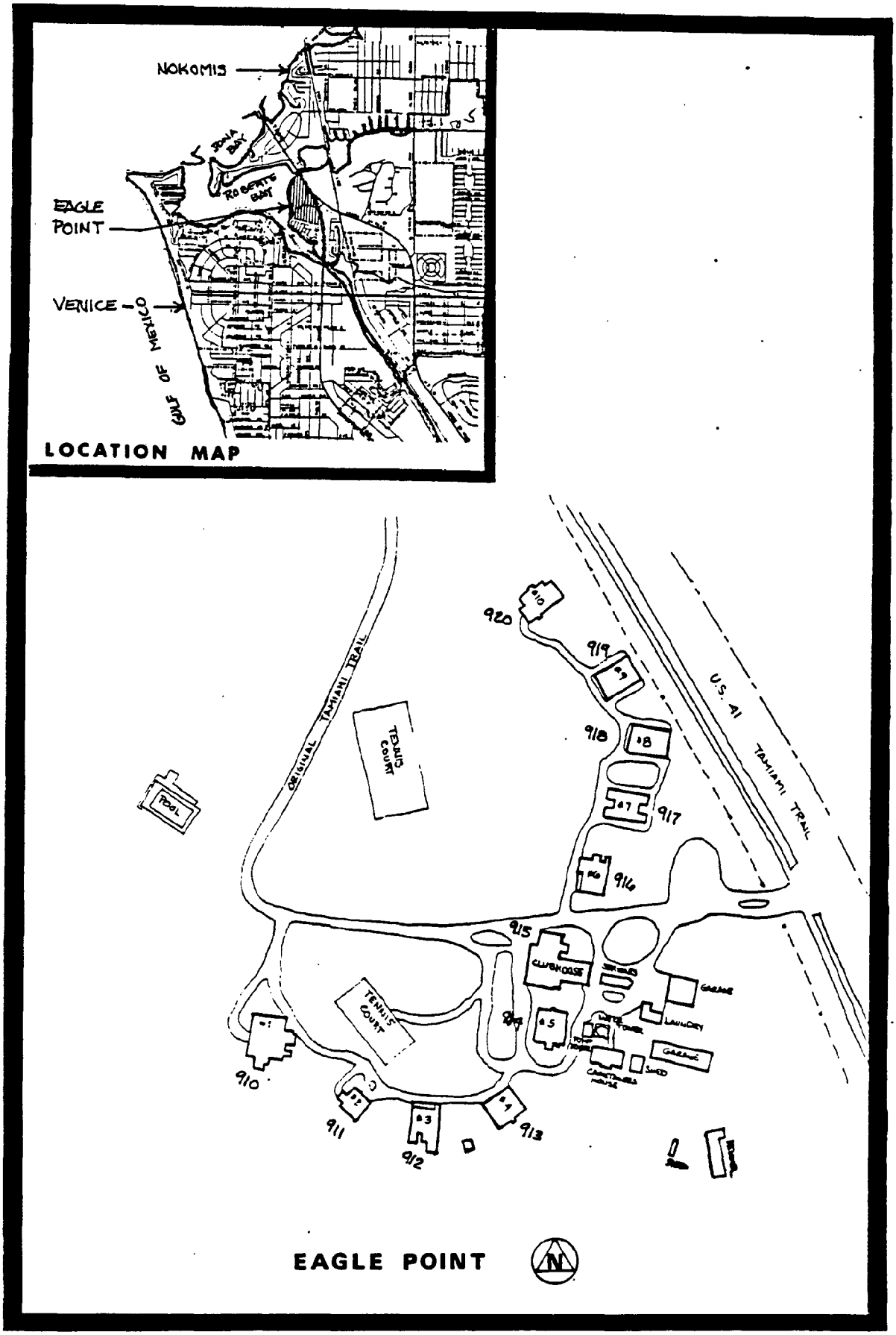


Figure 15. Location of Historic Structures at Eagle Point.

Table 14.

EAGLE POINT CLUB, VENICE, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
910	8So2100	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #1	WW1A	FRAM	3	B/C
911	8So2101	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #2	WW1A	FRAM	1	B/C
912	8So2102	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #3	WW1A	FRAM	1	B/C
913	8So2103	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #4	WW1A	FRAM	1	B/C
914	8So2104	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #5	WW1A	FRAM	1	B/C
915	8So2105	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CLUBHOUSE	WW1A	FRAM	3	B/C
916	8So2106	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #6	WW1A	FRAM	3	B/C
917	8So2107	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #7	BOOM	FRAM	1	B/C
918	8So2108	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #8	BOOM	FRAM	1	B/C
919	8So2109	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #9	BOOM	FRAM	1	B/C
920	8So2110	759 TAMIAMI TRAIL	EAGLE POINT CLUB, CABIN #10	BOOM	BUNG	1	B/C

Florida's pre-boom years when northerners spent their winters here fishing and hunting.

The western portion of the site, that which borders Roberts Bay, is currently being subdivided and developed as a residential community. To date, however, there are no apparent plans for the existing structures. They are very important to the history of Sarasota County, as mentioned above, and every effort should be made to place them in the National Register of Historic Places as a unified site. If this is not possible, the buildings should be restored or rehabilitated for use vacation cottages (most likely high-quality due to the nature of the surrounding residential development), and the site's existing contextural and environmental integrity surrounding these structures should be maintained.

NOKOMIS

General Development: Part of the area now known as Nokomis was actually the location of the first pioneer settlement in the Venice area. In 1868, Jesse and Caroline Varn Knight brought their family of six boys and seven girls, ranging in age from one year old to the mid-20s, from a settlement east of Tampa. The family built a house and out buildings on the peninsula bound on the north by present day Dona Bay, Shakett (Shake It) and Salt creeks, and called the area Horse and Chaise (Matthews 1989:68-69). They continued to purchase land in the areas known today as Nokomis, Laurel and Venice. The first post office in this general vicinity was established in 1888 by Darwin Curry, in his home just south of Shakett Creek. Curry, who also operated a general-merchandise store, had married one of Jesse Knight's daughters and settled near the Knight homestead. The name chosen was Venice, as it was shorter than Horse and Chaise; the postal applications requested short names. Charles Oliver Curry, Darwin's uncle, was a circuit riding Methodist Minister and had previously married Frances Knight (Zilles 1975:Edgar Curry interview). After living in Manatee for several years, they eventually returned to the Knight family homestead, and Charles became the postmaster in 1896. Upon his death in 1901, his son, Claude T. Curry took over the job for several months. Claude later married Mabel Wilson (from Old Myakka). They moved to the Curry homestead and began constructing a house, with the assistance of his brother Charles Samuel, a carpenter and boat builder, in 1908. This two story wood frame residence remains today in its original location on the corner of Lucile and Portia Streets (Claude T. Curry notes, Venice Area Historical Collection). Claude maintained a grove and vegetable farm.

By 1911, Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, owned most of the land around Roberts Bay and by 1917 either the Potter Palmer estate or the Sarasota-Venice Company contained land south of Bee Ridge Road in Sarasota to just north of Manasota Key, from the Gulf east toward the Myakka River, including the river area. The Seaboard Air Line Railway constructed tracks to a terminus south of Roberts Bay (within present day incorporated City of Venice), completed in 1911. The station there was named Venice. William O. Harrison relocated the original Venice post office in 1912 "to a new building about 300 feet north of the railroad crossing on the west side of the track in present day Nokomis" (Venice Post Office narrative, VAHC). W.G. Black, a developer from Tampa, established a small subdivision to the east, called Venice Homesite Company, in 1915. Eight blocks were clustered around the railroad, south of the post office. By 1916, the post office was moved again to the terminus of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, south of Roberts Bay, in present day Venice.

In 1917, however, a post office by the name of Nokomis was established by Alfred F. Wrede southwest of the original Venice post office (Matthews 1989; Venice Post Office narrative, VAHC). The Seaboard Air Line Railway was bisected by the new asphalt boulevard, later to become the Tamiami Trail, which ran south across Roberts Bay to Eagle Point and on to Venice over another bridge.

Dr. Fred H. Albee, considered "the world's greatest bone surgeon" in the 1926 Sarasota County Directory, was an early settler of Nokomis. He purchased 112 acres from the Sarasota-Venice Company in 1917. Along with Ellis W. Nash, they subdivided the parcel into 130 lots, laid out streets radiating from two inner avenue circles and the asphalt highway, and created the Nokomis subdivision. "Two concrete bridges connected [the] subdivision to Laurel on

the north and Eagle Point . . . on the south" (Matthews 1989:205). Work soon began on the Albee's winter estate at "Fiddler's Point" which would include a farm and grove in addition to the house. The United States became involved in World War I that same year, so construction on the new house would have to wait.

Dr. Albee returned to the Venice area in 1920 and purchased two small parcels from the Knights to complete his land holdings on Dona Bay. He dreamed of creating a "city of stability" where every house and building would be constructed of cement (Polk 1926). The Pollyanna Inn (or Villa Nokomis) was officially opened January 8, 1922. This was "a high class, 35 room hotel" to be in operation during the Winter season from December to March.

The 1921-22 Sarasota County Directory describes Nokomis as located on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, sixteen miles south of Sarasota, on the Dixie Highway, near Casey's Pass and the Gulf of Mexico. "Since the completion of the paved roadway through the center of the village, building operations have progressed rapidly, The Martin Building and Mercantile Co. are now constructing a high class hotel building and several fine private residences, while others are being planned. The population is about 300" (1922 Sarasota County Directory). The Martin Store, managed by Thomas R. Martin, provided general merchandise for the town's inhabitants. Thomas R. Martin was also president of Martin Building and Mercantile Co., contractors; an architect; and postmaster. His home and studio however, were located on Main Street in Sarasota (1924 Sarasota County Directory). Mrs. Potter Palmer induced Thomas Martin to move from Chicago to Sarasota where she hired him to work on her house at The Oaks estate in Osprey. He remained in the area, eventually designing numerous structures throughout Sarasota County, including the Lemon Bay Woman's Club in Englewood.

On February 14, 1923 the Fred and Louella Albee moved into their new northern Italian revival style mansion, "Point o' Palms", on the peninsula. It was a "fine residence overlooking Dona Bay and Casey's Pass [and had] been completed at a cost of about $50,000.00" (1924 Sarasota County Directory). They continued to reside year-round in their northern home in Colonia, New Jersey (Matthews 1989:214-216). Fiddler's Island was connected to the peninsula by bridge.

The area north of Dona Bay was also purchased by Dr. Albee who decided to make nearly 400 lots available in the Bay Point section of Nokomis for the 1924-25 winter tourist season. "Four avenues radiated from an open space called Albee Green" (Matthews 1989:226).

Albee organized the Venice-Nokomis Chamber of Commerce and later the Venice-Nokomis Bank, in 1925, with himself as president and A.L. Joiner and A.W. Bell as vice presidents. It was first located in Nokomis, but was later moved to Venice in February 1927 (Grismer 1946). A two room school house was constructed in 1924, in the Mediterranean Revival style at 234 Nappino Trail. Two new wings were added in 1927.

The 1926 Sarasota County Directory listed about 83 adult residents in the Nokomis area. By then, Isabel Albee (not Dr. Fred Albee's wife), was postmistress. N.L. McCarty was the vice president of the Albee Construction Co. The Real Estate business was well-represented with Roger C. Rice, W.L. Dunn, and L. Blake. Thomas Wiede was the local merchant and T.C. Swales was a contractor (Polk 1926).

Ten years later, Isabel Albee was still the Nokomis postmistress. Approximately 80 residents were listed in the 1936 Polk's Sarasota County Directory. The Bailey Hall School and the Nokomis School were in operation, with T.V. Curington as principal of the latter school. A promising tourist industry was evident by the following business listings: The Anchorage Resort, operated by C.J. Conn; the Cardinal Villa Nokomis, managed by Daniel and Helen Cardinal; Gladys Caldwell's Pelican Gift Shop; and the Nokomis Lodge Tea Room operated by Jane McBaine (Polk 1936). By 1938 about 30 more residents were listed in the County Directory, totaling approximately 109.

"During the depression era, a large part of the railroad brotherhood's former holdings in the Venice area were acquired by Dr. Albee. In June 1945, a syndicate of St. Petersburg business men headed by Robert S. Baynard purchased most of these holdings from Dr. Albee's widow", including large portions of the city of Venice, the town of Nokomis, parts of the residential development of Bay Point and Treasure Island (Casey Key), and 12,000 acres of farm land (Grismer 1946:269).

The area surrounding the Curry homestead was later developed by Harold Bates who married Lucille Claire Curry, Claude and Mabel's daughter. Lucille Avenue is named for her.

Boundaries and Map: Nokomis is bound on the north by the northern boundary of half-section maps 171 and 384, on the west by Blackburn Bay, on the south by Roberts Bay, and on the east by Albee Farm Road. Since the community of Nokomis straddled the Tamiami Trail (US 41) when it developed, and is intersected by both Dona Bay and Shakett Creek, the survey area was extended east of US 41. The area surveyed as Nokomis includes the following sections and corresponding half-section map numbers (in parenthesis):

Township 38 South, Range 18 East,	Section 35	S half (169)
	Section 36	S half (171)
Township 38 South, Range 19 East,	Section 31	S half (384)
Township 39 South, Range 18 East,	Section 1	(172 & 173)
Township 39 South, Range 19 East,	Section 6	(405 & 406)

A map of Nokomis (Figure 16) has been included to identify the location of historic structures recorded during this survey.

Survey Results: Nokomis is primarily a residential community with some commercial structures located along Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41), on Colonia Lane, and along the railroad tracks. Most of the residences are small single family homes designed in a variety of styles and construction periods. A total of 168 historic structures were found in the Nokomis area. The majority, 91, were located on the small peninsula bound by Dona Bay and Roberts Bay, east and west of the Tamiami Trail. The remaining 77 structures were found scattered north of Dona Bay.

New Sites: The 168 structures surveyed are included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 15). Some of the more important ones have been described below.

1. Point o' Palms, Fred Albee Residence, 201 Cherokee Place (8So1686 and 8So1687) - Constructed in 1922, this northern Italian revival style mansion

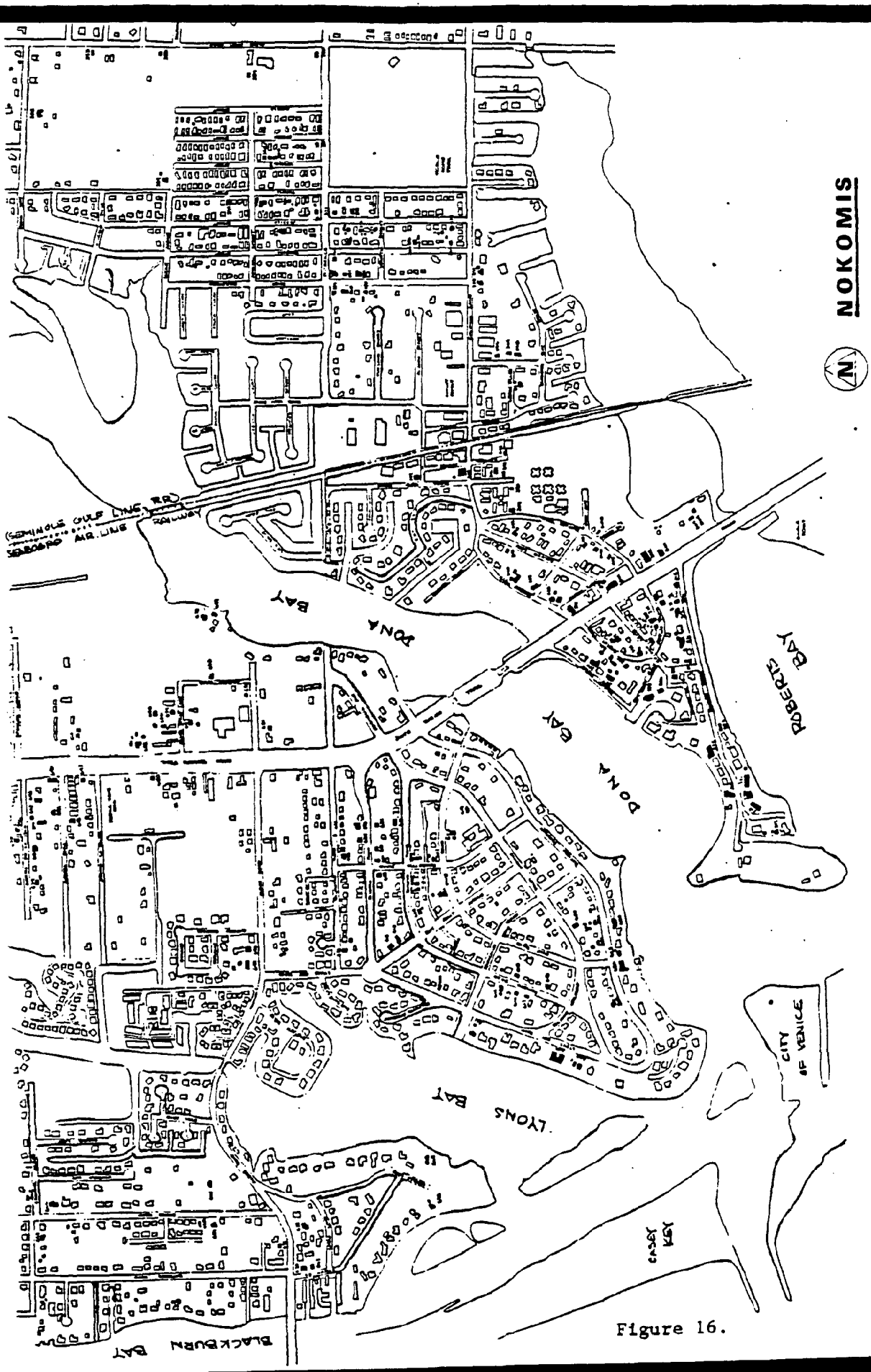

NOKOMIS
N
SEMINOLE GULF LINE R.R.
SEABOARD AIR LINE
BAY
ROBERTS BAY
LYONS BAY
CITY OF VENICE
BLACKBURN BAY

Figure 16.

Table 15.

NOKOMIS, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
651	8So1651	106 E. ALBEE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
652	8So1652	175 E. ALBEE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	1/3	C/D
648	8So1653	406 W. ALBEE RD.	VILLA ELIZABETH APARTMENTS	DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
649	8So1654	424 W. ALBEE RD.		BOOM	TUDR	3	C
672	8So1655	903 W. ALBEE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
671	8So1656	908 W. ALBEE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
670	8So1657	913 W. ALBEE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
354	8So1658	111 ALBEE FARM RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	D
350	8So1659	217 ALBEE FARM RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3/6	D
383	8So1660	219 ALBEE FARM ROAD		BOOM	FRAM	3	C/D
353	8So1661	? ALBEE FARM RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3/5	D
653	8So1662	12? AMALFIE RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
678	8So1663	130 AMALFIE	DR. CORSAN RESIDENCE	DEPR	MASO	3/4	D
679	8So1664	130 AMALFIE	DR. CORSAN RESIDENCE, GUEST HOUSE	WW1A	FRAM	3	C
317	8So1665	450(?) ANCHORAGE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
644	8So1666	123 AVE. BAHIA		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
645	8So1667	129 AVE. BAHIA		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
643	8So1668	111 AVE. DE LA ISLA		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
642	8So1669	113-A&B AVE. DE LA ISLA		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
641	8So1670	115-A&B AVE. DE LA ISLA		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
396	8So1671	128 AVE. DE LA ISLA		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
638	8So1672	138 AVE. DE LA ISLA		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
640	8So1673	233 AVE. DE LA ISLA		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
639	8So1674	237 AVE. DE LA ISLA		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
612	8So1675	403 BAY POINT AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
613	8So1676	405 (?) BAY POINT AVE.		BOOM	TUDR	3	C/D
601	8So1677	410 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
602	8So1678	410 1/2 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
604	8So1679	414 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
603	8So1680	417 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
605	8So1681	423 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
607	8So1682	506 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	MASO	3	D/E
606	8So1683	525 BAYVIEW PKWY.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
349	8So1684	608 CENTRAL AVE.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C/D
662	8So1685	816 CHANNEL ACRES RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
325	8So1686	201 CHEROKEE PLACE	POINT O' PALMS	BOOM	MEDR	1	B/C
326	8So1687	201 CHEROKEE PLACE		BOOM	MEDR	1/3	B/C
669	8So1688	105 CIRCUIT RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
675	8So1689	220 CIRCUIT RD.	SMITH RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	1	C
343	8So1690	108 E. COLONIA LANE	AMERICAN BOOKKEEPING	WW2A	SPCO	3	C
342	8So1691	234-36 E. COLONIA LN.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
341	8So1692	235 E. COLONIA LANE		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
348	8So1693	401 E. COLONIA LANE	KENMAR APARTMENTS	BOOM	MASO	3	C
370	8So1694	800 E. COLONIA LANE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
371	8So1695	802 E. COLONIA LANE	NICKS NURSERY & LANDSCAPING	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
334	8So1696	121 W. COLONIA LANE		WW2A	COLR	1	C
324	8So1697	302 W. COLONIA LANE		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
382	8So1698	1227 DONA WAY		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
388	8So1699	213 FLORENCE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

Table 15 (cont).

NOKOMIS, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
379	8So1700	107 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
378	8So1701	210 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
373	8So1702	300 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
376	8So1703	307 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
374	8So1704	308 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
375	8So1705	311 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D/E
377	8So1706	317 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
372	8So1707	511 S. JESSICA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
668	8So1708	223 LOUELLA LN.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
384	8So1709	1212 LUCILLE AVE.	CLAUDE CURRY HOMESTEAD	SPAW	FRAM	1/3	B/C
610	8So1710	413 LYONS BAY RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
611	8So1711	502 LYONS BAY RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
609	8So1712	516 LYONS BAY RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
608	8So1713	522 LYONS BAY RD.		WW2A	MODE	3	C/D
667	8So1714	907 McHILL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
305	8So1715	104 E. NIPPINO TRAIL		BOOM	MASO	3	C/D
306	8So1716	109 E. NIPPINO TRAIL		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
308	8So1717	124 E. NIPPINO TRAIL		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
307	8So1718	129 E. NIPPINO TRAIL		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
309	8So1719	248 E. NIPPINO TRAIL		WW2A	MASO	3	D
313	8So1720	107 W. NIPPINO TRAIL		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
314	8So1721	108 W. NIPPINO TRAIL		WW2A	MEDR	1	C
336	8So1722	110 W. NIPPINO TRAIL	H. PAUCHEY RESIDENCE	BOOM	MEDR	3	C
335	8So1723	112 W. NIPPINO TRAIL	HOUSER RESIDENCE	BOOM	BUNG	3	C
352	8So1724	720 OLD ALBEE FARM RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
351	8So1725	724 OLD ALBEE FARM RD.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
346	8So1726	606(?) OSCEOLA RD.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
345	8So1727	608 OSCEOLA RD.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
391	8So1728	700 OSCEOLA RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
347	8So1729	401 E. PALM		SPAW	FRAM	3	C
619	8So1730	206 (?) W. PALM AVE.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
620	8So1731	409 W. PALM AVE.		BOOM	MEDR	3/4	C
637	8So1732	209 PALMETTO RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
636	8So1733	219 PALMETTO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	1/3	C
635	8So1734	223 PALMETTO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
395	8So1735	329 PALMETTO RD.		DEPR	MASO	3	D
624	8So1736	218 PAMETO RD.		BOOM	MASO	1	C
625	8So1737	225 PAMETO RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
626	8So1738	305 PAMETO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
627	8So1739	307 PAMETO RD.		BOOM	SPCO	3/4	C
628	8So1740	315 PAMETO RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
614	8So1741	502 PAMETO RD.		UNKN	FRAM	3/4	D
615	8So1742	507 PAMETO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	1	C
616	8So1743	508 PAMETO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	1	C
617	8So1744	512 (?) PAMETO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
618	8So1745	517 (?) PAMETO RD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
632	8So1746	213 PAVONIA RD.		BOOM	SPCO	3	C
633	8So1747	214 PAVONIA RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3/4	C/D
634	8So1748	216 PAVONIA RD.		BOOM	ITAL	3	C
631	8So1749	221 PAVONIA RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D

Table 15 (cont).

NOKOMIS, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
630	8So1750	225 PAVONIA RD.		BOOM	BUNG	3	C
629	8So1751	303 PAVONIA RD.		BOOM	BUNG	3	C
622	8So1752	207 PINE RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
623	8So1753	216 PINE RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
621	8So1754	306 PINE RD.		DEPR	BUNG	1	C
338	8So1755	106 E. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
339	8So1756	202 E. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
340	8So1757	218 E. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
330	8So1758	112 W. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
329	8So1759	115 W. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
331	8So1760	122 W. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	SPCO	3	C
333	8So1761	129 W. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
332	8So1762	132 W. POCONO TRAIL		BOOM	ITAL	3	C
390	8So1763	105 N. PORTIA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D/E
388	8So1764	103 S. PORTIA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
380	8So1765	203 S. PORTIA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
381	8So1766	204 S. PORTIA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
361	8So1767	301 S. RAVENNA ST		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
362	8So1768	308 S. RAVENNA ST		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
363	8So1769	406 (?) S. RAVENNA ST		BOOM	FRAM	3	C/D
364	8So1770	408 S. RAVENNA ST		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
365	8So1771	524 S. RAVENNA ST		BOOM	MEDR	3	C/D
358	8So1772	300 S. RIVER BLVD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
359	8So1773	301 S. RIVER BLVD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
357	8So1774	304 S. RIVER BLVD		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
360	8So1775	307 S. RIVER BLVD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
356	8So1776	308 S. RIVER BLVD		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
355	8So1777	315 S. RIVER BLVD		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
661	8So1778	114 SHORE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	6	D
659	8So1779	119 SHORE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
660	8So1780	203 SHORE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
666	8So1781	408-A&B SHORE RD.		MODE	FRAM	3/4	E
663	8So1782	413 SHORE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D/E
664	8So1783	511 SHORE RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	D
665	8So1784	601 SHORE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
656	8So1785	115 SILVER SPRAY LN.	SILVER SPRAY APARTMENTS	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
655	8So1786	116 SILVER SPRAY LN.	SILVER SPRAY APARTMENTS	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
654	8So1787	117 SILVER SPRAY LN.	SILVER SPRAY APARTMENTS	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
657	8So1788	1?? SILVER SPRAY LN.		WW2A	FRAM	3/6	D
366	8So1789	600 SUN CREST DR		WW2A	FRAM	1/3	C
369	8So1790	604 SUN CREST DRIVE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
368	8So1791	700 SUN CREST DRIVE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
312	8So1792	104 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
316	8So1793	112 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
315	8So1794	200 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
311	8So1795	208 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	C/D
310	8So1796	216 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
323	8So1797	321 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
322	8So1798	330 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	INTE	3	D
321	8So1799	407 SUNRISE DR.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C

Table 15 (cont).

NOKOMIS, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
318	8So1800	412 SUNRISE DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
319	8So1801	417 SUNRISE DR.	FIDDLER'S COVE	WW2A	FRAM	1	C
320	8So1802	420 SUNRISE DR.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
328	8So1803	107 SUNSET DR.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
327	8So1804	111 SUNSET DR.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
658	8So1805	218 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	C/D
650	8So1806	255 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	PALM & PINES MOBILE & R.V. PARK	WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
647	8So1807	3?? N. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	1/5	D
646	8So1808	4?? N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	CORETTES TAVERN	BOOM	FRAM	3/4	D
337	8So1809	801 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	VENICE-NOKOMIS BANK	BOOM	MEDR	3	C
344	8So1810	901 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	CAROL'S ANTIQUES	WW2A	INTE	3/4	D
302	8So1811	1011 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	SUNTROL CO.	BOOM	FRAM	3	D
301	8So1812	1199-? S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	BARGAIN BARN	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
303	8So1813	1199-? S. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
304	8So1814	1199-? S. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
387	8So1815	102 S. VERONA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D/E
386	8So1816	104 S. VERONA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D/E
385	8So1817	106 S. VERONA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D/E
367	8So1818	503 WANDA PLACE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

was the home of Dr. Fred and Louella Albee. It remains in good condition today and is currently for sale.

2. The Venice-Nokomis Bank, 801 S. Tamiami Trail (8So1809) - This two-story Mediterranean Revival style commercial building was constructed in 1925. Two years later, the bank was moved to Venice, but the building remained. It is in good condition and is currently used as a commercial building.

3. The Claude T. Curry Residence, 1212 Lucille Avenue (8So1709) - Claude T. Curry, the cousin of the first postmaster in the area, built this two-story wood frame house with his brother in 1908. It is currently occupied and is in fair condition. Most of the original fabric remains visible, as it has not witnessed extensive modifications through the years.

4. 130 Amalfie (8So1663 and 8So1664) - Dr. Susan Corsan and Dr. Blanca Hillman constructed a house circa 1933 along the north shore of Dona Bay, east of the Tamiami Trail. An older wood frame residence stood nearby on the same parcel of land. Dr. Corsan had a 7 1/2 acre garden which she opened to visitors. Donations were used to help support the Nokomis Fire Department (Margaret Wrey, personal communication). The Corsan/Hillman house, currently owned by Margaret Wrey, has been remodeled with new additions. The earlier wooden house remains in its original location with fewer modifications, now used as a guest cottage for their visitors.

Two areas contained heavy concentrations of historic structures, primarily from the real estate boom period. These were both developed by Dr. Fred Albee and are described below.

5. The Nokomis Subdivision, platted in 1917, is located on the peninsula bound on the south by Roberts Bay and on the north by Dona Bay and Shakett (Shake It) Creek. It contains a high concentration of Mediterranean Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival style residences and some small commercial structures. In addition, there are a large number of wood frame vernacular and bungalow residences constructed throughout the twentieth century. Most of the newer infill construction includes concrete block residences and commercial structures.

6. The Bay Point Subdivision was platted in 1924. It is located north of Dona Bay and contains a less dense collection of Mediterranean Revival style homes. Most of the residences are a combination of wood frame vernacular, Mediterranean Revival style, and newer concrete block homes representing boom period, depression era, and post-World War II architecture.

Other Sites: Several early homestead sites have been covered with new construction or remain vacant today. These have been included in the archaeological section of this survey report. The first is **Fiddler's Island Seawall site (8So1365)** in the Anchorage development on Fiddler's Island. A house on this site; constructed in the 1930s (or possibly earlier), occupied by Mr. North has been razed. A concrete sea wall and small wooden structure remain today. Second, is **The Anchorage site (8So1366)** also located on Fiddler's Island. Third and last, is the **Venice Cemetery (8So1367)** used since the 1880s, originally part of Jesse Knight's homestead.

General Recommendations: It is recommended that additional research be conducted regarding the development of Nokomis. Two important concentrations

of historic structures, established during the real estate boom period, remain today. These are located in the Nokomis Subdivision and the Bay Point Subdivision as described above in the survey results. Neither area appears to be cohesive enough to be considered as a National Register Historic District, but should be established as two Local Historic Districts.

Two sites merit individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places based on their architectural significance and their association with local historical events and/or persons. These particular sites, Point o' Palms and the Claude T. Curry homestead, would also need to be researched further prior to the preparation of a nomination proposal.

The Venice-Nokomis Bank building would be a potential candidate for inclusion in a thematic Multiple Properties nomination for the National Register of Historic Places as a Boom Time commercial structure or as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style. Several other sites may be eligible for a Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register. These need to be studied further and include, but are not limited to, the following: the Kenmar Apartments, the Villa Elizabeth Apartments, and the Dr. Corsan Guest House.

A number of military buildings were moved to Nokomis from the Venice Air Base after World War II. Most of these were converted into residences and some may be eligible for a Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register. This would include military structures of historical importance moved to various parts of Sarasota County.

Above all, each historic site recorded in this survey with a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be investigated further and should be reviewed thoroughly prior to approval of a demolition or remodeling permit.

LAUREL

General Development: The first post office of Laurel was established in 1903 (Matthews 1989:127), but the County Directories do not include a separate listing for Laurel until 1924. Ella Elvira "Effie" Blackburn married Julian B. Roberts, an immigrant from Cuba who lived in Braidentown, in May 1904. Effie's parents, Frank and Emma Blackburn, who had homesteaded south of Spanish Point in the area of today's Blackburn Point Road, gave the couple twenty acres of "bay front" land where they built their home that same year (Matthews 1989:146-147). Their house, located on the bayfront south of present Roberts Road, burned in the 1970s (Mrs. Isaac Roberts, personal communication). (Their son, Isaac, currently has a house on the south corner of Roberts and Bayshore Roads, northeast of the original home site.) Mr. Roberts (not related to Robert Roberts in Venice, for whom Roberts Bay was named) became the first principal for the new Laurel Grammar School, constructed in 1928 (Matthews 1989:274; Polk County Directories). He retained that position for at least 12 years according to the county directories.

Mary May "Mollie" Wrede, daughter of Rebecca Caroline "Callie" Knight and Alfred Franklin Wrede, married Albert E. Blackburn, Frank and Emma's second son, on Thanksgiving 1907 (Matthews 1989:332). They constructed a house north of Effie and J.B. Roberts' home, also on the bayfront. This house burned circa 1930, at which time a new two story wood frame house was constructed on the same site (Mrs. Frank Blackburn, personal communication). (It was torn down circa 1970 when Mollie wanted a new concrete house.) Albert and Mollie had one daughter, Eva Ruth, and four sons, Calvin Duese, Jesse Franklin "Frank", Lewis Earl, and Albert Wrede.

Albert Blackburn had been "a ranch foreman and hiring agent for Bertha Honoré Palmer. He had resided in a two-story foreman's house at Meadowsweet Pastures (part of present Myakka River State Park), where some of his children had been born" (Matthews 1989:226). In 1925, Blackburn agreed to help Albert Gummer obtain options on land east of Venice for the BLE (Matthews 1989:226-227). The following year he was also hired to manage their demonstration dairy farm, east of Venice (Matthews 1989:236). He was also named "one of the three members of the Venice Farm Board, to advise buyers" (Matthews 1989:263). Albert Blackburn owned much of the land in Laurel west of the railroad and north of the J.B. Roberts homestead.

Alonzo "Lonnie" and Erma Harn were married in 1922 and settled in the Laurel area, just south of present Laurel Road. Alonzo had arrived in Nokomis in 1903 where he first worked as a cowboy and then later as a mechanic and carpenter (Huskey 1985). Their sons, Jack and Harley, remain in the area today.

"Fishing was done by almost everyone at the time, and massive turpentine operations were underway in local pine woods. Meanwhile, tourists began flowing into the area in search of game and fish" (Huskey 1985).

At that time, 1924, C. Phillips served as the postmaster and merchant. The Laurel Turpentine Company employed most of the residents of Laurel, which amounted to about 36 then (1924 Sarasota County Directory). The Blackburn family was well-represented by Albert and his wife, Frank and his wife, and Spencer and his wife. They raised fruit and other crops.

The McCloud turpentine still (Laurel Turpentine Company), managed by Sam McKeithan, became the center of a community which boasted a commissary, [church,] and housing for the blacks on the north side of today's Laurel Road [and east of the Tamiami Trail]" (Arnall 1987:4). An unmarked cemetery was located in an area of high land just east of the still and railroad, on what is now Highlands Circle near Mission Valley Boulevard (Arnall 1987:4).

By 1925 the J. Ray Arnold Lumber Company was established in Laurel, increasing the population to approximately 92. As elsewhere in Florida, the lumber industry followed the turpentine industry when the pine trees were tapped of all their oleorosin sap, used in making turpentine. The lumber company, complete with nine or ten small mills located out from the main mill, processed lumber from trees on 80 acres of land located north of the McCloud turpentine quarters. "There was a community of about 50 to 100 houses including a commissary, living places for married and single black and white individuals. By 1930 all of the timber was sawed out" (Arnall 1987:4). Like other communities developing south of Sarasota, Laurel was located along the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (Polk 1926).

Another "negro section", known as "Albee's quarters", "lay west of the Seaboard tracks in Laurel, and a 'white labor' section east of the Venice Railroad station" (Matthews 1989:225-226,238). Most of the people worked for Dr. Albee or on the BLE (Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers) construction projects in Venice during the mid-1920s. Some of them later worked in the Venice Lumber Company (1926-1959). Betty Hauser Arnall, whose father George Hauser owned the company, remembers names such as: Clarence Sims, George Harris and Henry Morgan. Some of the relatives of these men still live there (Betty Arnall, personal communication).

"Dr. Fred Albee and his brother Stephen started growing gladiolus and narcissus along the east side of Dona Bay and Shakett Creek [in Nokomis] back in the late twenties and early thirties. This was the first commercial farming venture in the area and the first commercial growing of ornamentals" (Davis and Zilles 1975, Mrs. Mabel Curry interview).

Ten years later, the 1936 Polk's Sarasota County Directory showed a decline in the population to 77 adult residents, about half of whom were "colored." Two schools had been established in the area. The Laurel Grammar School, a new stuccoed Mediterranean Revival style building was constructed using structural clay tile in 1928. Located along the Tamiami Trail, it replaced the earlier wooden school house located across Roberts Road, on the north (photograph at VAHC). J.B. Roberts was the first principal. The Laurel Colored School was directed by E.W. Penn. Mr. F.M. Harp was postmaster (Polk 1936). By 1938 George O. and Marie Bell operated a tourist camp in Laurel. The 1938 Sarasota County Directory recorded about 88 residents, including approximately 35 "colored" residents (Polk 1938).

Colonel W.R. Grove settled in the area south of South Creek in what is now the residential development of Sorrento Shores. His house was located on South Creek, surrounded by a lychee grove (Betty Arnall, personal communication).

Boundaries and Map: This comprehensive survey of Laurel includes an L-shaped area bound on the north by the section line dividing Sections 14 and 15 from Sections 22 and 23 (Township 38 South, Range 18 East) just south of South Creek (west of U.S. 41) and by Laurel Road (east of U.S. 41). The southern

boundary consists of the southern line of half-section maps 168 and 170. The Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) forms the east boundary, north of Laurel Road, whereas Shakett Creek becomes the boundary south of Laurel Road. Blackburn Bay forms the west boundary. Structures located along the east side of the Tamiami Trail and along the north side of Laurel Road (east of U.S. 41) were also included. Starting from the north, the following sections and corresponding half-section maps were covered in this survey of Laurel:

Township 38 South,	Range 18 East,	Section 22 (159)
		Section 23 (160 & 161)
		Section 25 (164 & 165)
		Section 26 (166 & 167)
		Section 35 N half (168)
		Section 36 N half (170)
Township 38 South,	Range 19 East,	Section 30 S half (382)
		Section 31 N half (383)

Using the half-section maps and current aerials, the following map (Figure 17) was prepared to indicate the location of the historic structures included in this survey.

Survey Results: The community of Laurel is much smaller and less dense than Nokomis. Several residential developments and commercial strip shopping centers appearing along U.S. 41 are potential threats to this area. A total of 35 historic sites were inventoried in this survey and have been listed in the Surveyed Historic Structures Table 16.

New Sites: Ten of these sites were located west of U.S. 41, consisting of wood frame vernacular, bungalows, and masonry vernacular (concrete block) residences. Four were constructed in the late 1940s and do not represent any unique architectural styles. This portion of Laurel was originally settled by the Harn, Roberts and Blackburn families. Relatives of each still live in the area, mostly in newer concrete block residences. A few of the more important sites west of U.S. 41 have been listed below:

1. Mrs. Barney York Residence, 612 Laurel Road (8So1848) - This house was first remodeled circa 1925 from an older wood frame residence. Other additions have since been constructed on the east side. Lord Roberts, a long-time resident and neighbor recounted that it was originally built by a man named Belmere circa 1910.

2. Verna Blackburn Residence, 1109 Bayshore Road (8So1824) - Lord Roberts also reported that this house was built by Berkholder, a World War I veteran, in the mid-1920s. Verna Arnold, daughter of J. Ray Arnold, married Duese Blackburn, son of Albert and Mollie Blackburn. This two-story wood frame house has remained relatively unaltered through the years.

3. J. Weller Bay Cottages (Hill Cottages), 1649 Bayshore Road (8So1828) - Four wood frame cottages line the end of Hill Street, ending with newer concrete block duplexes along the bayfront. Apparently these were built in the 1930s. Three are identical except for minor alterations, and one is slightly different. This one, located third from Bayshore Road, appears to have been constructed earlier than the rest.

Figure 17. Location of Historic Srtuctures in Laurel.

Table 16.

LAUREL, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
686	8So1820	104 ANDERSON RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	C/D
687	8So1821	??? ANDERSON RD.		WW1A	FRAM	3	C
673	8So1822	710 BAYSHORE RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
674	8So1823	819 BAYSHORE RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
584	8So1824	1109 BAYSHORE RD.	VERNA BLACKBURN RESIDENCE	BOOM	FRAM	1/3	B/C
583	8So1825	1135 BAYSHORE RD.	LORD ROBERTS RESIDENCE	WW2A	MASO	3	D/E
582	8So1826	1221 BAYSHORE RD.	ELIHUE ROBERTS RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
587	8So1827	1501 BAYSHORE RD.	WREDE BLACKBURN RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
588	8So1828	1649 BAYSHORE RD. (1-4)	J. WELLER BAY COTTAGES	DEPR	FRAM	3	C
684	8So1829	204 BROWNS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
682	8So1830	212 CHANDLER RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
683	8So1831	229 CHANDLER RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
696	8So1832	509 CHURCH ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
695	8So1833	??? CHURCH ST.	CHAPEL BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAUREL	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
697	8So1834	600 CHURCH ST.	MORGAN RESIDENCE	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
700	8So1835	??? CHURCH ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
694	8So1836	308 COLLINS RD.	C. HOLLENQUEST RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
698	8So1837	??? COLLINS RD.	ROBINSON'S GROCERY	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
699	8So1838	COLLINS RD. & CHURCH ST.		BOOM	BUNG	3	C
690	8So1839	6 FOREST ST.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
689	8So1840	?? FOREST ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
688	8So1841	?? FOREST ST.		WW1A	FRAM	3/6	C
692	8So1842	?? GROVE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	C/D
691	8So1843	395 E. LAUREL RD.	RAM MARINE SERVICES, INC.	BOOM	FRAM	1	C
693	8So1844	??? E. LAUREL RD.	THE MARTINS RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C
677	8So1845	503 W. LAUREL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
676	8So1846	519 W. LAUREL RD.	HARN-SCOBORIA RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
580	8So1847	600 W. LAUREL RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
581	8So1848	612 W. LAUREL RD.	MRS. BARNEY YORK RESIDENCE	BOOM	BUNG	3/4	C
685	8So1849	237 MT. PLEASANT RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
586	8So1850	1405 OAK ST.	A.E. BLACKBURN'S BARN	BOOM	FRAM	1/3	C
680	8So1851	12 OLD TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
681	8So1852	?? OLD TRAIL		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
585	8So1853	331 ROBERTS RD.	ISAAC ROBERTS RESIDENCE	WW2A	MASO	3	D/E *
589	8So1854	1241 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	LAUREL SCHOOL	BOOM	MEDR	3	B/C

4. The Laurel School, 1241 N. Tamiami Trail (8So1854) - Constructed in 1928, this Spanish Colonial Revival style school building remains basically unaltered on the exterior. It is currently vacant and the school board is trying to sell the property which is in a prime development location.

The remaining 24 are located east of U.S. 41. A number of small wood frame and concrete block houses are located in an area bound on the north by Laurel Road and on the west by U.S. 41. Most of these are occupied by low income residents and have been modified through the years as the need and resources arose. For this reason, some structures constructed pre-1949 may not have been obvious and were not recorded in this survey. South of Collins Road and west of the railroad is the original "Albee's Quarters," a black community established in the 1920s. This area is reputed as being a high crime area and was not surveyed thoroughly at this time. The structures observed are primarily wood frame vernacular, bungalows and concrete block residences. Most are in fair condition and many have been altered from their original configurations. The area north of Laurel Road and east of U.S. 41 has been developed with new residential subdivisions. The only historic structure of any significance east of U.S. 41 is described as follows:

6. Chapel Baptist Church of Laurel, Church Street (8So1833) - A newer concrete block church has been consturcted next to this simple wood frame church building dating from the 1920s or 1930s. Many of the windows have been enclosed or replaced with metal awning windows. It currently sits vacant. This was one of the churches which served the black community of "Albee's Quarters."

Other Sites: Two of the sites surveyed were locations of original pioneer homesteads which have since been destroyed. One, the Isaac Roberts Residence, 331 Roberts Road, was built in the late 1940s on the property of the original Julian B. Roberts homestead. The original house, which burned down in the 1970s, was located closer to the bay (southwest of the present house). At the other site, Frank Blackburn's residence, 1405 Oak Street, was built circa 1970 to replace Albert E: Blackburn's house built in the 1930s. This house in turn replaced their original homestead house built circa 1907 (see General Development above). An historic wood frame barn remains at this site today.

General Recommendations: The historic structures in the Laurel community are not concentrated together in such a fashion to be eligible for a National Register Historic District. A Local Historic District may be possible for the black community based on its historical importance to the Venice-Nokomis area, but would have to be researched further (both historically and politically). Numerous structural intrusions may prevent this from being possible.

Several sites, however, are potentially eligible for inclusion in Multiple Properties nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. These include the following:

1. The Laurel School as part of an educational thematic nomination (see Recommendations at the end of the report).
2. The J. Weller Bay Cottages as part of a vacation/tourist thematic nomination (see Recomendations at the end of the report).

Other sites which are important historically and/or architecturally but require additional information are: the Verna Blackburn Residence, the Harn-

Scarboria Residence, the Barney York Residence, 503 Laurel Road, and 395 Laurel Road.

The sites where the Julian B. Roberts homestead and the Albert E. Blackburn homestead originally stood should be investigated further if the existing properties are going to be subdivided or developed (see survey results for addresses).

Additional research should eventually be gathered pertaining to the development of the community south of Laurel Road and east of U.S. 41 to determine if a more comprehensive survey of this area is required. This is particularly true with the area along Church Street ("Albee's Quarters") since this was not thoroughly surveyed (see Survey Results).

In any case, all sites with a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be reviewed carefully before a demolition or remodeling permit is granted.

CASEY KEY

General Development: Casey Key was originally called Chaises's Key. Captain John Charles Casey, an army officer from the Second Seminole War, assisted with the first U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey between 1848 and 1851. The published chart recorded the inlet at present Venice as "Casey's Pass", the barrier island to the north was labeled "Chaises's Key" (this was seventeen years before the Knights arrived and named their settlement Horse and Chaise), and the mainland of Venice was called "Piney Bluffs" (Matthews 1989:38,70). By 1856, however, the name of Chaises's Key was changed to Casey's Key on a new Florida map.

The early pioneer homesteaders and guests would cross over to Casey Key to hunt animals such as bobcats, panthers, and raccoons (turtle eggs were also very popular) and to cut buttonwood, mangrove, and cedar. Even as early as the 1870s there were complaints of too many turtle-egg hunters on the beach (Matthews 1989:111).

Just after the turn of the century, the Isaac Shumard family arrived at Casey Key. Originally from Missouri, they had been living in Fort Meade, Florida for a while. The family included two sons, Jesse and Orville, and four daughters, Lizzie, Florence, Flossie, and Clara. The Shumards and their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. A. Root, both raised bees. They eventually started a Sunday school, held in Mary's Chapel at Spanish Point, for the community children. Another neighbor, G.M. Ragan operated the Seldom Inn at his home. Jesse Shumard "settled federal lands across the bay from Osprey in spring 1903. By 1910, his homestead included a six-room house, a dock house, workshop, artesian well, a fenced six-acre orchard, and a vegetable garden" (Matthews 1989:151-152).

Zachariah M. Dryman homesteaded more than 100 acres on Casey's Key, south of the Blackburn homestead, in 1909. The bay along this area was later called Dryman Bay (Matthews 1989:152).

In the early 1910s, Isaac T. Shumard sold most of his sixty-two acres on Casey Key to the Sarasota-Venice Company, but retained ten acres which included the family's "Island Home" (Matthews 1989:185).

A $1,300,000.00 Treasure Island Hotel was proposed for the southern end of Casey Key by the Sarasota-Venice Company (Matthews 1989:200). The United States entered World War I, and all dreams of expansion ended for a while.

The Blackburn Point Road bridge was constructed in 1925-26, connecting the mainland to the north end of Casey Key. The Treasure Island bridge was opened January 1923 as a toll bridge constructed by E.C. Warren (Grismer 1946:230).

Through the depression years, teenagers from the Venice-Nokomis community entertained themselved with beach parties at "Nokomis Beach on Treasure Island (Casey Key), where an abandoned Marvin (inventor Henry Marvin) house (called Lyons House by locals) was a favorite place for chaperoned overnight camping" (Matthews 1989:314).

A group of small vacation cottages were constructed near the southern end of the key at "Jamay Beach". The current owner, Mrs. Vera Davis, has a

postcard dated 1941 and signed by Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc., with an aerial photograph of the site. One large house and four small cottages overlooked the Gulf, four more small cottages and a large garage were located on the bay side. A boulevard ran north-south between them, with another garage and shed located on the median. Eight of these structures remain there today.

Boundaries and Map: About seven miles long, Casey Key extends from Midnight Pass (Northwest corner of T38S, R18E, S4) on the north, to the Venice Inlet (Southeast corner of T39S, R18E, S2) on the south. Casey Key includes the following sections:

Township 38 South, Range 18 East,	Section 4	(144 & 145)
	Section 9	(146)
	Section 15	(157 & 158)
	Section 16	(146)
	Section 22	(159)
	Section 26	(166 & 167)
	Section 27	(166)
	Section 35	(168 & 169)
Township 39 South, Range 18 East,	Section 2	(174)

Since this key is so large, all remaining historic structures have been located on a USGS quad map for this report (Figure 18).

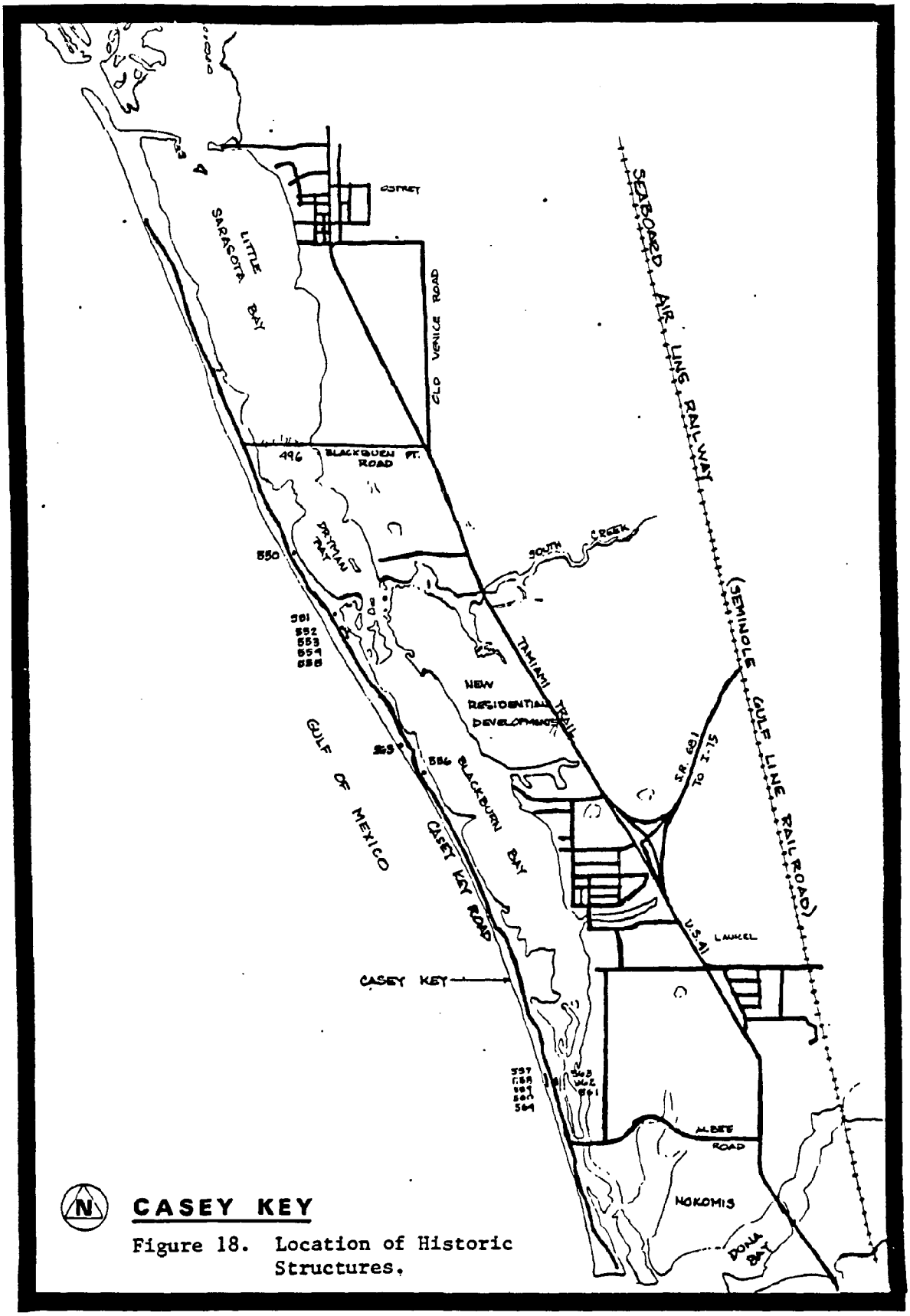
Survey Results: Although a number of structures are evident on Casey Key on earlier maps and aerials, only 17 remaining historic sites were recorded during this survey. They have been included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 17) and the more important ones have been described below.

New Sites:

1. MacAdoo-Beattie Residence, 3204 Casey Key Road (8So1889) - This fine Mediterranean Revival style home, located on Dryman Bay, was built in 1928 by Mrs. MacAdoo (note this name was provided by the current owner and the spelling is not guarranteed to be accurate). She designed and created the ornate plaster frieze panels which surround the front of the house, depicting sea creatures. The current owner, Mrs. Beattie, purchased the house from Mrs. MacAdoo's estate and moved here in 1951.

2. 2914 & 2960 Casey Key Road (8So1886 & 8So1887) - These two sites actually consist of eight structures, some historic and some contemporary. Constructed of wood frame with weatherboard siding, the main structures conjure images of a mountain camp site. No history was found for these sites, although the architecture is unique and the main buildings have not been modified extensively.

3. Miller House, 2209 Casey Key Road (8So1884) - This international style house was designed by Paul Rudolph and Ralph Twitchell in 1948. Using lime "Ocala" block, they created a low profile T-shaped building overlooking the Gulf of Mexico. This house was featured in several architectural magazines at the time (see Bibliography). It was remodeled in the mid-1970s and a large two-story (compatible) addition is currently being constructed at the north side of the house. A boat house was originally proposed, designed and



CASEY KEY

Figure 18. Location of Historic Structures.

Table 17.

CASEY KEY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
551		3104 CASEY KEY RD.		MODE	FRAM	1	E
564	8So1875	409 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
560	8So1876	413 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
561	8So1877	416 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
559	8So1878	417 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH, TREASURE ISLAND	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
562	8So1879	418 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
563	8So1880	420 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
557	8So1881	421 CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
558	8So1882	421A CASEY KEY RD.	JAMAY BEACH	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
556	8So1883	2108 CASEY KEY RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3/4	D
565	8So1884	2209 CASEY KEY RD.	MILLER HOUSE	WW2A	INTE	3	C
555	8So1885	2910 CASEY KEY RD.	GOLDEN POND	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
554	8So1886	2914 CASEY KEY RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
553	8So1887	2960 CASEY KEY RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
552	8So1888	3009 CASEY KEY RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
550	8So1889	3204 CASEY KEY RD.	MACADOO-BEATTIE RESIDENCE	BOOM	MEDR	3	B/C
496	8So1890	BLACKBURN POINT RD.	BLACKBURN POINT ROAD BRIDGE	BOOM	OTHR	1	B

published for the bay side of the property but was never constructed (personal communication with caretaker).

3. Jamay Beach Cottages, 409, 413, 416, 418, 417, 420, 421, 421A Casey Key Road (8So1875 to 8So1882)- These eight wood frame cottages were part of a complex built prior to 1941 (see General Development above) and remain in good condition with few alterations.

4. Blackburn Point Bridge (8So1890) - This is the only swivel bridge remaining in Sarasota County and possibly the only bridge in the county still in use since 1926 when it opened on December 15. The Champion Bridge Co., from Willmington, Ohio, constructed this Warren Truss (with verticals) swing bridge between 1925 and 1926 as a result of a bond issued in July 1924. This was one of the first bonds issued after Sarasota became a county in 1922, important historically since Sarasota separated from Manatee County in an effort to focus on much-needed road and bridge construction in this part of the county.

General Recommendations: It is recommended that the MacAdoo-Beattie Residence be included in a thematic Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register of Historic Places along with other isolated Mediterranean Revival style structures in Sarasota County (see Recommendations at the end of the report).

The Jamay Beach Cottages should also be researched further for potential inclusion in another thematic Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register with other vacation/tourist sites in the county (see Recommendations at the end of the report).

Extensive historical research has been prepared by the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources for the Blackburn Point Bridge and has been deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional contextural research is required prior to preparing a National Register Nomination Proposal.

Further research should be compiled regarding the sites 2914 and 2960 Casey Key Road before recommendations can be made for them.

A few structures located on Casey Key may have been constructed prior to 1949 but were not recorded in this survey. This occured because the buildings were either modified, hiding their original materials and configuration, or were built in the late 1940s of a similar style to most 1950s construction. It is recommended that the results of this survey be reviewed with the 1948 aerials, if they are available, to determine which structures may have been missed by this survey.

More valuable, however, would be a survey of all of the structures remaining in Sarasota County designed by Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph (and other designers of the "Sarasota School of Architecture"). This proposed survey should include all of their structures, regardless as to the date of construction or location within the county. (See Recommendations at the end of this report for further details).

All sites recorded in this survey which contain a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be reviewed carefully before demolition or remodeling permits are granted.

OSPREY

General Development: In February 1867, a well educated farming family from Utica, New York started their journey to Florida, where they eventually set up a homestead in Osprey, spurred by the Congressional Homestead Act of 1862. John Greene Webb, his wife Eliza Ophelia Graves Webb, their five children (Anna, Will, Lizzie, Jack and Ginnie), Eliza's father, Samuel Graves, and her sister Emily set out by schooner from the New York Harbor to their new home in Florida. After they arrived at the Manatee River settlement, they began searching for land to homestead. Finally, in July 1867, they decided on a site, along the lower Sarasota Bay, fourteen miles south of the Whitaker homestead. By the end of August their garden was in bloom and they were starting construction on their new home "-a 'balloon house'-partition sides filled in with homemade concrete that could be plastered over later. It was temporary . . ." (Matthews 1983:281-282). Eliza Webb wrote to her family in New York describing the houses in Florida which were more open than those in New York: "You will be surprised to hear that the richest people here (worth forty thousand dollars) live in houses in which our cattle in the north, would perish in the winter" (Matthews 1983:282). Their new home, which they named Spanish Point, was ready September 10, 1867, almost eight months after they left their home in Utica, New York the last week in January (Matthews 1983).

The Webb family were the only ones living in that general vicinity when they established their homestead, but quickly encouraged friends from the north to come visit and set up their own homesteads. "During the 1870s and early 80s a small community grew up in Webb's neighborhood and in 1884 he applied for a post office. His petition was granted and the community was named Osprey at his request. He chose the name because of his admiration for the beautiful Osprey, a gorgeous dark-brown fish-hawk" (Grismer 1946:52). By 1897, the General Directory of Manatee County described Osprey as a fine fishing point, with land, high pine and suitable for citrus fruit culture. Located eleven miles south of Sarasota, the fifteen families listed received daily mail directly from Sarasota. John G. Webb, the local postmaster, also operated a hotel at Spanish Point. Other residents included five fishermen, one turtle hunter, one laundry operator, one laborer, two vegetable farmers, two builders (William B. Webb and R.S. Griffith), one farmer, and one guide (Meserve 1897).

Webb placed advertisements in northern newspapers, emphasizing the warm winters at Osprey and his own Webb's Winter Resort (Grismer 1946:51). Many guests stayed at their resort and a number of them returned annually, some eventually made this area their home, once the town of Sarasota was founded (Grismer 1946:52).

Mrs. Potter Palmer (Bertha Mathilde Honorè) arrived in Sarasota early in 1910, traveling from her home in Chicago with her brother, Adrian, and her son, Honorè. She had been intrigued by an ad in the Chicago Daily Tribune placed by Joseph Lord who was selling large undeveloped tracts of land which he had acquired near Sarasota, Venice, and Myakka since 1885. That year, Mrs. Palmer, her brother, and son began acquiring land from Mr. Lord. They eventually formed the Sarasota-Venice Company with Adrian Honorè, president, Joseph Lord, vice-president, Potter Palmer Jr., treasurer, and Honorè Palmer, secretary. During the next few years the company purchased thousands of acres of orange groves and native pine land, and granted a right-of-way to the Seaboard Air Line Railway (Matthews 1989:173,178-179).

Bertha Honorè Palmer had decided to establish her estate where the pioneer settlement of Osprey stood. This would be close to the coastal center of Palmer land. Mrs. Palmer's aunt, Laura Carr Honorè, purchased twelve acres for her just north of Frank and Lizzie Webb Guptill's house, bordering the Webb homestead, in October 1910. She soon began remodeling an existing two-story, four-columned, wood frame house located on the bayfront, originally built in 1900 by Lawrence Jones (Matthews 1989:181). Mrs. Palmer called her winter estate Osprey Point, and her remodeled house, the Oaks. On the estate, she enhanced its natural beauty with formal gardens and numerous paths. The existing Webb homestead buildings were also remodeled. "Mrs. Palmer's Osprey Point estate contained its own electric plant and water system, several groves, separate buildings for house servants and grounds supervisors, a small village and commissary for white and black work crews, livestock and poultry sheds, and a farm which she developed, called Home Farm" (Matthews 1989:182). In addition, Bertha Honorè Palmer occupied herself with her large ranch, Meadowsweet Pastures, located inland along the Myakka River. Unable to finish her plans for the Oaks and Osprey Point, Mrs. Palmer died in 1918, due to cancer.

By 1922, Osprey was described as a village and post office close to the shore in the Sarasota County Directory. "Surrounding it are some of the most beautiful winter homes in the South. The area is one capable of very great expansion in agricultural production" (1922 Sarasota County Directory). About 118 residents were listed, as well as a Baptist church and Victor A. Saunder's general store and post office. Some of the families included their nothern residences in the listing. The Palmer Estate continued to employ laborers after Mrs. Potter Palmer's death (1922 Sarasota County Directory).

Not many changes occured in two years, except J. Mack Hamlin, from the Osprey Mercantile Co., became postmaster. The 1923-24 Sarasota County Directory listed approximately 112 residents plus children. The population declined to about 84 inhabitants by 1926, even though the Seaboard Air Line Railway had been installed through Osprey (Polk 1926). Ten years later, there were only 66 residents according to the 1936 Polk's Sarasota County Directory. J. Mack Hamlin continued to be the postmaster and owner of the Osprey Mercantile Co. An Osprey Chamber of Commerce was created, with C.W. Webb as secretary (Polk 1936). The population began to increase again, so that by 1938, there were again close to 120 residents (Polk 1938).

The Palmer estate in Osprey was left to Mrs. Potter Palmer's son, Potter Palmer, Jr. and in turn was succeeded by his children. "A great woods fire in 1950, destroyed much of the natural coastal timberline east of the extensive grounds and house. Afterward most of the acreage was planted in fields for ornamental plants and fruit trees for Palmer Nurseries" (Shepard Associates 1980:H-35). Bertha Honorè Potter's grandson, Gordon, operated the nursery and opened the gardens and house to visitors to promote his ornamental plants.

Boundaries and Map: The area included in this comprehensive survey of Osprey is bound on the north by the northern boundary of Township 38 South and North Creek; on the west by Little Sarasota Bay; on the south by the southern boundaries of Sections 14 and 15 (Township 38 South, Range 18 East), just south of South Creek; and on the east by the eastern boundaries of Sections 3 and 10 (Township 38 South, Range 18 East). Since the community of Osprey developed on both sides of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41), the boundaries were

extended east of U.S. 41. The following sections and corresponding half-section maps are included in this survey:

Township 38 South, Range 18 East,	Section 3	(142 & 143)
	Section 4	(144 & 145)
	Section 10	(147 & 148)
	Section 14	(155 & 156)
	Section 15	(157 & 158)

Two maps have been prepared for this report identifying the location of the historic structures surveyed in the Osprey area. Figure 19 contains the original community of Osprey where the largest concentration of sites were recorded. This map was derived from the current half-section maps and aerials. The other map, Figure 20, represents the area south of Osprey. Fewer historic sites were found in this area, therefore a USGS quad map was used.

Survey Results: Today Osprey is a small, quiet community bisected by U.S. 41. A total of 95 historic structures have been recorded in Osprey as a result of this survey. Larger, estate residences were constructed along the bayfront, generally as winter residences for wealthy northern inhabitants. These were found to be more decorative and in better condition than those on the east side of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41). The styles included are a Mediterranean Revival, a two-story Colonial Revival, and a number of one- and two-story wood frame vernacular houses. Those on the east side of the Tamiami Trail constitute smaller, more modest one-story frame vernacular and simple bungalow houses, most of which are in fair condition. These homes were probably used by laborers who lived here year-round. Intermediate sized wood frame and concrete block structures are scattered in between.

Spanish Point at the Oaks, a small portion of Mrs. Potter Palmer's estate which contains some of the Webb family homes and Mrs. Palmer's gardens, is a National Register site.

New Sites: The 95 structures surveyed have been included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 18). More important sites have been described below.

1. Osprey School, 337 North Tamiami Trail (8So1975) - Built at the same time as the Laurel School, in 1928, the Osprey School is not as ornate. However, it is a fine example of Boom Time schools and remains in excellent structural condition. Currently it stands vacant while the school board attempts to sell the property.

2. The Palmer Estate Caretaker Houses, 343 and 369 Palmetto Avenue (8So1945 & 8So1946) - These wood frame bungalows were originaly constructed for the caretakers of the Palmer Estate in the 1920s. One was copied from a house north of the estate, near Vamo, Mr. Hand's house (Jan Matthews, personal communication). Both of these structures remain in excellent condition with very few modifications, if any.

3. The Oaks Gazebo, Reflecting Pond and Dock (8So1936 & 8So1937) - Located within the west side of The Oaks luxury residential development, along the bayfront these are the only structures remaining north of Mrs. Potter Palmer's

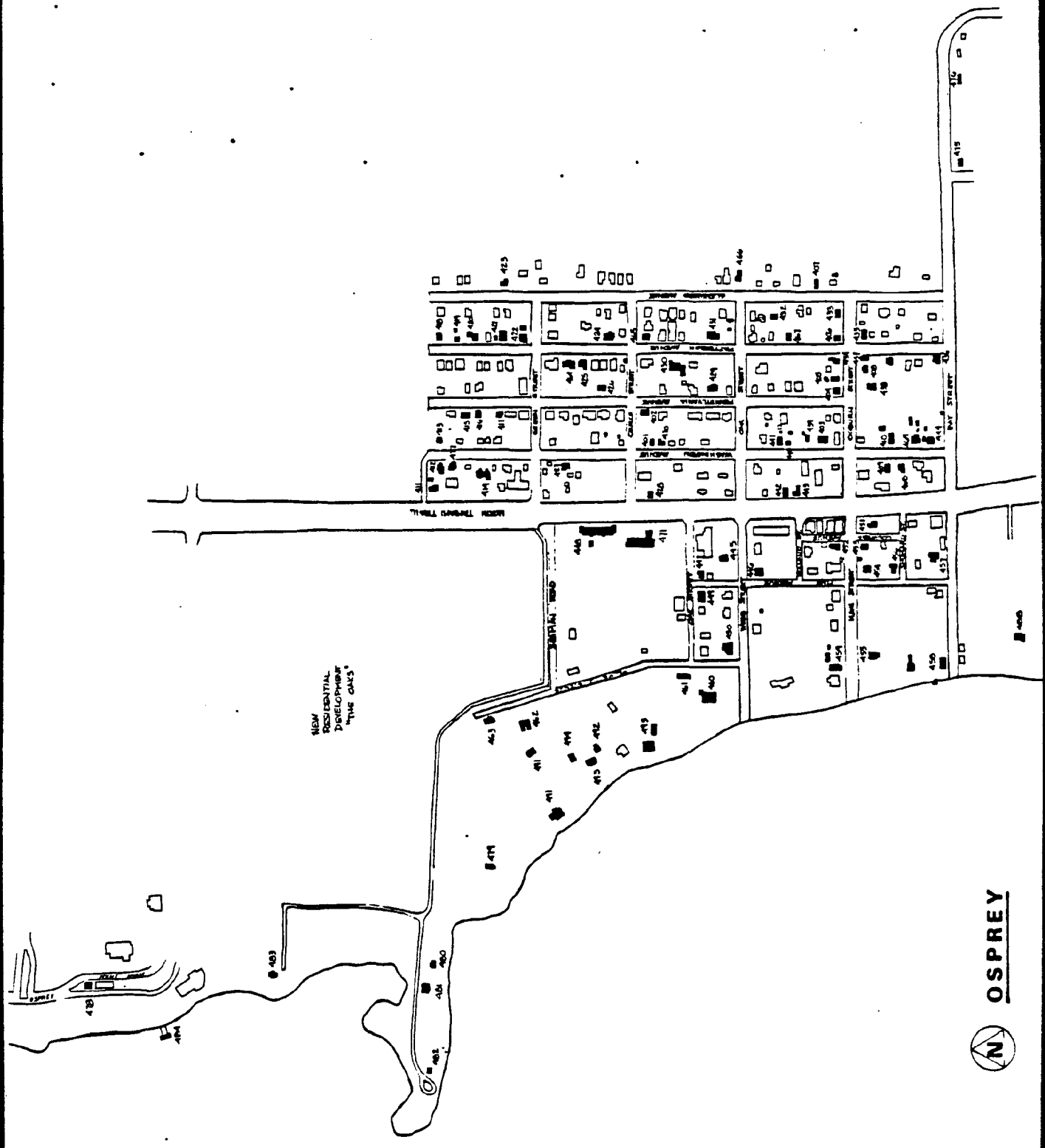
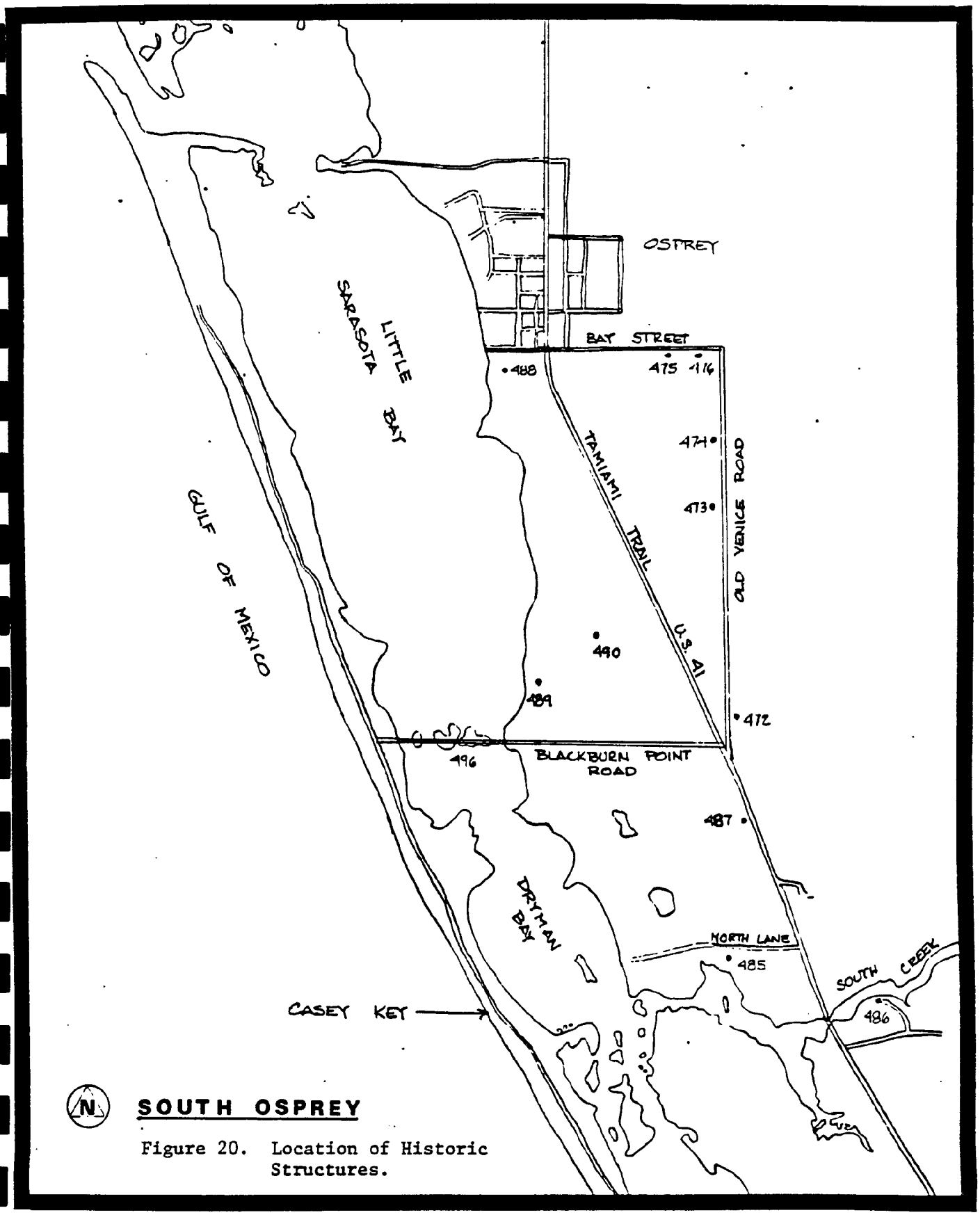


Figure 19. Location of Historic Structures.



SOUTH OSPREY

Figure 20. Location of Historic Structures.

Table 18.

OSPREY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
436	8So1905	125 E. BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
475	8So1906	322 E. BAY ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
476	8So1907	338 E. BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
457	8So1908	34(?) W. BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
458	8So1909	124 W. BAY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
488	8So1910	?? BAYVIEW DRIVE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
401	8So1911	20 CHURCH ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
402	8So1912	40 CHURCH ST.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
424	8So1913	125 CHURCH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
407	8So1914	118 GLENWOOD AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
432	8So1915	149 GLENWOOD AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	5	D
466	8So1916	166 GLENWOOD AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
423	8So1917	424 GLENWOOD AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
452	8So1918	18 MAIN ST.		WW1A	FRAM	3	C
453	8So1919	19 MAIN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
454	8So1920	22 MAIN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
455	8So1921	119 MAIN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
459	8So1922	124 MAIN ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
485	8So1923	143 NORTH LANE		WW2A	MASO	1	D
447	8So1924	37 OAK ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
449	8So1925	43 OAK ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
405	8So1926	105 OGBURN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
408	8So1927	112 OGBURN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
434	8So1928	113 OGBURN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
437	8So1929	116 OGBURN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
435	8So1930	120 OGBURN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
406	8So1931	121 OGBURN ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
433	8So1932	125 OGBURN ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
474	8So1933	220 OLD VENICE RD.		DEPR	MASO	3	D
473	8So1934	406 OLD VENICE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
472	8So1935	? OLD VENICE RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
478	8So1936	OSPREY POINT DR.	THE OAKS GAZEBO & REFLECT.POND	WW1A	OTHR	2	B/C
484	8So1937	OSPREY POINT DR.	THE OAKS DOCK	WW1A	GRKR	2	B/C
450	8So1938	202 PALMETTO AVE.		WW1A	FRAM	3	D
460	8So1939	221 PALMETTO AVE.		WW1A	FRAM	3	C
461	8So1940	221 PALMETTO AVE.	GUEST HOUSE OF SITE 460	UNKN	FRAM	3	C
495	8So1941	313 PALMETTO AVE.				6	
492	8So1942	325 PALMETTO AVE.		BOOM	FRAM	1	B/C
493	8So1943	327 PALMETTO AVE.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C/D
494	8So1944	329 PALMETTO AVE		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
462	8So1945	343 PALMETTO AVE.	PALMER ESTATE CARETAKER'S HOUSE	BOOM	BUNG	1	C
463	8So1946	369 PALMETTO AVE.	PALMER ESTATE CARETAKER'S HOUSE	BOOM	BUNG	1	C
491	8So1947	400 PALMETTO	BURROWS-MATSON RESIDENCE	DEPR	COLR	3	B/C
467	8So1948	138 PATTERSON ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
431	8So1949	210 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D/E
430	8So1950	241 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/6	D
465	8So1951	258 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
425	8So1952	331 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

Table 18 (cont.).

OSPREY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
464	8So1953	343 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
422	8So1954	410 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
421	8So1955	428 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
420	8So1956	440 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
419	8So1957	452 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
418	8So1958	470 PATTERSON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
438	8So1959	48 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
404	8So1960	101 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
429	8So1961	220 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
426	8So1962	322 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/6	D
417	8So1963	425 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
416	8So1964	437 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
415	8So1965	455 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
456	8So1966	42 PINE AVE.		WW1A	FRAM	3	C
446	8So1967	158 PINE AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
490	8So1968	811 SARABAY RD.		WW2A	INTE	3	C/D
489	8So1969	932 SARABAY RD.	THE WILD WOODS	WW2A	INTE	1	C/D
451	8So1970	13 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW1A	FRAM	2/3	C
443	8So1971	132 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	PLAY IT AGAIN CONSIGNMENT SHOP	WW2A	MASO	1	D
442	8So1972	136 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	SNYDER MOTOR CO.	WW2A	FRAM	3	E
428	8So1973	3?? N. TAMIAMI TRAIL		WW2A	MASO	1	C/D
471	8So1974	3?? N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	1ST BAPTIST CHURCH OF OSPREY	WW2A	MASO	3	D
448	8So1975	337 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	OSPREY SCHOOL	BOOM	MASO	3	B/C
411	8So1976	470 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	KATHY'S	WW2A	MASO	3	E
479	8So1977	500 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	MARY'S CHAPEL RECONSTRUCTION	WW1A	FRAM	2	A
480	8So1978	500 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	ACORN COTTAGE	DEPR	FRAM	2	A
481	8So1979	500 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	WHITE COTTAGE	PREC	FRAM	3	A
482	8So1980	500 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	POINT COTTAGE	DEPR	FRAM	2	A
483	8So1981	500 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	GUPTILL HOUSE	SPAW	FRAM	2	A
487	8So1982	1356 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	STRATHMORE REALTY CORP.	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
486	8So1983	1935 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	JOHN BRADSHAW RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C
444	8So1984	4 WASHINGTON AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
469	8So1985	12 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	MASO	1	D/E
468	8So1986	21 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
409	8So1987	33 WASHINGTON AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
410	8So1988	34 WASHINGTON AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
403	8So1989	114 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
439	8So1990	128 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
440	8So1991	138 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
441	8So1992	144 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
470	8So1993	242 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
427	8So1994	349 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
414	8So1995	433 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
477	8So1996	457 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	E
413	8So1997	462 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
412	8So1998	469 WASHINGTON AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
445	8So1999	22 WEBB ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

mansion, The Oaks, which burned a few decades ago. They were all restored a few years ago during the early development stages of The Oaks.

Previously Recorded Sites: Spanish Point at the Oaks, part of the Webb family's homestead and Mrs. Potter Palmer's estate, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as the "Osprey Archaeological and Historic Site" ("The Oaks" Tract) (75000569), in 1975, the first in Sarasota County. It is currently operated by the Gulf Coast Heritage Association, Inc., a private, not-for-profit organization. Each building was itemized during this survey, however, for separate Florida Master Site File listings, at the request of Linda Williams, director. These include the following:

1. Mary's Chapel Reconstruction (8So1977)
2. Acorn Cottage (8So1978)
3. White Cottage (8So1979)
4. Point Cottage (8So1980)
5. Guptill House (8So1981)

General Recommendations: Since most of the historic structures identified in this survey are scattered among newer wood frame and concrete block structures, it is doubtful that it will qualify for a National Register Historic Distric. However, a Local Historic District for the area contained west of the Tamiami Trail should be pursued. Additional research would be required to determine eligibility and acceptable boundaries.

The two Palmer Estate Caretaker's Houses merit consideration to the National Register of Historic Places as they are both fine examples of wood frame vernacular architecture designed for Florida, are in excellent condition, and pertain to the estate era which played an important aspect in the history of Sarasota County. Most houses of this type have been destroyed, altered considerably, or moved out of context.

The Osprey School should be included in a thematic Multiple Properties nomination to the National Register of Historic Places along with the Laurel School (see Recommendations at the end of this report). In addition, it would provide an excellenct community center. Spanish Point at the Oaks has shown an interest in aquiring the building which would be a great asset to Spanish Point, to the community, and to the county. It would emphasize the importance of preserving Sarasota County's historical and architectural past as a cohesive unit and would be highly visible to the county citizens south of Sarasota. This would be a great educational tool towards the goal of increasing county-wide awareness in historical preservation and in its own history (see Recommendations at the end of this report).

Osprey is threatened both from the north and south by continued large scale, upper income residential developments. In addition, the number of commercial establishments has increased rapidly along U.S. 41, both within the community and along the approaches. Both of these factors will affect the preservation of Osprey as a small community which has a varied and important historical background. Planning strategies should be implemented soon, before the area is overrun with new development.

VAMO

General Development: Two real estate developers, Mr. A.A. Wren, of Missouri, and Ms. Bessie P. Gibson, of Virginia, discovered the charm of this bayside area, located south of Sarasota, along the northern boundary of Mrs. Potter Palmer's estate. They began developing the community of Vamo in June 1924, named in honor of their home states. Their promotional brochure called it "The Gem of Sarasota Bay". "Its location, on Sarasota Bay, with unsurpassed climate, scenery and drinking water, has proven a magnet to homeseekers from the very start. More than thirty homes have already been built, and the town has stores, a hotel, church and school facilities" (Vamo-Bristol promotional brochure). In the same brochure, the developers were promoting the pleasant year-round climate of Bristol, on the Virginia-Tennessee border. A map outlining the route between the two communities was published "compliments [of the] Florida and Virginia Developers, Incorporated". (Map, brochure and plat are on file at the Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources.)

In November 1925 a bus load of Virginians who had purchased or planned to purchase properties in Vamo arrived to see the new community (Sarasota Herald, 11/23/25). Advertisements for 3-, 5-, and 6-room houses appeared in the Sarasota newspaper in December 1925 by Lawrence L. May, realtor and Victor M. Cook. The tile and stucco "ultra modern" bungalows, designed in the popular Mediterranean Revival style included such amenities as screened sleeping porches, 10-foot high ceilings, fireplaces, built-in china closets, book cases, ironing boards, etc., hot water, plenty of windows, awnings, garages, and large shaded lots, depending on the size of the house. One residence even boasted a fountain in the front yard.

According to the 1926 Sarasota County Directory, this was a "city built especially for the residents of these two states, although others will find just as hearty a welcome. . . . It adjoins the estate of Mrs. Potter Palmer where the Tamiami Trail bends in close to the bay" (Polk 1926).

The Vamo Lodge, owned at one time by Mr. W.B. Beatty, local newspaper man, was a popular gathering spot for locals and visitors. Some arrived by boat, "since the lodge edged the bay, while others strolled down the 31-foot-wide promenade provided on either side of Vamo Drive" according to Mrs. Norma Martin (Souders 1978). Dancing, dinner and overnight stays in the guest rooms were available in this large two-story wood frame house. Flanking this promenade were the Spanish-style homes constructed by the Vamo developers (Souders 1978).

"When the real estate bubble burst, people began slipping away at night, leaving homes and businesses. Those remaining stripped anything they could sell from empty structures, just to pay for food. It became a ghost town with sea breezes blowing through the windowless buildings as weeds took over the once-tidy lawns. Then the school burned, leaving, even now, only an empty lot at the corner of Vamo Road and Vamo Way. Today the only evidence of commercial activity is the gas station which has been renovated into a two-story home" (Souders 1978).

By 1936, 41 residents were listed in the Sarasota County Directory, mostly fishermen, although a painter decorator by the name of James Rogers (and wife, Julie) was included. The population remained fairly stable for the next few years.

Boundaries and Map: Basically contained within a small triangular area accessed by Vamo Road and Vamo Way, Vamo is bound on the north by the intersection of Tamiami Trail (US 41), Beneva Road and Vamo Road. On the west it is bound by the Little Sarasota Bay, on the south by the southern boundary of Township 37 South and North Creek, and on the east by the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41).

The following sections and corresponding half-section maps (indicated in parenthesis) were used for this comprehensive survey:

Township 37 South, Range 18 East, Section 27 S half (124)
Section 28 S half (126)
Section 33 (130 & 131)
Section 34 (132 & 133)

A map of Vamo (Figure 21), included in this report, was based on current half-section maps and aerials to identify the location of recorded historic structures. Three structures are highlighted but were not surveyed due to accessibility problems. All three are assumed to be historic based on information provided by local informants.

Survey Results: This community consists of low scale, single family residences situated on small, quiet streets. Surrounding it, however are high-rise condominium buildings, commercial strip shopping centers, and newer residential developments.

Thirty-two historic structures were recorded in the Vamo area. About half (13) are simple wood frame vernacular houses scattered among newer wood or concrete block infill houses. A small collection of thirteen Mediterranean Revival style homes, located on Vamo Drive, date from the real estate boom period of the 1920s. In addition three bungalows and three masonry vernacular (concrete block) houses were included in this survey.

The majority (19) date from the 1920s, consisting of wood frame vernacular, bungalow, and Mediterranean Revival style residences. One, the Vamo Lodge at the west end of Vamo Drive, was probably constructed pre-1920. Another smaller wood frame residence at 1927 Bayonne Street appears to have been constructed during the depression years. Post World War II construction created the next highest concentration of structures, fifteen remaining today, both wood frame vernacular and masonry vernacular (concrete block).

New Sites: The thirty-two structures surveyed are included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 19). Some of the more important structures have been described below.

1. Vamo Lodge (Martin House), 1700 Vamo Drive (8So2006) - This two-story wood frame vernacular house, located at the west end of Vamo Drive on the bayfront, was a popular boarding house and gathering place during the 1920s (see history above). It is currently owned by Jack and Norma Martin, who live in a newer home next door.

2. Vamo Drive (8So2007 - 8So2019) - These thirteen Mediterranean Revival Style villas were constructed in 1924/25 during the initial development of Vamo. Many have been enlarged through the years, but all of them remain in good to excellent condition, retaining most of their original character.

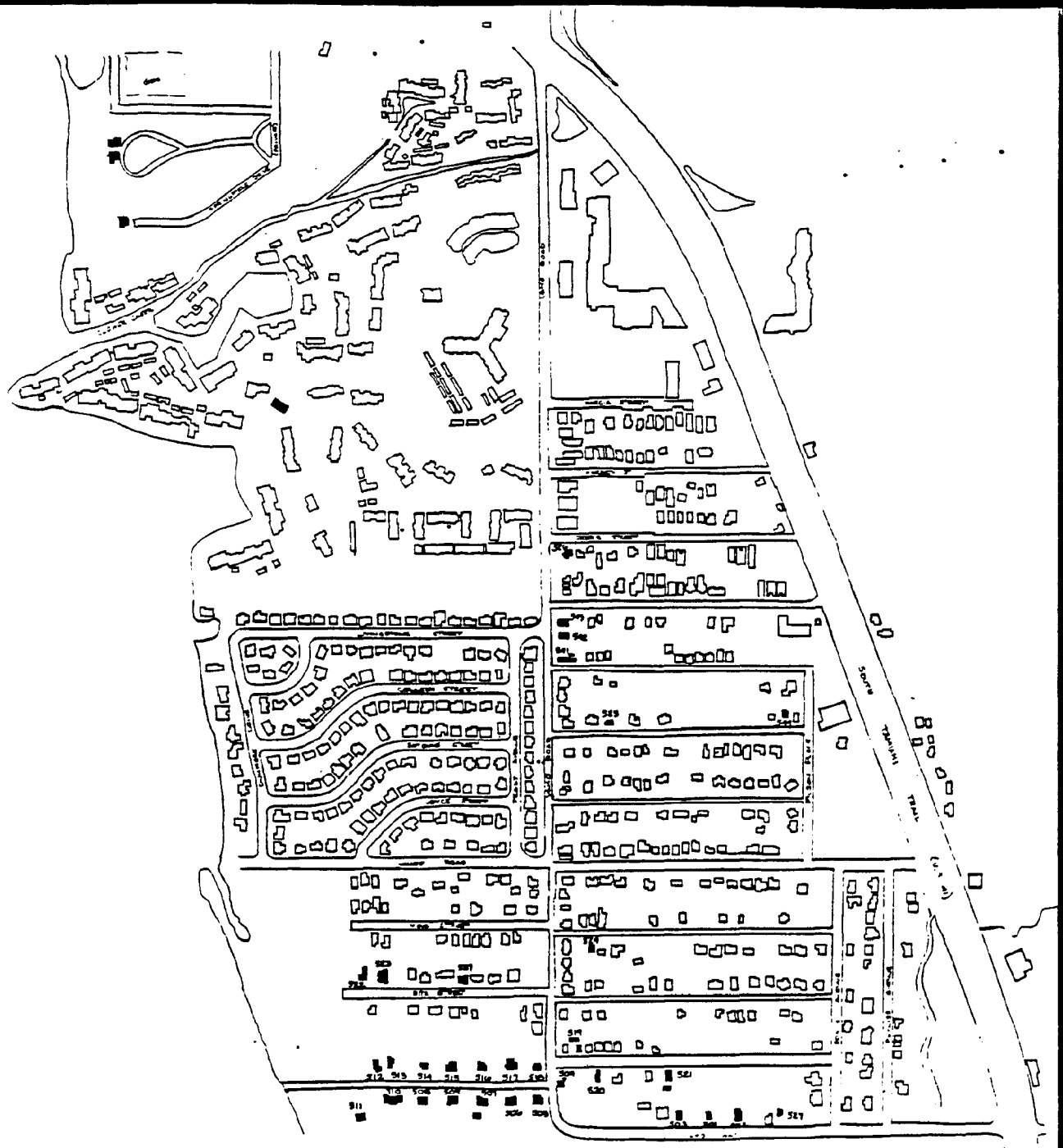


Figure 21. Location of Historic Structures.

Table 19.

VAMO, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
525	8So2000	1821 BAYONNE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
544	8So2001	1927 BAYONNE ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
524	8So2002	1808 MOVA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
522	8So2003	1713 RITA ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
523	8So2004	1717 RITA ST.		BOOM	MASO	3	C
537	8So2005	1747 RITA ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
511	8So2006	1700 VAMO DR.	VAMO LODGE	WW1A	FRAM	3	C
512	8So2007	1705 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
510	8So2008	1710 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
513	8So2009	1711 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	1	C
508	8So2010	1720 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3/4	C
514	8So2011	1725 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	1	C
509	8So2012	1734 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
515	8So2013	1735(?) VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
507	8So2014	1744 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3/2	C
516	8So2015	1745 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	1/3	C
506	8So2016	1758 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
517	8So2017	1759 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	1/3	C
518	8So2018	1769 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
505	8So2019	1770 VAMO DR.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
519	8So2020	1809 VAMO DR.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C/D
520	8So2021	1818 VAMO DR.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
521	8So2022	1846 VAMO DR.		BOOM	BUNG	3	C/D
526	8So2023	8531 VAMO RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
543	8So2024	8607 VAMO RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
542	8So2025	8611 VAMO RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
541	8So2026	8623 VAMO RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
504	8So2027	8935 VAMO RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
503	8So2028	1851 VAMO WAY		BOOM	BUNG	3	C
501	8So2029	1863 VAMO WAY		BOOM	BUNG	1	C
502	8So2030	1875 VAMO WAY		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
527	8So2031	1891 VAMO WAY		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

In addition, a few fine examples of frame vernacular and bungalow residences remain in this community and should be preserved. These include 1927 Bayonne Street (8So2001), 8531 Vamo Road (8So2023), 1851 Vamo Way (8So2028), and 1863 Vamo Way (8So2029).

Other Sites: A portion of the original Tamiami Trail remains as the one-lane Vamo Way.

General Recommendations: It is strongly recommended that a National Register Historic District be created along Vamo Drive which would include the Mediterranean Revival Style homes and the wood frame vernacular Vamo Lodge. A Local Historic Distric, encompasing the entire community (specific boundaries to be determined after further research) would help maintain the ambiance of this secluded community. Large scale developments should be restricted from this area and single family detached residences should be encouraged for construction on existing vacant lots.

Vamo contains some of the few bungalows found in Sarasota County and has a nice collection of small wood frame vernacular houses, some with very few modifications. Those listed in the Survey Results section above should be investigated further. In addition, any site containing a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be reviewed thoroughly before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

Several sites in the Vamo area which were known to have historic structures were inaccessible. These should be surveyed by SCDHR with permission from the property owners. Site locations, owner names and phone numbers have been provided to SCDHR under separate cover.

SOUTH OF PHILLIPPI CREEK

General Development: Phillippi Creek was probably named for Felipe Bermudez, a Spanish fisherman who "worked in the fish camps located along the central Gulf Coast during the early to mid-1800s" (Thompson 1988:7). Early maps from 1847 to 1857 show that his fish camp, "rancho," was located near the mouth of the creek.

> It is not certain when the name of the creek where Felipe Bermudez lived became "Phillippi's Creek" and ultimately, "Phillippi Creek." Phillippi Creek does appear as a place name on a list of postal locations drawn up by the Sarasota Postmaster in 1878. Bermudez's name was probably first corrupted and anglicized from "Felipe" to "Phillippi" by the American Army surveyors. (Thompson 1988:10)

This parcel of land was part of the vast four million acres of undeveloped land purchased by Hamilton Disston in 1881 to save the state of Florida from bankruptcy. Two years later, W.J. Drumwright purchased forty acres in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 37 South, Range 18 East where he started a small farming operation. By 1887, four of these acres were recorded to have been improved according to the tax rolls. As he grew more prosperous over the years he purchased additional parcels adjacent to his original forty acres. In May 1910, he sold about 118 acres along the Phillippi Creek to George H. Matheny and his son, Charles Woodburn Matheny. A year later, they subdivided the parcel, located north and south of Phillippi Creek, creating "Phillippi Park" (Thompson 1988).

Ms. Mabel Linn, of Chicago, purchased eight lots in the new Phillippi Park Subdivision in May 1911 where she planned to build a winter home. She never accomplished this goal and sold the property to Edson Keith, also from Chicago, on December 17, 1915. Keith purchased an additional lot in the Gulf View subdivision on Little Sarasota Bay from T.M. Worcester. A large two-story stuccoed house designed by Otis and Clark architects, from Chicago, in the Italian Renaissance style, was constructed in 1916. This became the family's full-time residence until Edson Keith's death in 1939. Nettie Keith, his wife, eventually sold the estate to Mae Hanson, another Chicagoan.

Mae Hanson planned to retire at the estate but her lucrative company, Mae Marie, Inc., where she designed and manufactured doll clothes, kept her in New York City much of the time. While there, she married Charles Prodie, "an executive with a large drugstore chain" (Thompson 1988). Mr. Prodie retired to their Sarasota estate which was then converted into a luxury inn called the "Phillippi Plantation" sometime in the early 1950s. Both the Phillippi Plantation and Mae Hansen-Prodie were first listed in the Sarasota City Directory in 1955.

Although the Phillippi Plantation ceased operations as an inn during the 1960s, Mrs. Hansen-Prodie continued to rent out rooms. "The two-story frame house that had once been occupied by the Keith's servants was remodeled into several apartments" (Thompson 1988:25-26). The County of Sarasota purchased the property from Mrs. Hansen-Prodie's heirs after her death on April 20, 1986.

Boundaries and Map: Since this area, actually now an extension of the city of Sarasota, is highly developed, the Tamiami Trail (US 41) was consistently used as an eastern boundary (both sides of the road were included however). Bound on the north by Phillippi Creek, on the west by Roberts Bay, and on the south by the community of Vamo (the intersection of Tamiami Trail, Beneva Road and Vamo Road). The following sections and corresponding half-section maps were included in this survey area:

Township 37 South, Range 18 East, Section 7 S half (84)
Section 8 S half (86)
Section 17 (103 & 104)
Section 18 (105 & 106)
Section 20 (109 & 110)
Section 21 (111 & 112)
Section 28 N half (125)

Due to the extent of this specific survey area, between Phillippi Creek and Vamo, a USGS quad map has been used in this report (Figure 22) to located the recorded historic structures.

Survey Results: Land included in half-section maps 109, 110, 111, 112, and 125 are basically developed with new residential communities, condominiums and commercial shopping centers. Thirteen historic structures remain north of Stickney Point Road scattered among newer single-family detached residences. Newer commercial structures line both sides of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41).

The majority (9) of the structures surveyed were constructed post World War II, consisting of wood frame vernacular and masonry vernacular (concrete block) residences. One, Florence's Manor, a two-story Mediterranean Revival Style house, was constructed in the 1920s. The most important site in this area is the Keith-Prodie estate which contains a large Italian Renaissance style residence built in 1916 and a two-story wood frame bungalow built around the same time.

New Sites: The thirteen structures surveyed are included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 20). Some of the more important ones have been described below.

1. The Keith-Prodie Estate (Phillippi Plantation), 5500 S. Tamiami Trail (8So2096 and 8So2097) - Located on the southern shores of Phillippi Creek, west of the Tamiami Trail (US 41), this Italian Renaissance style mansion was constructed in 1916, the first of its kind in the Sarasota area. This style did not come into common use in this area until the real estate boom years of the 1920s (see history above). This site is already owned by the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department and is currently in the process of being restored. It has been deemed eligible for the listing in the National Register of Historic Sites, but as yet a Nomination Proposal has not prepared.

The two-story wood frame bungalow was originally used as a servants quarters and then later converted into apartments by Mrs. Hansen-Prodie (see General Development above). A smaller one-story wood frame structure was used as the laundry for the estate and inn.

2. Florence's Manor, 5944 Briarwood Avenue (8So2088) - This unique example of a Mediterranean Revival Style residence is located in the Florence Subdivision

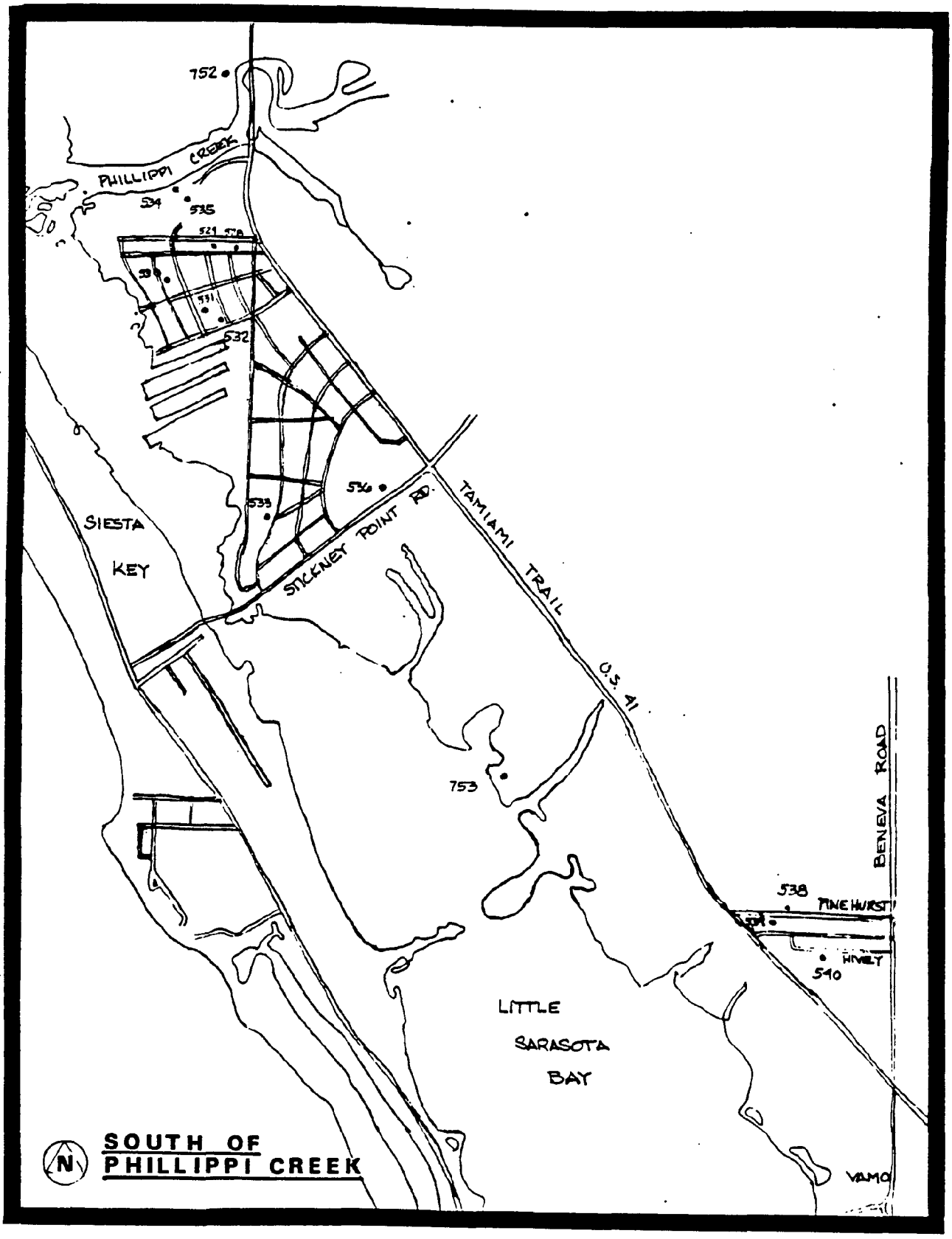


Figure 22. Location of Historic Structures in Vamo.

Table 20. AREA SOUTH OF PHILLIPPI CREEK, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
533	8So2087	6338 BEECHWOOD AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
532	8So2088	5944 BRIARWOOD AVE.	FLORENCE'S MANOR	BOOM	MEDR	1	B/C
753	8So2089	7326 CAPTAIN KID AVE.					
530	8So2090	5849 DRIFTWOOD AVE.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
540	8So2091	2134 HIVELY ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
539	8So2092	2062 PINEHURST ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
538	8So2093	2077 PINEHURST ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
529	8So2094	1827 SOUTHWOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
528	8So2095	1907 SOUTHWOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
534	8So2096	5500 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	PHILLIPPI PLANTATION	WW1A	MEDR	3	B/C
535	8So2097	5500 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	PHILLIPPI PLANTATION BUNGALOW	WW1A	FRAM	3	B/C
536	8So2098	6450 S. TAMIAMI TRAIL	PINE SHORES TRAILER PARK	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
531	8So2099	5925 WILDWOOD AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D

(Plat Book 3, Page 22). Its most striking feature is a port-cochere extending from the front of the house to the street, supported by classical wood columns, which creates a long balcony above.

General Recommendations: The Keith-Prodie estate, currently owned by the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department should be nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Sharyn M.E. Thompson prepared an extensive historical overview of the estate in 1988.

It is also recommended that Florence's Manor be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. This would probably be best accomplished with a thematic Multiple Properties Nomination combined with other isolated Mediterranean Revival style residences existing throughout the county.

The remaining structures, constructed in the 1940s, have been modified to various degrees through the years. Those with C or D ratings in the NR Eligibility category should be investigated further or reviewed carefully before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

A number of unique concrete block and wood residences were constructed in the early 1950s between Stickney Point Road and Phillippi Creek. Some of these may even have been constructed as early as the late 1940s, although this area was checked on the 1948 aerials. These examples may be eventually be important in the development of post World War II construction techniques in Sarasota County.

RED ROCK/HAYDEN

General Development: Hayden was established three miles south of Sarasota on Sarasota Bay where a post office was started by George W. Hayden just before Christmas 1895 (Matthews 1989:139). The 1897 General Directory of Manatee County includes four farmers and one fisherman and their families as residing in Hayden. It is noted for its land, high pine and is suitable for citrus fruits (Meserve 1897). A map of Manatee County dated 1897 placed the town of Hayden on the bay in the south half of Section 31, Township 36 South, Range 18 East. This would now be within the incorporated limits of the City of Sarasota, in the vicinity of today's Cherokee Park (Hayden file, SCDHR). The 1944 USGS map of Sarasota, Florda, however, indicates that the town of Hayden was situated east of the Tamiami Trail and south of Bee Ridge Road which is in conflict with the above location description. (Note: A Siesta Key Pelican article dated August 25, 1977 describes moving the Hayden house across the old north bridge to Siesta Key. This two-story wood frame house, built circa 1926, was moved from the Old Tamiami Trail, where Kane's furniture store now stands, near the Whitacres (or Whitaker's ?) Tourist Camp and across the street from Bispham's Milk Company. Mr. Herald moved here with his family in 1926 from Brooklyn. Dottie Herald is his daughter. This may explain the location of Hayden on later maps and should be researched further.) Assuming that Hayden was established according to the 1897 map and is therefore located within the city limits of Sarasota, this community was not included in this survey of unincorporated Sarasota County.

The area known today as Red Rock developed immediately south of Hayden, also on Sarasota Bay. It was originally part of the homestead settled by Peter Hansen and his family, who arrived in this area in 1870. His daughter Ocean Hansen later married Captain Louis Roberts.

Cyrus "Cy" Bispham, who operated Bayside Dairy, lived in a two-story wood frame house located on the east side of Tamiami Trail.

Local surveyor Charles Johnson prepared four subdivisions in this area along Camino Real and the Tamiami Trail (Plat book 4, pages 2,3,25 and 44). He built a house overlooking Sarasota Bay circa 1910 on what is now Westbrook Drive. It was later moved to Churchill Downs off State Road 72 (Pat Ball, personal communication). (Pat Ball, a local contractor, is Mr. Johnson's grandson. He has a copy of the drawings for the original house and may be able to provide addition information about his grandfather.)

The Riegel family dredged a boat basin in the mid-1930s at the end of Kenilworth Street, using a mule and scoop, for use as a commercial marina (Pat Ball, personal communication).

Boundaries and Map: Located north of Phillippi Creek and south of Bay Road (the southern limits of incorporated Sarasota), this area is bound on the west by Roberts Bay and on the east by Phillippi Creek. The area known as Red Rock is located along the bayfront, immediately south of Bay Road, whereas the community of Hayden originated east of the Tamiami Trail (US 41).

The following sections and corresponding half-section maps are included in the comprehensive survey of the Red Rock area:

Township 37 South, Range 18 East, Section 5 (74 & 75)
Section 6 (76 & 77)
Section 7 (83 & 84)
Section 8 (85 & 86)

A map of Red Rock (Figure 23) has been included in this report to locate the historic structures recorded during this survey.

Survey Results: Private residential communities are located at the southern end of this area, immediately north of Phillippi Creek. A nice concentration of historic wood frame vernacular residences was found in half-sections 76 and 77, west of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41), intermingled with newer wood frame and concrete block single-family residences. Larger private residences, both new and historic, are located along the bayfront. Newer commercial structures line both sides of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) the entire length of the Red Rock survey area.

A total of 52 hitoric structures were recorded during this survey process. The majority (32) were constructed during the 1940s, generally wood frame or masonry vernacular residences, some of which have been converted into small offices. Eleven structures remain from the Depression Era, consisting of one Mediterranean Revival style house, two bungalows and eight frame vernacular structures. In addition there is one frame vernacular from the Boom years and one frame vernacular from the 1910s. Three sites recorded were constructed in the early 1950s; one is an excellent example of the art deco/moderne style, another is a collection of four wood frame vernacular cottages built circa 1955, the last one is a small wood frame residence.

A few structures in the Red Rock area may have been constructed prior to 1949 but were not recorded in this survey. This occured because the buildings were either modified, hiding their original materials and configuration, or were built in the late 1940s of a similar style to most 1950s construction. A list of known structures which may be questionable as to original construction dates has been provided to the SCDHR to be investigated further. These sites have also been highlighted on the map of Red Rock (Figure 23) with hatch lines.

New Sites: The 52 structures surveyed are included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 21). Some of the more important ones have been described below.

1. The Bispham Residence, 4611 S. Tamiami Trail (8So2080) - Cyrus Bispham operated the local Bayside Dairy. This two-story wood frame structure, located on the east side of Tamiami Trail, among newer commercial structures, was his residence (see history above).

2. The Marvin-Whelan Residence, 1325 Quail Drive (8So2065) - Designed by architect/builder Robert Marvin in 1950, this is an excellent example of the art deco/modern style. It is a rambling poured concrete house, with curved edges, a flat roof, cantilevered overhangs, large metal casement windows, a pair of metal and glass french doors, and built-in concrete flower beds under some of the windows (Sidney Whelan). It is currently owned by Sidney and John Whelan, a local architect.

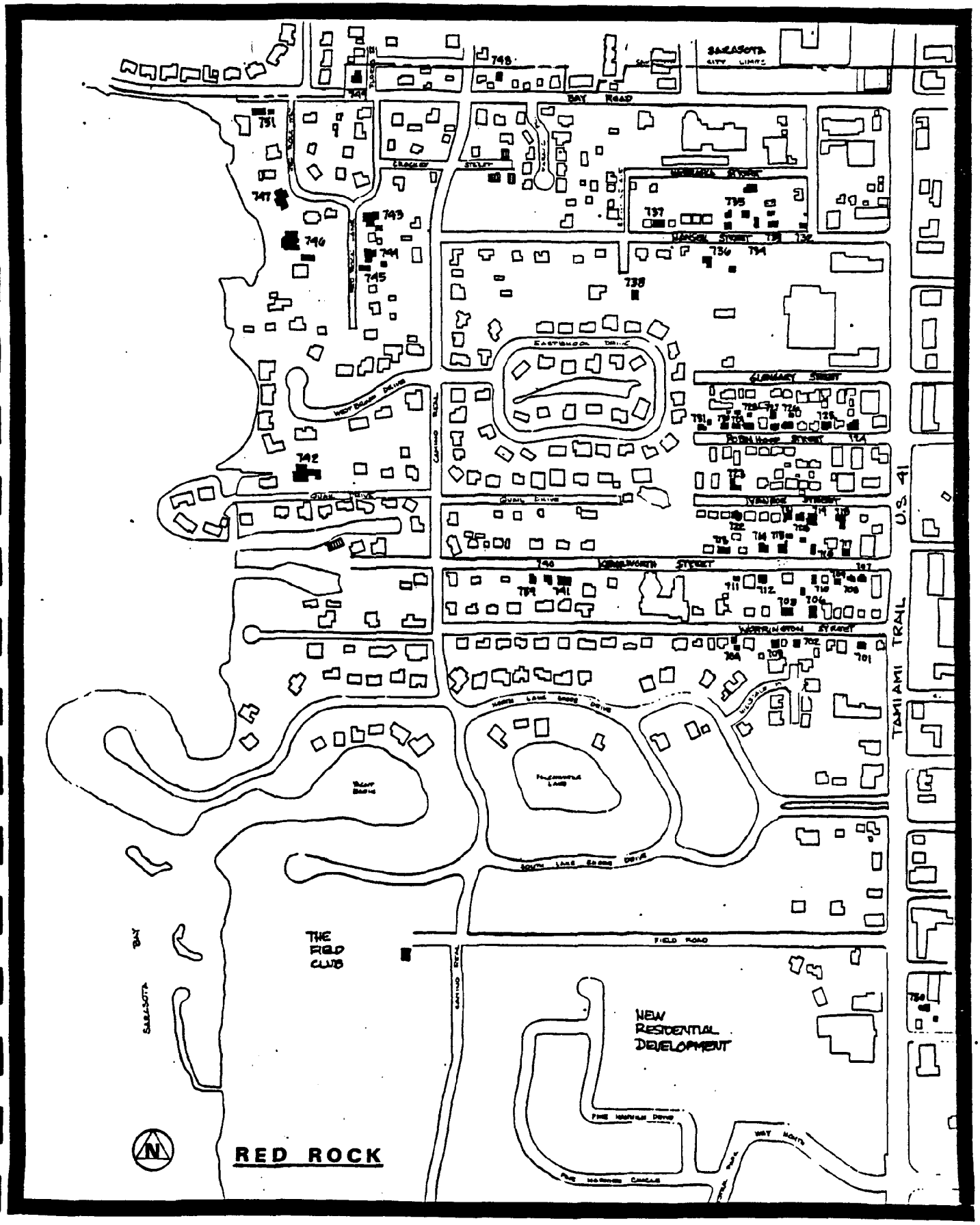


Figure 23. Location of Historic Structures in Red Rock.

Table 21. RED ROCK AREA, SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
751	8So2035	1150 BAY RD.		DEPR	BUNG		
748	8So2036	1511 BAY ROAD		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
732	8So2037	3?46 BROWN AVE.		DEPR	FRAM	3/5	C
749	8So2038	3850 FLORES AVE.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
737	8So2039	1721 HANSEN ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
736	8So2040	1806-10 HANSEN ST.	HARRIS RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3	D
735	8So2041	1811,13,15 HANSEN ST.		MODE	FRAM	3	D
734	8So2042	1821 HANSEN ST.		BOOM	FRAM	1/5	C/D
733	8So2043	1829 HANSEN ST.	F.E. CHAPMAN RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3/6	D
723	8So2044	1817 IVANHOE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D/E
722	8So2045	1818 IVANHOE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
721	8So2046	1836 IVANHOE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
720	8So2047	1840 IVANHOE ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
719	8So2048	1902 IVANHOE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
718	8So2049	1912 IVANHOE ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
739	8So2050	1520 KENILWORTH ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
740	8So2051	1600 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
741	8So2052	1606 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
711	8So2053	1816 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
713	8So2054	1817-21 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
712	8So2055	1826 KENILWORTH ST.		UNKN	FRAM	3/4	C/D
714	8So2056	1827-29 KENILWORTH ST.		DEPR	MEDR	3	C
715	8So2057	1837-39 KENILWORTH ST.	ROBERT KENT RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	1	C
710	8So2058	1842 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C
716	8So2059	1843-45 KENILWORTH ST.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	C/D
709	8So2060	1902 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
717	8So2061	1903 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
708	8So2062	1912 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
707	8So2063	1918 KENILWORTH ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C
752	8So2064	1900 PHILLIPPI SHORES DR		WW2A	MASO	1	C/D
742	8So2065	1325 QUAIL DRIVE	MARVIN-WHELAN RESIDENCE	MODE	MODE	1/3	B/C
743	8So2066	4009 RED ROCK LANE		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
744	8So2067	4013 RED ROCK LANE		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
746	8So2068	4014 RED ROCK LANE	MATTHEWS RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	1/2	C
745	8So2069	4021 RED ROCK LANE		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
747	8So2070	3940 RED ROCK WAY		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
731	8So2071	1803 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
730	8So2072	1811-13 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D/E
729	8So2073	1817 1/2 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
728	8So2074	1823-25 ROBIN HOOD ST.		MODE	FRAM	3	D/E
727	8So2075	1833 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
726	8So2076	1837-39 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
725	8So2077	1909 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
724	8So2078	1919 ROBIN HOOD ST.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
738	8So2079	3959 SUNSHINE AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
750	8So2080	4611 (?) S. TAMIAMI TR.	BAYSIDE DAIRY, BISPHAM RESIDENCE	WW1A	FRAM	3	B/C
704	8So2081	1704 WORRINGTON ST.		WW2A	FRAM	1	C
703	8So2082	1822 WORRINGTON ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C

Table 21 (cont.).

RED ROCK AREA, SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
705	8So2083	1833 WORRINGTON ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
702	8So2084	1836 WORRINGTON ST.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
706	8So2085	1837 WORRINGTON ST.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
701	8So2086	1920 WORRINGTON ST.		WW2A	MASO	1	C

Previously Recorded Sites: The Field Estate, located on the bayfront at the west end of Field Road, was constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. A Florida Master Site File was prepared for this site (8So398) which was then listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 (86001238). It remains in good condition where it serves as a private club, the Field Club of Sarasota.

General Recommendations: The houses near the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) are potentially threatened by continued commercial development along U.S. 41 and by newer up-scaled residential construction to the south and west. The concentration of residences located just west of Tamiami Trail should be protected by the creation of a Local Historic District. Sites which were not recorded but are highlighted with hatch lines on the map (Figure 23) and sites containing a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be investigated further, or should be reviewed thoroughly before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

The Bispham Residence should be considered for listing in the National Register, based on further research. Otherwise a local preservation easement may be a worthwhile consideration.

It is also recommended that the Marvin-Whelan Residence be included in a future thematic Multiple Properties Nomination combined with other art deco, moderne and/or international style residences constructed in Sarasota County in the 1950s.

SIESTA KEY

General Development: According to Karl Grismer in his The Story of Sarasota, the keys, or barrier islands, which lined the coast of Sarasota County remained relatively isolated from the mainland until 1917 when the Siesta Bridge was constructed.

> As a result, their development was long retarded. For many decades their only inhabitants were itinerant fishermen who lived in palmetto shacks and sold their salt-cured fish to traders.
>
> In the Eighties, however, a few homesteaders began settling there. They weren't attracted to the keys by the rich shell-hammock lands or by the beautiful, hard-packed, sparkling beaches. They went there simply because the Florida Internal Improvement Board had practically stopped homesteading on the mainland in 1883 by deeding away almost all the land to speculators. For some strange reason, the politicians and land grabbers happened to miss the keys — so there the homesteaders went.
>
> However, the keys were too remote from civilization, because of a lack of bridges, for even the hardy pioneers and few of them remained long enough to prove up their claims. Most of them sold their rights to persons who sensed that some day the keys would come into their own — and were willing to buy the land and wait for development (Grismer 1946:182-183).

One of the exceptions, however, were Captain Louis Roberts and his wife, Ocean Hansen Roberts. Louis Roberts arrived from Key West in 1878 when he met and married Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansen's daughter, Ocean. The Hansens had settled on Sarasota Bay (now Red Rock area) in 1870. The young Roberts couple filed a claim for their own homestead on Sarasota Key (Siesta Key), almost directly across the bay from her parents' property. They built a house on the key where they fished, tended a large garden, and raised a family, enlarging the house as needed (Grismer 1946:183). Roberts Bay, located between Sarasota Key and the mainland, was eventually named for Louis Roberts.

Jesse Shumard, who had settled a homestead on Casey Key in 1903, acquired an additional 70 acres, by homestead, on Siesta Key, several miles south of Stickney Point Bridge (Matthews 1989:152).

About the turn of the century the Roberts family began taking in winter visitors as guests. They soon learned that "catering to the 'tourist' trade was more profitable than either fishing or farming so, along about 1906, Mr. Roberts enlarged their house again and began calling it the Roberts Hotel" (Grismer 1946:183). The following year Roberts formed the Siesta Land Co. along with Harry L. Higel (of Venice) and E.M. Arbogast. They platted the subdivision of Siesta, "a wonderful place to rest," (from the Spanish word meaning rest) on the northern end of Sarasota Key. Roberts changed the name of his hotel to the Siesta Hotel. (By 1946 the key was still labeled Sarasota Key on government maps, but was called Siesta Key on the county map.) The Siesta Hotel became a famous place to visit, both because of its location

"amid towering palms" and for Captain Roberts delicious seafood dinners (Grismer 1946:183).

The Siesta subdivision did not prosper as well since the Siesta Bridge had not been constructed yet and the only access to the key was by boat. The Bay Island Hotel opened in early 1912. Harry Higel continued to promote their development "Siesta Key on the Gulf" between 1911 and 1913. "Bayou Hanson, Bayou Nettie and Bayou Louise were dredged and canals opened. Bath houses were erected on the gulf beach and a 150-foot dock built" (Grismer 1946:184). J.K. Murphy and H.F. Reils purchased property from Higel, formed the Indian Beach Land Co., and started a nation-wide sales campaign (Grismer 1988:208). Harry Higel also built the Higelhurst Hotel at Big Sarasota Pass during the winter of 1914-1915, "but on March 31, 1917,. just before the bridge was formally opened, the hotel burned to the ground" (Grismer 1946:184). A post office was established at Siesta from July 16, 1915 to July 18, 1917.

In late 1925, the Sarasota Herald ran real estate advertisements for a number of developments throughout the county, including the "Mira Mar Extension" on Sarasota Beach, Sarasota Key (Grismer 1946:210).

"Construction of the Stickney Point road and bridge was started by the county May 8, 1926, and opened the following winter." A new Siesta Bridge was offically opened May 1927 (Grismer 1946:230).

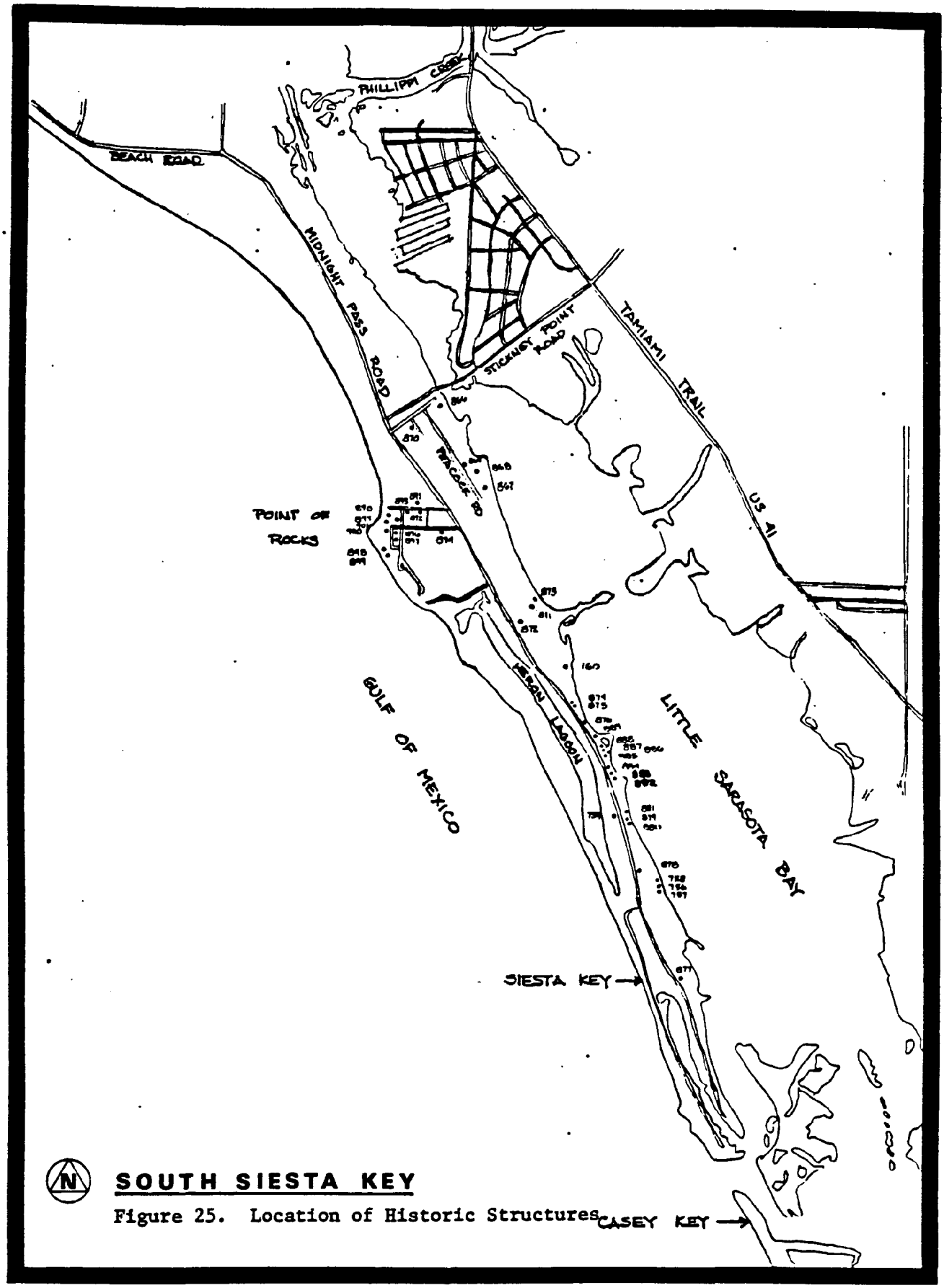
J.B. Lamby, a local builder, constructed some poured concrete structures, including residences, on Siesta Key as early as 1948. He was the builder for many of the houses designed by Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph, such as the Revere Quality House located on the northern end of Siesta Key within the incorporated city limits of Sarasota. Lamby constructed a number of residences in the Sarasota Point area.

Boundaries and Maps: The northernmost tip of Siesta Key is actually part of the incorporated city of Sarasota, located in Township 36 South, Range, 17 East, Section 36) The sections and half-section maps used for this survey which covers the remainder of Siesta Key include the following:

Township 37 South, Range 17 East,	Section 1	(78 & 79)
	Section 2	(79)
	Section 11	(80)
	Section 12	(81 & 82)
	Section 13	(107)
Township 37 South, Range 18 East,	Section 7	S half (84)
	Section 18	(105 & 106)
	Section 19	(108)
	Section 29	(127 & 128)
	Section 32	(129)
	Section 33	(131)

Half-section maps will be used to show the locations of the historic structures on the northern, largest part of the key (Figure 24); and a USGS quad map will be used for the southern portion of the key (Figure 25).

Survey Results: Several heavy concentrations of historic structures were found on Siesta Key. One, at the north end, known as Fishery Point, is located



SOUTH SIESTA KEY

Figure 25. Location of Historic Structures

within the incorporated city limits of Sarasota. Immediately south of the city limits are two more collections of historic structures: at the south end of Flamingo Avenue and along Roberts Point Road. Other concentrations are at Sarasota Point (Sarasota Beach and Mira Mar Subdivisions), Point of Rocks, and south along Midnight Pass Road.

New Sites: A total of 148 sites were recorded during this coastal zone survey, located on Siesta Key outside of the incorporated City of Sarasota. These have been included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 22). Some of the more important sites have been listed here.

1. The Lucke Residence, 8615 Midnight Pass Road (8So2213 & 8So2214) - Two residences are located at this site. The main house is a large two-story Colonial Revival style home constructed or remodeled in the early 1940s by a senator. The other house appears to be an older two-story wood frame which may have been moved to this site. It is currently vacant. Although it has been altered slightly, it retains most of its original materials and structure.

2. The Cedars, 7811 Midnight Pass Road (8So2195) - This two-story stuccoed Mediterranean Revival style residence was constructed in the early 1920s. It is in fair condition but has not been altered considerably through the years and could be saved.

3. The Out of Door School, 144 Reid Street (8So2240) - Established in 1924. George Luer should be able to provide additional information regarding the history of this school.

4. Flamingo Avenue - Five historic structures were recorded in this survey at the south end of Flamingo Avenue. They are all large residences which are well-maintained. These include the Tuttle-Nidiffer Residence (8So2184) designed by Helen Douglas French and built circa 1925 (or 1940/41?); the Tuttle Servants Quarters which was moved several yards to the west and converted into a private residence (8So2183); the McDonald Residence (8So2185) which was barged-in to this site many years ago; the Wisner-Armstrong-Fishman Residence (8So2186) which was also designed by Helen Douglas French; and the MacGregor-Maggio Residence (8So2182). These structures are intermingled with a number of contemporary residences. One historic Italian Renaissance Revival style residence, located at the very end of this peninsula, is the Le Chateux D'eux, 4100 Flamingo Avenue, originally built for A.B. Edwards (Sarasota's first mayor). A Florida Master Site File has already been prepared for this site (8So1285), however it is currently being extensively remodeled. Additional information is available at SCDHR regarding the construction of this house.

5. Siesta Inn, 4002 and 4006 Roberts Point Road (8So2250 - 8So2254) - This collection of cottages behind a large two-story wood frame hotel remain in fair condition today. The Inn was established in 1924 and continued in operation until about 1978. The cottages behind the Inn are still occupied by renters. Mrs. Ann Matthews ran the resort and now lives nearby. Her son, Clarence Matthews, currently owns the property and lives across the street in a contemporary house (local informant). This Inn is located north of the previous Roberts Hotel or Siesta Hotel (see history above).

6. Roberts Point Road - Besides the Siesta Inn, there are six other historic structures located along Roberts Point Road (see list of Surveyed Historic

Table 22. SIESTA KEY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
809	8So2111	5201 AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	MASO	1	D
808	8So2112	5334 AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
807	8So2113	5448 AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
804	8So2114	5528 AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	MASO	3	D
817	8So2115	???? AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	MASO	1/3	C/D
805	8So2116	5546 AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	INTE	1	C/D
803	8So2117	5553 AVE. DEL MARE		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
829	8So2118	435 AVE. DEL NORTE		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
828	8So2119	446 AVE. DE MAYO		WW2A	MASO	3	D
772	8So2120	85 AVE. MESSINA		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
771	8So2121	86 AVE. MESSINA	MIRA MAR APARTMENTS	WW2A	MASO	3	D
773	8So2122	98 AVE. MESSINA		DEPR	MASO	3/4	D
782	8So2123	140 AVE. MESSINA	TROPICAL BREEZE APARTMENTS	WW2A	MASO	3/4	D
777	8So2124	5247 AVE. NAVARRA		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
767	8So2125	62 AVE. VENECCIA		BOOM	MEDR	1/3	C
768	8So2126	84 AVE. VENECCIA		WW2A	ARTD	1	C/D
770	8So2127	94 AVE. VENECCIA		WW2A	FRAM	3/6	D
769	8So2128	99 AVE. VENECCIA		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
783	8So2129	125 AVE. VENECCIA		WW2A	MEDR	3/4	C/D
766	8So2130	77 BEACH RD.		DEPR	ARTD	3/4	C/D
765	8So2131	99 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
763	8So2132	105 BEACH RD.		DEPR	MEDR	1	C
762	8So2133	109 BEACH RD.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
764	8So2134	110 BEACH RD.		DEPR	MEDR	3	C
761	8So2135	117 BEACH RD.		DEPR	BUNG	1/3	C
827	8So2136	153 BEACH RD #8,9,10	BEACHWOOD APARTMENTS	WW2A	FRAM	1	C
784	8So2137	217 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	D
785	8So2138	316 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
787	8So2139	321 BEACH RD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
786	8So2140	324 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3/6	C/D
788	8So2141	331 BEACH RD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
791	8So2142	459 BEACH RD.	CRESCENT HOUSE	BOOM	BUNG	3	B/C
792	8So2143	505 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
793	8So2144	515 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
794	8So2145	523 BEACH RD.	RINGLING BEACH HOUSE	BOOM	SPCO	3	C
795	8So2146	551 BEACH RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
796	8So2147	560 BEACH RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3/6	C/D
797	8So2148	563 BEACH RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
802	8So2149	645-647 BEACH RD.	WEST WIND	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
801	8So2150	649 BEACH RD.	WEST WIND	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
800	8So2151	655 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
799	8So2152	657 BEACH RD.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
798	8So2153	673 BEACH RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
903	8So2154	101 BIG PASS RD.	DENMAN HOUSE (?)	WW2A	INTE	1	C
840	8So2155	5235 CALLE DE COSTA		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
790	8So2156	5402 CALLE DE LA SIESTA		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
789	8So2157	5404 CALLE DE LA SIESTA		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
814	8So2158	5507 CALLE DEL INVIERENO		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
815	8So2159	625 CALLE DEL OTONO		DEPR		1	C/D

Table 22 (cont.).

SIESTA KEY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
811	8So2160	629 CALLE DEL OTONO		WW2A	MASO	1	D
816	8So2161	642 CALLE DEL OTONO		WW2A	FRAM	1	C/D
810	8So2162	643 CALLE DEL OTONO		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
830	8So2163	627 CALLE DE PERU		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
831	8So2164	636 CALLE DE PERU		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
833	8So2165	304 CALLE MIRAMAR		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
834	8So2166	308 CALLE MIRAMAR		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
835	8So2167	312 CALLE MIRAMAR		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
839	8So2168	330 CANAL RD.		BOOM	MEDR	1	C
838	8So2169	340 CANAL RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	C/D
837	8So2170	348 CANAL RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
836	8So2171	378 CANAL RD.		WW2A	MODE	3	D
861	8So2172	438 CANAL RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D/E
823	8So2173	522 CANAL RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
822	8So2174	558 CANAL RD.		WW2A	MASO	1	C/D
813	8So2175	606 CANAL RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
812	8So2176	612 CANAL RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
806	8So2177	646 CANAL RD.		WW2A	MODE	3	D
776	8So2178	94 COLUMBUS BLVD.	SIESTA BREEZE APARTMENTS	WW2A	MASO	3/4	D
775	8So2179	105 COLUMBUS BLVD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
774	8So2180	108 COLUMBUS BLVD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
894	8So2181	1108 CRESCENT ST.		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
845	8So2182	3799 FLAMINGO AVE.	MacGREGOR-MAGGIO RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
842	8So2183	3820 FLAMINGO AVE.	TUTTLE SERVANTS' QUARTERS	BOOM	FRAM	3/2	B/C
841	8So2184	3821 FLAMINGO AVE.	TUTTLE-NIDIFFER RESIDENCE	BOOM	COLR	3	B/C
843	8So2185	3901 FLAMINGO AVE.	McDONALD RESIDENCE	WW1A	FRAM	3/2	B/C
844	8So2186	4015 FLAMINGO AVE.	WISNER-ARMSTRONG-FISHMAN RESIDENCE	DEPR	COLR	3/2	B/C
865	8So2187	4420 HIGEL AVE.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
821	8So2188	2 ISLAND CIRCLE		WW2A	MASO	1	C/D
818	8So2189	105 ISLAND CIRCLE		WW2A	FRAM	1/3	C/D
819	8So2190	288 ISLAND CIRCLE		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
820	8So2191	350 ISLAND CIRCLE		WW2A	MASO	1	D
873	8So2192	7517 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
872	8So2193	7521 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3/4	D
871	8So2194	7525-29 MIDNIGHT PASS RD		DEPR	FRAM	1	C
760	8So2195	7811 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	THE CEDARS	BOOM	MEDR	1/3	C
874	8So2196	7915 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
875	8So2197	7927 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	HAMILTON RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	1	C
876	8So2198	8009-11 MIDNIGHT PASS RD		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
889	8So2199	8239 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
888	8So2200	8303 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
887	8So2201	8307 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	SIMPSON RESIDENCE	WW2A	MASO	3	D
759	8So2202	8318 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
885	8So2203	8319-A MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	SIMPSON RESIDENCE	WW2A	MASO	3	C/D
886	8So2204	8319-B MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	SIMPSON RESIDENCE	DEPR	MODE	3	C/D
884	8So2205	8339 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
883	8So2206	8347 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	D
882	8So2207	8355 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
881	8So2208	8447 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	SMITH-JOHNSON RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D

Table 22 (cont.).

SIESTA KEY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
879	8So2209	8451 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C/D
880	8So2210	8453 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
878	8So2211	8527 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
758	8So2212	8541 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C/D
756	8So2213	8615-A MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	SALLY LUCKE RESIDENCE	DEPR	COLR	3	C
757	8So2214	8615-B MIDINGHT PASS RD.		BOOM	FRAM	1/3	C
877	8So2215	8865 MIDNIGHT PASS RD.	MIDNIGHT PASS PUB	WW2A	FRAM	3/4	D
902	8So2216	4900 OCEAN BLVD.	CLUBHOUSE	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
862	8So2217	5029 (?) OCEAN BLVD.	KELLERMAN'S PHOTO/OLD SALTY DOG	WW2A	MASO	3/4	D/E
779	8So2218	5250 OCEAN BLVD.	CAFE GARDENS	BOOM	BUNG	3	B/C
781	8So2219	5251 OCEAN BLVD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
778	8So2220	5254 OCEAN BLVD.	OCEAN BLVD. SAILBOARDING	BOOM	BUNG	3	B/C
780	8So2221	5255 OCEAN BLVD.		BOOM	MEDR	3	C
866	8So2222	6531 PEACOCK RD.	LOWE RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3	C
869	8So2223	6621 PEACOCK RD.		WW2A	MASO	3	D
868	8So2224	6639 PEACOCK RD.	CHAMBERLAND-LAEHY RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	3/4	C
867	8So2225	6711 PEACOCK RD.	BRIG. GEN. DeARMOND RESIDENCE	WW2A	INTE	3	C
825	8So2226	5405 PLAZA DESLAS PALMAS		WW2A	FRAM	3	D
826	8So2227	5408 PLAZA DESLAS PALMAS		DEPR	BUNG	3	C/D
824	8So2228	5409 PLAZA DESLAS PALMAS		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
901	8So2229	7101 POINT OF ROCKS CIR.	GREENWOOD RESIDENCE	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
900	8So2230	7102 POINT OF ROCKS CIR.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
892	8So2231	1012 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
891	8So2232	1021 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		MASO	MASO	1	C/D
893	8So2233	6905 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
895	8So2234	6910 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	C
896	8So2235	7208 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D
897	8So2236	7220 POINT OF ROCKS RD.	EMERY RESIDENCE	WW2A	FRAM	1	C
898	8So2237	7224 POINT OF ROCKS RD.	LAURIA RESIDENCE	DEPR	FRAM	3	C
899	8So2238	7302 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	C/D
890	8So2239	7322 POINT OF ROCKS RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
832	8So2240	144 REID ST.	OUT OF DOOR ACADEMY	BOOM	FRAM	3	B/C
849	8So2241	4118 ROBERTS POINT CIR.		DEPR	BUNG	3	C
848	8So2242	4136 ROBERTS POINT CIR.		BOOM	BUNG	3	C
847	8So2243	4170 ROBERTS POINT CIR.		WW2A	FRAM	1	D
846	8So2244	4189 ROBERTS POINT CIR.	SHUTTLEWORTH RESIDENCE	BOOM	MEDR	3	C
863	8So2245	3931 ROBERTS POINT RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3/4	C
864	8So2246	3953 ROBERTS POINT RD.		WW2A	FRAM	3	C
860	8So2247	3959-61 ROBERTS PT. RD.		DEPR	FRAM	3	D
859	8So2248	3970 ROBERTS POINT RD.		WW2A	MEDR	3	C
858	8So2249	4000 ROBERTS POINT RD.		DEPR	BUNG	1	C
854	8So2250	4002 ROBERTS POINT RD.	SIESTA INN HOTEL + COTTAGE #4	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
855	8So2251	4002 ROBERTS POINT RD.	SIESTA INN HOTEL COTTAGE #7	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
856	8So2252	4002 ROBERTS POINT RD.	SIESTA INN HOTEL COTTAGE #8	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
857	8So2253	4002 ROBERTS POINT RD.	SIESTA INN HOTEL COTTAGE #9/10	BOOM	FRAM	4	C
853	8So2254	4006 ROBERTS POINT RD.	SIESTA INN HOTEL COTTAGES #1,2,3,5,6	BOOM	FRAM	3	C
852	8So2255	4010 ROBERTS POINT RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
851	8So2256	4026 ROBERTS POINT RD.		WW2A	TUDR	3	D

Table 22 (cont.).

SIESTA KEY, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
850	8So2257	4074 ROBERTS POINT RD.		BOOM	FRAM	3	C
870	8So2258	6520 SABAL DRIVE		WW2A	FRAM	3	C/D

Structures). These vary in style and size amid newer concrete block residences. In addition, four smaller sites were found on Roberts Point Circle, at the end of this peninsula (see list of Surveyed Historic Structures).

7. Three houses on Midnight Pass Road (8451, 8453 and 8527) (8So2209, 8So2210, 8So2211) at Siesta Point, were moved from Woodmere. They were originally constructed in 1928 (Betty Arnall, personal communication).

8. Brig. General DeArmond's Residence, 6711 Peacock Road (8So2225) - Located just south of the Stickney Point Bridge, this residence was constructed in 1949, designed by Ralph Twitchell's office. DeArmand altered the entrance (west) side, but the east bayfront facade consisting of large floor-to-ceiling glazed panels remains relatively unaltered.

9. 101 Big Pass Road (8So2154) - This house was designed by Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph in 1948. It may be the Denman House but this has not been verified yet. Constructed of lime "Ocala" block, this low profile international style residence overlooks the Gulf of Mexico. It has remained basically unaltered.

Previously Recorded Sites: A previous survey of historic resources within the city of Sarasota included some structures at the north end of Siesta Key. This area was <u>not</u> included in the scope of work for the Sarasota County Coastal Zone Survey. The previously recorded sites are listed as follows:

1. 44 Norsota Way (8So165)
2. 604 Norsota Way (8So166)
3. 333 Edmonson Street (8So167)
4. 3308 Higel Avenue (8So383)
5. 3322 Higel Avenue (8So600)
6. 3353 Higel Avenue (8So421)
7. 4105 Shell Road, MacKinlay Kantor Estate (8So430 & 8So609)
8. 3442 Flamingo Avenue (8So431 & 8So610)

<u>General Recommendations</u>: Several areas on Siesta Key lend themselves to potential Local Historic Districts. They should be researched further to determine eligibility and definite boundaries. These areas include:

1. North portion of Siesta Key, including the area contained within the incorporated City of Sarasota, Flamingo Avenue and Roberts Point Road.
2. Siesta Point, which includes the Siesta Beach and Mira Mar subdivisions.
3. Point of Rocks.

Two sites are recommended for separate thematic Multiple Properties nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. These are: the Out of Door School as part of an educational thematic nomination along with the Osprey School and Laurel School (see Recommendations at the end of this report); and The Cedars as part of a Mediterranean Revival style thematic nomination (see Recommendations at end of the report).

With additional research two more sites may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Lucke Residences and the Siesta Inn complex.

It is also recommended that a comprehensive survey of the structures designed by Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph (and other designers of the "Sarasota School of Architecture") be conducted at a future date. This proposed survey should include all of their structures, regardless as to the date of construction or location within the county. (See Recommendations at the end of this report for further details). According to the list in Contemporary Architects, between 1946 and 1949 five houses were designed by Twitchell and Rudolph for Siesta Key (Morgan 1987:766). The Denman House (1946) may be the house surveyed on Big Pass Road. The Finney Guest House (1947) is listed as a project. Both the Revere Quality House (1948) and the Healy Guest House — "Cocoon House" — (1948) are located within the incorporated city limits of Sarasota. The last house built during the period covered by this survey was the Deeds House which was not found at this time. Several other designs were published in the late 1940s. The corresponding magazine articles have been given to the SCDHR for future research.

In any event, all of the sites listed which contain a B, C or D rating in the NR Eligibility category should be reviewed thoroughly before a demolition or remodeling permit is approved.

THE UPLANDS

General Development: This incorporated community, located just north of the City of Sarasota, straddles the Sarasota-Manatee County line. It was subdivided in 1949. Zinn's Restaurant is the only structure to appear on the February 1948 aerials for the portion of the community located within Sarasota County. Several buildings were already erected in Manatee County, just north of Edwards Drive, which also appeared on the aerial (Aerial 1-D-54, SCDHR).

By 1911 this parcel of land was owned by John and Mabel Ringling. Ellen F. and R.C. Caples purchased the land in 1924 but sold it to E.P. Taliferro in 1927. Twenty years later, Augustin N. Thierry purchased the property on May 26, 1947. It was transferred by Augustin N. Thierry and his wife, Virginia B., to The Uplands, Inc. in August 27, 1947. Paul F. Thielen was president and Augustin was secretary of this corporation. A year later, certain lands were transfered to the Curry & Turner Construction Co. They created a small lake in the center, Lake Uplands, which drains into Sarasota Bay. The subdivision was platted on April 12, 1949 (Plat Book 5, pp. 15-15A) (Attorney's Abstract, 1951).

Soon after Thierry designed his own home, located on the northwest corner of Lane Road and Poinciana Drive. A modern version of the Mediterranean Revival style, his house was designed to take advantage of the Florida breezes, with alot of cross ventilation. He designed about ten more concrete block residences, in a similar style, in this development within the next decade.

Boundaries and Map: The portion of the Uplands community contained within Sarasota County include Edwards Drive, which also constitutes the county line; Poinciana Drive; Parkview Avenue which runs east-west at the southern end; Lane Road, which runs north-south between the abovementioned streets; Uplands Boulevard on the west end, along the bay; and Downey Road, running north-south on the east end. It is bound on the east by the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41). This area is located in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 36 South, Range 17 East. Half-section maps are 1 and S-3 respectively. A map of the Uplands community (Figure 26) has been included in this report to identify the structures recorded. Those which are highlighted with hatch lines may also be eligible for a National Register Historic District at a future date but were not recorded at this time since they were constructed post 1949.

Survey Results: All of the construction in this community, in the portion contained within Sarasota County, was constructed after 1949 except for Zinn's Restaurant. Therefore, only a few selected structures were recorded as representative examples found in this part of the community.

New Sites: Four sites were recorded in this survey and included in the list of Surveyed Historic Structures (Table 23). Some of the more important sites have been described below. Other sites darkened on the corresponding map were also probably designed by Thierry and would be significant in a Local or National Register Historic District.

1. Zinn's Restaurant, 101 Tamiami Trail (8So1898) - now part of USF/New College was named for the family who owned and operated it.

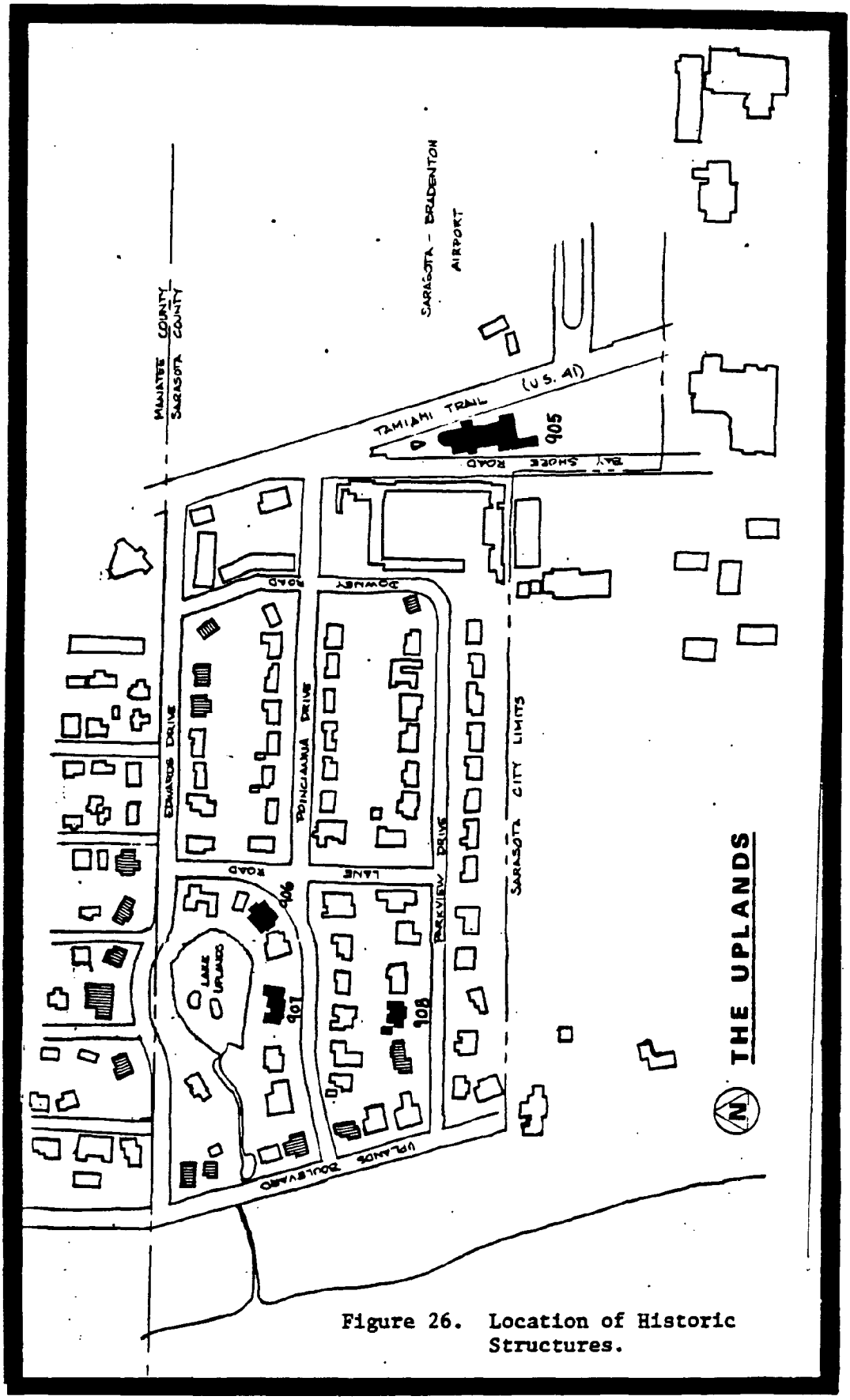


Figure 26. Location of Historic Structures.

Table 23.

THE UPLANDS, SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Surveyed Historic Structures
Results and Evaluations

Map & Field Survey #	FMSF Site #	Site Address	Site Name	Historic Context	Arch Style	Data Quality	NR or Local Elig.
908	8So1895	441 PARKVIEW DR.		MODE	FRAM	3	C
907	8So1896	455 POINCIANA DR.	BRAREN RESIDENCE	MODE	MODE	3	C
906	8So1897	481 POINCIANA DRIVE	THIERRY-SCHWANZ RESIDENCE	MODE	MEDR	1	C
905	8So1898	101 N. TAMIAMI TRAIL	ZINN'S RESTAURANT	WW2A	MASO	3	C

2. Thierry-Schwanz Residence, 481 Poinciana Drive (8So1897) - This concrete block, H-shaped house was designed by Thierry as his own residence on northwest corner of Lane Road and Poinciana Drive. The Schwanz's purchased the house from the Thierry family after Mrs. Thierry died.

3. Braren Residence, 455 Poinciana Drive (8So1896) - This art deco residence was constructed circa 1949-1950 by Mr. Braren.

General Recommendations: This community was investigated at the request of Kafi Benz, with the Sarasota Alliance for Historic Preservation. The local neighborhood association has shown an interest in placing the community (or a portion of it) on the National Register of Historic Places as an Historic District. It is recommended that further research be conducted regarding this community and architect/builder/developer Augustin N. Thierry. A future National Register Historic Disctrict could either emphasize the development of the entire community, including the portion located in Manatee County, or just highlight the structures designed by Thierry.

In any case, each of the sites highlighted with hatch lines on the community map (Figure 26) should be reviewed thoroughly before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

Apparently Sarasota Lock and Key has a number of old photographs of this area which would prove helpful in conducting further research. Thierry's son currently lives in Venice and may be able to provide additional information.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This historic resources survey project has successfully served to locate and identify sites of significance on both public and private lands within the coastal zone of Sarasota County. Based upon these findings, a variety of initiatives and protection strategies for the management of historic resources are recommended.

1. Regulations: It is through instruments of law, regulation and administration, regulated by a variety of county departments and divisions, that the county government can most effectively influence the protection and preservation of historic resources. Some of these are as follows:

A. Historic Preservation Ordinance: Preserving and protecting the historic resources of the coastal zone of Sarasota County can most effectively be accomplished through the initial adoption of a county ordinance, as recommended in the Historic Preservation Plan prepared by Historic Property Associates (1989:14):

> The adoption of a historic preservation ordinance would provide the legislative authority to regulate in an effective manner the preservation of historic resources in the county. The ordinance must create a review authority to implement its objectives. In turn, the review authority must depend upon a unit of county government to provide logistical support and information for its deliberations and decisions. The county is fortunate in having already established an office responsible for collecting and maintaining the kinds of information required for that purpose and creating the position of director of historical resources, who can lend staff support to the authority (Historic Property Associates 1987:59).

Among the components of an Historic Preservation Ordinance are procedures and criteria for the nomination and designation of local landmarks and/or historic districts, as well as the provision for fines and penalties for violators of the ordinance. Drafting and passage of a county Historic Preservation Ordinance is considered to be of the highest priority.

A number of Florida cities and counties have enacted preservation ordinances. One of the most comprehensive and protective is the "Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Ordinance" (Ord. No. 81-13; 1,1-17-81) which requires an historic preservation board which is vested with the power, authority and jurisdiction to designate, regulate and administer historical, cultural, archaeological and architectural resources in Dade County, as prescribed by the chapter under the direct jurisdiction and legislative control of the board of county commissioners (Section 16A-5). Among the historic preservation board's powers and duties are the designation of individual sites, districts and archaeological zones, issuance or denial of certificates of appropriateness and certificates to dig.

B. Certified Local Government (CLG): Adoption of a historic preservation ordinance is also encouraged, since it serves as a prerequisite for Sarasota County's participation in the Certified Local Government Program (CLG). The

establishment of a Historic Preservation Board will also be necessary prior to becoming a CLG participant. Benefits of being a CLG participant include eligibility to apply for federal survey and planning grant money. Thus, Sarasota County is urged to apply for certification, once the necessary prerequisites have been met.

C. APOXSEE: Sarasota County's Comprehensive Plan: As an initial step, we urge the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners to implement the many programs set forth in the Historic Preservation Plan section of the Historic Preservation Element, as contained in Chapter One of the Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan (APOXSEE 1989:20-22). The specific goals, objectives and policies contained herein will serve to assist local government officials and citizens involved in the local preservation program.

It is suggested that the map of Archaeological Sensitivity Zones (Figure 1, p.5) contained in APOXSEE be modified to include the southern part of Siesta Key, as contained east of Midnight Pass Road, from Stickney Point Road south to Turtle Beach. That part of the coastal zone on the mainland (non-filled) between Stickney Point Road on the north and North Creek on the south, should also be included as a zone of archaeological sensitivity. In addition, all historic resources discovered as a result of the current survey effort should be added to the Land Use Maps. Sites and properties which may eventually be added to the National Register of Historic Places should also be illustrated on the appropriate updated maps, once they have become listed.

D. **Land Use and Zoning Mechanisms** - The designation of site areas as greenbelt, nature preserve or passive recreation is a very effective zoning technique which has been used to protect significant historic resources. This concept is most beneficial when one or more significant sites are located within a land development project. When a developer is required to set aside a certain amount of land within the project area for conservation or passive recreation in order to fulfill permitting requirements, an historic site in the project area can be preserved and fulfill the "greenspacing" requirement. The Oaks/Vamo Midden and Webb Road sites, newly recorded in the USGS Laurel quadrangle map area, are located within a tract scheduled for residential development. "Greenbelting" of these site areas is strongly recommended.

2. Development Review Process: Sarasota County is encouraged to establish and implement administrative guidelines that will ensure the review of the impact of land altering activities on historic resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures. The Historic Preservation Plan contained in Chapter One of APOXSEE (1989:20-22) presents the following policy statements. Implementation of these recommendations are strongly urged.

Policy 1.1.1 "Develop and implement a review procedure triggered by application for permits and land development petitions similar to the current procedures utilized for the review of rezone, special exception, Sector Plan, and Development of Regional Impact Applications."

Policy 1.1.4 "Adopt the USGS topographic maps that have been marked to indicate the presence of known or potential resources as the official series of maps employed by the County in its review and permitting activities, and maintain and update the maps as necessary."

Policy 1.1.7 "Provide guidelines to the Sarasota County Departments and Divisions of Planning, Natural Resources, Transportation, Building and Zoning, Parks and Recreation, Forestry, Environmental Services, and the Real Property Office in the development and implementation of review and monitoring procedures and educate County regulatory staff regarding the County's prehistoric and historic resources."

The Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources is currently in the process of hiting a staff archaeologist. It is recommended that this individual oversee the review procedures, in cooperation with personnel from other county departments and divisions, as enumerated in Policy 1.1.7 above.

In the event of land altering activities requiring permit approval, the proposed project should be reviewed to ascertain whether any known or potential historic resources will be impacted. Projects subject to review should be expanded to include approvals for parking lots; grading, earth moving, excavation and fill, and drainage and utilities placement; permits issued by the Department of Natural Resources for coastal zone dredge and fill activity and dock construction; Division of Forestry permits for tree removal; park and recreation area construction; solid waste management permits; and plats approved by the Building and Zoning Department.

The USGS topographic maps and USDA Soil Survey maps prepared by Historic Property Associates (HPA) for the Sarasota County Planning Department in 1988, should be updated using the findings of the current coastal zone survey project. These maps, in addition to the section aerials marked during the current project, should be used as the official series of maps for review purposes. Professional archaeological survey should be mandatory in proposed development areas coterminous with zones of archaeological sensitivity. Such work should be paid for by the permit applicant. The procedures for carrying out survey and project review, as outlined in Tesar 1988 ("The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources") and in the Historic Resource Review Manual (HPA 1988) should then be followed.

3. The National Register Program: The National Register of Historic Places is an official listing of historically significant sites and properties throughout the Country, maintained by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior. It includes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that have been documented as significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture. The National Register is an impotant tool in encouraging the preservation of significant historic resources.

At present, there are only two National Register listed sites situated within the unincorporated, coastal zone of Sarasota County. These include the Osprey site (8So2) and the Field Estate (8So398) (Apoxsee 1989: Figure. 3, p.15). It is recommended that all historic resources classified as NR Category B in the preceeding Archaeological Sites Report and Historic Structures Report section of this document be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. It should be emphasized that landowner consent will be required before nominations can be made. All NR Category B sites have been adjudged significant, and thus NR eligible, on the basis of existing data. It is suggested that in addition to individual site nominations, the following be considered.

A. **Archaeological Sites** - Fourteen prehistoric archaeological sites are suggested for consideration as a thematic National Register district nomination. All are related to each other by type (shell midden). The estuarine setting of these resources also provides a common theme. The 14 sites include:

#	Name	Location	Ownership
1. 8So23	Paulsen Point	Lemon Bay - mainland	Public - County
2. 8So598	Stoltzner	Lemon Bay- barrier isl.	Private - Ind.
3. 8So11	Mystery River	Lemon Bay - mainland	Public - State
4. 8So1371	Bouffard	Lemon Bay - barrier isl.	?
5. 8So56	Roberts Bay	Sarasota Bay - mainland	Private - Corp.
6. 8So59	Osprey Point	Little Sara.Bay - mainland	Private - Corp.
7. 8So438	Martin/McGuire	Shakett Creek - mainland	Private - Ind.
8. 8So1351	Oaks/Vamo	North Creek - mainland	Private - Corp.
9. 8So1349	Wall Midden	Blackburn Bay - mainland	Private - Ind.
10. 8So1357	Blackburn Bay	Blackburn Bay - mainland	Private - Ind.
11. 8So1376	Lucke Midden	Little Sara. Bay - bar. isl	Private - Ind.
12. 8So617	Prodie Midden	Phillippi Creek - mainland	Public - County
13. 8So1302	Eagle Point III	Roberts Bay - mainland	Private - Corp.
14. 8So1867	Pocono Trail	Dona Bay - mainland	?

Of these 14 sites, three are on public land. The Paulsen Point site is located at Sarasota County's Indian Mound Park in Englewood; the Prodie Midden at Phillippi Estate Park; and the Mystery River site is on land maintained by the University of South Florida, Sarasota campus. Ownership of the property occupied by the Bouffard site is unknown. This undeveloped lot is directly southeast of the county-owned Hermitage property. The ownership of the undeveloped parcel within which the Pocono Trail site is situated is also unknown. The remaining sites are on lands owned privately by individuals or corporations.

Four historic period archaeological sites are also recommended for consideration as a thematic multiple properties National Register listing. All are cemeteries containing the gravesites of some of the "founding fathers" and other early settlers of their respective communities. These sites include:

1. 8So1345 Laurel Cemetery
2. 8So1358 Lemon Bay Cemetery
3. 8So1367 Venice Cemetery
4. 8So1381 Hansen/Roberts Cemetery

In addition to these thematic nominations, the Catfish Creek site (8So608), a shell scatter; the Ralston/Indianola Mound (8So83/446), a burial mound; and the multi-component Gory site (8So24), are adjudged significant and eligible for listing in the National Register. The Ralston/ Indianola Mound represents the only intact burial mound in the coastal zone of unincorporated Sarasota County.

Twenty other sites, both previously recorded and newly discovered, have been classified as NR Category C, or potentially significant. Pending landowner permission, archaeological testing is recommended so that a final determination of significance/National Register eligibility can be made. Such work is strongly urged. These properties are as follows:

	#	Name	Type	Ownership
1.	8So3	Pool Hammock	Village	Private - Ind.
2.	8So13	Davids	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
3.	8So14	Lampp Mound	Burial Mound	Private - Ind.
4.	8So27	Davis Midden	Shell Midden	Private - Corp.
5.	8So60	Wood	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
6.	8So84	Hansen's Ldng.	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
7.	8So606	OSSRA II	Shell Scatter	Public - State
8.	8So1292	Manasota Key Bur.	Cemetery/Sh. Mid.	Private - Ind.
9.	8So1321	Wilcox	Ceramic Scatter	Private - Ind.
10.	8So1329	Knight's Trl.	Artifact Scatter	Public - County
11.	8So1352	Catfish Creek Bridge/Webb Rd	Bridge/Road	Private - Corp.
12.	8So1369	Johnson	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
13.	8So1370	Severinsen	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
14.	8So1373	6855 MK Road	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
15.	8So1374	Ford	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
16.	8So1375	O'Brien	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
17.	8So1377	Heron Lag.	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
18.	8So1378	Cedars Midden	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.
19.	8So1853	Eagle Point/ Tamiami Trail	Road Segment	Private - Corp.
20.	8So1868	Pirates Midden	Shell Midden	Private - Ind.

Among these are sites located on county (8So1329 in Knight's Trail Park) and State land (8So606 at Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area.

B. **Historic Structures** - Specific recommendations for each community have been included in the corresponding survey area. An overall summary of these recommendations is presented here.

Five individual sites were deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places due to their architectural significance, and their association with local historical events and persons. In addition, they exhibit either typical or above-average architectural characteristics for their period of construction. Additional research would be required for each. These sites are listed below:

1. The Keith-Prodie Mansion, 5500 South Tamiami Trail, Sarasota (8So2096). This Italian Renaissance style mansion, constructed in 1916, was the first of its kind in the Sarasota area.

2. The Hermitage, 6660 Manasota Key Road, Englewood (8So1629 - 1635). This complex of seven wood frame structures exemplifies the evolution of a structure as it progressed from an early homestead to a guest house catering to the ever increasing flow of tourists. The original structure, built circa 1905, is still visible under the numerous additions.

3. The Claude Curry Homestead, 1212 Lucille Avenue, Nokomis (8So1709). Another pioneer homestead, this house was constructed in 1908, one of the few remaining from that era. Numerous members of the Curry family were influential in the development of Nokomis and Sarasota County.

4. Point o'Palms, 201 Cherokee Place, Nokomis (8So1686 and 1687). Another Italian Renaissance style estate, this residence was constructed for Dr. Fred Albee in 1922. Dr. Albee, a famous bone surgeon, also played an important role in the development of Nokomis, Venice, and Sarasota County.

5. Eagle Point, Venice (8So2100 - 2110). This winter resort for hunting and fishing was built in 1916 and has remained basically unchanged through the years.

Other structures of equal importance were located in areas which could be nominated as Historic Districts. Refer to the individual survey area recommendations for important buildings located within each community. The following districts are recommended for listing on the National Register:

1. Vamo Drive, Vamo.
2. Original Town of Englewood (Old Englewood Road and Buchan's Landing area).

The following areas may not be cohesive enough to be considered as National Register Districts, but should be researched further and recommended as Local Historic Districts:

1. McCall Road, Englewood
2. Nokomis subdivision, Nokomis
3. Bay Point subdivision, Nokomis
4. Point of Rocks, Siesta Key
5. North end of Siesta Key, including a portion contained within the City of Sarasota, Flamingo Avenue, and Roberts Point Road.
6. Siesta Beach, Siesta Key
7. Red Rock area

A number of additional historic sites could be combined into several thematic multiple properties nominations for the National Register. Each would need further historical and architectural research. These include the following sites for each thematic group:

1. Mediterranean Revival (including variations such as Italian Renaissance and Spanish Colonial).
   a. MacAdoo-Beatty Residence, 3204 Casey Key Road (8So1889)
   b. Florence's Manor, 5944 Briarwood Avenue, Sarasota (8So2088)
   c. The Cedars, 7811 Midnight Pass Road (8So2195)

2. Educational facilities. (This could also include other schools in Sarasota County, not just those in the coastal zone area).
   a. Laurel School, 1241 North Tamiami Trail, Laurel (8So1854)
   b. Osprey School, 337 North Tamiami Trail, Osprey (8So1975)
   c. The Out of Door Academy, 144 Reid Street, Siesta Key (8So2240)

3. Vacation/Tourist (Guest cottages).
   a. Curwood Cottages, 670 McCall Road, Englewood
   b. Jamay Beach Cottages, Casey Key
   c. J. Weller Bay Cottages, Laurel

4. Venice Air Station buildings moved to other parts of Sarasota County. (This would entail quite a bit of research. Much information is

available at the Venice Area Historical Collection. Many structures were reused as residences, community gathering halls, government buildings, etc.

5. Boom-time Commercial Buildings.
   a. Venice-Nokomis Bank

A separate multiple properties nomination is recommended to encompass all of the structures located in Englewood, which in one form or another, were important to the development of this community. Most remain in good condition and are scattered throughout the survey area. Additional research is required for each to determine eligibility. Other structures may also be deemed eligible based on this research. Some of these sites include the following:

1. Buchan's Landing, 410 Olive Street (8So1567)
2. Quimby-Jergens-Rinkard Residence, 2 Old Englewood Road (8So1544)
3. Royal Casino, Kelly's Tavern, 240 Dearborn Street (8So1420)
4. Floyd Ziegler Family Residence, 285 South Cowles Street (8So1483)
5. Ziegler Hardware Store, 436 Dearborn Street (8So1422)
6. Englewood Methodist Church, Green Street (8So1444)
7. 732 McCall Road (8So1530)
8. Englewood Community Club. Indiana Avenue and McCall Road (8So1464)
9. Edith Lampp Residence, 604 West Perry Street (8So1583)
10. Dr. Mary Green Residence, 502 Green Street (8So1445)

Another multiple properties nomination should be considered for the three Higel family homes located in Higelville. Each of these had a Florida Master Site File form prepared during a previous survey. Again, further research would be required. These sites include the following:

1. Moss Oak House, 816 LaGuna Drive (8So521)
2. Moss Oak Inn (George Higel residence), 820 Madrid Avenue (8So522)
3. Grove House, 811-813 La Guna Drive (8So520)

Future grant monies should be sought for research into surviving structures designed by local architects. Two such surveys would be proposed, one for the works of Thomas R. Martin; the other for designs by the "Sarasota School of Architecture", predominantly Ralph Twitchell, Paul Rudolph and Victor Lundy.

Thomas R. Martin came to Florida from Chicago in the 1910s at the request of Mrs. Potter Palmer to work at her estate in Osprey, The Oaks. He remained in Sarasota County where he designed numerous residences and commercial buildings.

Ralph Twitchell was also a local architect practicing in Sarasota County since the 1920s. When Paul Rudolph graduated from the Harvard Graduate School of Design in 1947 he began working with Ralph Twitchell. They were the forerunners of the international style as it related to the climate and environmental setting of the west coast of Florida. They started the philosophy of the well-known Sarasota School of Architecture. Mrs. Twitchell is currently writing a biography about her husband Ralph. In addition, his son Tolin is a local architect in Sarasota. Each may be able to provide important information for future research.

It is recommended that once the biography is completed, a thorough survey be conducted to record the remaining structures designed by Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph (and other designers of the "Sarasota School of Architecture"). This proposed survey should include all of their structures, regardless of construction date and location within the county.

Finally, each recorded site with a B, C, or D rating in the National Register eligibility category of list of Surveyed Historic Structures for each community should be investigated further. To begin with, each of these sites should be reviewed thoroughly before demolition or remodeling permits are approved.

Additional research may present other sites worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

4. Public Acquisition: County acquisition of significant historic resources and/or archaeologically/historically sensitive lands can be achieved through fee-simple purchase, the purchase of development rights, or through the purchase of easements. In the case of development rights, for example, ownership remains in the hands of the private property owner. However, the government purchases the right to develop (or not to develop) the land, as it chooses.

Two sites/site areas within the unincorporated portion of the coastal zone are suggested for public acquisition. Both are presently listed for sale. The Ralston/Indianola Mound (8So83/446) is a very significant aboriginal burial mound. It represents the only intact site of its type in unincorporated coastal Sarasota County. The other property recommended for purchase is that containing the Lucke Midden (8So1376) as well as several newly recorded historic structures. This land is situated in the southern part of Siesta Key. If sold to a private developer, it is likely that a rezone request allowing higher density residential development will be made. This unique setting is important not only for its historic resources, but also the presence of rare coastal hammock vegetation. In its totality, the Lucke property should be considered an important asset for all citizens of Sarasota County.

5. Preservation Incentives: There are other methods of protection for historic resources available to Sarasota County, including the creation of financial incentives outside of regulatory mechanisms. The County is urged to employ such incentives as easements, restrictive covenants, transfer of development rights, and tax relief through donations and other mechanisms.

A. Easements - An easement is an interest or a right in property which is less than the full, or fee simple, interest. An archaeological easement, for example, places restrictions on future alteration or development, protecting archaeological resources from damaging changes. Easements are widely applicable because they can be individually written to avoid placing hardships on the property owner. They may be acquired by purchase, exchange, will, or eminent domain, but usually they are acquired by gift. Also, they are generally in perpetuity to qualify the donor for federal income tax deductions (Gyrisco 1980:3).

A preservation or conservation easement, as detailed in Section 704.06, F.S. 1985, amended in 1986, is designed to retain the physical appearance of sites or properties of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance, and can be acquired by any governmental organization or by a charitable corporation. Subsection (3) specifically provides for "a charitable corporation or trust whose purposes include the . . . preservation of buildings or sites of historical or cultural significance." "Aside from its impact on other state laws, this statute is of great practical importance in its validation under Florida laws of conveyances for which donors seek a charitable deduction under the federal income tax scheme, thus strengthening this economic incentive to preserve historic properties (including archaeological sites)" (Hunt 1987:27).

By giving an easement to a government or a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, it can be claimed as a charitable deduction on federal income taxes. Further, charitable contributions in excess of the statutory limits may be carried over and used during the next five years. A gift of an easement is particularly important in areas of rapidly rising land values. Where property is sold, federal capitol gains tax will be reduced through the gift of an easement (Gyrisco 1980:5).

B. **Transfer of Development Rights** - The transfer of development rights is another potential avenue for the preservation of historic resources. In separating the right to develop a particular parcel of land from the ownership of that parcel, it is possible to preserve the existing use of the land. The right to develop a parcel of land can be moved from the original parcel, where further development is prohibited, to another parcel of land. The second parcel may then be developed at a higher intensity than would otherwise be permitted by the zoning ordinance (Gyrisco 1980:7).

C. **Donations** - The donation of an archaeological or historic site to an individual or by an organization to the State of Florida or to a local government for preservation purposes is highly desirable. It allows the recipient state or local government to make progress towards resource protection goals at a greatly reduced expense. Incentives to the donor lie in relief of tax burdens and other liabilities associated with the property, and a federal income tax deduction if the donation qualifies as a suitable contribution in accordance with Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (Florida Department of State 1986:36)

6. Survey of County-Owned Lands: Significant and potentially significant historic resources are located on county-owned lands. Among these are the Paulsen Point site (8So23) at Indian Mound Park, and the Prodie Midden (8So616) at Phillippi Estates Park. Other inventoried historic resources are at the Hermitage and Knight's Trail Park.

The discovery and evaluation of archaeological sites, most of which are not readily apparent on the landscape, is a labor- and time-intensive effort. In 1988, for example, the 65 acre Phillippi Estates Park, situated at US 41 and Phillippi Creek, was systematically surveyed by a team of professional archaeologists (Archibald and Deming 1988). A total of 20 person days was expended on this task, resulting in the location and evaluation of three archaeological sites. Similarly, several small ceramic and artifact scatter type sites were discovered at Knight's Trail Park. Most of these reources would not have been found, had it not been for intensive, close interval,

systematic subsurface shovel testing, carried out as part of the current project.

Dozens of properties, ranging from one acre neighborhood recreation areas to large multi-facility parks and beaches, are owned by Sarasota County. Systematic survey of all such county-owned land within the coastal zone was not possible during this project. However, such work is recommended, particularly at those parks, recreation areas and beaches encompassing 20 or more acres in size. As new park land is acquired, systematic professional archaeological survey is also suggested.

Future improvements to existing parks may include athletic fields, court areas, picnic facilities, recreation buildings, trails, play apparatus areas, parking areas, boat ramps, and landscaping. It is suggested that the County Parks and Recreation Department, in cooperation with the Department of Historical Resources, ascertain whether parklands to be improved fall within archaeological sensitivity zones. If such is the case, it is recommended that the services of a professional archaeologist be retained to systematically survey at least all areas slated for development/improvement. Similarly, new land acquisitions, if contained within archaeological sensitivity zones, should also be surveyed.

Several parks with archaeological site location potential are currently scheduled for improvements. Survey in these areas is recommended. Among these is the 82 acre Caspersen Mainland park in South Venice, at Sunset Drive and West Shamrock. This property was acquired following successful passage of a bond issue in 1986. Scheduled improvements include a recreation building, athletic fields, picnic facilities, outdoor court area, jogging and nature trails, parking and landscaping. The 36 acre Woodmere Park, located on Jacaranda Boulevard at Alligator Creek, will be developed with a mixture of active and passive recreation uses, based on community needs. Blind Pass Beach on Manasota Key has been slated for the construction of docks and picnic shelters on the Lemon Bay side of the property, as well as parking and landscaping. A restroom/concession building, dune walkovers, and parking facilities are scheduled for construction at Nokomis Beach on Casey Key at Albee Road.

Some of the County parks, such as Woodmere, are designated MSTU parks. Therefore, part of the revenue for their development will come from MSTU funds. Sales tax will provide continuing revenue for non-MSTU park improvements. The recently passed Ordinance No. 89-40, providing for a Local Option One-Cent Sales Surtax, will also raise revenue for public facility improvements over the next ten years. Hopefully, some of these monies can be expended for archaeological survey.

7. Protection of Burial Sites: Another aid to the preservation and protection of historic resources, specifically those containing human interments, is Chapter 872, Florida Statutes, 1987. Although not originally intended as a preservation law, this statute provides penalties for willfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, injuring or removing any tomb, monument, gravestone, burial mound, earthen or shell monument containing human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. Such action is a misdemeanor of the first degree. However, if the damage to such property is greater than $100 or if any property removed is greater than $100 in value, then the perpetrator is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Sometimes, as was the case recently on Manasota Key, land altering activities will accidentally and unexpectedly uncover human remains. In such an event, in accordance with this statute, human remains must not be removed and all work within at least a three meter (10 feet) radius of the find must cease. Chapter 872.05 enumerates the procedures that should then be followed. "When preservation in place is not possible, human remains and associated artifacts in archaeologivcal contexts must be removed in a professionally acceptable and sensitive manner. For historic Native American remains, consultation and coordination with the Florida Governor's Council on Indian Affairs is necessary . . . (Tesar 1988:24).

Many sites located in the coastal zone of Sarasota County may contain human remains. These site types include aboriginal burial mounds, as well as shell middens and unmarked historic cemeteries. It is urged that the Department of Historical Resources take a leadership role in increasing public awareness of this recent legislation, and the need to protect all burial sites, whether marked or unmarked. In 1988, the Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) published an informational brochure highlighting the amendments to Chapter 872. Public distibution of this document can be facilitated through the local FAS chapter, Time Sifters, Inc.

9. Public Education: One of the most powerful defenses against the destruction of significant historic resources is the stewardship exercised by an educated and concerned citizenry. Community-oriented educational opportunites that highlight the importance of archaeological and architectural sites is essential to preservation. One such avenue of education is through the development of interpretive displays and informational brochures for county parks. Several significant and locally important historic resources are located within county parkland. These include the Paulsen Point site at Indian Mound Park; the Prodie Midden as well as Keith/Prodie estate at Phillippi Park; a small shell midden and historic structures at the Hermitage; and numerous ceramic, lithic and artifact scatter type sites at Knight's Trail Park. With the cooperation of the Sarasota County Departments of Historical Resources, Natural Resources, and Parks and Recreation, interpretive educational centers could integrate historic preservation concerns with environmental education programs.

Sarasota County is also fortunate to have several organizations which sponsor a variety of educational out-reach programs, such as the conduct of informative lecture series, walking tours, and other activities geared toward historic resources preservation. Among these is the Time Sifters, a local chapter of the Florida Anthropolgocal Society. Advocate groups such as this are themselves a valuable local resource.

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Appendix A: Sample of Florida Master Site File Form for Recording Historic Structures.

APPENDIX A

Page 1 HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM Site 8 _____
__ original FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
__ update Recorder #_____

SITE NAME _____
HISTORIC CONTEXTS _____
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY _____
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS _____
COUNTY _____ OWNERSHIP TYPE _____
PROJECT NAME _____ DHR NO _____
LOCATION (Attach copy of USGS map, sketch-map of immediate area)
ADDRESS _____ CITY _____
VICINITY OF / ROUTE TO _____
_____
SUBDIVISION _____ BLOCK NO ____ LOT NO ___
PLAT OR OTHER MAP _____
TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION ___ 1/4 ___ 1/4-1/4 ____
IRREGULAR SEC? _ y _ n LAND GRANT _____
USGS 7.5' MAP _____
UTM: ZONE _____ EASTING _____ NORTHING _____
COORDINATES: LATITUDE ____D ___M ___S LONGITUDE _____D ___M ___S

HISTORY
ARCHITECT: F _____ M _____ L _____
BUILDER: F _____ M _____ L _____
CONST DATE _____ CIRCA__ RESTORATION DATE(S): _____
MODIFICATION DATE(S): _____
MOVE: DATE _____ ORIG LOCATION _____
ORIGINAL USE(S) _____
PRESENT USES(S) _____

DESCRIPTION
STYLE _____
PLAN: EXTERIOR _____
INTERIOR _____
NO.: STORIES ___ OUTBLDGS ___ PORCHES ___ DORMERS ___
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) _____
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) _____
FOUNDATION: TYPE _____ MATLS _____
INFILL _____
PORCHES _____
ROOF: TYPE _____ SURFACING _____
SECONDARY STRUCS. _____
CHIMNEY: NO__ MTLS _____ LOCNS _____
WINDOWS _____
_____
EXTERIOR ORNAMENT _____
CONDITION _____ SURROUNDINGS _____
NARRATIVE (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines only)
_____
_____
_____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE
FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? _ y _ n (IF Y, ATTACH)
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS _____
_____

Appendix B: Sample of Florida Master Site File Form for Recording Archaeological Sites.

APPENDIX B
Page 1
___ original
___update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

Site #8_____
Recorder #_____
Field Date_____

SITE NAME(S) _____
PROJECT NAME _____ DHR#_____
OWNERSHIP _private-profit _priv-nonprof _priv-indiv _priv-unsp _city _county _state _federal
USGS MAP NAME _____ CITY_____
UTM: ZONE 16 / 17 EASTING /_/_/_/_/_/0/ NORTHING /_/_/_/_/_/_/0/
COUNTY _____ TWP ____ RANGE ____ SECTION ____ ¼____ ¼-¼____ ¼-¼-¼____
(Optional) LATITUDE d _____ m ____ s ____ LONGITUDE d _____ m ____ s ____
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO _____

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) _prehist unspecified _hist aboriginal _hist nonaboriginal _hist unspecified

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES			FUNCTION	DENSITY
_land site	_aboriginal boat	_fort	_road segment	_none specified	_unknown
_____ _____	_agric/farm bldg	_midden	_shell midden	_campsite	_single artifact
_wetland fresh	_burial mound	_mill unspecified	_shell mound	_extractive site	_diffuse scatter
_wetland salt/tidal	_building remains	_mission	_shipwreck	_habitatn/homestead	_dense scatter>2/m^2
_____	_cemetery/grave	_mound unspecif	_subsurface features	_farmstead	_variable density
_underwater	_dump/refuse	_plantation	_well	_village/town	_____
_____	_earthworks	_platform mound	_wharf/dock	_quarry	_____

OTHER_____

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply) _unknown culture _aboriginal unspecif _hist unspecified

ABORIGINAL:	_Early Archaic	_Glades IIb	_Manasota	_St. Johns unspecif	_Swift Creek
_Alachua	_Early Swft Creek	_Glades IIc	_Middle Archaic	_St. Johns I	_Transitional
_Archaic unspec.	_Englewood	_Glades III	_Mount Taylor	_St. Johns Ia	_Weeden Island
_Belle Glade	_Fort Walton	_Glades IIIa	_Norwood	_St. Johns Ib	_Weeden Island I
_Belle Glade I	_Glades unspecif	_Glades IIIb	_Orange	_St. Johns II	_Weeden Island II
_Belle Glade II	_Glades I	_Glades IIIc	_Paleo-Indian	_St. Johns IIa	_____
_Belle Glade III	_Glades Ia	_Hickory Pond	_Pensacola	_St. Johns IIb	_____
_Belle Glade IV	_Glades Ib	_Late Archaic	_Perico Island	_St. Johns IIc	_____
_Cades Pond	_Glades II	_Late Swift Creek	_Safety Harbor	_Santa Rosa	_prehistc-aceramic
_Deptford	_Glades IIa	_Leon-Jefferson	_St. Augustine	_Seminole	_prehistc-ceramic
NONABORIGINAL:	_1st Spn 1700-63	_Amer Terr 1821-44	_Postreen 1880-97	_Depress 1930-40	_American 1821-
_1st Spanish unsp	_Brit 1763-1783	_Statehood 1845-60	_SpWar 1898-1916	_WW II 1941-49	_American 1821-99
_1st Spn 1513-99	_2dSpn 1783-1821	_Civil War 1861-65	_WW I 1917-1920	_Modern 1950-	_American 1900-
_1st Spn 1600-99	_____	_Reconstr 1866-79	_Boom 1921-1929	_____	_Afro-American

OTHER_____

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register?	_yes	_no	_likely, need information	_insufficient information
Significant as part of district?	_yes	_no	_likely, need information	_insufficient information
Significant at the local level?	_yes	_no	_likely, need information	_insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

_____
_____
_____

DHR USE ONLY ---------- *DHR USE ONLY*

DATE LISTED ON NAT REG. ____/____/____

KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date_____
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date_____
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _ No _ Date_____
Local Office_____

Appendix C: Data Summary: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Coastal Zone Study Area.

	Site #	Site Name	Map	Type	Date	DQ	NR
1.	8So1	Englewood Mound	ENG	BM	WE2;SAFE	5	E
2.	8So2	Osprey (Palmer)	LAU	BM, SM	ARC-SAFE + HIST.	2	A
3.	8So3	Pool Hammock	LAU	HAB	WE - SAFE	6	C
4.	8So6	Phillipi Creek	SAR	SM	?	5	E
5.	8So7	Midnight Pass	BK	SM	?	5	E
6.	8So8	Manasota Key (Davis Midden)	ENW	SM	GL	5	D
7.	8So9	Cove	VEN	SM	BLG;GL; ORAN;SJ	3	E
8.	8So10	Forked Creek Point Midden	ENW	SM	GL;ORAN; PER;SJ	5	E
9.	8So11	Mystery River Point	ENW	SM	ARC;MAN	2	B
10.	8So12	Second Point North . . .	ENW	SC	GL	6	E
11.	8So13	Davids	ENG	SM	?	3	C
12.	8So14	Lampp Mound	ENG	BM	?	2	B/C
13.	8So15	Englewood Cemetery	ENG	SC	ARCL	4	E
14.	8So17	Casey Key	BK	BM	WE	5	E
15.	8So23	Paulson Point	ENG	SM	TRAN - SAFE	2	B
16.	8So24	Gory	VEN		PAL - WE	3	B
17.	8So27	Davis Midden	BK	SM	ARCL;MAN; SAFE	3	C
18.	8So28	Mosquito Control	LAU	SM	?	3	E
19.	8So29	Burial Mound Island	LAU	BM	?	3	D

	Site #	Site Name	Map	Type	Date	DQ	NR
20.	8So30	Burial Island Midden	LAU	SM	?	3	D
21.	8So53	Coconut Bayou Midden	SAR	SM	?	5	E
22.	8So54	Out of Door School	SAR	SM	?	5	E
23.	8So55	Field Club	SAR	SM	?	5	E
24.	8So56	Roberts Bay	SAR	SM	MAN	3	B
25.	8So57	Martin Midden	SAR	SM	MAN	5	E
26.	8So58	James Haley	SAR	SM	?	2	D
27.	8So59	Osprey Point	LAU	SM	MAN	2	B
28.	8So60	Wood Midden	LAU	SM	?	3	C
29.	8So61	Oscar Scherer State Park	LAU	SM	?	5	E
30.	8So62	Salt Creek Mound	LAU	BM	?	5	E
31.	8So63	Horse & Chaise	VEN	SM	?	5	E
32.	8So64	Forked Creek Midden	ENW	SM	?	4	E
33.	8So65	Cherokee Midden	ENG	SM	?	5	E
34.	8So68	Matheny Creek	BK	BM	?	5	E
35.	8So69	Indianola	BK	BM	WE;SAFE	3	B
36.	8So75	Holiday Harbor	BK	SM	?	4	D
37.	8So82	Pinehurst Spg.	BK	H?	?	5	E
38.	8So83 (446)	Ralston Mound	BK	BM	WE;SAFE	1	B
39.	8So84	Hansen's Landing	SAR	"Village"	?	3	C
40.	8So90	Townsend Shores	LAU	SM	SJ	5	E
41.	8So98	Laurel Mound	LAU	BM	SAFE	5	E
42.	8So100	Manasota Key Bridge	VEN	SM	?	5	E

	Site #	Site Name	Map	Type	Date	DQ	NR
43.	8So399	Blind Pass Midden	ENG, ENW	SM	MANA	6	D
44.	8So400	Hatchett Creek I	VEN	SC	?	2	E
45.	8So434	Sprenthall	VEN	LS	PAL-ARC	5	E
46.	8So438	Martin McGuire	LAU	SM	?	1	B
47.	8So439	Eagle Point	VEN	LS	ARC	5	E
48.	8So443	Saleman	VEN	LS	ARC	4	E
49.	8So461	Florida Land	LAU	SM	ARC	5	E
50.	8So594	Barclay	LAU	LS	ARC	5	E
51.	8So595	Melnick	LAU	SM	ARC;MAN WE;SAFE	4	E
52.	8So598	Stoltzner	ENG	SM	WE-SAFE	2	B
53.	8So606	Oscar Scherer II	LAU	SC	WE-SAFE	3	C
54.	8So608	Catfish Creek	LAU	SC	MAN-WE	2	B
55.	8So616	Phillippi Flake Scatter	SAR	LS	ARC	2	E
56.	8So617	Prodie Shell Midden	SAR	SM	MAN	1	B
57.	8So618	Phillippi Creek Historic Refuse	SAR	HR	20th c.	3	E
58.	8So1292	Manasota Key Burial	ENW	CEM, SM	MAN	4	C
59.	8So1301	Eagle Point II	VEN	CS	MAN	4	E
60.	8So1302	Eagle Point III	VEN	SM	MAN	2	B
61.	8So1853	Eagle Point/ Tamiami Trail	VEN	RD	1920s+	2	C

LEGEND FOR APPENDIX C AND D

Map (USGS Quadrangle):	ENG	Englewood
	LAU	Laurel
	SAR	Sarasota
	BK	Bird Keys
	ENW	Englewood NW
	VEN	Venice
Site Type:	BM	Burial Mound
	SM	Shell Midden
	SC	Shell Scatter
	LS	Lithic Scatter
	CS	Ceramic Scatter
	AS	Artifact Scatter
	L	Lithics Only
	CEM	Cemetery
	HR	Historic Refuse
	RD	Road Segment
	SA	Single Artifact
	*	Miscellaneous Historic
Date:	PAL	Paleo-Indian
	ARC	Archaic
	ARCL	Late Archaic
	TRAN	Transitional
	MAN	Manasota
	WE	Weeden Island
	SAFE	Safety Harbor
	GL	Glades
	BLG	Belle Glade
	ORAN	Orange
	SJ	St. Johns
	PER	Perico Island

Appendix D: Data Summary: Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Coastal Zone Study Area.

	Site #	Name	Map	Type	DQ	NR
1.	8So1313	Park Stream	LAU	CS	1	E
2.	8So1314	Rustic Road	LAU	LS	2	E
3.	8So1315	Scrub Thicket	LAU	CS	1	E
4.	8So1316	Palmetto	LAU	CS	1	E
5.	8So1317	Creek Shore	LAU	CS	1	E
6.	8So1318	Cindy	LAU	LS	1	E
7.	8So1319	Fox's Sherds	LAU	CS	1	E
8.	8So1320	Horse Pasture	LAU	CS	1	E
9.	8So1321	Wilcox Ceramic	LAU	CS	1	C
10.	8So1322	Curious Cow	LAU	CS	1	E
11.	8So1323	Sara	LAU	LS	1	E
12.	8So1324	One Flake	LAU	SA	1	E
13.	8So1325	Fox Creek	LAU	CS	1	E
14.	8So1326	Sneaky Cow	LAU	SA	1	E
15.	8So1327	Fox's Flakes	LAU	LS	1	E
16.	8So1328	Jumping Fish	LAU	SA	1	E
17.	8So1329	Knight's Tr.	LAU	AS	1	C
18.	8So1343	Linda	LAU	CS	4	E
19.	8So1344	Victor	LAU	CS	4	E
20.	8So1345	Laurel Cemet.	LAU	CM	2	C
21.	8So1346	Webb St. Scat.	LAU	AS; HR	4	E
22.	8So1347	Bennie	LAU	L	5	E
23.	8So1348	Lychee Lane	LAU	SC	5	E
24.	8So1349	Wall Midden	LAU	SM	2	B

	Site #	Name	Map	Type	DQ	NR
25.	8So1350	Haucke	LAU	SC	4	E
26.	8So1351	Oaks/Vamo	LAU	SM	2	B
27.	8So1352	Catfish Cr. Br/ Webb Road	LAU	BR; RD	4	C
28.	8So1355	Osprey P.O.	LAU	SC	5	E
29.	8So1356	Sack of Sherds	LAU	CS	6	D
30.	8So1357	Blackburn Bay	LAU	SM	2	B
31.	8So1358	Lemon Bay Cem.	ENG	CM	2	B
32.	8So1359	Lemon Bay Fishery Complex	ENG	*	4	E
33.	8So1360	Paulsen Point Cemetery	ENG	CM	3	D
34.	8So1361	Section Four Midden	VEN	SM	1	E
35.	8So1362	Coleman/ Nantucket Rd.	VEN	CS	2	E
36.	8So1363	Higel Midden	VEN	SM	5	E
37.	8So1364	Higel Bayside	VEN	*	4	E
38.	8So1365	Fiddler's Isl.	VEN	*	4	E
39.	8So1366	Anchorage	VEN	SA	2	E
40.	8So1367	Venice Cemet.	VEN	CM	1	B
41.	8So1368	Woodmere	VEN	*	4	E
42.	8So1369	Johnson	ENG	SM	2	C
43.	8So1370	Severinsen	ENG	SM	2	C
44.	8So1371	Bouffard	ENW	SM	2	B
45.	8So1372	Hermitage	ENW	SM	4	E
46.	8So1373	6855 M.K. Rd.	ENW	SM	3	C
47.	8So1374	Ford	ENW	SM	3	C
48.	8So1375	O'Brien	ENW	SM	2	C

	Site #	Name	Map	Type	DQ	NR
49.	8So1376	Lucke Midden	BK	SM	2	B
50.	8So1377	Heron Lagoon East	BK	SM	2	C
51.	8So1378	Cedars Midden	BK	SM	2	G
52.	8So1379	Crisp Point	BK	SM	6	D
53.	8So1380	Caravelli	SAR	L	5	E
54.	8So1381	Hansen/Roberts	SAR	CM	1	C
55.	8So1382	Phillippi Delta	SAR	SM	1	E
56.	8So1383	Immokalee G	SAR	SC	5	E
57.	8So1384	Mangrove Violation	BK	SM	4	E
58.	8So1866	Englewood Bay Park	ENW	SC	4	E
59.	8So1867	Pocono Trail	VEN	SM	2	B
60.	8So1868	Pirates Midden	BK	SM	3	C

Appendix E: Previously Recorded Architectural Sites in the City of Venice, including Higelville (Source: Werndli 1985).

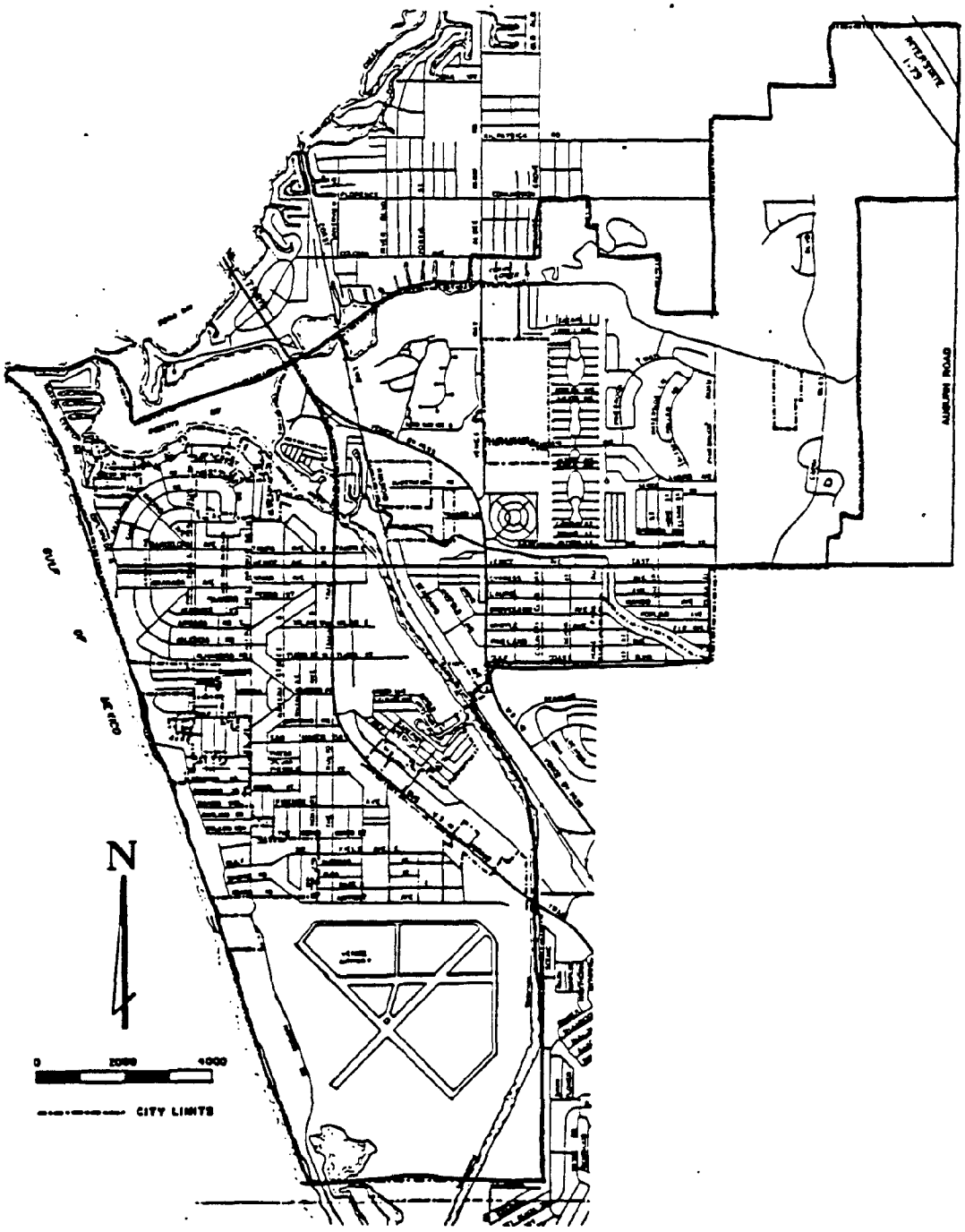
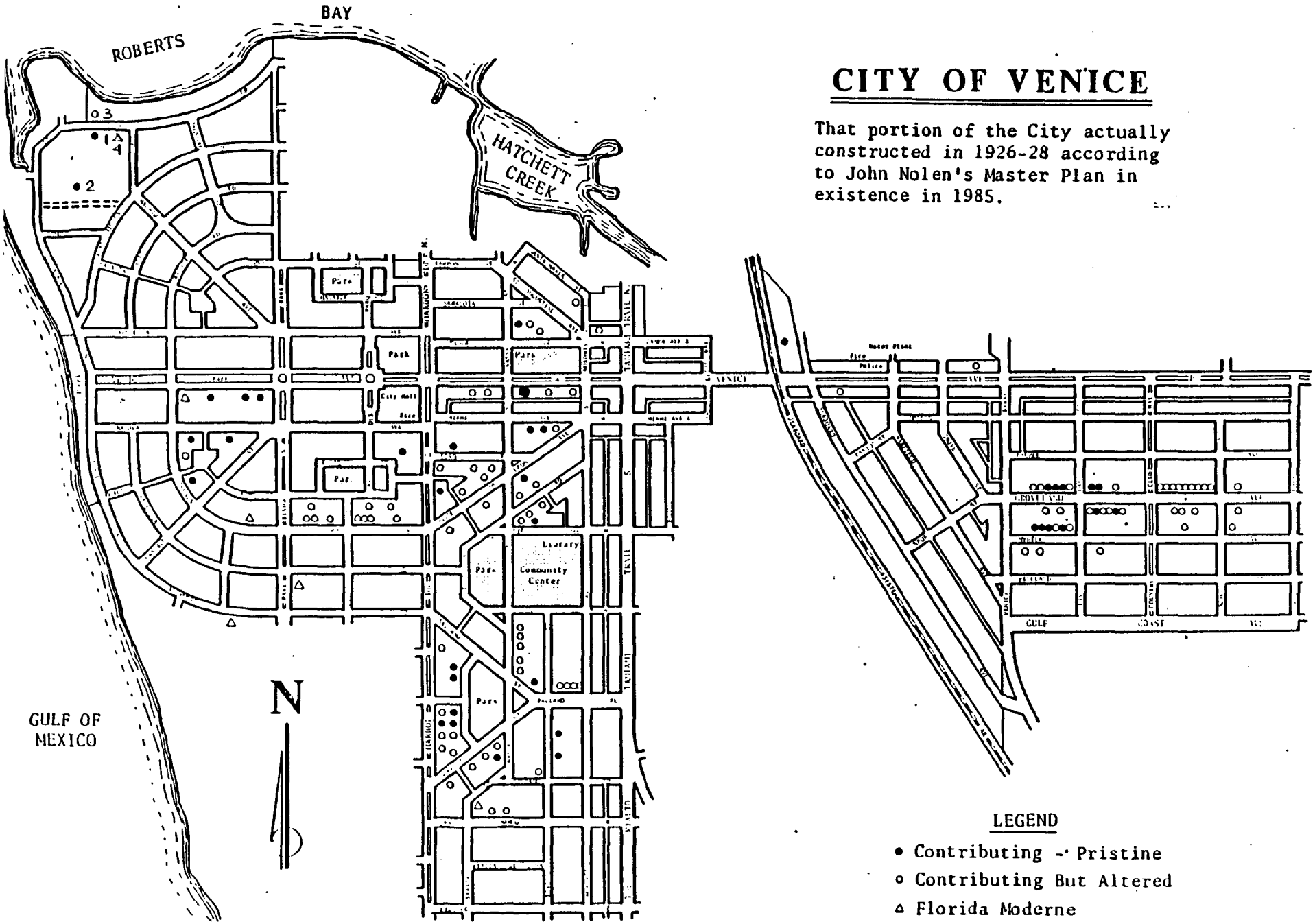


FIGURE 2: SURVEY AREA FIGURE



CITY OF VENICE

That portion of the City actually constructed in 1926-28 according to John Nolen's Master Plan in existence in 1985.

LEGEND

- • Contributing - Pristine
- ○ Contributing But Altered
- △ Florida Moderne

MAPPED STRUCTURES

STATUS	NBR	STREET NAME
MOD	615	Alhambra Road
CBA	408	So. Armada Road
CBA	424	So. Armada Road
CBA	428	So. Armada Road
CBA	432	So. Armada Road.
CBA	504	So. Armada Road
CBA	512	So. Armada Road
CBA	516	So. Armada Road
MOD	612	So. Armada Road
C	708	So. Armada Road
CBA	710	So. Armada Road
CBA	205	The Corso
C	613	Granada Avenue
C	625	Granada Avenue
CBA	713	Groveland Avenue
CBA	716	Groveland Avenue
CBA	717	Groveland Avenue
C	721	Groveland Avenue
C	725	Groveland Avenue
CBA	732	Groveland Avenue
CBA	737	Groveland Avenue
CBA	800	Groveland Avenue
C	801	Groveland Avenue
C	804	Groveland Avenue
C	809	Groveland Avenue
CBA	810	Groveland Avenue
C	820	Groveland Avenue
C	824	Groveland Avenue
CBA	833	Groveland Avenue
CBA	908	Groveland Avenue
CBA	909	Groveland Avenue
CBA	912	Groveland Avenue
CBA	913	Groveland Avenue
CBA	917	Groveland Avenue
CBA	921	Groveland Avenue
CBA	925	Groveland Avenue
CBA	927	Groveland Avenue
CBA	928	Groveland Avenue
CBA	933	Groveland Avenue
CBA	937	Groveland Avenue
CBA	941	Groveland Avenue
CBA	1004	Groveland Avenue
CBA	1005	Groveland Avenue
CBA	229	So. Harbor Drive
C	241	So. Harbor Drive
C	324	So. Harbor Drive
C	409	So. Harbor Drive
CBA	501	So. Harbor Drive

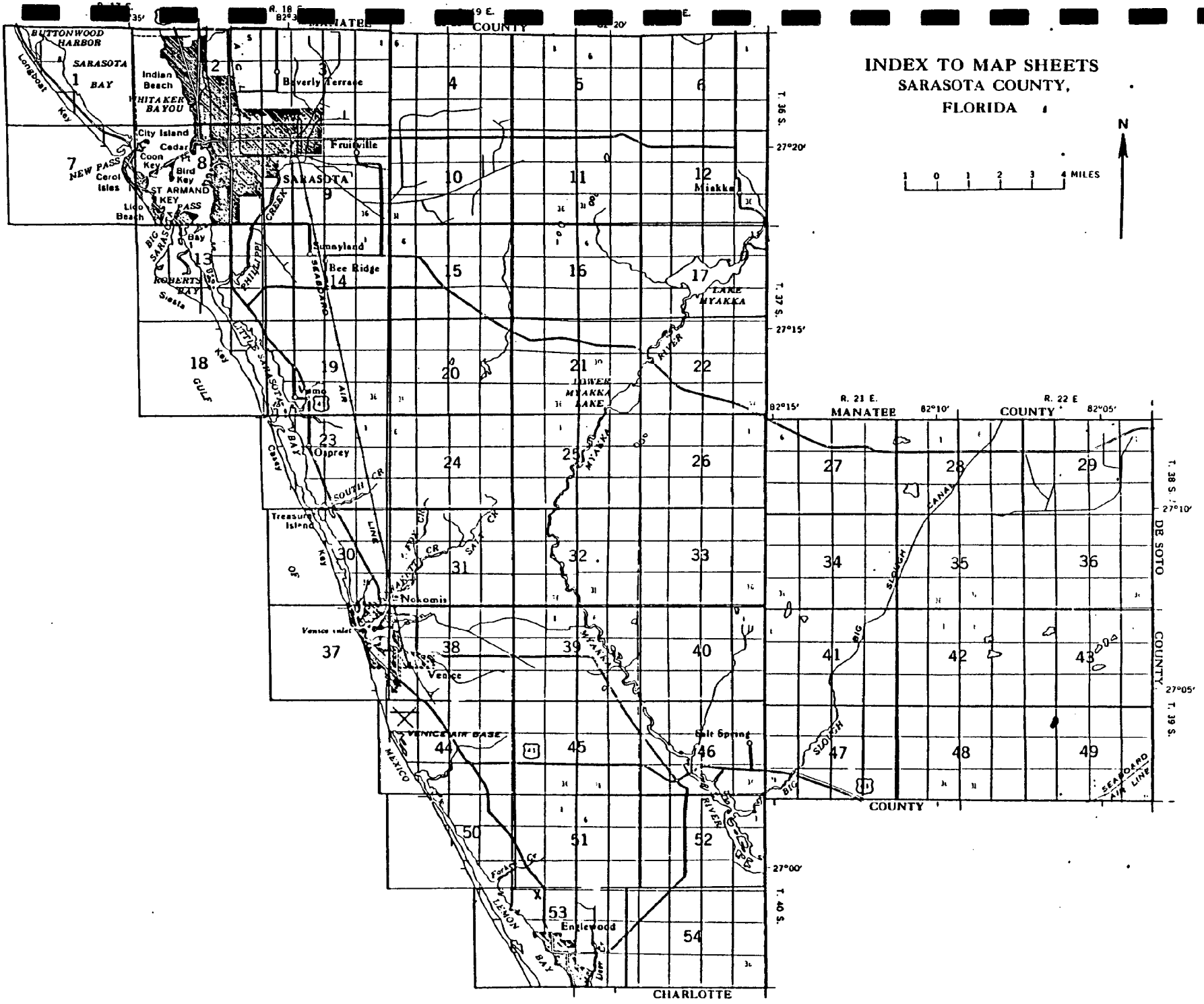
C	505	So. Harbor Drive
CBA	519	So. Harbor Drive
CBA	521	So. Harbor Drive
MOD	612	So. Harbor Drive
MOD	801	So. Harbor Drive
MOD	825	So. Harbor Drive
C	500	Hauser Lane
CBA	800	Higel Drive
CBA	915	Inlet Circle Road
CBA	923	Inlet Circle Road
CBA	927	Inlet Circle Road
CBA	933	Inlet Circle Road
CBA	943	Inlet Circle Road
CBA	951	Inlet Circle Road
C	811, 813	LaGuna Drive
CBA	816	LaGuna Drive
C	820	Madrid Avenue
CBA	417	Menendez Street
CBA	429	Menendez Street
CBA	517	Menendez Street
CBA	203	Miami Avenue
CBA	217	Miami Avenue
C	229	Miami Avenue
C	233	Miami Avenue
C	232	Milan Avenue
CBA	236	Milan Avenue
CBA	712	Myrtle Avenue
C	713	Myrtle Avenue
C	717	Myrtle Avenue
C	721	Myrtle Avenue
CBA	725	Myrtle Avenue
C	733	Myrtle Avenue
CBA	737	Myrtle Avenue
CBA	808	Myrtle Avenue
CBA	915	Myrtle Avenue
CBA	1005	Myrtle Avenue
CBA	251	So. Nassau Street
CBA	405	So. Nassau Street
CBA	409	So. Nassau Street
CBA	413	So. Nassau Street
CBA	417	So. Nassau Street
CBA	421	So. Nassau Street
CBA	429	So. Nassau Street
CBA	500	So. Nassau Street
C	504	So. Nassau Street
MOD	513	So. Nassau Street
CBA	200	Palermo Place
CBA	204	Palermo Place
CBA	208	Palermo Place
CBA	212	Palermo Place
C	410	Palmetto Court
CBA	309	Pedro Street

CBA	321	Pedro Street
C	326	Pedro Street
CBA	233	Pensacola Road
CBA	239	Pensacola Road
CBA	243	Pensacola Road
CBA	244	Pensacola Road
CBA	255	Pensacola Road
C	261	Ponce de Leon Ave.
CBA	308	Ponce de Leon Ave.
CBA	309	Ponce de Leon Ave.
CBA	310	Ponce de Leon Ave.
CBA	317	Ponce de Leon Ave.
CBA	332	Ponce de Leon Ave.
CBA	337	Ponce de Leon Ave.
C	517	Riviera Street
C	529	Riviera Street
CBA	540	Riviera Street
CBA	545	Riviera Street
C	224	Salerno
CBA	314	Salerno
CBA	240	San Marco Drive
CBA	248	San Marco Drive
MOD	256	San Marco Drive
CBA	309	Sorrento Drive
CBA	325	Sorrento Drive
CBA	328	Sorrento Drive
CBA	333	Sorrento Drive
CBA	220	St. Augustine
CBA	140	W. Tampa Avenue
CBA	238	W. Tampa Avenue
C	408	Venezia Park
C	412	Venezia Park
C	504	Venezia Park
C	508	Venezia Park
CBA	512	Venezia Park
C	303	Venice Avenue East
CBA	416	Venice Avenue East
CBA	633	Venice Avenue East
CBA	201	Venice Avenue West
CBA	205	Venice Avenue West
CBA	213	Venice Avenue West
CBA	217	Venice Avenue West
CBA	221	Venice Avenue West
CBA	225	Venice Avenue West
CBA	231	Venice Avenue West
CBA	247	Venice Avenue West
CBA	251	Venice Avenue West
CBA	303	Venice Avenue West
CBA	305	Venice Avenue West
CBA	307	Venice Avenue West
CBA	311	Venice Avenue West
C	605	Venice Avenue West

C	613	Venice Avenue West
C	625	Venice Avenue West
MOD	641	Venice Avenue West

KEY
C - Contributing-Pristine
CBA - Contributing but altered
MOD - Florida Moderne

Appendix F: Index to Soil Survey of Sarasota County, Florida maps.


INDEX TO MAP SHEETS
SARASOTA COUNTY,
FLORIDA
N
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
MANATEE COUNTY
DE SOTO COUNTY
CHARLOTTE COUNTY
R. 21 E.
R. 22 E
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T. 37 S.
T. 38 S.
T. 39 S.
T. 40 S.
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27°10'
27°05'
27°00'
82°15'
82°10'
82°05'
BUTTONWOOD HARBOR
SARASOTA BAY
Longboat Key
Indian Beach
WHITAKER BAYOU
Beverly Terrace
City Island
Cedar Pt
Coon Key
Bird Key
NEW PASS
Cerol Isles
ST ARMAND KEY
Lido Beach
PASS
Fruitville
SARASOTA
Sunnyland
Bee Ridge
BIG SARASOTA Bay
ROBERTS BAY
Siesta Key
PHILLIPPI CREEK
SEABOARD AIR LINE
LITTLE SARASOTA BAY
GULF OF MEXICO
Vamo
Osprey
Casey Key
SOUTH CR
Treasure Island
Nokomis
Venice inlet
Venice
VENICE AIR BASE
Miakka
LAKE MYAKKA
LOWER MYAKKA LAKE
MYAKKA RIVER
Salt Spring
BIG SLOUGH CANAL
SEABOARD AIR LINE
Fork Cr
LEMON BAY
Englewood
Deer Cr
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Appendix G: Sample Field Survey Form Used in Historic Structures Survey.

Recorder: _____ Site No. _____

Location:
Survey Section: _____ Site Name: _____
Historic Contexts: 1916-20,WW1A 1920-29,BOOM 1929-41,DEPR 1941-50,WW2A
Significance: Arch Hist NR Dist Local Other _____
Address: _____ Moved? Y N ___
Vicinity of/Route to: _____
Original Use: PrivRes Comm Educ Relig Indust Govt Other _____
Present Use: PrivRes Comm Educ Relig Indust Govt Other _____

Description:
Style: FrameVern MasonryVern MedRev Bung Other _____
Plan (exterior): Sq Rect L- T- U- shaped Irreg Other _____
(interior): CentAisle Dogtrot DblPen DblPile, CentHall or SideHall SglPile, CentHall or SideHall Hall&Parl Shotgun Irreg Other _____
No: Stories _____ Outbldgs _____ Porches _____ Dormers _____
Struct. systems: Wd.: balloon, braced, platform Brick Conc. blk Conc,poured Coquina blk Other _____
Ext. Fabric(s): Wd: Wthrbd Dropsdgn Clapbd Bd&Btn Other _____
Brick: running common English Flemish Stack _____
Conc: Blk,plain Blk,rustic Poured,smooth Poured,textrd
Stone,veneer uncoursed or rubble or ashlar
Stucco: textured rough cast shell dash Other _____
Foundation: Type: Continuous Pier Slab Other _____
Matl: Brick ConcBlk Conc,poured Stone Wdblks _____
Infill: Lattice Brick Conc Stone ConcBlk Bd&Batten pierced or continuous
Porches: N E S W Other _____ No. of Bays_____ Access direction _____
Type: Entrance End Gallery Stoop Portico Balcony _____
No. of stories _____ Arch. features: _____
Roof: Type: Hip Gable Gambrel Pyramid Shed Flat Built-up Jerkinhead
Other: _____
Surfacing: Shingles: wood, slate, metal, composition Comp. rolled
Sheet metal: 3-V, 5-V, corrug., standing seam, _____
Tile: barrel, flat, _____ Built-up Other _____

Secondary Roof Struct.: Dormer: eyebrow, flat, gable, hip, shed _____
Cross gable Belvedere Cupola Steeple Tower
Dome Turret Deck Other _____
Chimney: No. ____ N S E W; Center Offset End, int or ext Ridge
Matl: Brick Conc ConcBlk Stone Tile Other _____
Windows: Type: Sash, DH SH TH Casemt Awng Jalousie Fixed Sliding
Panes: ____/_____ Matl: Wood Metal Other _____
Config: Bay Paired Grouped/Ribbon (No. ____) Other _____
Ext. Ornmt: Brick Conc Metal Tile Wood Stone Other _____
Description: _____

Condition/Integrity:
Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated ; Threatened _____
Integrity: Altered Unaltered Orig. site Restored Moved
Surroundings: Rural Urban ; Resid Comm Educ Indust Govt
Alterations: Windows _____ Porches _____ Addition _____
Archaeological remains? _____

Location Map(s): USGS _____ 1/2 Section _____

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