CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Florida Department of Transportation
District One

SR 29 Immokalee
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
from Oil Well Road to SR 82
Collier County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 417540-1-22-01
ETDM Number: 3752

FINAL REPORT
July 2018

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One, Janus Research conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the State Road (SR) 29 Immokalee Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 in Collier County, Florida (Financial Planning ID [FPID] No. 417540-1-22-01). The objective of the survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and assess the resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 C.F.R. 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 C.F.R. Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 U.S.C. 303 and 23 U.S.C. 138); revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (effective June 14, 2017). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 Federal Register [F.R.] 44716, as amended and annotated).

No previously recorded or newly recorded archaeological sites were identified during the archaeological resources survey. The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of a total of 46 historic resources within the historic APE. This includes two previously recorded resources and 44 newly recorded historic resources. The previously recorded resources include the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) and the Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087). The 44 newly recorded include 35 buildings (8CR1180–8CR1196, 8CR1236–8CR1238, 8CR1245–8CR1246, 8CR1323–8CR1329, 8CR1331–8CR1334, 8CR1369–8CR1370), two bridges (8CR1496–8CR1497), four canals (8CR1256, 8CR1368, 8CR1498–8CR1499), one road (8CR1309) and two resource groups (8CR1252 and CR1500).

Of the identified resources, the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) is considered National Register–eligible. The Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) is representative of Immokalee's conversion from a community of individual isolated farmsteads to a more modern agricultural community and is

considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its role in Immokalee's Community Planning and Development, Agriculture, and Industry. The remaining 45 resources are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register either individually or as part of a historic district. Updated or new Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms were prepared for all of the historic resources and are included in **Appendix A**.

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Section 1.0
INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One, Janus Research conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the State Road (SR) 29 Immokalee Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 in Collier County, Florida (Financial Planning ID [FPID] No. 417540-1-22-01). The objective of the survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and assess the resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section 60.4.

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Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 F.R. 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, M.H.P. Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of Kathleen Hoffman, Ph.D.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND NEED

1.1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to assess the need for capacity and traffic operational improvements along a two-lane undivided section of SR 29 extending 15.6 miles from Oil Well Road (southern terminus) to SR 82 (northern terminus) in unincorporated Collier County, Florida. The project section of SR 29 specifically traverses the unincorporated community of Immokalee in eastern Collier County. **Figure 1-1** shows the location of the project.

This roadway project includes the potential widening of existing two-lane undivided sections of SR 29 up to four lanes, as well as the addition of a new four-lane roadway bypassing the downtown area of Immokalee. No improvements are currently proposed to existing SR 29 between Immokalee Road and New Market Road North.

The project segment of SR 29 is designated as an Emerging Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) highway corridor. Additionally, SR 29 is classified as a rural principal arterial from Oil Well Road to south of Farm Worker Way and from north of Westclox Road/CR 29A to SR 82; the roadway is also classified as an urban principal arterial from south of Farm Worker Way to north of Westclox Road/CR 29A. SR 29 is a major north-south corridor as it traverses the eastern portion of Collier County and through the unincorporated community of Immokalee. Speed limits of 40 – 60 miles per hour (mph) are posted for the majority of the corridor. However, the speed limit is 35 mph from south of CR 846/Airport Road to west of 9th Street due to frequent activity of commercial and agricultural trucks, as well as daily activity of pedestrians and bicyclists, using this section of SR 29.

The PD&E Study for this project commenced in 2007. An Environmental Assessment with a Finding of No Significant Impact is being pursued.

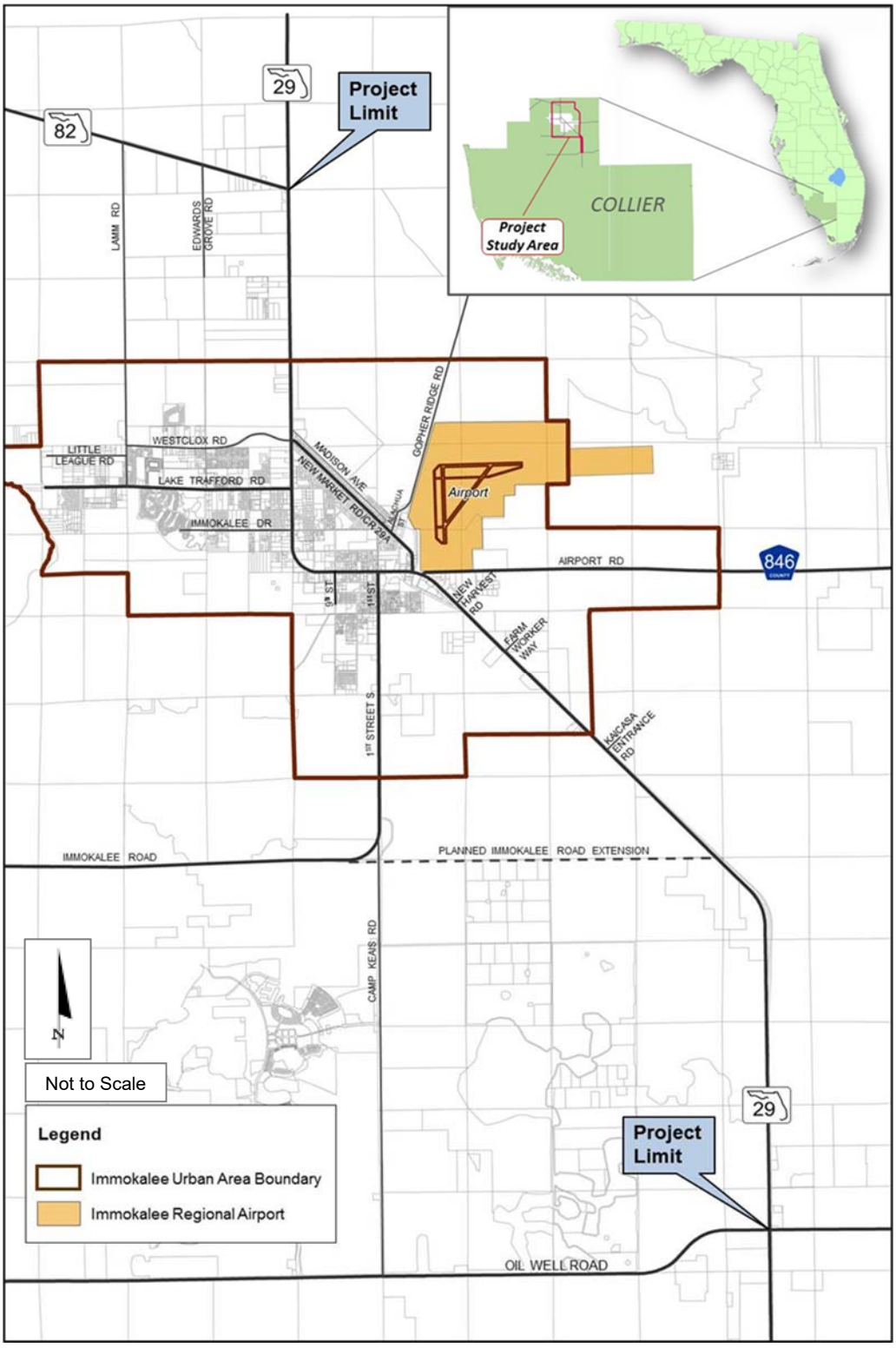
1.1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this project is to improve traffic operational conditions along the SR 29 corridor between Oil Well Road and SR 82 to meet the following needs:

Enhance Economic Competitiveness

On January 26, 2001, Immokalee was designated by Executive Order 04-250 as a Rural Area of Critical Economic Concern (now titled Rural Area of Opportunity). In addition to the Immokalee area being targeted for growth by Collier County, the area surrounding Collier County Immokalee Regional Airport is defined as a Primary Freight Activity Center as it supports industrial activities and agricultural packing and processing functions. A 60-acre

FIGURE 1-1
PROJECT LOCATION MAP



portion of this area is a designated Foreign Trade Zone, a designation used to encourage activity and add value at facilities in competition with foreign alternatives. SR 29 also serves as an Emerging Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) highway corridor carrying high volumes of truck traffic and connecting to other SIS facilities [I-75 and SR 82]. This project will:

- Enhance the economic viability of the area by providing the infrastructure needed to bring additional businesses and employers into the area.
- Improve the circulation of goods as SR 29 serves as a key intrastate freight corridor providing access to local agricultural and ranching operations, as well as to fast growing economic regions located in central Florida and the populated coastal areas.

Improve Mobility and Connectivity within the Regional Transportation Network

SR 29 is a major central Florida interregional highway corridor as it traverses Collier, Hendry, and Glades Counties providing access to US 41 and I-75 to the south and SR 82, SR 80, and US 27 to the north. Through the southern portion of the state, SR 29 primarily runs parallel to other major north-south transportation facilities [I-75 and US 27]. In addition to I-75 and SR 82, SR 29 is part of Florida's SIS network serving fast growing economic regions and a Rural Area of Opportunity. SR 29 is also one of four designated Freight Mobility Corridors in Collier County providing a north-south connection between I-75 and regional freight activity centers. The project improvements proposed along SR 29 are intended to:

- Complement plans to widen other sections of the SR 29 corridor to the north and south thereby 1) providing a continuous four-lane connection from I-75 to US 27 in Glades County, 2) alleviating a potential traffic bottleneck that could occur if no improvements take place on SR 29 from Oil Well Road to SR 82, and 3) improving the viability of SR 29 to serve as a parallel north-south alternative to north-south portions of I-75 and US 27.
- Enhance the circulation and movement of goods between existing and emerging freight facilities in south-central Florida. The SR 29 project improvements are an essential component of a unified approach that addresses the critical freight needs of the overall SR 29 corridor.
- Enhance access to major north-south facilities [I-75 and US 27] and connections to major east-west transportation corridors [SR 82], as well as residential and employment centers throughout Collier County.

Correct Current Design Deficiencies

The design of existing SR 29 is deficient given the present use of the roadway and current FDOT standards. The deficiencies include excessive access points, substandard curves limiting sight distances and design speeds, and locations with substandard shoulders and turn lanes. The proposed improvements will:

- Update the roadway to current design standards, increasing overall safety by reducing the potential exposure to conflict points associated with deficient existing design and access issues.
- Increase sight distances along the roadway.
- Provide sidewalks and bicycle lanes where none currently exist.

Reduce Truck Traffic in Downtown Immokalee

Truck traffic currently represents 16.0% of the total volume of daily traffic along the SR 29 project segment. The Design Hour Truck is 8.0%; this is the percentage of trucks expected to use a highway segment during the 30th highest hour of the design year [2045]. Truck traffic in the corridor is projected to increase as a result of growth in the area. The project improvement will:

- Provide an alternative route for regional truck traffic trips.
- Enhance the livability of downtown Immokalee by reducing the conflicts between pedestrians/bicyclists and trucks, creating a more pedestrian friendly environment.
- Enhance the economic viability of downtown Immokalee.

Accommodate Future Growth

Significant growth is anticipated to take place within the greater Immokalee area as indicated by the presence of the Town of Ave Maria Development of Regional Impact and number of Planned Unit Developments. Based on 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data and projections developed for Collier County as part of the Collier Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), population within Collier County is projected to grow from 316,739 in 2010 to 497,702 in 2040 (57.1% increase). Likewise, Collier County employment is projected to grow from 170,862 in 2010 to 241,111 in 2040 (41.1% increase). According to the 2018 Design Traffic Technical Memorandum prepared for the project, the majority of the SR 29 corridor operates at or above the FDOT Levels of Service (LOS) C and D adopted for the roadway; only a small segment of the project corridor [from New Market Road to SR 82] operates below the adopted standard. However, if no improvements occur to the roadway, the majority of the SR 29 corridor is anticipated to operate under deficient conditions [with most segments operating at LOS F] by the 2045 design year. The improvement will:

- Enhance traffic operations and preserve operational capacity to accommodate projected travel demand spurred by increased growth as well as freight and commuter traffic [specifically truck traffic].
- Enhance the projected 2045 LOS for the corridor [with the exception of one segment that is anticipated to remain deficient].

Improve Emergency Evacuation Capabilities

SR 29 is designated as a hurricane evacuation route by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. This facility is critical in evacuating residents of the eastern portion of Collier County. The project improvement will:

- Increase the capacity of traffic that can be evacuated during an emergency event.
- Enhance emergency response times.
- Enhance connections to other major arterials designated on the state evacuation route network, including SR 82 and north to US 27.

1.2 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Presently, two Build Alternatives and the No Build Alternative are being considered as part of the PD&E Study.

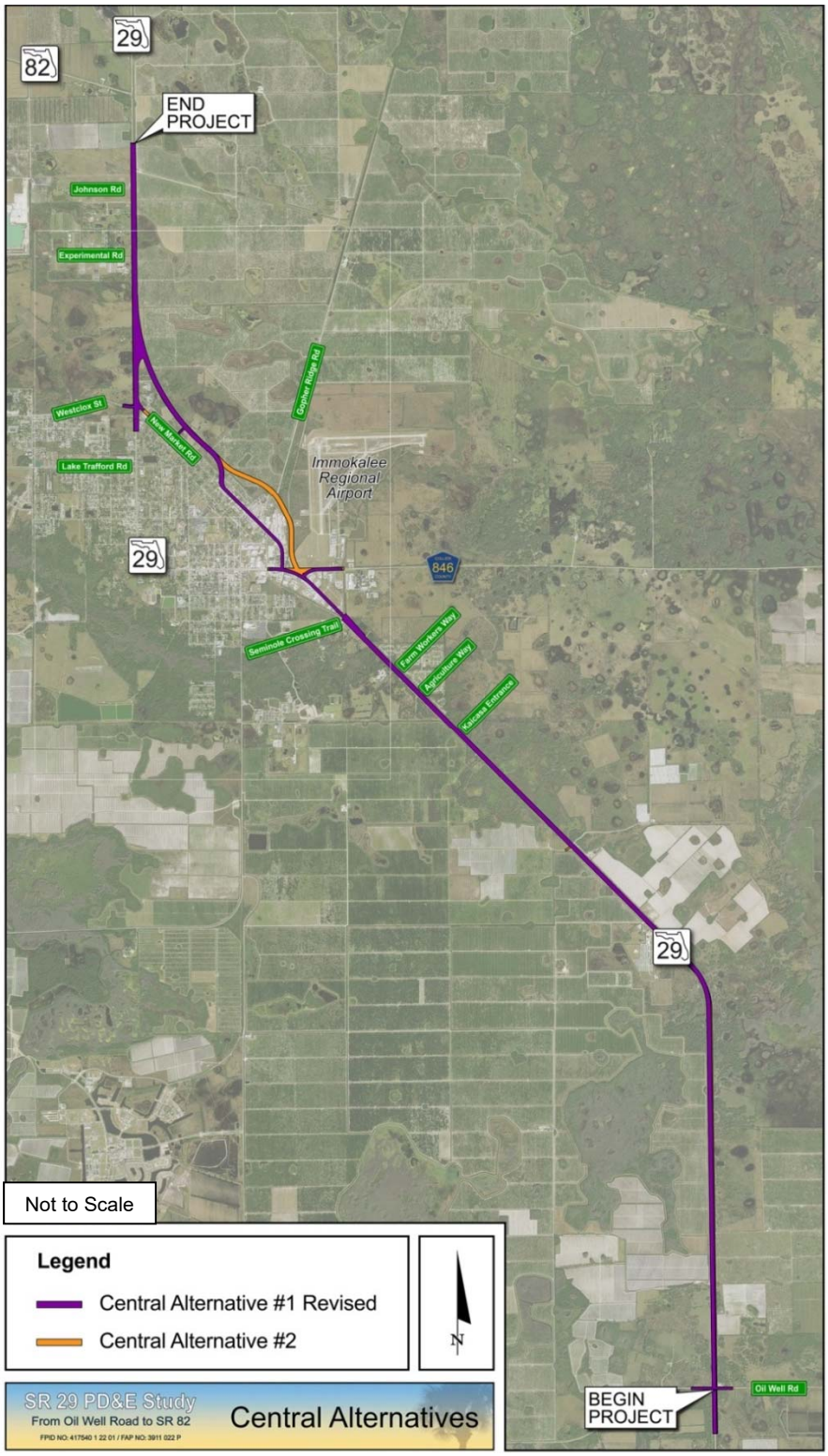
The two Build Alternatives (Central Alternative #1 Revised and Central Alternative #2) are the same for much of their alignments, only diverging for approximately 1.3 miles on the east side of Immokalee by Immokalee Regional Airport. From the start of the project at Oil Well Road to north of Seminole Crossing Trail and from north of Westclox Street to the end of the project south of SR 82, both alternatives follow the existing SR 29 corridor. The Build Alternatives differ in the following ways:

- **Central Alternative #1 Revised:** From Seminole Crossing Trail, Central Alternative #1 Revised remains on existing SR 29 to New Market Road. At New Market Road, this alternative follows the eastern portion of New Market Road and provides direct access to the agribusiness/commercial areas of Immokalee and State Farmers Market. This alternative continues just past Flagler Street, then turns northward on new alignment to avoid a residential neighborhood. It then parallels Madison Avenue and New Market Road. At this point, the two Build Alternatives are on the same alignment, traveling along the east side of Collier Health Services Medical Center and the Florida State University College of Medicine, before reconnecting to SR 29 north of Westclox Street. A roundabout is currently being evaluated at SR 29 at Westclox Street/New Market Road as an optional intersection treatment.
- **Central Alternative #2:** From Seminole Crossing Trail, Central Alternative #2 travels north from SR 29 on new alignment along the west side of the Immokalee Regional Airport to avoid the commercial/industrial areas of Immokalee and the State Farmers Market to the west. This alternative then turns to the northwest just past Gopher Ridge Road to parallel Madison Avenue and New Market Road. At this point, the two Build Alternatives are on the same alignment, traveling along the east side of Collier Health Services Medical Center and the Florida State University College of Medicine, before reconnecting to SR 29 north of Westclox Street. A roundabout is currently being evaluated at SR 29 at Westclox Street/New Market Road as an optional intersection treatment.

The No Build Alternative assumes that no lanes will be added to SR 29 from Oil Well Road to SR 82 through the 2045 design year. In other words, it assumes that future traffic volumes will continue to increase but no capacity or operational improvements will be made to SR 29. While the No Build alternative does not meet purpose and need for this project as described in **Section 1.1.2** of this report, it requires no capital outlay for construction, causes no substantial increase in operation and maintenance of the existing roadway, and results in minimal environmental impacts. As such, the No Build Alternative will remain a viable alternative throughout the study process.

Figure 1-2 shows the location of the two project Build Alternatives (Central Alternative #1 Revised and Central Alternative #2).

FIGURE 1-2
PROJECT BUILD ALTERNATIVES



Section 2.0
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

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

The survey for archaeological sites typically focuses on identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities; that is, the proposed right-of-way (ROW) for the project and any pond location. The APE for archaeological resources is typically confined to those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place. Typically, the APE depends on whether the proposed improvements will be at grade or elevated. The APE for historic resources typically includes the area of the proposed improvements as well as the area within which potential visual effects for the improvements could be observed.

The proposed APE for the SR 29 project corridor, therefore, considers the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project, the extent of potential ground disturbance, as well as the setting and character of the existing corridor, proposed road expansion, interchange improvements, and ponds. In consideration of these factors, the APE for archaeological resources considers these factors and is confined to the existing and proposed ROW for the corridor improvements for both alternatives. The archaeological APE is illustrated on maps included in **Appendix B**.

As noted by FDOT in the Efficient Traffic Decision Making (ETDM) Process land use review of the project (ETDM Project #3752), the project area is predominantly rural with the small community of Immokalee functioning as the main shopping area. Both Central Alternative #1 Revised and Central Alternative #2 are located within a rural setting consisting predominantly of open land with minimal development. The proposed improvements for both alternatives include the at grade expansion of the existing SR 29 corridor to the north and south of Immokalee as well as new alignment to the north of the downtown area of Immokalee. A portion of Central Alternative #1 Revised passes through a residential and industrial area on the southeastern edge of Immokalee. Central Alternative #2 is located north of Immokalee within land used for pasture and citrus groves. Based on this, the APE for historic resources consisted of the respective footprints of the project corridor's existing ROW and proposed new ROW as well as adjacent parcels up to a distance of 200 feet. The APE along the existing SR 29 corridor south of Immokalee was confined to the existing road ROW due to the rural nature of the area and the lack of any built resources. The historic resources APE is illustrated on maps included in **Appendix B**.

Section 3.0
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by pre-Columbian populations and early historic settlers. Therefore, an overview of environmental and ecological factors through time are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the project APE.

3.1 PALEO-ENVIRONMENT AND MACRO-VEGETATIONAL CHANGE

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, approximately 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate, and subsequently in flora and fauna, required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit resources. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Florida peninsula was wider as sea level was as much as 49 m (160 ft.) lower than present level (Milanich 1994:38). The continental shelf was exposed in what is now the Gulf of Mexico. Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, riparian areas and the higher, arid locations were covered with rosemary scrub and grass species.

The Holocene Climatic Optimum, a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Middle Archaic period (5000 to 3000 BC). Pine species replaced oak as the dominant forest element (Watts 1975). This implies that the availability of acorns and the animals that fed on those acorns would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer or at sinkholes.

By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions. With the incipient development of the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Lake Kissimmee, swamps, wetlands, and other drainages, water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979). Sea levels were still fluctuating but were within one meter of current levels (Mörner 1969; Widmer 1983). Woodland Period culture groups exploited microhabitats that existed until modern logging, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

3.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The project APE is located within the Immokalee Rise physiographic region, to the north of the Southwestern Slope and Big Cypress Spur, to the west of the Everglades, and south of the Caloosahatchee Valley (White 1970: Map 1-C). The Immokalee Rise is a high area of limestone consisting of pine, palmetto, and cypress forests (Petuch and Roberts 2007:6). This physiographic region also features several karstic lakes including Lake Trafford (Petuch and Roberts 2007). While the Immokalee Rise can reach elevations of 40 ft. above mean sea level and is significantly higher than the surrounding physiographic regions, it is relatively level and exhibits poor drainage creating numerous pockets of wet prairie and cypress swamp (Lodge 2005:69). The natural surface drainage of the Immokalee Rise has been replaced by drainage canals, but previously flowed through sloughs into the Orange River, Caloosahatchee River, Corkscrew Swamp, and Lake Trafford (Lodge 2005:70). The southernmost 1200 feet (0.22 mi) of the existing alternative, north of Oil Well Road, is located within the Southwestern Slope physiographic region.

The primary source of water in Collier County is ground water from three major aquifers: the Floridan, Intermediate, and Surficial aquifer systems. The Floridan aquifer is the deepest and is characterized by poor water quality. The intermediate aquifer has limited quantities of available water. The surficial aquifer is closest to the surface and is the most important source of water for general use. The water in the surficial aquifer is primarily replenished by rainfall (USDA 1998:3).

3.3 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps from 1873 and 1874 (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1873a, 1874a, 1874b, 1847c) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1972a, 1872b, 1872c, 1873b, 1874d, 1874e, 1874f) was also conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the APE. The plat map and surveyors' notes show that the portion of the alternatives north of downtown Immokalee, including SR 29, was formerly located in 3rd rate prairie. Pine islands, some of which are very large, are scattered throughout the area north and west of the APE. South of downtown Immokalee, the APE was in a dry prairie with timber pine. SR 29 intersected the arm of a swamp with cypress maple and ash just north of Farm Worker Way and a large cypress pond further south, in an area illustrated as a large wetland on the Immokalee (1958 Photorevised [PR] 1987) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. Just south of the point and which SR 29 turns southward, the APE crosses an arm of the Okaloacoochee Slough. The Summerland Swamp as illustrated on the Sunniland (1958, PR 1982) US Geological Survey quadrangle map is located to the west and labeled on the historic plat map as cypress flats. South of the swamp, the APE briefly crosses a wet prairie before entering an area of timber pine and saw palmetto.

Available aerial photographs from 1940, 1947, 1953, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1973, and 1984 (Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT], Surveying and Mapping Office 1996–2018; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 1999–2016) were also analyzed to investigate land use in the vicinity of Central 1R and 2 Alternatives during the mid to late 1900s. The 1940 and 1947 photographs confirm the presence of open prairie, a large number of ponds, and poorly drained areas within the APE around downtown Immokalee and to the north. This environment is

consistent with Lodge's (2005:69) description of the Immokalee Rise as exhibiting poor drainage and containing numerous pockets of wet prairie. These ponds appear to be part of a drainageway that runs from the northwest to the southeast across the project corridor. SR 29 was already extant by 1940 and SR 82 was visible on the 1947 aerial. An area of ground disturbance was evident on the 1940 aerial photograph between the railroad and Airport Road, north of the Florida State Farmer's Market, which may be associated with a former settlement.

The 1953 historic aerial illustrates some changes in land use between the late 1940s and the early 1950s. The area had undergone some drainage and agricultural development along SR 29. A large number of ponds and wet areas, including Summerland Swamp, are interspersed throughout the landscape, including the APE. Some residential and business construction is evident in downtown Immokalee between SR 29 to the west and Immokalee Road to the east, and between Immokalee Drive to the north and Eustis Avenue to the south. The airport is visible to the northeast of SR 29 and east of Gopher Ridge Road.

By the 1960s, more drainage had occurred and there are signs of increased agricultural and urban development, such as numerous drainage ditches, roads, and structures. The surrounding area was still interspersed with ponds, including land that has been plotted for agriculture. The 1970s and 1980s photographs showed an increase in the amount of residential and commercial construction as well as drained land within and adjacent to the APE. There were still several ponds and wetlands visible; however, the drainageway was not as evident as in previous years.

The *Soil Survey of Collier County Area, Florida* (USDA 1998) was reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. The APE is located in three general soil associations: the Immokalee-Oldsmar-Basinger association, the Urban Land-Udorthents-Holopaw-Immokalee association, and the Holopaw-Wabasso-Winder association. Most of the APE is in the Immokalee-Oldsmar-Basinger association, which is described in the survey as consisting of nearly level, poorly drained sandy soils on flatwoods and in sloughs (USDA 1998:8). The Urban Land-Udorthents-Holopaw-Immokalee association is confined to the downtown Immokalee area. It is described as nearly level, somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained sandy and loamy fill over limestone bedrock (USDA 1998:7–8). A large wetland south of downtown as well as the area that corresponds to the Okaloacoochee Slough and the Summerland Swamp contain the Holopaw-Wabasso-Winder association. This association consists of nearly level, poorly drained to very poorly drained sandy soil with a loamy subsoil found on the flatwoods, in sloughs, and in small closed depressions (USDA 1998:9). Most of the archaeological APE contains poorly to very poorly drained soils mostly associated with flatwoods, sloughs, and marshes. The drainage characteristics and environmental associations of detailed soil types within the APE are included in **Table 3-1**.

TABLE 3-1
DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE DETAILED SOIL TYPES LOCATED WITHIN THE ALTERNATIVES

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Associated Natural Community	Alternative
Moderately Well Drained	Pomello fine sand	Low ridges on flatwoods with natural vegetation consisting of oak, South Florida slash pine, saw palmetto, cactus, chalky bluestem, creeping bluestem, and pineland threeawn.	Central #1R Central #2
Poorly Drained	Malabar fine sand	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, cypress, cabbage palm, and saw palmetto.	Central #1R Central #2
	Immokalee fine sand	Flatwoods with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, saw palmetto, and waxmyrtle.	Central #1R Central #2
	Myakka fine sand	Flatwoods with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, saw palmetto, and waxmyrtle.	Central #1R Central #2
	Oldsmar fine sand	Flatwoods with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, chalky bluestem, and pineland threeawn	Central #1R Central #2
	Oldsmar fine sand, limestone substratum	Flatwoods; natural vegetation consists of cabbage palm, South Florida slash pine, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, and chalky bluestem.	Central #1R Central #2
	Basinger fine sand	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways with natural vegetation consisting of scattered areas of South Florida slash pine, cypress, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, blue maidencane, sand cordgrass, pineland threeawn, chalky bluestem, and St. Johnswort.	Central #1R Central #2
	Ft. Drum and Malabar, high, fine sand	Ridges along sloughs with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, saw palmetto, live oak, cabbage palm, waxmyrtle, chalky bluestem, creeping bluestem, low panicum, and pineland threeawn.	Central #1R Central #2
	Boca fine sand	Flatwoods with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, chalky bluestem, and pineland threeawn.	Central #1R Central #2
	Holopaw fine sand	Slough and poorly defined drainageways with natural vegetation consisting of scattered areas of slash pine, cypress, cabbage palm, and saw palmetto.	Central #1R Central #2
	Pineda and Riviera fine sand	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways with natural vegetation consisting of scattered areas of slash pine, cypress, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, and rushes.	Central #1R Central #2

TABLE 3-2
DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE DETAILED SOIL TYPES LOCATED WITHIN THE ALTERNATIVES (continued)

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Associated Natural Community	Alternative
Poorly Drained (continued)	Wabasso fine sand	Flatwoods with natural vegetation consisting of South Florida slash pine, cabbage palm, and saw palmetto.	Central #1R Central #2
	Tuscawilla fine sand	Flatwoods and hammocks with natural vegetation consisting of oaks, cabbage palm, red maple, and red bay.	Central #1R Central #2
	Urban land–Immokalee–Oldsmar, limestone substratum, complex	Disturbed areas covered by commercial buildings, houses, parking lots, and streets in which original soils have been altered due to filling, grading, and shaping. No natural vegetation is present.	Central #1R Central #2
Very Poorly Drained	Chobee, Winder, and Gator soils, depressional	Depressions and marshes with natural vegetation consisting of pickerelweed, maidencane, rushes, sawgrass, willow, and cypress.	Central #1R Central #2
	Holopaw and Okeelanta soils, depressional	Depressions and marshes with natural vegetation consisting of St. Johnswort, maidencane, rushes, primrose willow, sawgrass, willow, and cypress.	Central #1R Central #2
	Boca, Riviera, limestone substratum, and Copeland fine sands, depressional	Depressions, cypress swamps, and marshes with natural vegetation consisting of baldcypress, pickerelweed, rushes, fireflag, sawgrass, and Florida Willow.	Central #1R Central #2
	Winder, Riviera, limestone substratum, and Chobee soils, depressional	Marshes with natural vegetation consisting of sawgrass, maidencane, pickerelweed, fireflag, and willow.	Central #1R Central #2

Source: USDA 1998: 16–21, 23–36, 39, 40

Currently, most of the APE consists of road pavement, and paved and unpaved shoulders. North and south of downtown, SR 29 is bermed and adjacent to a canal. The surrounding area consists mostly of agricultural or undeveloped land in its natural state. Vegetation in areas of the APE that have not been paved or cleared consist predominantly of improved pasture or low lying grassy areas with scattered oak, pine, palm, and disturbance vegetation indicative of secondary growth (i.e. Brazilian pepper and Australian pine). The portion of the alternatives located north of downtown traverse agricultural fields and pastures.

Section 4.0
PRE-CONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. The following discussion of the precontact time period in the vicinity of the APE is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

4.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (12,000–7500 BC)

The earliest inhabitants of Florida are known archaeologically as Paleoindians. The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, which is based on the uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. Settlement patterns were restricted by availability of fresh water and access to high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian tool assemblages were made. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of this time period are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Other Paleoindian stone tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118 and Purdy 1981), bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87). Some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51).

By the end of the Paleoindian period, the climate had become warmer and wetter. It is possible that at this time the modern wetlands of Florida began to emerge. Sea levels began a fairly rapid rise, shrinking the available land mass through coastal inundation. These dramatic climate changes, and possible pressure from Paleoindian hunters, led to the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna and other species.

4.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (7500–500 BC)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 7500 BC (Milanich 1994:63). This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC), the Middle Archaic (5000–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic (3000–500 BC).

4.2.1 EARLY ARCHAIC (7500–5000 BC)

Cultural changes began after about 8000 BC in the late Paleoindian times with the onset of less arid conditions, which correlates with changes in projectile-point types, specifically a transition from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63). Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been found to be largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida.

With the wetter conditions that began about 8000 BC and the extinction of some of the Pleistocene animal species that helped to sustain earlier populations, Paleoindian subsistence strategies were no longer efficiently adapted to the Florida environment. As environmental conditions changed, surface water levels throughout the state increased and new locales became suitable for occupation. Early Archaic peoples might be viewed as a population changing from the nomadic Paleoindian subsistence pattern to the more sedentary coastal and riverine-associated subsistence strategies of the Middle Archaic period.

4.2.2 MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD (5000–3000 BC)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions would become progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period, circa 3000 BC. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increasing population and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategy (Watts and Hansen 1988:310; Milanich 1994:75–84). Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

Three common types of Middle Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975). The first are small, special-use camps, which appear archaeologically as scatters of lithic waste flakes and tools such as scrapers, points, and knives. These sites are numerous in river basins and along wetlands and probably represent sites of tool repair and food processing during hunting and gathering excursions (Milanich 1994:78). The second common site type is the large base camp. This type of site may cover several acres or more and contains several thousand or more lithic waste flakes and tools. The third common type of site is the quarry-related site that occurs in localities of chert outcrops. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including, for the first time, freshwater shell middens along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic Lagoon. Middle Archaic sites have been found in the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay, along the southwestern Florida coast, and in South Florida locales such

as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County. In addition, Middle Archaic sites occurred throughout the forests of the interior of northern Florida (Milanich 1994:76). Due to rising sea levels since the Middle Archaic, many sites dating to this period are now submerged beneath the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean.

4.2.3 LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD (3000–500 BC)

After 3000 BC, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing a greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). By the Late Archaic period, a regionalization of precontact cultures began to occur as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones. Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round or were only inhabited by small populations (Milanich 1994:87). One innovation that occurred during the Late Archaic was the introduction of pottery vessels tempered with vegetal fibers.

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterway from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was probably duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the Northwest (Milanich 1994:85). However, in many of these coastal areas, such as Tampa Bay, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

4.3 FORMATIVE AND MISSISSIPPIAN PERIODS (500 BC–AD 1513)

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

During the Formative period, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region was dominated by the Manasota culture. The majority of Manasota sites are located within the Tampa Bay estuarine system or along smaller bays and the Manatee River. These coastal sites include large and small shell middens interpreted as village sites and sand burial mounds. Despite its characterization as a primarily coastal culture, a number of inland Manasota sites have been documented. These

sites are primarily located in the pine flatwoods, often occurring on a small, low hillock or "mound" of sand near a freshwater source and having similar artifact assemblages as the coastal sites except for a significantly lesser amount of shell and shell tools (Luer and Almy 1982:39–43).

The economy of the Manasota culture was based primarily on fishing supplemented by hunting and shellfish gathering. Analysis of zooarchaeological remains indicates that a variety of fishing methods were used to catch both bottom and surface fish. Dolphins and sea turtle remains are also found in the archaeological record. Associated material culture includes sand tempered and undecorated pottery as well as shell and bone tools. Stone tools are less frequently found in Manasota period contexts. A dominance of sand-tempered plain ceramics as well as shell and bone tools characterize their material culture (Luer and Almy 1982).

Around AD 300–900, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weeden Island culture, which flourished in northern Florida, southern Georgia, and Alabama. Eventually, the Safety Harbor culture evolved out of the Manasota and later Weeden Island-related Manasota cultures. The Safety Harbor culture had a subsistence economy based on gathering shellfish and other estuarine resources (Grange et al. 1979; Milanich 1994:412). Known after Spanish contact to be the culture of the Tocobaga, it is typified by ceremonial centers with truncated, pyramidal temple mounds and open village plazas surrounded by middens, as well as burial mounds with associated charnel structures. Most Safety Harbor sites are found along the coast, although inland villages, camps, and mounds are also present (Milanich 1994:395, 403). The South-Central Safety Harbor sub-region (Mitchem [1989] calls this variant the Manasota Safety Harbor) extends from Charlotte Harbor north to southern Manatee County and east to the Peace River drainage (Milanich 1994:400). Dispersed coastal and inland settlements are present, but these have not yet been studied extensively. Utilitarian pottery is predominantly an undecorated quartz sand-tempered ware (Mitchem 1989:575–576).

Section 5.0
HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the general study area from the European settlement through the twentieth century. The intent of this historical overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any resources within the project APE and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such resources.

5.1 EUROPEAN CONTACT AND COLONIAL PERIOD (CA. 1513–1821)

Official credit for the European "discovery" of Florida belongs to Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). He is believed to have sailed as far north as the mouth of the St. Johns River before turning south, stopping in the Cape Canaveral area and possibly at Biscayne Bay. The expedition then continued southward, following the Florida Keys, making contact with the local Tequesta people en route before turning to the northwest, where they encountered the Calusa along the southwestern Gulf Coast. The open hostility of the Calusa made European contact with them very brief and Ponce de León was killed by the Calusa during his second voyage in 1521.

Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León's lead, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions in hopes of establishing a colony in Florida. In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. Other settlements were established at San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) and Santa Elena, and smaller outposts and missions were located in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory (Gannon 1965:29). By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the indigenous cultures of Florida were severely diminished as a result of disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from English-aided Creek, and other Indians (Wright 1986:218; Tebeau 1966:37; Steele 1992:11).

In 1740, Gen. James Oglethorpe, with the aid of Creek warriors from several different towns, led an attack on St. Augustine (Tebeau 1971:68; Steele 1992:11). Shortly after this attack, Cowkeeper, the Oconee chief, led 130 families from the Hitchiti-speaking, Lower Creek towns of Apalachicola, Chiaha, Oconee, and Sawokli to Payne's Prairie, just south of the present-day town of Gainesville (Swanton 1946; Steele 1992:11). The Alachua band, led by Cowkeeper and his descendants, eventually came to be known as "Seminoles." Unless directly affected, the Seminoles were usually indifferent to British and early United States politics, preferring to deal with these nations either not at all, or on their own terms instead of as part of the Creek confederacy (Steele 1992:11–16).

By the 1790s, the town of Mickasuky and the adjacent villages had become a center of pro-British, anti-U.S. activities. Hitchiti-speaking Lower Creeks, Muscogee-speaking Upper Creeks, and escaped black slaves all found haven at this settlement. The growing threat posed to the U.S.

by this town led to its destruction by U.S. forces in 1818 (Steele in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998:65).

The relatively small numbers of Native Americans in Florida at the end of the eighteenth century were increased dramatically as a result of the Creek Rebellion of 1813–1814. This rebellion was part of a larger nativisitic movement that swept through the Southeast in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Creek adherents of this movement were known by Anglo-Americans as "Red Sticks." The Red Sticks rose up in rebellion against white settlements, mostly in Alabama and Georgia, during 1813 and 1814. The rebellion was eventually crushed by a combination of U.S. troops and pro-U.S. Cherokee under the command of General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March of 1814. This defeat and the harsh conditions Jackson forced on the Creeks through the subsequent Treaty of Fort Jackson led to a massive migration of Creek refugees into Florida. By 1820, two-thirds of the native population of Florida consisted of recent refugees of the Creek War, many of whom were Red Sticks with strong anti-U.S. sentiments (Martin 1991).

5.2 THE TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD PERIOD (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the U.S. acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee; although by the mid-1820s a few scattered plantations were recorded on the southwest Gulf coast, as far south as Marco Island. These plantations generally were owned by European-American settlers and employed Native Americans and escaped slaves (Tebeau 1966:33–34).

Although generally indifferent to the United States, after the Creek War, the original Alachua band of Seminoles soon found themselves outnumber by strongly anti-U.S. Creeks, who spoke Hitchiti/Mickasuky or Muscogee. By 1828, Anglo-Americans called these tribes either "Mickasuky," or Seminole regardless of the language spoken (Steele in Pepe, Steele and Carr 1998:65). As more European-American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole and Mickasuky people over available land. Pressure began to bear upon the government to remove the Native Americans from northern Florida and relocate them farther south. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole/Mickasuky people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). The Seminoles/Mickasuky did not approve of this treaty because they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole/Mickasuky emigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

During the Second Seminole War, the area around Lake Tohopekaliga was a Seminole/Mickasuky stronghold. They kept their cattle in the woods around the lake and retreated into the cypress swamp west of the lake at the approach of soldiers (Mahon 1967; Sprague 1964; Moore-Willson 1935). Tohopekaliga means "Fort Site" and the lake was so

named because the islands within the lake housed the forts and stockades of the Seminoles/Mickasuky (Moore-Willson 1935:29).

In March 1837, the U.S. Army established "Old" Fort Foster at Rattlesnake Hammock, 9 miles east of Naples toward Immokalee. Its exact location is unknown, but it has been described as an oval shaped stockade with a small creek flowing through one edge (Tebeau 1966:39). Other installations within the Big Cypress included Fort Doane, located approximately 8–10 miles north of Fort Foster, Fort Keais, located 6 miles east of Fort Foster, and three depots (Sprague 1964: Fold-out map). These installations were part of an attempt to combat the attacks on isolated settlers and communities, and to seal off the southern portion of the Florida peninsula against the approximately 300 Seminoles/ Mickasuky remaining in the Big Cypress and Everglades areas (Tebeau 1966).

In July 1839, a group of about 160 Seminoles and Spanish Indians, including Chakaika, the chief of the Spanish Indians, and Billy Bowlegs, attacked a group of settlers and soldiers setting up a trading post along the Caloosahatchee River. The attack followed a remark by the Secretary of the War Department that a verbal agreement the Seminoles made with General Alexander Macomb to retreat to lands below the Peace River was only a move to pacify the Indians prior to their removal. In August 1840, Chief Chakaika again led a raid, this time against settlers on Indian Key. In December 1840, Lt. Col. W. S. Harney set out from Fort Dallas with 90 men in a search for Chief Chakaika. Harney and his men surprised the chief, shot him, and then hanged him. The success of the raid forced the Seminoles/ Mickasuky deeper into the Big Cypress Swamp (Tebeau 1966 40–42).

In December 1841 and January 1842, Captain George Wright led a detachment that penetrated the Big Cypress Swamp. The detachment split into two groups, one going northeast through Marco River and Henderson Creek before moving inland, the other heading southeast to "Wakika," likely either Fakahatchee or East River, then to Turner River, Huston or Lopez River, New River, Chatham River, and finally to Chitto-Hatchee or "Snake River." While encountering no Seminoles, the expedition was the first extensive exploration of this area of Collier County (Tebeau 1966:42–43). On December 20, 1841, a skirmish took place between the U.S. soldiers and a group of approximately 20 Seminoles and/or Mickasuky in an area 6–7 miles southwest of Fort Foster (Ives 1856; Sprague 1964:437–438, fold-out map; Tebeau 1966:42). In August 1842, Col. William J. Worth declared the hostilities over and the Native Americans left in Florida were ordered to stay south and west of Lake Istokpoga and west of a line from the mouth of the Kissimmee River south to Shark River (Tebeau 1966:43).

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993). During the latter years of the Territorial Period, southern Florida represented a frontier with few European-American settlers who were primarily involved in the milling of lumber and arrowroot.

In 1850, the U.S. government approached Billy Bowlegs, who had become the recognized leader of the southernmost Seminoles, with an offer of $215,000 to induce his people to move west. Bowlegs refused the money, saying he could not convince the Seminoles to leave Florida. The government then lured Bowlegs and three other chiefs to Washington to negotiate. The chiefs agreed to try to influence their people, but only 36 were removed at a cost of $250,000. By 1854, two new forts appeared in Collier County: Fort Shackleford, a blockhouse on the edge of the Everglades that was quickly abandoned; and Fort Simon Drum, near Immokalee, which became one of the busiest forts at this time (Steele in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998).

The Third Seminole War, or Billy Bowlegs War, began in Collier County in December 1855. Lt. George Hartsuff set off with 10 men to explore Big Cypress and locate Seminole villages. Camping two miles from Bowlegs' town, a few of Hartsuff's men deliberately destroyed some of Billy Bowlegs banana plants in the Big Cypress Swamp. Bowlegs and about 30 other warriors attacked an army camp, killing two soldiers and wounding four others, including Hartsuff. This set off the final push by the state and federal authorities to remove the Seminoles from Florida. After unsuccessful military actions, the U.S. government induced many of the remaining Seminoles to migrate west by offering them money and destroying their homes, fields and crops in the area of Royal Palm Hammock, Deep Lake, and north to Lake Okeechobee. On May 8, 1858, the Florida War was declared closed and most of the remaining Seminoles went west in 1859 (Tebeau 1966; Covington 1982).

5.3 CIVIL WAR AND POST WAR PERIOD (1860–1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. Jacob Summerlin, a successful cattle rancher from the Fort Meade area, gave up his contract with the Confederate government to supply cattle and in 1863 teamed up with James McKay from the Tampa area. McKay, a successful and daring blockade-runner, supplied the schooners and Summerlin the cattle. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war as cattle continued to be shipped; it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879, more than 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949). In present-day Collier County, the maze of inlets and waterways of the Ten Thousand Islands were used during the Civil War by Confederate blockade-runners. After the war, it is rumored that army deserters and fugitives from the law took refuge in the area (USDA 1998:2).

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the south contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. An influx of poor farmers coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport. In present-day Collier County, settlement evolved slowly and in isolated pockets during the 1870s and 1880s. Small pioneer farming and fishing communities developed at Chokoloskee, Everglade, Marco, and Naples. Further inland, at Immokalee, cattle ranching became a primary means of livelihood

(USDA 1998:2). Beginning about 1870, many settlers began to buy the land on which they had homesteaded for so many years in anticipation of the coming railroad (Hetherington 1980:86).

The first permanent non-Seminole settlers in present-day Immokalee came to the area in 1872, though hunters, cattlemen, and traders had been visiting the area since the middle of the century (Tebeau 1966:193). The Immokalee area was near the early routes of soldiers from the Seminole War who had pursued the Seminole into the Big Cypress (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:61). Little settlement occurred in the Collier County area prior to the 1880s. Other early settlers were squatters, many of whom never applied for title until their possessions were threatened (Tebeau 1966:167). Charles W. Hendry and his cousin, Francis A. Henry, are thought to have been the first non-Indian residents in the region. Charles built a cabin and settled with his family in Gopher Ridge circa 1872 but left the remote area in favor of the village of Fort Myers after the death of his young daughter due to a lack of available medical aid (Moody Lewis n.d.:8).

The next known resident was William Allen, a Confederate veteran, who moved inland, to the current location of the Roberts Grove, following the hurricane of 1873 which destroyed his Sanibel Island home. He resided in the region for several years and may have taken over the shack which had previously been deserted by the Hendry family. The region became known as Allen's Place during these years. Slowly, additional pioneer families trickled to the region, though it remained isolated due to non-existent roads (Moody Lewis n.d.:8-10). Early settlers fished, hunted and farmed, raising crops of cabbage, sugar cane, tomatoes, and pineapples. They also dug clams, made charcoal, sold bird plumes, and trapped otters and alligators for their pelts and hides. Ted Smallwood opened a trading post on Chokoloskee Island and George Storter ran one in Everglade (Collier County Museum 2000).

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost $1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title.

Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began, and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the drainage contract (Hetherington 1980:6). During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River.

This enabled Henry B. Plant to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad

to establish his operation (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18–23). In 1902, Henry Plant sold all of his Florida holdings to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people as a result of the railroads, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contracts.

The first land sales within the vicinity of the project APE were deeded at this time and continued into the 1920s (Table 2). However, in 1885, only four families were scattered near Immokalee: William Allen, Fred and Webb Wilkerson, the Curry family, and Robert Carson (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:61). Settlement of the area was limited due to the availability of good transportation routes, with access only by rough Native American trail from Fort Myers and oxen team (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:61). William H. Brown came to the present site of Immokalee in 1885 a trading operation with the Seminoles residing in the area (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:61). He would move back and forth between his home in the Immokalee area and Fort Myers hauling plumes, furs, and hides while returning with supplies for trading (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:61). Brown would eventually establish a trading post 30 miles east of Immokalee at the head of canoe navigation in the Everglades named Boat Landing (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:62).

The Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Rail Road Company purchased much of the land within the vicinity of the current project APE in 1894. This railroad company began as the Augusta, Tallahassee & Gulf Railroad, which set a goal of laying a rail line from Carrabelle to the capital of Florida (Turner 2003). By 1888, only 12-miles of rail were installed reaching the Sopchoppy River, and the company was reorganized three years later into the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Rail Road Company which assumed the work and completed the line to Tallahassee (Turner 2003). The company was acquired by the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway, which would eventually be leased to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (Turner 2003). **Table 5-1** illustrates land apportionment near the current project APE.

TABLE 5-1
LAND APPORTIONMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT APE

Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
TOWNSHIP 46 SOUTH, RANGE 29 EAST			
16	All	Consolidated Land Co.	July 12, 1910
17	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
20	All	The Florida Commercial Co.	August 10, 1886
21	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
	N ½ of S ½	Florida State Board of Education	October 31, 1955
	N ½ of S ½	State of Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund	December 4, 1972

TABLE 5-1
LAND APPORTIONMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT APE (continued)

Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
28	All	The Florida Commercial Co.	August 10, 1886
29	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
32	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Co.	October 4, 1888
	W ½ of NE ¼	Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Co.	October 4, 1888
	NE ¼ of SE ¼	Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Co.	October 4, 1888
	E ½	Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Co.	October 4, 1888
	NE ¼ of NE ¼	The Florida Commercial Co.	August 10, 1886
	NW ½ of NE ¼	Hiram K. Stevens	December 29, 1922
	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Henry R. Craco	June 30, 1919
	SW ¼ of NE ¼	William M. Corbitt	July 25, 1916
	NE ¼ of NW ¼	Hiram K. Stevens	December 29, 1922
	NW ¼ of NW ¼	Hiram K. Stevens	December 29, 1922
	S ¼ of NW ¼	William M. Corbitt	July 25, 1916
	NE ¼ of SE ¼	Samuel P. Webb	March 30, 1886
	NW ¼ of SE ¼	William M. Corbitt	July 25, 1916
	SE ¼ of SE ¼	Fisk Shailer	March 30, 1886
	SW ¼ of SE ¼	Fisk Shailer	March 30, 1886
	NE ¼ of SW ¼	Delbert M. Shellabarger	November 8, 1921
	NW ¼ of SW ¼	Delbert M. Shellabarger	November 8, 1921
	SE ¼ of SW ¼	Delbert M. Shellabarger	November 8, 1921
	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Delbert M. Shellabarger	November 8, 1921
	SW ¼ of NW ¼	State of Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund	November 15, 1957
33	N ½	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
	SE ¼	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
	SW ¼	Thomas E. Langford	June 1, 1886
34	All	The Florida Commercial Co.	August 10, 1886

TABLE 5-1
LAND APPORTIONMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT APE (continued)

Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
TOWNSHIP 47 SOUTH, RANGE 29 EAST			
2	All	Plant Investment Co.	August 10, 1886
3	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
10	All	The Plant Investment Co.	August 10, 1886
11	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
12	All	The Plant Investment Co.	August 10, 1886
13	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
14	All	Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co.	April 14, 1894
24	All	The Plant Investment Co.	August 10, 1886
TOWNSHIP 47 SOUTH, RANGE 30 EAST			
19	All	The Plant Investment Co.	December 31, 1888
29	All	The Plant Investment Co.	December 31, 1888
30	All	The Plant Investment Co.	August 10, 1886
32	All	The Plant Investment Co.	August 10, 1886
TOWNSHIP 48 SOUTH, RANGE 30 EAST			
5	All	The Plant Investment Co.	December 31, 1888
8	All	Florida Southern Railway Co.	April 22, 1886
17	All	The Plant Investment Co.	December 31, 1888

Source: FDEP Tract Book Records

Immokalee was the site of the first Christian mission to the Seminoles as the Missionary Commission of the Women's National Indian Association began investigating the condition of the Native Americans in 1888 (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:62). The decision was made to establish a mission in 1891 and Dr. and Mrs. J.E. Brecht were assigned with setting up this mission (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:62). A lumber mill was established in 1892 with the idea that it would provide the Native Americans with employment and industrial training (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:62). However, this endeavor failed and the mill burned in 1893 (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:62).

Bishop Gray of the Florida Episcopal Diocese visited Immokalee in 1893 with an interest of establishing a mission for the Seminole (Florida Preservation Services 1896a:62). The federal government established an agency near the sawmill. This sawmill was sold to W.H. Tolles and the Association offered the land to the Episcopal Church (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:62). This first built church in Immokalee was part of the Episcopal Indian Mission; it held its first service in 1896 (Tebeau 1966:195). Though it was originally intended to benefit the local Native American population, it served the White settlers until 1924. A portion of the Cemetery of the Christ Episcopal Church remains on Main Street to the west of N. 9th Street. Graves associated with this cemetery were moved with the construction of SR 29.

The first school in Immokalee was also part of the Episcopal Indian Mission, though only White students attended. Lee County paid twenty-five dollars a month to support the school, before constructing a new and larger schoolhouse for the growing population in 1897 (Tebeau 1966:195). The first post office at Immokalee opened on October 9, 1897, with Alice Platt presiding over the operations (Tebeau 1966:195). Roads in the area were almost non-existent. The first mail carriers brought the mail overland in saddlebags, and later by horse and buggy from Denaud on the Caloosahatchee River where the mail boat stopped (Tebeau 1966:195).

5.4 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD/TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY (1898–1916)

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

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

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

By the early 1900s, cattle ranchers began grazing their herds on open rangeland around Immokalee and Corkscrew Settlement. Railroads gradually gave them better market access and helped raise the profile of Collier County's beef industry, still strong today (Collier County Museum 2000). The 1900 census listed 25 families in the area of present day Immokalee, still known then as "Allen's Place" (Moody Lewis n.d.: 13). In 1908, Brown sold his trading operation to the Episcopal Church and relocated to Immokalee (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:63).

In 1906, a primitive road was opened from Bonita Springs to Immokalee that was financed by Allen H. Andrews of the Koreshan Unity colony in Estero (Florida Preservation Services 1896a:63). The Estero colony was founded by believers of a new faith called Koreshanity. Lee

County graded this road at a later point, but residents of the area were not satisfied and wanted better access for shipping and to the county seat of Fort Myers (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:63). Residents formed a "Good Roads Congress" which requested bonding for county roads and a committee to work towards this bond (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:63). In 1910, $2,000 was set aside for a new road by the county commission but was underfunded and the new road was destroyed by water (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:63). During these years, Bishop Gray of the Episcopal Church gave the region the name "Immokalee," ostensibly to mean "My Home" but which more closely translates as "His Home" (Moody Lewis n.d.:11). Nevertheless, to this day, Immokalee's motto is "My Home."

The Robert Roberts Jr. family arrived in Immokalee in 1914 and acquired the old Allen grove and homestead (Moody Lewis n.d.:11; Florida Preservation Services 1986a:64). After working at a cattle run in LaBelle and visiting Immokalee, Roberts traded 60 acres of land near Ona, in present-day Hardee County, for 60 acres on a high ridge in Immokalee (Bureau of Historic Preservation 2003). The Roberts family set out from Ona having sent ahead teams of oxen pulling carts with their furniture and possessions, some Durock Jersey hogs, and 300 scrub cattle (Bureau of Historic Preservation 2003). He constructed a log cabin and engaged in cattle raising and citrus farming (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:64). The Roberts family contributed to the growth of the Immokalee area by providing room and board to visitors and teachers, supporting the local school, organizing the Baptist Church and Masonic Lodge from 1914 to 1950 (Bureau of Historic Preservation 2003). His National Register–listed homestead is still standing as a testament to these early pioneer days.

5.5 WORLD WAR I AND AFTERMATH PERIOD (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990). Although small, Immokalee contributed to the war effort as many of town's young men went to fight, and some did not return (Moody Lewis n.d.:17).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time. Immokalee continued to exist in isolation, still lacking adequate means of transportation or communication (Tebeau 1966:195).

5.6 FLORIDA BOOM PERIOD (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. (Weaver et al. 1996:3). C.A. Johnson came to Immokalee in 1921 and found that the town had one store, the Brown Store (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:64). Johnson rented a room at the Carson Hotel and started a small grocery business (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:64). From this business, Johnson built approximately two houses a year and by 1926, he had built five residences, a garage, and modern store with apartments above (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:64).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. On a daily basis up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state.

Work on the Tamiami Trail began again after the war ended. But, by 1921, Lee County had run out of funds, and work again halted (Burnett 1988:41–44). In the meantime, James Franklin Jaudon surveyed and staked out the most feasible route. In the spring of 1923, a group of Lee County promoters, called the "Trail Blazers," organized a motorcade to attract public interest and demonstrate that automobile travel across the Everglades was possible. The expedition took 23 days to reach Miami and captured the attention of the nation as daily reports were wired to the press (Federal Writer's Project 1984:406; Covington 1993:202; Gaby 1993:163).

This trip stimulated interest in building the highway and also demonstrated the viability of overland automobile traffic across the Everglades. Following this journey, Barron G. Collier, a millionaire tycoon with more than one million acres in southern Lee County, guaranteed completion of the highway. Collier, who made his money in street railway advertising, bought Deep Lake Hammock in what would become Collier County in 1921. He gradually bought up large tracts in what are now Collier, Lee, and Hendry counties from land and timber companies, the State of Florida, and local owners. In Collier County alone, his acquisitions totaled more than 900,000 acres, much of it land that was originally declared overflowed by the state (Tebeau 1966:84–86).

Collier's guarantee to complete the Tamiami Trail was contingent on the establishment of a new county, to be called Collier County, in what was then southern Lee County. It also required the re-routing of the road across Collier's holdings in this new county, thereby bypassing Monroe County and Jaudon's original Chevalier Bay tract. Collier County officially came into being in 1923 (Tebeau 1966:108). Robert Roberts Jr. of Immokalee was elected to the first Collier County Commission (Bureau of Historic Preservation 2003).

At the time of its creation, the new county had a population of less than 1,200 people (USDA 1998:2–3). The newly created Collier County issued $350,000 in bonds to pay for the Tamiami

Trail and work began again in 1923. By 1924, Jaudon reported that 42 or 34 miles of the Trail in Dade County had been completed by the J. B. McCrary Company (Jaudon n.d.). Collier's financing was depleted by 1926, when the State Road department took over the final 12 miles of the Everglades section of the road and the work from Naples to the Lee County line. When the 143-mile-long Tamiami Trail officially opened on April 25, 1928, it had taken 13 years to build at a cost of $13 million (Tebeau 1966:220–232; Burnett 1988:41–44). Collier spent more than $1 million of his own money on the project (Collier County Museum n.d.).

When Immokalee became a part of Collier County in 1923, it still did not have an adequate road to Ft. Myers. Immokalee's 74 citizens did not necessarily benefit from the new county lines. To reach the new county seat in Everglades City, residents of Immokalee had to travel through Fort Myers, the county seat of Lee County, or drive to Marco Island and continue to Everglades City via boat (Tebeau 1966:201). Collier and his associates were well aware of the importance of creating a direct transportation route from Immokalee to Everglades City. While pushing the completion of the Tamiami Trail, they made equally strenuous efforts to open a north-south road and to convince the ACL to extend its lines to the new county seat (Tebeau 1966:201). Both projects were successfully completed in 1925.

A telephone line was also established by the Collier Company to connect the community and the Alexander, Ramsey, and Kerr Company operated a branch office at Immokalee in order to oversee road and canal construction (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:66). The Collier Company also constructed a new store in Immokalee as a branch of the Manhattan Mercantile owned by the Company (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:66). The store was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Downs and was located next to the Immokalee post office (Florida Preservation Services 1986a:66). Local historian Doris Moody Lewis states that "the streets were sandy, stores built from native pine weathered to a uniform gray. A few hitching-posts out front for the cow hunters to tie their horses while they were inside, and Miccosukee Indian women in long colorful dresses, men on horseback with big hats, it was picturesque" (Moody Lewis n.d.:102). Additionally, during this time, the Robert Roberts Jr. family constructed the Frame Vernacular style main house (8CR143) which stands at the Immokalee Pioneer Museum at Roberts Ranch.

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the Florida East Coast Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The 1926 hurricane destroyed the old Episcopal Church in Immokalee. In 1927, the Immokalee First Baptist Church (8CR631) was constructed on five acres purchased for a cemetery and church site (Florida Preservation Services 1986b; Florida Preservation Services 1986a:66). This church was relocated to the current Immokalee Pioneer Museum at Roberts Ranch property in 1952 when a new church was constructed at site of the old Immokalee First Baptist Church (Florida Preservation Services 1986b). The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions

platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996).

5.7 DEPRESSION AND NEW DEAL PERIOD (1930–1940)

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

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s, and had to reduce service and let go of some personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable, and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

By 1930, Roy Nash reported that the ACL Railroad, a hard-surfaced road and sugar plantations had forced the remaining Seminoles near Fort Clinch and Fort Center to move south into the Big Cypress and the Everglades. He counted almost 20 camps in Collier County in Big Cypress, east of Everglades-Immokalee Road, two camps in Dade County, a few in Hendry County, and three in Monroe County (Tebeau 1966:53).

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

In February 1930, National Park Service personnel and experts in natural science visited the Everglades area, using a variety of methods, including the Goodyear blimp, to survey the region (Tebeau 1968:177). The following year, the group submitted a report to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior recommending the creation of Everglades National Park. Dubbed the "Alligator and Snake Swamp Bill" by opponents, legislation establishing the park failed to pass the U.S. House of Representatives three times between 1931 and 1934 (Tebeau 1968:178).

Farming continued to be an important industry in southern Florida during this period. For instance, by 1935, the town of Ochopee in Collier County had become the center of a very large tomato growing and packing industry (USDA 1998:3). In the 1930s, Immokalee was primarily involved in the cattle industry and at the forefront of improving grass conditions and breeding practices (Tebeau 1966:201). It was still a very small community during these years, as evidenced by the c. 1936 map of the downtown shown in **Figures 5-1 and 5-2**.

The Roberts family continued to have a presence in Immokalee during this time period. Robert Roberts Jr. helped to organize some of the earliest cattlemen's associations in the region during the 1930s into the 1940s. His oldest son, William Dius Roberts, established a general store in Immokalee which he operated the store for 14 years before he sold it in order to focus on ranching activities (Bureau of Historic Preservation 2003).

FIGURE 5-1
DOWNTOWN IMMOKALEE, C. 1936

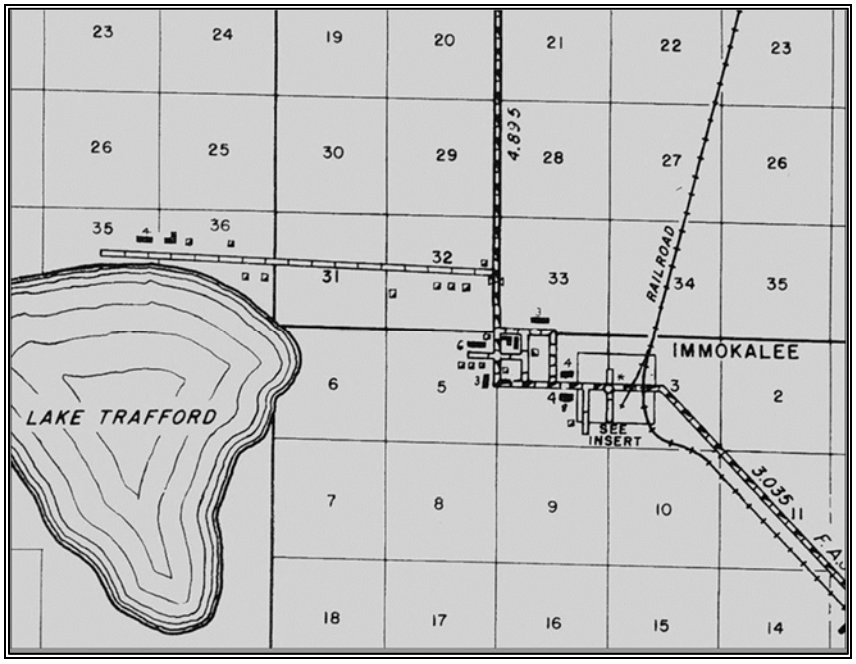


Image courtesy of the Descendants of South West Florida Pioneers, located online at http://www.facebook.com/DescendantsOfSouthWestFloridaPioneers

FIGURE 5-2
DOWNTOWN IMMOKALEE (INSERT), C. 1936

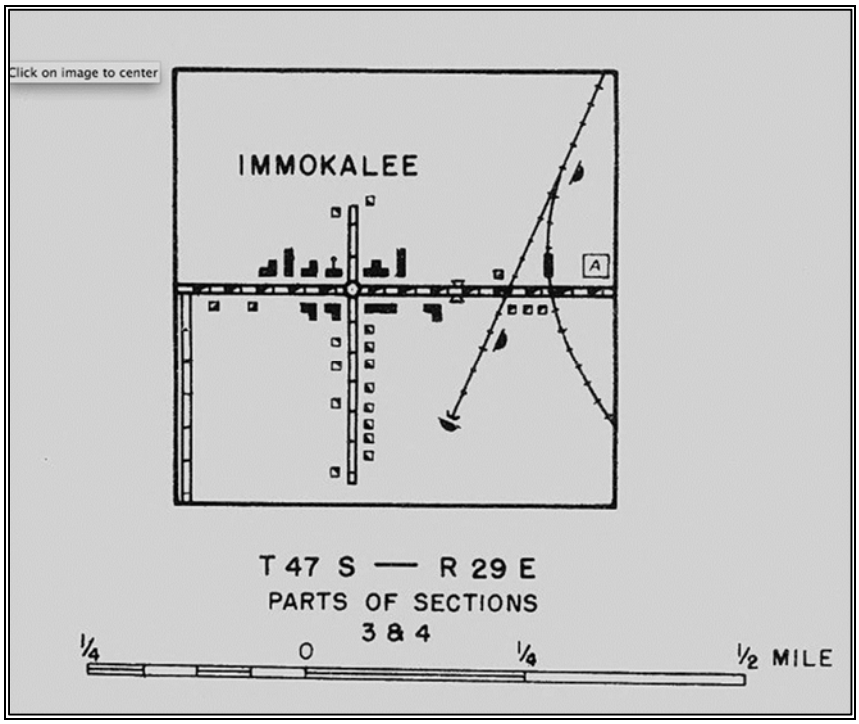


Image courtesy of the Descendants of South West Florida Pioneers, located online at http://www.facebook.com/DescendantsOfSouthWestFloridaPioneers

5.8 WORLD WAR II AND THE POST WAR PERIOD (1940–1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The U.S. Army Air Field (present-day Naples Airport) was constructed in 1943 to train pilots for air-to-air combat. At the war's height, several hundred men and 75 aircraft were assigned to the Naples base. In 1942, a smaller airfield was established at Immokalee for emergency landings (Collier County Museum 2000). The current Immokalee Regional Airport was initiated by the military in 1942 and used as a bomber training facility (Collier County Airport Authority [CCAA] 2017a). The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

Immokalee experienced new growth. The Frontier Lodge, Immokalee's first hotel, was built in 1940 (**Figure 5-3**). The town also saw a sharp increase in its sawmilling industry during these years, which brought a new influx of workers to the area (Moody Lewis n.d.:127). The Florida State Farmer's Market was constructed in 1951 to serve the expanding vegetable production of the Immokalee Area (Florida Preservation Services 1986c). The building was constructed with a

heavy timber frame with loading bays at either side for truck loading (Florida Preservation Services 1986c). Today, the Immokalee State Farmer's Market contains eleven buildings, three of which are historic.

FIGURE 5-3
A CIRCA 1940S PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FRONTIER LODGE
(PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF FLORIDA MEMORY)

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

Barron G. Collier died in 1939 before completing his dreams of developing Collier County. His sons, Sam, Miles, and Barron, Jr., took over their father's holdings, but had to put off development plans while serving in the armed forces during World War II. It was at this time that oil was discovered on a portion of the Collier land (Barron Collier Company n.d.) and Florida's first commercial oil well was brought in at Sunniland in 1943. The county's logging industry also flourished at Copeland during this time (USDA 1998:3)

After World War II, two of Collier's sons, Miles and Barron Jr., decided to take a more personal interest in their father's Florida holdings (Taylor 2010). Thus, the Immokalee Ranch was established in 1951. The remaining Collier family members were excited by the opening of the ranch, as was the surrounding community where the Colliers were already an established family. The Colliers owned all the land around Immokalee and it was expected that the opening of the Immokalee Ranch would bring in jobs clearing land and building fences (Taylor 2010).

5.9 MODERN PERIOD (1950 TO PRESENT)

Collier County's population and economic development accelerated at a fast pace after World War II. The county's logging industry flourished at Copeland well into the 1950s. Although Collier County suffered a direct hit from Hurricane Donna in 1960, the storm was actually a boon to the area's economy. An infusion of insurance money and loans for rebuilding stimulated growth in the county (Collier County Museum 2000). The county seat was moved from Everglades City to Naples in 1962. This move signaled a new era of sustained growth in agriculture, construction, and tourism that have made Collier County one of the fastest growing areas in the United States today. The number of residents of the county swelled from 6,488 in 1950 to 85,000 in 1980 (USDA 1998:3).

The Collier Corporation's property was converted into a land-development company, and some of the money gained was put back into the Immokalee Ranch. In 1950, just prior to the official opening, the Colliers hired Bill Skipper, former foreman of Bentley Ranch in Hardee County, to ready the land for ranching. The land was totally undeveloped upon his arrival, and with no funding for machinery or laborers, Skipper and his two sons chose a spot of high ground five miles west of Immokalee off County Road 845 and began clearing the land. After weeks of work, the Immokalee Ranch had a 125-acre pasture, and its first herd of cattle soon followed. Collier Corporation allocated money for a stable, corral, and home for Skipper and his family. In 1953, Skipper envisioned the ranch earning $1 million a year by 1963, and he hoped to expand it to 300,000 acres (Kittler 1953:87). Since then, Angus, Hereford, and Brahman cattle have been raised. Today, like most Florida ranches, the calves born and raised there are sold to feed lots in the West and Midwest. Immokalee Ranch has also diversified to include sod, citrus, and avocado farming components. Today, Immokalee Ranch is owned jointly by the Barron Collier Company and Collier Enterprises (Barron Collier Companies 2012).

Historic aerials from show the substantial amount of residential and commercial development that occurred in Immokalee between 1953 and 1973 (**Figures 5-4 – 5-6**). The majority of the development occurs along SR 29, N 18th Street and E Main Street.

In recent years, Immokalee has become best known for the Coalition of Immokalee Workers, a nationally recognized, community-based organization which fights for the rights of immigrants in low-paying agricultural positions. Since its initial organization in in 1993, the Coalition of Immokalee Workers has successfully fought for fairer wages, has consistently worked towards ending involuntary servitude, and has earned numerous prestigious awards for its accomplishments (Coalition of Immokalee Workers n.d.).

On October 24, 2005, Hurricane Wilma made landfall near Cape Romano on Florida's west coast. The storm crossed the Florida Peninsula in less than five hours, and caused widespread damage estimated at $16.8 billion in southern Florida (University of Rhode Island 2015; National Hurricane Center n.d.). In unincorporated Collier County more than 1,400 houses were damaged and more than 600 were destroyed (NBC-2 2006). Immokalee felt Hurricane Wilma's destruction as well. The Immokalee State Farmers Market sustained damages to several buildings. The original 1951 Farmers Market building was demolished in the early 2000s before Hurricane Wilma struck. With U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assistance three buildings were demolished and rebuilt, while the rest were repaired (Collier County Community Redevelopment Agency 2012).

FIGURE 5-4
1953 AERIAL

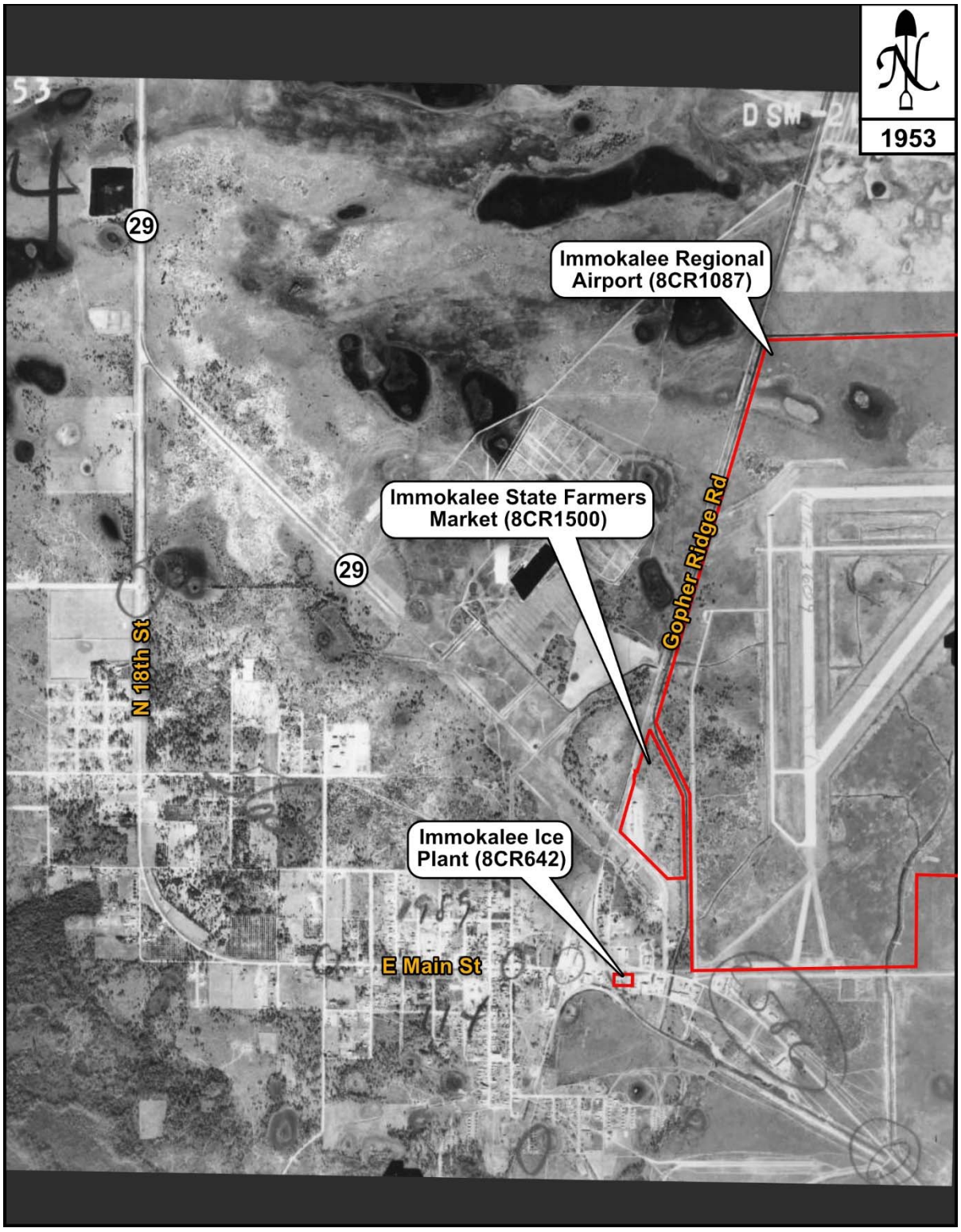


FIGURE 5-5
1963 AERIAL

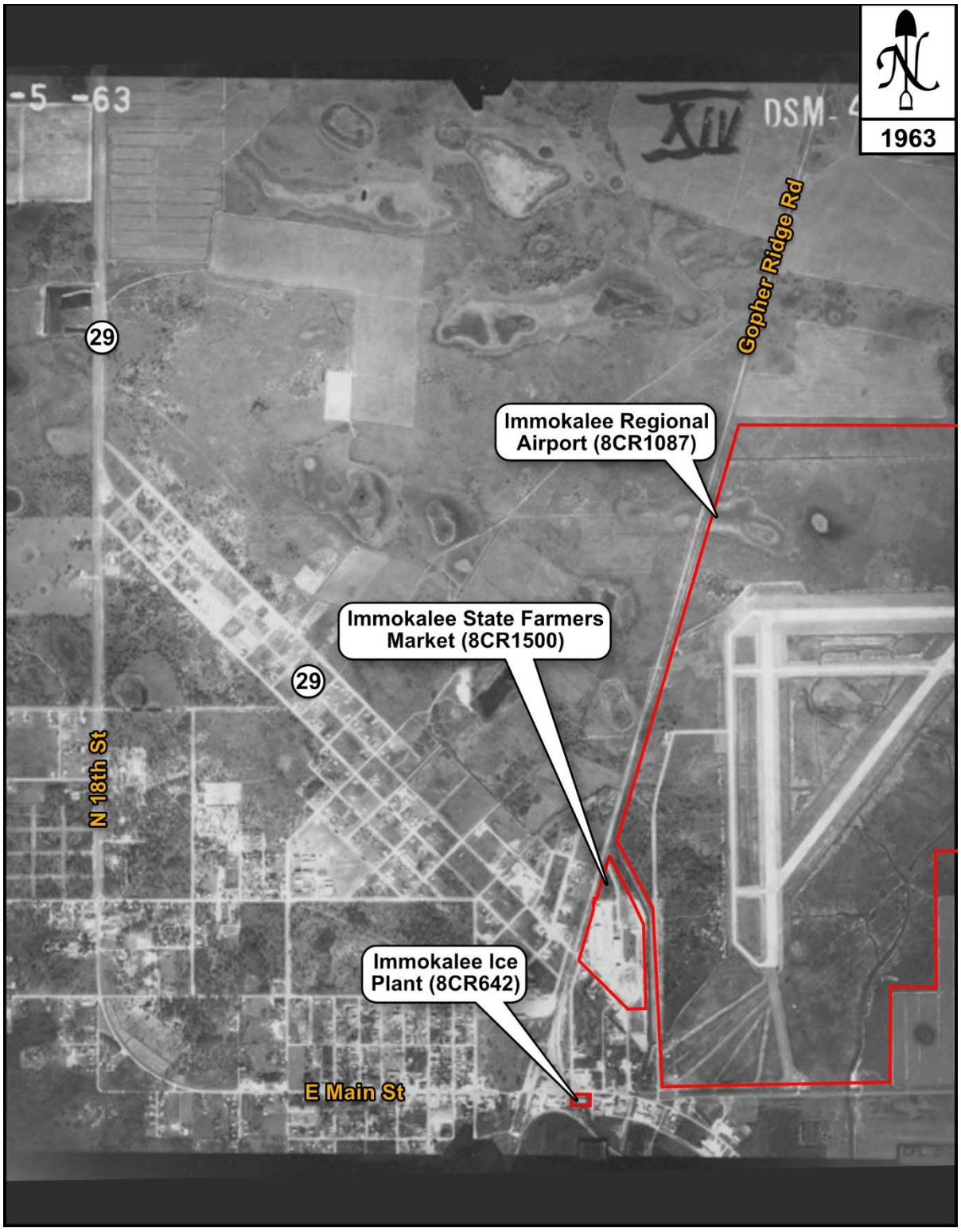
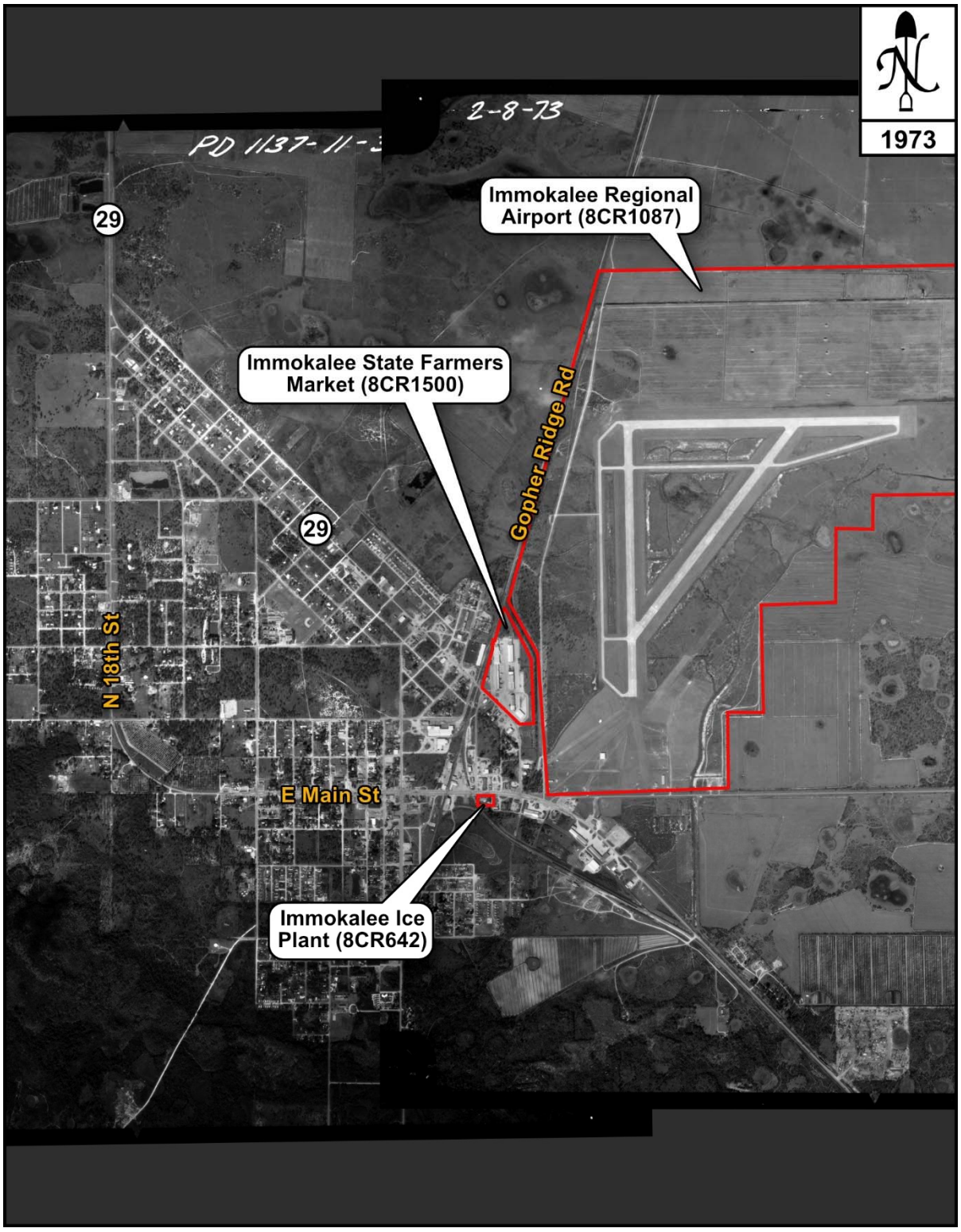


FIGURE 5-6
1973 AERIAL



Section 6.0
LITERATURE AND FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

The literature review and Florida Master Site File (FMSF) search serve as a guide to the field investigations by identifying possible locations of archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE and providing expectations regarding their significance. This background research consisted of a review of the FMSF, Collier County Property Appraiser records, and Janus Research's collection of books, maps, and other historical and archaeological literature.

6.1 PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

The work of previous investigators was reviewed to gather information about the types of precolumbian and early historic period sites that could be expected to occur within project APE. An extensive search of pertinent literature and records was conducted to determine the locations of previously recorded National Register–listed, eligible, and potentially eligible resources within the project APE, as well as any archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land within the project APE. The search of the FMSF GIS data identified 10 previous cultural resource surveys that either intersect or contain portions of the current alternatives as shown in **Table 6-1**. No comprehensive survey of any of the alternatives has been conducted.

TABLE 6-1
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT APE

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Date	Alternative
712	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of SR 29, from 2.8 north of SR 84 to north of Bridge #130, F.A. #F-391-1(5)	Browning, William	1982	Central #1R Central #2
1108	Historical/architectural survey of Collier County, Florida	Florida Preservation Services	1986	Central #1R Central #2
4140	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 29, From 1.5 Miles North of Oil Well Road to South of CR 846 (Two Miles and One Bridge) Collier County, Florida	Almy, Marion; Delahaye, Daniel; Hutchinson-Neff, Lee; Koski, Steve; Wise, Dawn.	1995	Central #1R Central #2

TABLE 6-1
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS CONDUCTED
WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT APE (continued)

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Date	Alternative
4141	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 29, from 1.5 Miles North of Oil Well Road to South of CR 846 (Six Miles Exclusive of Three Bridges) Collier County Florida	Almy, Marion; Delahaye, Daniel; Hutchinson-Neff, Lee; Koski, Steve; Wise, Dawn	1995	Central #1R Central #2
4409	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 29, from 1.5 Miles North of Oil Well Road to South of CR 846 (Three Bridges) Collier County, Florida	Almy, Marion; Delahaye, Daniel; Hutchinson-Neff, Lee; Koski, Steve; Wise, Dawn	1995	Central #1R Central #2
8141	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed DT Immokalee Tower Location in Collier County, Florida	Batategas, Juliet	2001	Central #1R Central #2
10926	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Assessment of the Immokalee Regional Airport Parcel, Collier County, Florida	Beriault, John	2004	Central #1R Central #2
14027	An Addendum to the Cultural Resource Predictive Model, Collier Enterprises, LTD. Tradeport DRI, Collier County, Florida	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2007	Central #1R Central #2
20872	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC) SR 82 and SR 29 Distribution Line Replacement, Collier County, Florida	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2014	Central #1R Central #2 Central #2R
23218	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Tocala-Sunniland 3D Seismic Survey Project, Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2016	Central #1R Central #2 Central #2R

6.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A search of the FMSF data identified no previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the APE. In addition, no Collier County-designated archaeological sites or zones are located within one mile of the project corridor.

6.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES

A search of the records of the FMSF identified eight previously recorded historic resources located within the historic resources APE. These include three historic structures (8DA642, 8DA643, 8DA668), four historic bridges (8DA770, 8DA771, 8DA772, 8DA773), and one historic resource group (8DA1087). **Table 6-2** lists the two extant previously recorded historic resources. Please note that six previously recorded resources have been destroyed or demolished

in the time that has elapsed between their previous documentation and this current survey. These resources are listed in **Table 6-3**. Maps showing the locations of these resources in relation to the APE are included in **Appendix B**.

TABLE 6-2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE HISTORIC APE

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	SHPO Evaluation
8CR642	Immokalee Ice Plant	1940s	Structure/Masonry Vernacular	Not evaluated
8CR1087	Immokalee Regional Airport	1942	Resource Group/Not applicable	Insufficient information to evaluate

TABLE 6-3
DEMOLISHED PREVIOUSLY RECORDED
HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE HISTORIC APE

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	SHPO Evaluation
8CR643	Florida State Farmers Market	1940s	Structure/Industrial Vernacular	Not evaluated
8CR668	Cowpens	Unknown	Structure/Not Applicable	Not evaluated
8CR770	SR 29 Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 030131	1942	Bridge/Slab	Ineligible
8CR771	SR 29 Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 030132	1941	Bridge/Slab	Ineligible
8CR772	SR 29 Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 030133	1941	Bridge/Slab	Ineligible
8CR773	SR 29 Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 030134	1941	Bridge/Slab	Ineligible

Only one Frame Vernacular building of the Florida State Farmers Market (8CR643) was previously recorded. This resource was recorded in 1986 by Florida Preservation Services (FMSF Manuscript No. 1108). Based on modern aerials, the building was demolished between 1999 and 2004. Other buildings within the Farmers Market have since become historic, and this study documented the Farmers Market as a resource group with a new FMSF number.

The Cowpens were also first recorded in 1986 by Florida Preservation Services (FMSF Manuscript No. 1108). The previous FMSF form notes that the Cowpens were not historic when initially recorded. They have since been demolished and replaced by new Cowpens.

6.4 POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

A search of the Collier County Property Appraiser data identified 43 parcels within the historic resources APE with historic "actual year built" (AYRB) dates of 1969 or earlier. SR 29 is a historic linear resource that is recorded in Hendry County but was unrecorded within the project APE.

Section 7.0
PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background research and literature review, in conjunction with a consideration of pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Four environmental factors are typically used to help predict site locations: soil type (soil drainage), distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, and topography.

Fresh water is an important resource, as the need for water is universal. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (12,000–5000 BC) when the perched water system was more restricted. Access to water during these early periods would have been from sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers. Fresh water was an important resource for precontact populations. It would have been available from numerous cypress ponds, drainageways, and swamps throughout the area, including the Okaloacoochee Slough and Summerland Swamp, as shown on the historic plat maps, quadrangle maps, and aerial photographs.

Hardwood hammocks provide a variety of resources that would have been exploited by the aboriginal inhabitants of this region. Hydric hardwood hammocks can contain abundant animal and plant life, particularly a variety of tubers. Mesic hardwood hammocks contain cabbage palms and other plants that produce edible foodstuffs. Other mesic hardwood species, such as ash and elm, are woods that are known to have been used for specific purposes, i.e., bows, canoes, mortars, and dart shafts (Newsom and Purdy 1983). Often, areas of higher relative elevation correspond with better-drained soils or the presence of slightly elevated tree islands and hardwood hammocks (xeric and mesic). No hammocks were noted within the archaeological APE of either alternative during the review of historic plat maps and aerial photographs.

Relative elevation is the most difficult variable to quantify for central Florida because of the topographic diversity of the area. This variable has greater potential to locate sites in poorly to somewhat poorly drained areas of flatwoods than it does in typically undulating sandhill scrub environments. A slight topographic rise within a flatwood area adjacent to a wetland slough has a much greater potential for containing a precontact archaeological site than does the summit of a large, well-drained sand hill; even when both are the highest elevations within their respective environments.

The archaeological APE is relatively low-lying and is surrounded by numerous wetlands, ponds, and drainageways. Elevation within the alternatives ranges from approximately 36.1 to 29.5 ft. (11 to 9 m) above sea level (ASL) from the northern terminus through downtown. The elevation then slopes gently down to between 26.2 and 19.4 ft. (8 to 5 m) ASL south of downtown, where the quadrangle maps showed the Summerland Swamp and Okaloacoochee Slough. Small rises

that appeared drier than the surrounding area were visible on the aerial photographs, particularly in downtown Immokalee and north along SR 29, and near Oil Well Road.

The characteristics of soils have been used successfully by numerous researchers in the formulation of predictive models for precontact site location. In general, soils with an organic pan, with underlying marl or clays, and with slow to moderate internal drainage tend to retain water or be inundated. Areas with a low elevation relative to perched water systems tend to be wet or inundated. Although wet areas can contain abundant wildlife and plant resources, they make poorer habitation areas when better-drained locations are available. The majority of the soil types identified during the review of the soil survey were poorly or very poorly drained. None of these soil types are indicative of hammock vegetation.

The preceding analysis of the soils, drainage, and relevant environment variables determined that the archaeological APE can be divided into zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological potential (**Appendix C**). Due to the low elevation and poor drainage of the soils within the APE, most of the APE was determined to have low archaeological potential. Areas of moderate and high archaeological potential zones were identified in areas of higher elevation adjacent to freshwater.

7.1 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MODEL

In Florida, historic period sites frequently co-occur with precontact archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: better-drained upland knolls near transportation routes (i.e., historic trails and major rivers). Use of the land around the project area during the earliest historic periods (First Spanish, English, and Second Spanish) was probably limited to the Seminole Indians who were known to have established camps in the vicinity of present day Immokalee in the 1800s. Interviews with the Seminole Tribal Historic Preservation Office in 2008 did not identify any potential camp or village sites within or adjacent to the archaeological APE of either alternative. The only evidence of a potential settlement site was a ground disturbance noted on the 1940 aerial photograph. This area was determined to have high archaeological potential.

Section 8.0
METHODS

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The field methods included both an initial reconnaissance survey (pedestrian survey) and subsurface testing in accordance with designated zone(s) of site potential (DHR 2003:15), determined by background research. Mapping of shovel tests and existing conditions was also completed per Module 3 (DHR 2003:15). No archaeological sites were identified; therefore, site bounding and data collation were not necessary.

Module 3 of the DHR *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* recommends that at least 10% of Low Probability Zones (LPZ) be tested at 100-meter intervals (2003:16) but recognizes that many factors will influence the testing strategy. Module 3 states that:

> Many factors influence survey field methodology, including the size of the study area, its location (rural/urban; uplands/wetlands; coastal/interior), vegetative cover, and land use during the past 100 years. Subsurface testing methodology should be related to the general size, kind, and character of the archaeological sites known or expected to be present in the project area. Thus, field methodology must be **appropriate to the environment and expected site types**. (DHR 2003: 14).

Background research determined the project area to have a low probability of containing archaeological sites as the project area historically consisted of low areas of flatwoods, swamps, marshes, sloughs and other low-lying areas that would have been inundated during all or most of the year. Based on this and the accepted pattern of archaeological site locations in South Florida, the number of shovel tests needed to test 10 percent of the LPZ at 100-meter intervals was calculated. This number of tests was excavated within the LPZ judgmentally or systematically, as appropriate, based on topographical and environmental features present within the project area.

The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Surface inspection consisted of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of mounds, middens, or other structural evidence of human occupation. A careful surface inspection was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent clearings, and animal burrows. In total, 78 shovel tests were excavated during this investigation. Shovel tests were circular and approximately 50 centimeters (20 in) in diameter. They were excavated to a minimum depth of one meter (39 in) unless obstructed by concreted hardpan or impenetrable fill. All excavated soils were sifted through 6.4-millimeter (¼-in) metal hardware cloth screen suspended from portable wooden frames and all shovel tests were backfilled upon completion.

Shovel tests were excavated systematically at 25-meter (82 ft.) intervals within high site potential zones and 50-meter (164 ft.) intervals within moderate site potential zones, where possible. At least 10% of the area of low site potential was tested systematically or judgmentally. Field crews were instructed to place additional shovel tests in areas they deemed likely for site location, regardless of the testing interval.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, soil descriptions, and environmental setting were recorded for every shovel test excavated. Locations of all shovel tests were recorded in the field with WAAS-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The locations of all shovel tests were also recorded on 1" = 64 m aerial photographs (**Appendix C**). Shovel tests were numbered using a binomial system that designated the shovel test number followed by the year in which the shovel tests were excavated. The shovel tests numbers associated with the current alternatives may not be consecutively numbered due to change in the alternatives since the field surveys began.

8.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES METHODS

Two architectural historians conducted a historic resources survey in order to ensure that resources built during or before 1969 within the project area were identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. In addition, the previous studies of the project area were consulted. Resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Resources with features indicative of 1969 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles were noted on aerial photographs.

For each newly identified historic resource, FMSF forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. FMSF forms were also updated for previously recorded historic resources where the resources exhibited modifications since they were last recorded, the current study disagreed with the previous surveyors' evaluation of significance, or a historic resource had obtained historic significance since it was last recorded. The FMSF forms for newly recorded resources and updated previously recorded resources are included in **Appendix A**. The estimated date of construction, distinctive features, and architectural style were noted. Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital camera. A log was kept recording the building's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

In addition to a search of the FMSF, Collier County Property Appraiser information was also used to approximate building construction dates within the project area. Together, the GIS Data Sets and property appraiser information usually yield the dates of the majority of the historic resources located within the project area. The project architectural historian identifies any resource not accounted for by this information in the field based on the aforementioned methods.

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Local information was consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

Concentrations of historic resources within the APE for the project were noted in terms of the potential for inclusion in a historic district. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for accurate assessment of National Register Historic District eligibility. Historic research also was conducted in order to evaluate the area's historic and architectural significance.

8.3 TRIBAL COORDINATION

An information gathering meeting was held during the initial phases of this project with the former Seminole Tribe of Florida Historic Preservation Office, Mr. Bill Steele. In addition to a field visit with the STOF THPO, a meeting was also held with the STOF THPO and Ms. Elaine Aquilar, the former STOF Immokalee Reservation Council Liaison at the Immokalee Reservation to discuss the project and to review aerial photographs of the project area and surroundings (**Appendix D**). The objective was to gather information regarding the potential locations of Seminole camps and to identify areas of potential concern to the STOF. Three areas of concern were identified, all of which were located along those portions of SR 29 to the west of the current alternatives and outside of the current APE of each alternative. No locations of known Seminole camps were noted within or in proximity to the two alternatives included in this study.

8.4 LOCAL INFORMANT AND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

Extensive coordination, including field meetings, was also conducted with local informants during the initial phase of this project to help identify resources of local importance. Field meetings and discussions with Mitch Hutchcraft (Vice President, Real Estate–Consolidated Citrus/King Ranch), Rhonda Gass (Property Manager–Consolidated Citrus/King Ranch), Bob Roth (Chief Engineer–Barron Collier Partnership), and Michael Taylor (Vice President and General Manager, Agribusiness–Collier Enterprises) were instrumental in providing information regarding access to portions of the project corridor, as well as providing information related to land use history. Other informants included Lee Mitchell, the Manager of Roberts Ranch Museum and local residents of Immokalee including descendants of the Brown, Hendry, and Roberts family. Coordination was also conducted with representatives of the Episcopal Dioceses of Central Florida, Southeast Florida, and Southwest Florida, the Historical Museum of Southern Florida Archives and Research Center, the Community Redevelopment Office, the Collier County Library, the Collier County Chamber of Commerce, the Collier County Property Appraiser Office, the Florida State Farmers Market and the Immokalee Regional Airport.

Local informants may often provide valuable information which is otherwise not available through official records or library collections. Collier County is listed on the May 2018 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) posted on the Florida Division of Historical Resources website (FDHR 2018). Originally Ms. Rachel Beasley, Collier County Planner, was contacted on May 7, 2018 regarding the project. When the CLG list was updated on May 23, 2018, the contact for Collier County had changed. Having not received a response from Ms. Beasley yet, Mr. Timothy Finn, Collier County Planner, was contacted on May 23, 2018 regarding the project. On May 25, 20018, Mr. Finn responded that his office did not have any issues or objections to the project.

Section 9.0
RESULTS

9.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The CRAS of SR 29 from Oil Well Road to State Road 82 resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources within the project APE for either alternative. In total, 122 round shovel tests were excavated during this investigation: 89 shovel tests were excavated along the Central Alternative #1 Revised, and 33 shovel tests were excavated along the portion of the Central Alternative #2 that was not collocated with the Central Alternative #1 Revised. All shovel tests were negative for the presence of precolumbian or historic archaeological materials. The locations of the shovel tests and current conditions for each alternative are included in **Appendix C**.

The Central Alternative #1 Revised passes through the northeastern portion of Immokalee. Outside of Immokalee, it is surrounded by agricultural land and cattle pasture interspersed with wetlands and ponds. Background research suggested that most of Central Alternative #1 Revised had a low potential for archaeological sites. Areas of high and moderate potential are in areas of higher elevation adjacent to freshwater.

The Central Alternative #2 branches off from the Central Alternative #1 Revised at CR 846/Airport Road, where it travels north of town through the western boundary of the Immokalee Regional Airport, citrus groves, pastures, cleared pine and saw palmetto scrub, and thick Brazilian pepper. Background research suggested that most of Central Alternative #2 had a low potential for archaeological sites. Areas of high and moderate potential are in higher elevation areas adjacent to freshwater. An area of ground disturbance visible on the 1940 aerial photograph that is suggestive of a settlement was considered to have high archaeological potential. This possible settlement was located between the railroad and Airport Road, north of the Florida State Farmer's Market.

Subsurface testing was not conducted in areas of buried utilities due to the degree of disturbance caused during the installation of utilities, the safety of the field crew, and the potential risk of damaging the buried utilities.

9.1.1 CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #1 REVISED AND CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #2 FROM SOUTH OF OIL WELL ROAD TO SR 29/MAIN STREET AND CR 846

These collocated portions of the Central Alternative #1 Revised and Central Alternative #2 include the existing SR 29 ROW from South of Oil Well Road to SR 29/Main Street (**Appendix C**: Maps 1 to 25). These alignments also include a segment of Oil Well Road approximately 0.4 miles long, a segment of SR 29/Main Street terminating at 9th Street East, and a segment of CR 846 terminating east of Airpark Boulevard. The alignments pass through a mix of open flatwoods, cattle pasture, and citrus groves, before entering an area of agricultural warehouses south of downtown Immokalee. The archaeological APE consists of existing road bed, berms and ditches, and a drainage canal running parallel to the east side of SR 29. Buried fiber optic

cable runs along both sides of the SR 29 to Oil Well Road segment, and buried water utilities are on the west side. Other electrical utilities follow the east side of SR 29 leading south to the Farm Worker Village and Village Oaks Elementary School on Farm Worker Way. The majority of this portion of the alignments was of low archaeological potential, with one area of high and one area of moderate archaeological site potential adjacent to wetlands (**Appendix C**: Maps 10, 11, and 16).

During June 2011 and June 2013, a total of 16 shovel tests was excavated: eleven shovel tests within high potential (Shovel Test [ST] 50-2011 to 60-2011), two in moderate potential (ST 61-2011 and 62-2011), and three tests were excavated judgmentally in the low potential areas (ST 63-2011, ST 8-2013 and 9-2013[1]). The soil profile generally consisted of dark gray to grey brown sand down to 25 cm below the surface (cmbs), over light grey to white sand down to between 60 and 100 cmbs. Below this lighter sand, either dark brown hardpan or pale brown sand was encountered between 65 and 100 cmbs. In heavily disturbed areas within the ROW, the top layer contained modern debris. All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 100 cmbs. Representative photographs of the current conditions and soil profiles of this segment of the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 9-1 – 9-4**.

FIGURE 9-1
SOUTHERN CR 846 ROW WITH DITCH AND BERM,
BURIED AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES, FACING EAST

[1] ST 1-2013 through 7-2013 were dug in an alternative corridor that is no longer part of the current APE.

FIGURE 9-2
DITCHING AND SPOIL WITHIN EASTERN SR 29 ROW, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-3
OVERVIEW OF EASTERN SR 29 ROW FROM OIL WELL ROAD, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-4
SOIL PROFILE OF ST 9-2013, FACING WEST

9.1.2 CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #1 REVISED FROM SR 29/MAIN STREET TO NORTH OF FLAGLER STREET

This portion of Central Alternative #1 Revised consists of existing SR 29/New Market Road ROW from SR 29/E Main Street to North of Flagler Street (**Appendix C**: Maps 25, 26, 28, and 29). This alignment follows New Market Road before turning north through a vacant lot into disturbed pine flatwoods. It reconnects to Central Alternative #2 within active citrus groves. The majority of this alignment goes through an area of commercial properties and agricultural warehouses. The archaeological APE consists of existing road bed, berms and ditches, and paved or graveled parking lots and driveways along both sides of SR 29/E Main Street and New Market Road. Buried utilities run along both sides of the roadways. Due to the heavily disturbed nature of this portion of Central Alternative #1 Revised, it was determined to have low potential for intact archaeological sites. Due to the presence of buried utilities and gravel or asphalt pavement, no subsurface testing was conducted within this segment of the archaeological APE. Representative photographs of the current conditions of this segment of the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 9-5 – 9-7**.

FIGURE 9-5
OVERVIEW OF WESTERN SR 29/NEW MARKET ROAD ROW FROM INTERSECTION WITH BROWARD STREET, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-6
OVERVIEW OF WESTERN SR 29/NEW MARKET ROAD ROW FROM INTERSECTION WITH SR 29/EAST MAIN STREET, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-7
CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #1 REVISED FROM INTERSECTION OF NEW MARKET ROAD AND FLAGLER STREET, FACING NORTHWEST

9.1.3 CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #2 FROM CR 846 TO NORTH OF FLAGLER STREET

This portion of Central Alternative #2 consists of new alignment running north of CR 846 along Airport Road on the west side of Immokalee Regional Airport, then northwest just past Gopher Ridge Road to North of Flagler Street, where it reconnects to Central Alternative #1 Revised (**Appendix C**: Maps 25 to 29). This alignment is in areas of pine flatwoods with thick saw palmetto, active citrus groves, and disturbed areas with thick Brazilian pepper.

During August 2011 and March 2018, 33 shovel tests (ST 11CA-2011, ST 7-2018 to 10-2018 and 50-2018 to 77-2018[2]) were excavated systematically within areas of moderate to high archaeological site potential (**Appendix C**: Maps 26 and 27) and a combination of systematic and judgmentally placed tests were excavated in testable areas of low potential. The majority of the shovel tests encountered soils that consisted of fill or plow zone, followed by natural soils of very light grey to pale brown sand, underlain by very dark brown to black concreted hardpan. Where the hardpan was possible to dig through, a dark brown sub-hardpan over pale brown sand was encountered. Representative photographs of the current conditions and soil profiles of this segment of the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 9-8 – 9-11**.

[2] ST 1CA-2011 through 10CA-2011 and ST 33-2018 through 49-2018 were dug in an alternative corridor that is no longer part of the current APE.

FIGURE 9-8
CLEARED PINE AND SAW PALMETTO ADJACENT TO THICK BRAZILIAN PEPPER IN HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY AREA, FROM ST 55-2018, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-9
OPEN SANDY AREA WITHIN MODERATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY AREA, FROM ST 73-2018, FACING NORTH NORTHWEST

FIGURE 9-10
SOIL PROFILE OF ST 7-2018, FACING EAST

FIGURE 9-11
SOIL PROFILE OF ST 77-2018 SHOWING CONCRETED HARDPAN, FACING WEST

9.1.4 CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #1 REVISED AND CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #2 FROM NORTH OF FLAGLER STREET TO SR 29

These collocated portions of Central Alternative #1 Revised and Central Alternative #2 consists of new alignment running northwest from north of Flagler Street to the existing SR 29 ROW (**Appendix C**: Maps 29 to 33). These alignments are in areas of open cattle pasture, pine flatwoods with thick saw palmetto, active citrus groves, and disturbed areas with thick Brazilian pepper. During March 2018, 28 shovel tests (ST 1-2018 to 6-2018 and 11-2018 to 32-2018[3]) were excavated systematically within areas of moderate archaeological site potential and a combination of systematic and judgmentally placed tests were excavated in testable areas of low potential. The majority of the shovel tests encountered soils that consisted of fill or plow zone, followed by natural soils of very light grey to pale brown sand, and underlain by very dark brown to black concreted hardpan. Where the hardpan was possible to dig through, a dark brown sub-hardpan over pale brown sand was encountered. Representative photographs of the current conditions and soil profiles of this segment of the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 9-12 – 9-14**.

FIGURE 9-12
PROJECT CORRIDOR IN OPEN PASTURE WITH SCATTERED PINE, FROM ST 13-2018, FACING NORTHWEST

[3] ST 33-2018 through 49-2018 were dug in an alternative corridor that is no longer part of the current APE.

FIGURE 9-13
PROJECT CORRIDOR WITHIN CITRUS GROVES, FROM ST 24-2018, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-14
SOIL PROFILE OF ST 15-2018, FACING WEST

9.1.5 CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #1 REVISED AND CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE #2 FROM MONROE STREET TO SOUTH OF SR 82

These portions of both alternatives consist of existing SR 29 ROW from Monroe Street to south of SR 82 (**Appendix C**: Maps 31 to 39). The alignments are surrounded by a mix of open flatwoods, cattle pasture, and citrus groves. The APE consists of existing road bed, berms and ditches, and a drainage canal running parallel to the west side of SR 29. Buried fiber optic cable runs along both sides of the roadway and buried electric and irrigation are in the vicinity of the intersection with Westclox Road. The majority of this alignment was of low archaeological potential, with areas of moderate to high archaeological site potential in areas of higher elevation adjacent to wetlands (**Appendix C**: Maps 32, and 34 to 37). Forty-five shovel tests (ST 1-2011 to 45-2011[4]) were excavated within areas of high and moderate archaeological site potential. The soil profile generally consisted of light gray to grey brown sand to 30 cmbs followed by light grey to white sand to a depth between 60 and 100 cmbs. Below this lighter sand, either dark brown hardpan over pale brown to grey clay or dark grey to brown sand was encountered. In heavily disturbed areas within the ROW, a layer of brownish grey sandy fill was encountered to depths ranging between 15 and 50 cmbs. The majority of tests were excavated to over 100 cmbs except where inhibited by obstructions such as concreted hardpan or clay. Nine shovel tests encountered very dark brown concreted hardpan between 40 and 97 cmbs and four shovel tests encountered pale brown to grey clay between 60 and 92 cmbs. Representative photographs of the current conditions and soil profiles of this segment of the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 9-15 – 9-20**.

FIGURE 9-15
ROAD BERM, UTILITIES, AND CANAL AT THE NORTH END OF THE APE, FACING SOUTH

[4] ST 46-2011 through 49-2011 were dug in an alternative corridor that is no longer part of the current APE.

FIGURE 9-16
ROADWAY BERM, BURIED UTILITIES, AND LANDSCAPING WITHIN WESTERN SR 29 ROW AT WESTCLOX ROAD, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-17
OVERVIEW OF AREA OF HIGH PROBABILITY FROM ST 17-2011 WITHIN WESTERN SR 29 ROW, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-18
OVERVIEW OF AREA OF HIGH PROBABILITY WITHIN
EASTERN SR 29 ROW NORTH OF CR 894, FROM ST 5-2011, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-19
SOIL PROFILE OF ST 43-2011, FACING WEST

FIGURE 9-20
SOIL PROFILE OF ST 5-2011 SHOWING CONCRETED HARDPAN, FACING EAST

9.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of a total of 46 historic resources within the historic APE. This includes two previously recorded resources and 44 newly recorded historic resources. The previously recorded resources include the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) and the Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087). The 44 newly recorded include 35 buildings (8CR1180-8CR1196, 8CR1236-8CR1238, 8CR1245-8CR1246, 8CR1323-8CR1329, 8CR1331-8CR1334, 8CR1369-8CR1370), two bridges (8CR1496-8CR1497), four canals (8CR1256, 8CR1368, 8CR1498-8CR1499), one road (8CR1309) and two resource groups (8CR1252 and CR1500).

Of the identified resources, the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR00642) is considered National Register-eligible. The Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) is representative of Immokalee's conversion from a community of individual isolated farmsteads to a more modern agricultural community and is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its role in Immokalee's Community Planning and Development, Agriculture, and Industry. The remaining 45 resources are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register either individually or as part of a historic district. Updated or new FMSF forms were prepared for all of the historic resources and are included in **Appendix A**.

Table 9-1 includes a summary of all of the identified resources identified within each alternative. Aerial maps showing the location of all the identified historic resources are included in **Appendix B**. The results section includes a discussion of the Immokalee Ice Plant followed by narratives for the Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087) and the Immokalee State Farmers

Market (8CR1500) which, due to their complexity, required more extensive research and documentation to evaluate their significance. Summaries and photographs of the remaining resources are grouped into the following categories: industrial warehouses, bridges, canals, road, commercial buildings, and residential buildings.

TABLE 9-1
IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE HISTORIC APE

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	National Register Evaluation	Alternative
National Register–eligible					
8CR642	Immokalee Ice Plant	1940s	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Eligible	Central #1R Central #2
Complex Resource Groups					
8CR1087	Immokalee Regional Airport	1942	Resource Group/ Not applicable	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1500	Immokalee State Farmers Market	1955	Resource Group/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
Industrial Warehouses					
8CR1180	Severt and Sons Produce Inc.	1953	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1181	J & J Produce	1952	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1182	Hanshaw Farms	1954	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1183	World Agriculture Inc	1959	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1186	Jack and Ann's Feed Supply	1950	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1193	Iglesia De Dios Pentecostal M.I. Church/218 New Market Road W	1968	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1194	Mercury Outboards	1968	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1328	211 New Market Road E	1964	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1333	WinField Solutions/ 800 Main Street E	1966	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
Bridges					
8CR1496	FDOT Bridge No. 030019	1965	Bridge/ Culvert	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1497	FDOT Bridge No. 030136	1948	Bridge/ Slab	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2

TABLE 9-1
IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE HISTORIC APE (continued)

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	National Register Evaluation	Alternative
Canals					
8CR1256	SR 29 Canal	1935	Resource Group/ Canal	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1368	Madison Avenue Canal	1953	Resource Group/ Canal	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1498	Eutopia Canal	1950	Resource Group/ Canal	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1499	Drainage Ditch	1942	Resource Group/ Canal	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
Roadway					
8CR1309	SR 29	1925	Resource Group/ Roadway	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
Commercial Buildings					
8CR1184	Florida Specialties	1950	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1185	Balgas	1950	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1189	Legal Associate of Collier/1407 New Market Road W	1967	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1190	Palateria/319 New Market Road W	1968	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1191	Brothers Services/315 New Market Road W	1968	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1192	305 New Market Road W	1968	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1195	Fortune Cookie Chinese Restaurant	1967	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1237	Florida Community Bank	1962	Structure/ Mid-Century Modern	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1245	528 New Market Road E	1950	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1246	540 New Market Road E	1962	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1323	La Tapatia/325 New Market Road W	1961	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1324	Nina's Thrift Store/307 New Market Road W	1966	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R

TABLE 9-1
IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE HISTORIC APE (continued)

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	National Register Evaluation	Alternative
Commercial Buildings (continued)					
8CR1325	Linares Western Wear/307 New Market Road W	1965	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1327	901 Charlotte Street	1965	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1329	212 New Market Road E	1954	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1331	Lozanos Mexican Restaurant/405 New Market Road E	1963	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R
8CR1332	Immokalee Auto	1964	Structure/ Industrial Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1334	Sunoco/730 Main Street E	1952	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1369	275 New Market Road E	1953	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1370	Budget Inn/504 Main Street E	1950	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
Residential Buildings					
8CR1187	3077 SR 29 N	1969	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1188	3065 SR 29 N	1969	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1196	2525 SR 29	1936	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1236	1395 N 15th Street	1958	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1238	1475 N 15th Street	1955	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1252	511 New Market Road E	1951	Resource Group	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R Central #2
8CR1326	908 Glades Street	1963	Structure/ Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible	Central #1R

9.3 RESOURCE CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

8CR642 Immokalee Ice Plant / 403 E. Main Street

FIGURE 9-21
IMMOKALEE ICE PLANT / 403 E. MAIN STREET (8CR642), FACING SOUTHWEST

Constructed circa 1945, this Masonry Vernacular building is located on the south side of Main Street between Jerome Drive and Jefferson Avenue, in Township 47 South, Range 29 East, Section 3 of the Immokalee (1985 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, within Immokalee, Collier County, Florida (**Figure 9-21**). This former ice plant has a concrete block structural system and exhibits an irregular form. The flat roof portion is covered in built-up materials, and the gable roof portion is covered in sheet metal. The exterior is sheathed in metal and stucco, with some portions exhibiting exposed concrete block.

The building has seen several additions over the years. Most of these additions are historic and contribute to the building's significance. The original portion of the building is the central warehouse, noted with the gabled roof. The one-story warehouse was added on the west side of the original warehouse in 1951 (shown in **Figure 9-22**), and the one-and-one-half-story warehouse to the east was added in 1957. There is a one-story addition on the south side of the 1957 portion of the warehouse that was completed in 1963. These additions are visible in historic aerials from 1953 and 1963 (**Figures 9-23 and 9-24**). Though the exact date is unknown, the covered loading bay on the north side of the same portion of the warehouse was likely done around the same time, as it first appears in a 1973 aerial (**Figure 9-25**). The non-historic metal canopy in the back was constructed in 1982 and is mainly used for material storage now.

FIGURE 9-22
IMMOKALEE ICE PLANT / 403 E. MAIN STREET (8CR642), FACING SOUTHEAST

The plant was built circa 1945 by Frank Whisnant, a millwright who came to Immokalee in 1933, and became a prominent citizen. When it was constructed, the ice plant was located adjacent to the railroad so that ice could be easily provided for produce being shipped to the north. The plant also provided the first electricity to the developing community, until Lee County LLC was formed (Moody Lewis n.d.:130). The railroad tracks were removed in the early 1980s after the line was abandoned. It is currently in use as an industrial building.

This is oldest known building of an industrial nature and compared to other historical industrial buildings in the vicinity retains a high degree of historic integrity. According to the previous FMSF form, completed as part of the 1986 *Historical/Architectural survey of Collier County, Florida* (FMSF Manuscript No. 1108), the Immokalee Ice Plant had "a significant role in later development of the agricultural activities in that area as truck farming became and still exists as a major industry in [Immokalee]" (Florida Preservation Services 1986d). It was located adjacent to the railroad (no longer extant) so that ice could be easily provided for produce being shipped to the north, prior to the advent of refrigerated rail cars.

Immokalee began as a small community of individual farmsteads and grew into a large agricultural community. The Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) played a significant role in this growth and development. This building is representative of Immokalee's conversion from a community of individual isolated farmsteads to a more modern agricultural community, as it allowed for easier shipment of produce along the railway. The area along SR 29 southeast of the Immokalee Ice Plant developed into an industrial corridor containing mostly packing warehouses

for produce. Many of the buildings have sustained non-historic additions and alterations. Compared to buildings within this industrial corridor, the Immokalee Ice Plant retains a good amount of historic integrity. While the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) has several additions, the majority of the additions are historic (1963 and earlier), as seen in the historic and current aerial photographs (**Figures 9-25 and 9-26**). It retains an industrial feel and use, and therefore largely continues to convey its historical appearance and character. Therefore, the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its role in Immokalee's Community Planning and Development, Agriculture, and Industry as it was instrumental in the growth the agricultural community and industry in the town.

FIGURE 9-23
A HISTORIC 1953 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE MAIN FLAT-ROOFED PORTION AND THE GABLE-ROOFED PORTION TO THE WEST

FIGURE 9-24
A HISTORIC 1963 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE WESTERNMOST GABLE-ROOFED ADDITION HAVING BEEN ADDED BETWEEN 1953 AND 1963

FIGURE 9-25
A 1973 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE EASTERNMOST REAR ADDITION HAVING BEEN ADDED BETWEEN 1963 AND 1973 (NON-HISTORIC)

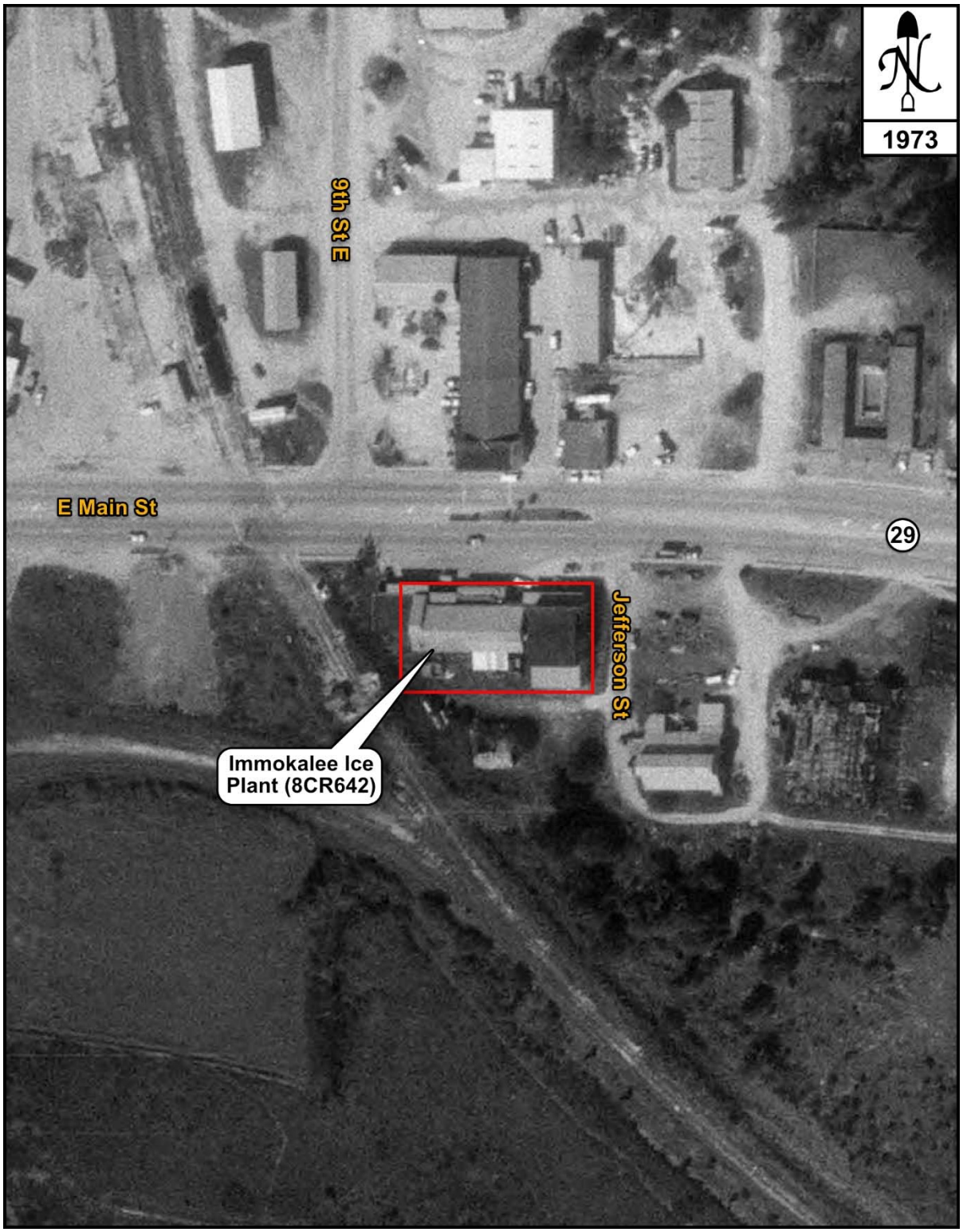
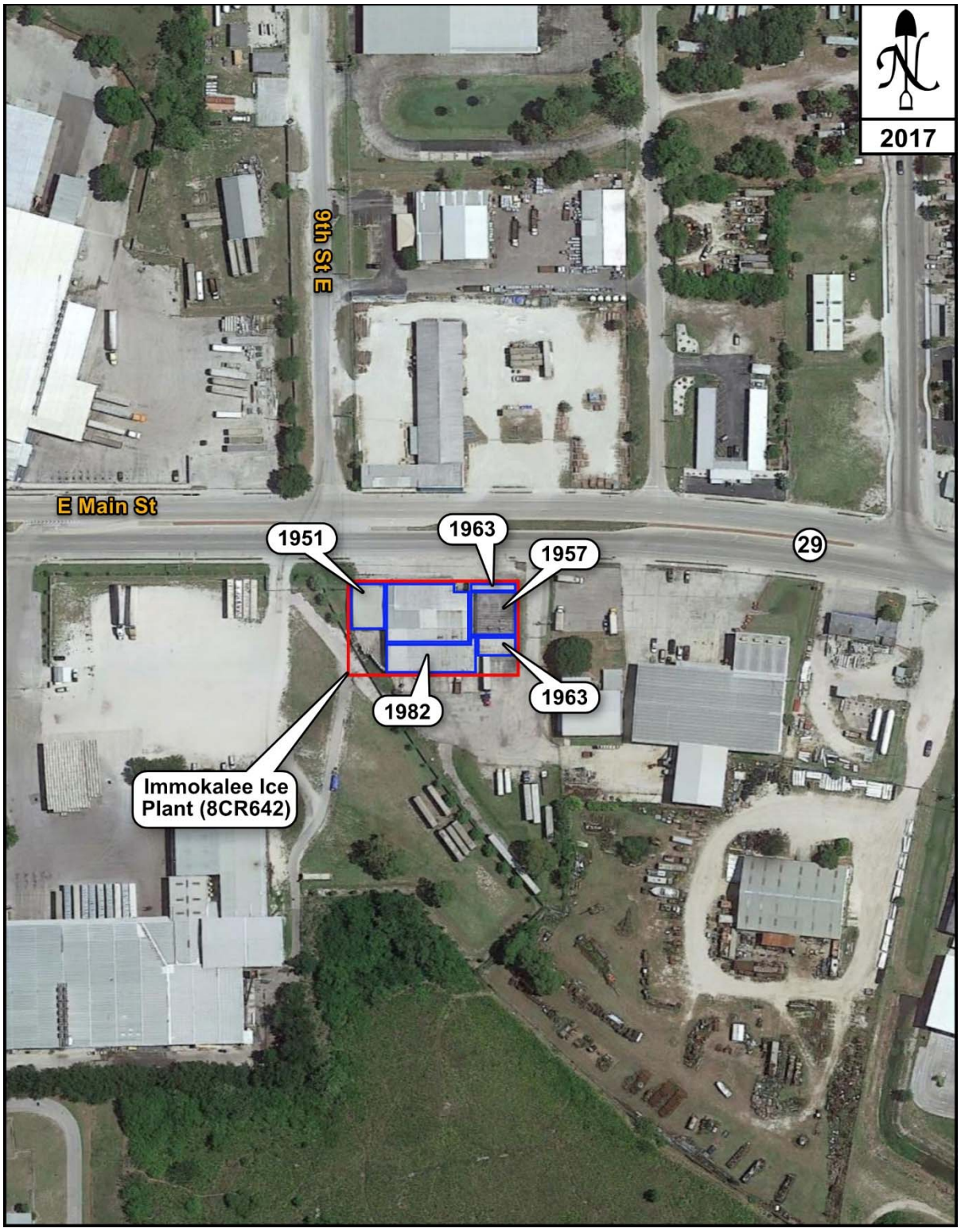


FIGURE 9-26
A 2010 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING THE CENTRAL REAR ADDITION AS POST-1973



9.4 RESOURCES CONSIDERED INELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

This section contains photographs of all newly and the one previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE that are considered to be ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district. In general, these resources tend to feature simple forms and common design types that can be found on buildings constructed during their respective periods throughout the state of Florida. Many have undergone alterations that detract from their historic integrity, and they are similar to many other structures found throughout Collier County. In addition, research revealed that significant associations with important persons or events were few, while the vast majority of the resources have no significant associations. The majority of these resources are also not located within an area of contiguous historic resources, and therefore could not be eligible as part of a historic district.

The previously recorded Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087) is considered National Register–ineligible due to a lack of integrity from non-historic alterations in its design and materials and the addition of non-historic buildings that are not associated with its military history. The 44 newly recorded include 35 buildings (8CR1180-8CR1196, 8CR1236-8CR1238, 8CR1245-8CR1246, 8CR1323-8CR13330, 8CR1331-8CR1334, 8CR1369-8CR1370), two bridges (8CR1496-8CR1497), four canals (8CR1256, 8CR1368, 8CR1498-8CR1499), one road (8CR1309) and two resource groups (8CR1252 and CR1500).

Narratives are provided for those resources that required additional research to evaluate their National Register–eligibility. In order to more cohesively and concisely explain the eligibility evaluations of the remaining resources, summaries and photographs of the resources are grouped into the following categories: industrial warehouses, bridges, canals, road, commercial buildings, and residential buildings.

8CR1087 Immokalee Regional Airport

Existing Conditions

The Immokalee Regional Airport is located at 165 Airpark Boulevard, which is between new Market Road and SR 29 in Immokalee. The airport property includes approximately 1,400 acres in portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 46 South, Range 29E and Sections 2 and 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East on the Immokalee (1958 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map. Only a small portion of the southwest corner of the property, contained in Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East, is located within the project APE (see *Identified Historic Resources within the APE Maps*, **Appendix B**).

Established during World War II as a U.S. Army Air Force Auxiliary Field, the Immokalee Regional Airport now functions as a public airport owned by the Collier County Airport Authority (CCAA 2017b). This general aviation airport currently serves business and corporate users as well as flight training, sky diving, and agricultural spraying operations. Current facilities include a triangular shaped airfield with two active asphalt runways, 9/27 and 18/36, and associated taxiways. Runway 18/36 is oriented on a north-south axis and is currently 4,550 feet long and 150 feet wide. It was formerly known as the N-S Runway. Runway 9/27 is oriented east-west and is 5,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. It was formerly known as the E-W Runway.

Taxiway A is parallel to Runway 18/36 and Taxiway B runs parallel to Runway 9/27. The third runway (4/22) runs northeast to southwest and is no longer used as a runway. It is 5,000 feet long and 150 feet wide and was formerly known as NE-SW Runway. Runway 4/22 is currently used as a drag racing strip. These runways and taxiways are the only structures on the property that are associated with the use of the airfield during World War II. Taxiway C was constructed in the 1990s and is not associated with the military history of the site. The runways and taxiways are not within the SR 29 APE.

Currently, there are nineteen other buildings and structures located on the airport parcel, including nine hangars, the main terminal, a turbine jet facility, a Collier County Sheriff's office, storage buildings, warehouses and manufacturing facilities space, and auto repair shop, and a water treatment plant. Most of the facilities are along Airpark Boulevard and were constructed in the mid-1990s. Two hangars are located at the end of a dirt roadway leading north from County Road 846. The water treatment plant and a large hangar are located west of the 18/36 runway. Only two of the hangars are considered historic, Hangar 7 and Hangar 12. Hangar 7 was constructed in 1962 and was originally located in the southwest corner of the property. It was later moved to its current location along Airport Boulevard. Hangar 12 was constructed in the late 1960s and appears to be unaltered. The remainder of the buildings and structures on the airport property are non-historic. None of the buildings or structures on the airport property are associated with the airport's military history.

History

During World War II, Florida was one of the nation's major training grounds for the U.S. military and experienced an extraordinary growth of military installations. Florida was particularly attractive due to the weather, which allowed for year-round training. By 1945, there were 172 military installations throughout the state, including bases, naval air stations, and airfields (Mormino 1996:323). Of particular importance to Florida was the U.S. Army Third Air Force, whose primary mission during the war was the organization and training of combat units to prepare them for overseas deployment. To fulfill this mission, bases, sub-bases, auxiliary airfields, and bombing and gunnery ranges were constructed predominantly along the Gulf Coast of Florida and interior regions of the State in proximity to the Gulf.

In May of 1943, the Third Air Force was using the following fields in Florida for all operational and replacement training for bombardment aviation as well as a part of the fighter pilot replacement training program: Dale Mabry Army Air Field (AAF), MacDill AAF, Drew AAF and Sarasota AAF. These were the main bases of the Third Air Force. Dale Mabry AAF had subbases in Thomasville and Harris Neck Field, Georgia, and an auxiliary flight strip in Carrabelle, Florida. Drew AAF commanded a subbase in Waycross, Georgia, while MacDill AAF operated subbases in Lakeland and Jacksonville, Florida. Sarasota AAF had subbases at Bartow, St. Petersburg, Tampa, and Ft. Myers with auxiliary fields in Lake Wales, Punta Gorda, Winter Haven, and Immokalee. By the end of the war, the Third Air Force commanded 21 airfields throughout the state for bomber and fighter plane training (Atwood 2012:58).

An airfield pavement evaluation report prepared by the War Department, U.S. Engineer Office (now the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) states that construction of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was authorized on August 21, 1942. Construction began on October 5, 1942 and was

completed on February 18, 1943 (War Department 1944:3). The initial construction included three 150 feet by 5,000 feet runways and connecting taxiways which were constructed of a limerock base with a bituminous seal (War Department 1944:3). The original plans included the construction of a bituminous binder and wearing courses (upper layers of a runway), but "due to the curtailment of asphalt shipments," this was "held in abeyance" (War Department 1944:3). Construction of the bituminous binder and wearing courses was authorized after use of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield by B-17 bombers resulted in "considerable distress to the limerock base." Construction began on July 15, 1943 and was completed on December 21, 1943 (War Department 1944:3).

From March 1, 1943 through June 1, 1943, the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was used daily for practice landings and take-offs by B-17 bombers, a heavy bomber produced by Boeing and known as the "Flying Fortress" due to the number of machine guns associated with the plane (War Department 1944:3). The B-17 was famous for its bomb load carrying capacity, long flight range and its ability to absorb damage; it could easily reach its target and bring the crew safely home from a mission (Boeing 2018). The actual number of take-offs and landings is unknown as no record was kept on site, but the 1944 pavement evaluation report notes that the tire marks on the runways indicate a high daily usage. From January to March 1944, an average of 100 cycles per day was estimated (War Department 1944:3-4).

Shettle (2009) notes that the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was used by Sarasota AAF and its subbases for practice landings. The Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was also used as an auxiliary field to Hendricks AAF in Sebring (Shettle 2009:219, 114). The War Department pavement evaluation notes that during the spring of 1943, it functioned as an auxiliary field for Hendricks. By 1945, it is listed in the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) Directory as an auxiliary field to Avon Park AAF (USAAF 1945). Following the war, the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was vacated and eventually deeded to Collier County on January 20, 1960. However, there were limited flights out of the airfield for the next 30 years (Atkins 2017:12). In 1993, the CCAA was established to oversee the development and management of the Immokalee Regional Airport as well as two other public general aviation airports in the county (CCAA 2017b).

Original Design and Physical Layout

The Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield originally consisted of only runways, taxiways, and one small frame building. The facility was never staffed, and no planes were stored or housed at the airport. It was only used for training flight purposes. A 1943 aerial map and associated description of the airfield from the 1945 USAAF Directory (USAAF 1945:1) notes that the airfield consisted of 1,080 acres, had an "irregular" shape, and included three bituminous runways; the N/S Runway, the NE/SW Runway, and the E/W Runway. The description notes that the facility had a wind cone and that telephone communications were available, but no lighting, hangars, shops or personnel accommodations existed. Oil and gasoline were available in Ft. Myers. Detailed descriptions and plan maps (**Figure 9-27**) are included in the 1944 Immokalee Air Field Pavement Evaluation report. This report includes a typical section of the runways and describes in detail the material used to construct the runways and taxiways:

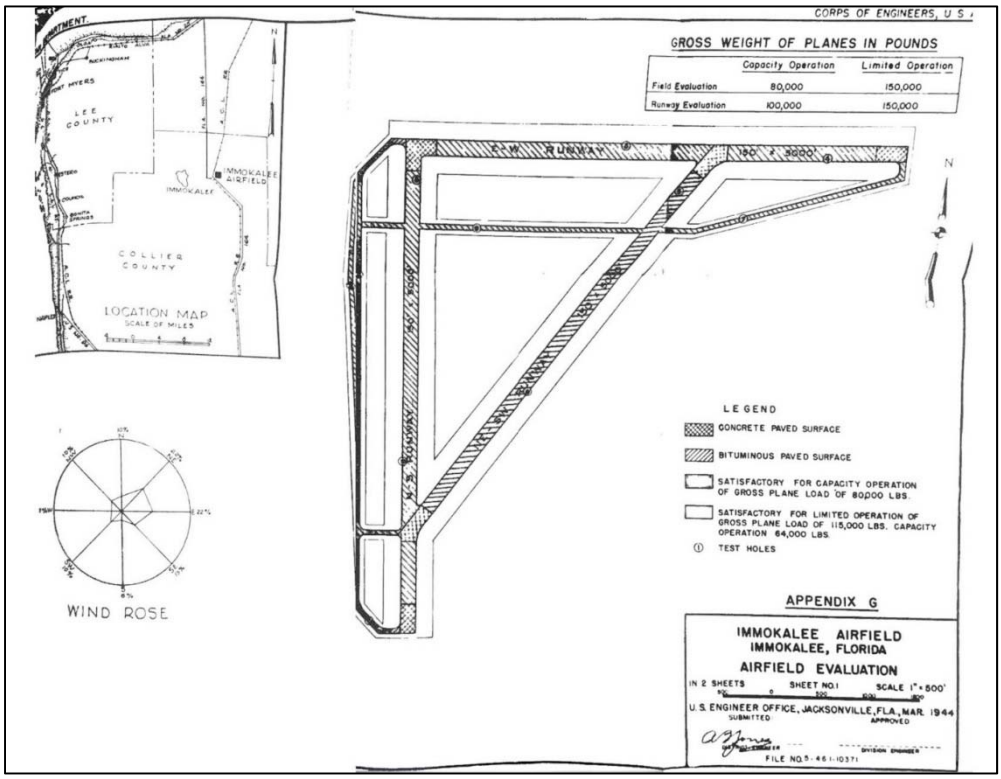
> "Runways and taxiways are constructed with 8-inch compacted Ocala limerock base and 3-inch bituminous concrete pavement consisting of 11/2-inch binder and

> 11/2-inch wearing course, using graded mineral aggregate and asphalt cement, Grade AC-8. The California Bearing Ration of the stabilized subgrade was increased under the taxiway paving to provide for the 25 per cent greater wheel load design. Runway terminals are constructed on 10"-7"-10" Portland cement concrete" (War Department 1944: 3).

The runways are further described as measuring 5,000 feet in length and 150 feet in width. The total length of the taxiways measured 11,240 feet in length by 50 feet in width. Both the runways and taxiways were constructed of a fine sand stabilized with marl. Over the subgrade, an 8-inch base of limerock was placed, followed by an "asphaltic concrete" that was 3 inches thick. The asphaltic concrete or bituminous surface included a 11/2-inch binder course and a 11/2-inch wearing course (**Figure 9-27**).

The runway ends (also referred to as terminals) were constructed of concrete and measured 300 feet in length by 150 feet in width (War Department 1944: Appendix G). The stabilized subgrade was 6 inches thick covered with a base subgrade 8 inches thick and followed by a surface course 3 inches thick. Valley ditches were located parallel to the runways and taxiways that carried water to a rim canal. A "rim canal" surrounded the field that drained south into a "canal" bordering State Road No. 164 (War Department 1944: 2). SR 164 was changed to SR 29, when Florida's state roads were renumbered on after World War II (FDOT 2017).

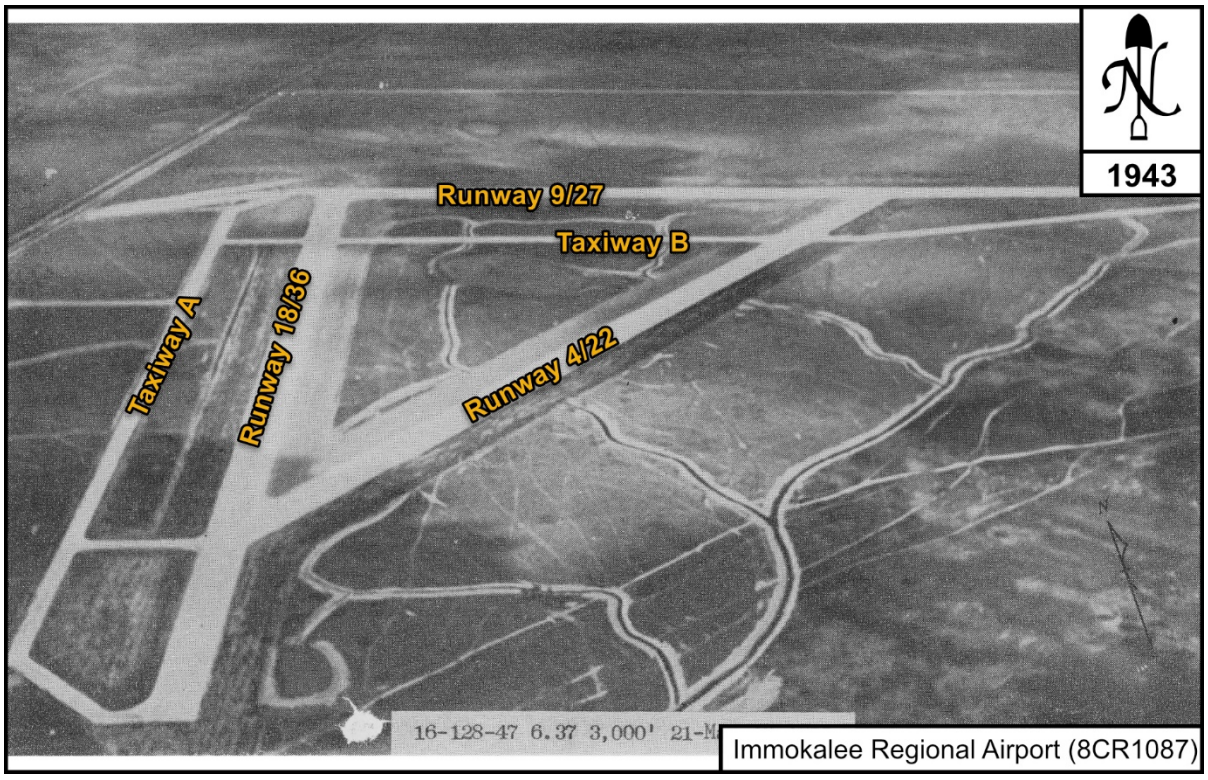
FIGURE 9-27
1944 WARE DEPARTMENT PAVEMENT AIRFIELD EVALUATION OF THE IMMOKALEE ARMY AIR FIELD/IMMOKALEE REGIONAL AIRPORT (8CR1087)



Alterations to Physical Layout

A review of historic aerials and interviews with current airport personnel indicate that the layout of the World War II runways and taxiways remained relatively unchanged until recently (**Figures 9-28 – 9-30**). There was only one wooden structure associated with the runways during World War II located along Taxiway A. It has been demolished (Fletcher 2018). In the 1960s few hangars were built in the southwest corner of the property. Hangars 7 and 12 are all that remain, though Hangar 7 was moved to its current location a few years after being constructed. During the late 1990s and into the early to mid-2000s, additional buildings and structures were constructed within the airport property and the original configuration of the runways and taxiways were altered. Runway 4/22 was decommissioned in 1998 and converted into a dragstrip (Fletcher 2018). By 2004, additional facilities associated with the dragstrip were constructed, including storage, bathrooms, and an extension of Airport Boulevard that bisected the southwestern portion of the former runway. By 2006, the northern end had been impacted by the construction of a go-kart racecourse that bisected the former runway.

FIGURE 9-28
A 1943 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE IMMOKALEE ARMY AIR FIELD/
IMMOKALEE REGIONAL AIRPORT (8CR1087) FROM THE 1945 USAAF DIRECTORY ENTRY



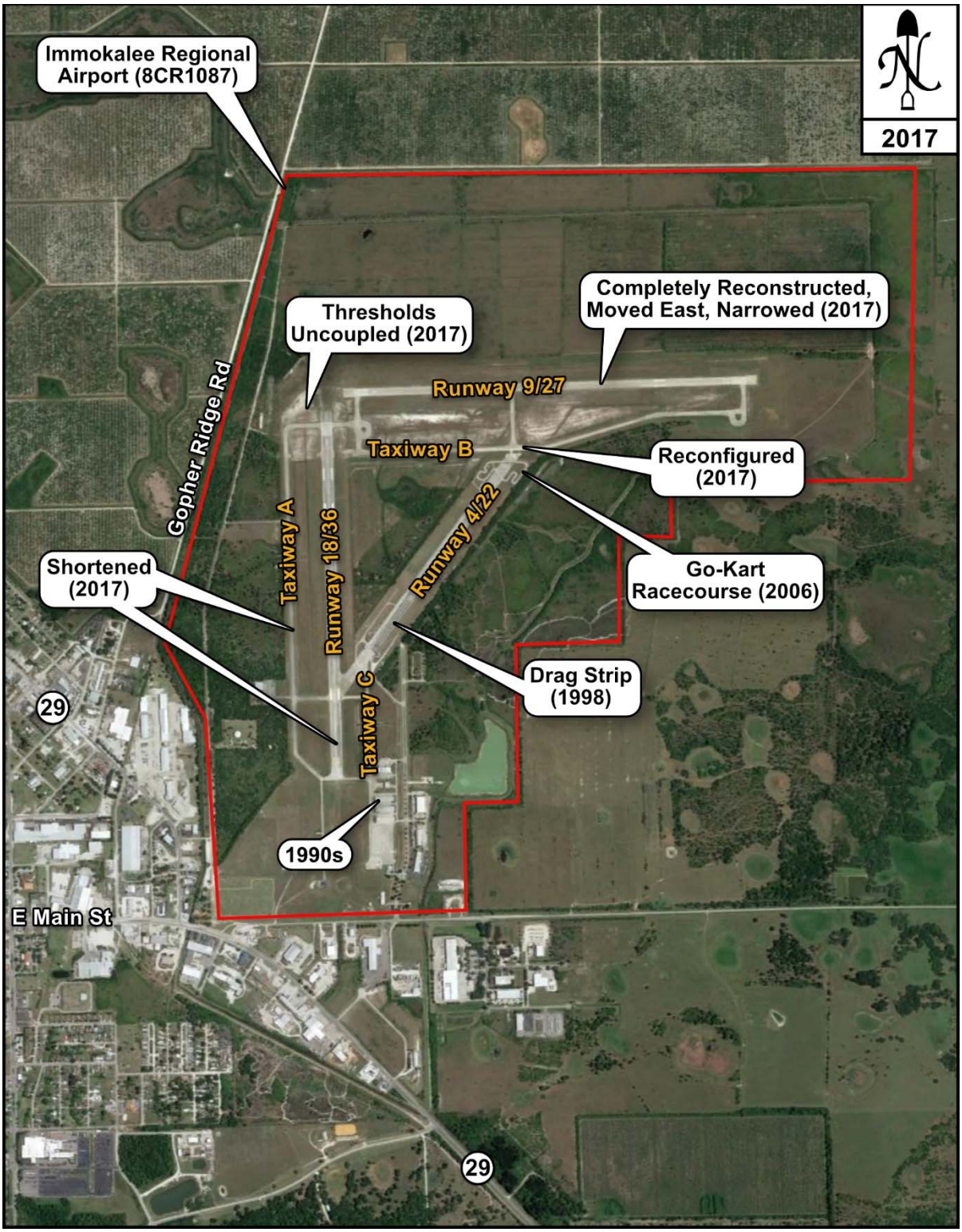
In 2006, the FDOT determined that the network of former World War II runways, taxiways, and aprons were in substandard condition and recommended an upgrade. Plans to upgrade the runway and building infrastructure were put in place and in 2013, construction began on major improvements to the airport. The improvements relative to the former World War II structures included a reconstruction of the runways, taxiways, and aprons (Nordstrom 2015). As part of this reconstruction, the old pavement and base materials used during the initial construction were

removed. The threshold between the runways were uncoupled and separated by at least 450 feet and new taxiway extensions and aprons were constructed. Runway 9/27 was completely reconstructed and relocated 450 feet east of its original location. The width was also reduced from 150 feet to 100 feet, the original thresholds were removed, and the runway was uncoupled from the other two runways. A new taxiway was constructed to the west of the former threshold. As part of this reconstruction, the ends of Taxiway B were also reconfigured (Bennet 2018).

The northern threshold of Runway 18-36 was relocated 450 feet to the south of its original location, which reduced the total length of the runway from 5,000 feet to 4,550 feet. The northern end of Taxiway A was removed and a new Taxiway A-1 was constructed. In addition, a new electrical vault with a backup generator was installed. The improvements also include drainage and grading work as well as the addition of high efficient LED lighting for the runway edge and threshold fixtures, new signage, home run cables and a regulator for the runway lighting circuit (Nordstrom 2015).

FIGURE 9-29
A 1963 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE IMMOKALEE ARMY AIR FIELD/
IMMOKALEE REGIONAL AIRPORT (8CR1087)

FIGURE 9-30
A 2017 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE IMMOKALEE ARMY AIR FIELD/
IMMOKALEE REGIONAL AIRPORT (8CR1087)



Eligibility Evaluation

As per the National Register Multiple Property Listing *Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources,* the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield would fall under the F.5 property type: flight line buildings and structures. This property type includes air control towers, hangars, runway systems, aviation shops, and administration and supply buildings that directly supported the day-to-day operations of the flight line during World War II (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F, 24). Runway systems and supports structures were vital features of each base. Most runway systems were developed from existing regional or municipal airports and airfields. Those newly constructed runway systems were built in a variety of geometric designs. The Army's airfield most often utilized a triangular design with three runways. Ramps or taxiways were often built surrounding the runways. Runway systems can be significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Military as they represent a distinctive component of a flight-line area and are consistent with the engineering traditions developed by the War Department during World War II (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F, 26). Therefore, to be listed on the National Register, a resource of this property type would be required to have been used for a flight line function on a military base during World War II and must have been constructed during the war. The resources must retain a high degree of their original design and appearance (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F, 26).

A review of the FMSF revealed 31 recorded resources identified as either an airport or airfield, and ten recorded resources identified as a runway associated with World War II. To date, seven of these resources have been evaluated as National Register–eligible: PAFB (8BR2439), Lee Field Runway South (8CL1201), Opa Locka Airport Runway (8DA10000), Carlstrom Field (DE391), and Avon Park Air Force Range Airfield (8HG1182/8PO7549) and its runways 05023 Runway (8HG1089) and 14032 Runway (8PO6166). Eighteen of the recorded resources were identified as ineligible, due to a lack of integrity in design, materials, and appearance and no longer being able convey their historic significance. Nine recorded resources had insufficient information for an evaluation, while six resources were not evaluated by SHPO. Only one was determined destroyed.

The first airfield to be determined National Register–eligible was Carlstrom Field (8DE391) due to its association with both World Wars and training of British Royal Flying Cadets during World War II. The remainder of the resources were determined eligible after the National Register Multiple Property Listing *Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources* was published in 2001. The Opa Locka Airport Runway (8DA10000) was determined to be eligible in 2005 as part of a historic district along with twenty-four recorded buildings on the airport property. While the Lee Field Resource Group (8CL1111) does not constitute a historic district, in 2007, the SHPO determined the Lee Field Runway South (8CL1201) to be National Register–eligible and stated that other resources within the airfield may be eligible. The PAFB Airfield (8BR2439), also known as Patrick Air Force Base, was evaluated as eligible in 2011. This airfield is still active. On May 3, 2012 Avon Park Air Force Range Airfield (8HG1182/8PO7549) was determined National Register–eligible as a historic and its runways 05023 Runway (8HG1089) and 14032 Runway (8PO6166) contribute to the district. These resources are significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Military and Criterion C in the area Engineering. Additionally, the Opa Locka

Airport Runway (8DA10000) is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087) was surveyed previously in 2009 for the *Immokalee Regional Airport Reconnaissance Survey* by CCAA (CCAA 2009). The SHPO deemed there to be insufficient information to make an eligibility determination. The design of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was common for World War II era Army Airfields, in that its three runways are laid out in a triangular design. However, the runways and taxiways have sustained several alterations including the reconstruction and thinning of Runway 9/27, the shortening of Runway 18/36, the decoupling of those runways, and the realignment of Taxiway B. There are currently nineteen other buildings on the airport property, none of which are associated with the military history of the runways. Additionally, one of the runways (4/22) is currently used as a dragstrip and has a go-kart racecourse at its northern end. Due to a lack of integrity, the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield does not meet the registration requirement set forth by the *Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources* Multiple Property Listing and is considered National Register-ineligible.

8CR1500: Immokalee State Farmers Market

FIGURE 9-31
OVERVIEW OF IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS MARKET (8CR1500), C. 1955, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHEAST

This resource group comprises eight metal frame Industrial Vernacular and three concrete block Masonry Vernacular style buildings located on a 27-acre property in Sections 34 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East and Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East on the Immokalee (1958 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map (**Figure 9-31**). In 1986, a FMSF form documented the

original [Immokalee] State Farmers Market structure (8CR643), a circa 1951 Frame Vernacular closed shed, measuring approximately 54 by 460 feet. This original structure was destroyed/demolished between 1999 and 2004. The current survey assesses the entire Immokalee State Farmers Market as a building complex which opened in 1951 and today consists of three 1960s structures and eight non-historic structures. **Figure 9-32** shows a layout of the historic resource group with each building labelled for reference. Three buildings fall within the historic resources APE: Units 6, 9, and 11.

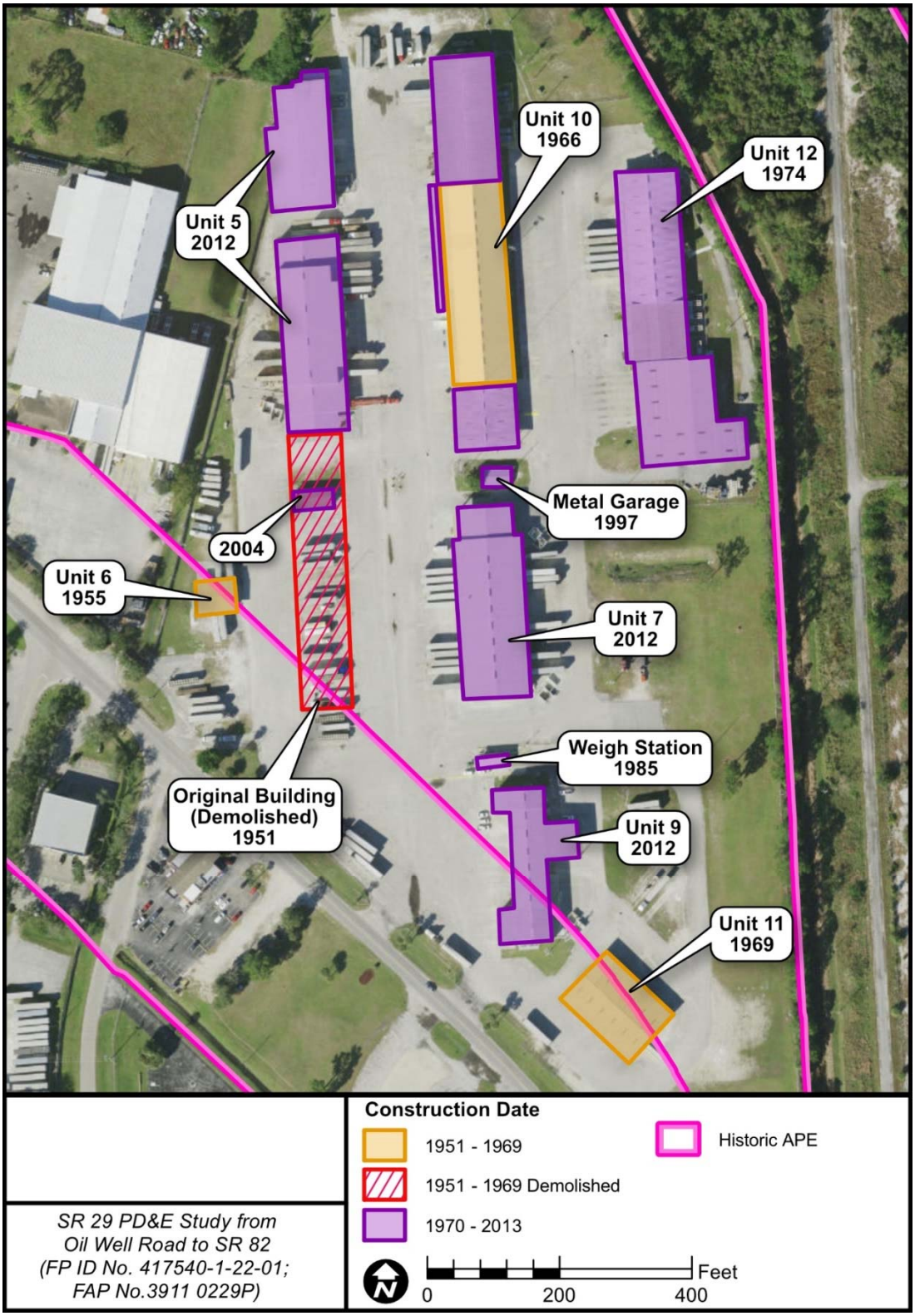
A 1955 document published by the State of Florida Department of Agriculture provides detailed information on all the state farmers markets throughout Florida. It reports that the Immokalee State Farmers Market consisted of "one closed shed including offices 54'x60'; 1 tool shed 11'x30'; 1 auction block 10'x20', a watermelon shed 30'x60'; one packing house 80'x144'—total valuation…$152,298.56" (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services [FDACS] 1955). A review of historic aerial photographs from 1953, 1963, and 1973, and the 1958 quadrangle map, indicate that the closed shed mentioned in the report is the original 1951 building (8CR643). This building was demolished between 1999 and 2004. The tool shed and auction block mentioned in the report were not visible in the 1963 aerial and may have been demolished shortly after the 1955 report. The watermelon shed is most likely Unit 6 on the western edge of the property, and the packing house is likely Unit 5 due to its size.

Throughout the years, the Farmers Market has gone through significant changes with new construction, additions, and rebuilding of damaged structures. Between 1953 and 1966, Units 5, 6, 9, and 10 were constructed, and a spur of the Atlantic Coast Line/CSX Railroad leading to Unit 5 was installed. By 1973, the spur was no longer in operation, Unit 11 had been constructed, and a refrigeration structure had been added to the north side of Unit 5. Unit 12 was constructed in 1974 and Building 10 was expanded to the north and south. In the late 1970s, railroad service along the Atlantic Coast Line/CSX Railroad had ceased all together and in the early 1980s the tracks had been removed from the railroad bed next to the Farmers Market. The weigh station was constructed in 1985, and in the late 1980s, two additions were constructed on the south side of Unit 12. The metal garage south of Unit 10 was constructed in 1997. Sometime between 1999 and 2004 the original 1951 building was demolished; a small 2004 structure and semi-tractor trailers occupy its footprint today.

In 2005, Hurricane Wilma caused substantial damage to several buildings. It took years for FEMA to provide the funds to repair and replace damaged buildings, and in 2012 Units 5, 9, and 12 were reconstructed (Collier County Community Redevelopment Agency 2012). A central section of Unit 5 was removed during the reconstruction, creating two separate buildings. With all the expansions, additions, and reconstructions, only three of the eleven buildings are considered historic: Units 6, 10, and 11. Unit 6 has few alterations such as a changed roofline and the addition of a small office, while Unit 10 has two large non-historic expansions to the north and south. Unit 11 does not appear to have had any changes.

Unit 6 is an Industrial Vernacular structure that has a concrete base with steel I-beam supports (**Figure 9-33**). The low-pitch gable roof is covered in standing seam sheet metal. A small office space, covered in sheet metal, is located at the back (west) portion of the shed. This small office was not original to the shed; likely added in the late 1980s or early 1990s, when the gable roof changed from a north-south peak to its current east-west peak.

FIGURE 9-32
LAYOUT OF IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS MARKET (8CR1500), C. 1955, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE



In 1966, Unit 10 was constructed as an Industrial Vernacular building that sits atop a raised concrete block platform and has a steel frame (**Figure 9-34**). The original building was approximately 100'x 330' in size; however, with its two 1970s additions to the north and south elevation, the building's total current size is approximately 100'x 580'. A low-pitch gable roof canopy was added to the southern elevation and is being supported by steel I-beams and posts. A refrigeration structure was added to the north elevation but was rebuilt in 2008. The front-gabled roof along the original portion of the building is covered in standing-seam sheet metal. The roofline extends out over loading bays on both east and west sides of the original structure. This portion of the building is covered in blue, standing-seam sheet metal. At the center of the west elevation is a small shed-roof office with one-over-one single-hung-sash windows and poured concrete stairs and accessibility ramp with metal railing. The building has several loading bays on all sides.

FIGURE 9-33
IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS MARKET (8CR1500), UNIT 6, C. 1955, FACING WEST

FIGURE 9-34
IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS MARKET (8CR1500),
BUILDING 10, C. 1966, FACING NORTHEAST

FIGURE 9-35
IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS MARKET (8CR1500),
UNIT 11, C. 1969, FACING SOUTHEAST

Unit 11 was added to the southeast corner of the property in 1969. It is an Industrial Vernacular open shed structure has a concrete base with steel I-beam supports (**Figure 9-35**). The low-pitch gable roof is covered in standing seam sheet metal. Two small offices, covered in corrugated sheet metal, with lattice infill, are located at either end of the concrete base under the canopy. These are currently being used as office space and are likely not original to the structure.

The Florida State Farmers Market system was established during the Great Depression in 1934 by Florida Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo to provide employment and help farmers and consumers buy and sell produce more easily. These farmers markets would be located next to railways and highways to help ship products throughout the state. The first State Farmers Market was opened in Sanford in 1934 and was the prototype for the wholesale shipping market. This market was so successful that a demand grew for more of these farmers markets across the state (FDACS 1955).

The Immokalee State Farmers Market opened on November 28, 1951, to meet the rising needs of local farmers. There was a wide variety of vegetables sold through the market historically, but the main vegetables were tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, and squash. When it opened, the Immokalee State Farmers Market only had one building; today the farmers market contains eleven buildings and provides more services than it did in 1951. Tomatoes remain a significant vegetable amongst the variety sold and packaged at the market today (FDACS 2015).

In 2005, Hurricane Wilma destroyed much of the Immokalee State Farmers Market. Three buildings were completely destroyed, and many others were damaged. It took several years for the State of Florida to persuade the FEMA to pay for the reconstruction and repair of the buildings, which was completed in 2012 (Collier County Community Redevelopment Agency 2012).

The Immokalee State Farmers Market (8CR1500) comprises structures with common Industrial and Masonry Vernacular architecture that are of a common design highly prevalent in industrial complexes in Florida. The Immokalee State Farmers Market lacks integrity due to the multiple non-historic alterations and additions as well as the reconstruction of many of the buildings following the 2005 Hurricane Wilma. Additionally, the original 1951 building was demolished. Therefore, the Immokalee State Farmers Market is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

9.4.1 INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSES IN IMMOKALEE

Additional research and analysis was conducted in relation to the historic warehouses located within the APE to determine their significance as representative of Immokalee's transition from small farming community to a modern industrial one. Although the warehouses are not contiguous, the possibility of a multiple property submission (MPS) was explored. This research indicated that, with the exception of the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR00642), substantial alterations to the warehouses have compromised their integrity and they no longer convey their original utilitarian design. Therefore, the industrial warehouses of Immokalee, shown below, are considered National Register-ineligible (**Figures 9-36 – 9-44**).

FIGURE 9-36
OAKES FARMS/SEVERT AND SONS PRODUCE INC. (8CR1180), C. 1953,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-37
J & J PRODUCE (8CR1181), C. 1952,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-38
HANSHAW FARMS (8CR1182), OFFICE, C. 1954,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 9-39
WORLD AGRICULTURE INC. (8CR1183), C. 1959,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-40
JACK AND ANN'S FEED SUPPLY (8CR1186), C. 1950,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

FIGURE 9-41
218 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1193), C. 1968,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING EAST

FIGURE 9-42
MERCURY OUTBOARD (8CR1194), C. 1968,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-43
211 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1328), WAREHOUSE OFFICE, C. 1964,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-44
WINFIELD SOLUTIONS/800 MAIN STREET E (8CR1333), C. 1966,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHEAST

9.4.2 BRIDGES

A Context for Common Historic Bridge Types was prepared in 2005 by Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program administered by the Transportation Research Council, National Research Council. The purpose of the context was to provide an aid for assessing the technological and historic significance of bridge types within the United States and provide a picture of the bridge types which are more common and those which are less common. The context covers bridges constructed in the United States through 1955 and describes the history and significance of the slab bridge type.

The context states that fixed slab, beam, girder, and rigid bridge designs are the most common bridges of all types included in the study (Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005:3–80). During the Post-World War II period's expansion of the highway system, state highway departments developed standardized slab, girder, beam, and rigid structure bridges, and thousands of these types of bridges were constructed in every state (Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005:3-80). These bridges are common slab bridge without any unique engineering features. For a narrative description for each bridge, please refer to the FMSF forms in **Appendix A**. Photographs for each bridge are included below (**Figures 9-45 and 9-46**).

FIGURE 9-45
FDOT BRIDGE NO. 030019 (8CR1496), C. 1965,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-46
FDOT BRIDGE NO. 030136 (8CR1497), C. 1948,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

9.4.3 CANALS

Only a few of Florida's historic canals have been evaluated as National-Register eligible. A 2005 Memorandum on Canals state, "canals are ubiquitous and most of those built as drainage ditches in the twentieth century will probably not be considered significant." Due to the common nature of the four canals within the project APE, and their lack of integrity due to widening and covering, they are considered National Register-ineligible.

The canals fall within the project APE for the following approximate lengths:

- SR 29 Canal (8CR1256) – 1,565 feet
- Madison Avenue Canal (8CR1368) – 1,770 feet
- Eutopia Canal (8CR1498) – 4,900 feet
- Drainage Ditch/Rim Canal (8CR1499) – 870 feet

The Eutopia Canal (8CR1498) and Drainage Ditch/Rim Canal (8CR1499) feed into SR 29 Canal (8CR1256) at the location of non-historic FDOT Bridge 030305, which replaced historic FDOT Bridge 030134 (8CR773) in 1999. Photographs for each canal are included below (**Figures 9-47 – 9-50**).

FIGURE 9-47
STATE ROAD 29 CANAL (8CR1256), C. 1935,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

FIGURE 9-48
MADISON AVENUE CANAL (8CR1368), C. 1953,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

FIGURE 9-49
EUTOPIA CANAL (8CR1498), C. 1940,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-50
DRAINAGE DITCH (8CR1499), C. 1942,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

9.4.4 ROADWAY

8CR1309 State Road 29

FIGURE 9-51
STATE ROAD 29 (8CR1309), C. 1925,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

In the project APE, State Road 29 runs north/south and northwest/southeast in Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East and Sections 2, 3, 11, 12 ,13 and 14 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East on the Immokalee (1958 PR 1988) USGS quadrangle map; in Sections 13 and 24 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East and Section 19 of Township 47 South, Range 30 East of the Immokalee NE (1958 PR 1973) USGS quadrangle map; and in Sections 19, 20, 29, 30 and 32 of Township 47 South, Range 30 East and Sections 5, 8, 17 and 20 of Township 48 South, Range 30 East of the Sunniland (1958 PR 1982) USGS quadrangle map in and around Immokalee within Collier County, Florida. There are three segments of the roadway being evaluated, the first is a three-mile stretch that runs south of SR 82 to south of New Market Road, with 0.16-mile branch along New Market Road W in Immokalee (**Figure 9-51**). The second segment of the road is approximately 1.14-miles along south end of New Market Road E. And the third segment of the road is approximately 10.28 miles long and runs from just West of Jefferson Avenue southeast and south until just south of Oil Well Road.

The first and third segments of the road date to 1925, when the road was initially constructed as a shell rock road following the Old Southeast Road from Fort Myers that passed through Immokalee and then further south towards the new county seat of Everglades City. The road was first paved in the 1930s and later altered to accommodate development in Immokalee. The second segment was constructed in the 1940s as New Market Road, which would be a branch of SR 29. Today SR 29 is a two-lane undivided arterial road with intermittent turn lanes. The area is predominately rural, except in portions that go through Immokalee, with large citrus groves, sod farms, and pasture. Residential and agricultural development is scattered throughout the segments of the corridor. Within the first segment of the corridor there is no sidewalk present. The second segment of the road has a sidewalk on each side, and the third segment of the road has a sidewalk on each side beginning just west of Jefferson Ave. Along the third segment the northern sidewalk ends where SR 29 meets County Road (CR) 846, and the southern sidewalk ends further southeast at Farm Workers Way. There are four bridges over which the third segment of the road is carried: historic FDOT Bridge 030019 and non-historic FDOT Bridges 030303, 030304, 030305. Utility lines, standard signage, swales, and culverts are present through the corridor. The SR 29 Canal also runs parallel to the SR 29 south from FDOT Bridge 030305 to the end of the APE south of Oil Well Road, and beyond.

Collier County was established from portions of southern Lee County in 1923. When Immokalee became a part of Collier County in 1923, it still did not have an adequate road to Ft. Myers. Which was a concern, because in order to reach the new county seat in Everglades City, residents of Immokalee had to travel through Fort Myers, the county seat of Lee County, or drive to Marco Island and continue to Everglades City via boat. Therefore, while pushing the completion of the Tamiami Trail, Barron Collier and his associates made equally strenuous efforts to open a north-south road and to convince the ACL to extend its lines to the new county seat. The road and railroad extension were completed in 1925.

It was later paved in the mid-1930s and first appears on a 1936 Official Road Map of Florida as State Road 164. When Florida renumbered their highway system in the early 1940s, the road became State Road 29. By 1950, portions of the road within the project APE were altered to accommodate much of the development happening in the 1940s where SR 29 and CR 846 meet, such as the Immokalee Regional Airport (then Immokalee Army Airfield), the Immokalee State

Farmers Market, and the construction of New Market Road. New Market Road was designated as a branch of SR 29 that bypasses the Main Street in Immokalee.

A different portion of SR 29 was evaluated as part of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Amendment, State Road (SR) 29 Project Development and Environment Study from North of SR 82 to South of County Road (CR) 80A in Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida conducted by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in 2014. The portion of the road considered National Register-ineligible ran from SR 82 in Collier County approximately 18 miles north to CR 80A in Hendry County. The SHPO concurred with their findings on February 26, 2014, determining the National Register-ineligibility of SR 29. State Road 29 is of a common design and construction for the state and is not clearly associated with historical events or people. Therefore, within the project APE, SR 29 is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.

9.4.5 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Twenty of the identified buildings have commercial uses ranging from a bank, retails shops, offices, and a gas station. Of these, seventeen are built in the Masonry Vernacular style, two in the Industrial Vernacular, and one in the Mid-Century Modern style. Many have undergone alterations that detract from their historic integrity, and they are similar to many other structures found throughout Collier County. These alterations can include large additions, replacement of windows and doors, altered openings, altered rooflines and altered exterior materials. Due to these common styles in South Florida and the lack of integrity, the commercial buildings are considered ineligible. Photographs for each resource are included below (**Figures 9-52 – 9-71**).

FIGURE 9-52
FLORIDA SPECIALTIES (8CR1184), OFFICE, C. 1950,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-53
BALGAS/SHAW BROTHER OIL CO. (8CR1185), C. 1950,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-54
LEGAL ASSOCIATES OF COLLIER/1407 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1189), C. 1967,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHEAST

FIGURE 9-55
PALATERIA/319 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1190), C. 1968, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 9-56
BROTHERS SERVICES/315 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1191), C. 1968, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 9-57
305 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1192), C. 1968,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-58
FORTUNE COOKIE CHINESE RESTAURANT (8CR1195), C. 1967,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 9-59
FLORIDA COMMUNITY BANK (8CR1237), C. 1962,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-60
528 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1245), C. 1950,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-61
540 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1246), C. 1962,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-62
LA TAPATIA/325 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1323), C. 1961,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-63
NINA'S THRIFT STORE/307 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1324), C. 1966, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 9-64
LINARES WESTERN WEAR/307 NEW MARKET ROAD W (8CR1325), C. 1965, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 9-65
901 CHARLOTTE STREET (8CR1327), C. 1965,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTH

FIGURE 9-66
212 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1329), C. 1954,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHEAST

FIGURE 9-67
LOZANOS MEXICAN RESTAURANT/405 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1331), C. 1963, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING EAST

FIGURE 9-68
IMMOKALEE AUTO (8CR1332), C. 1964, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 9-69
SUNOCO/730 MAIN STREET E (8CR1334), C. 1952,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHEAST

FIGURE 9-70
275 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1369), C. 1953, CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-71
BUDGET INN/504 MAIN STREET E (8CR1370), C. 1950,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

9.4.6 RESIDENTIAL

The seven remaining newly recorded historic resources consist of six private residences and one trailer park. The six private residences are in the Masonry Vernacular style and many have sustained additions and alterations. Due to the common styles and lack of integrity, these resources are considered ineligible. The trailer park at 511 New Market Road E (8CR1252) was recorded as a resource group, and it contains twenty-two trailers and one Masonry Vernacular office building. Due to the common style of these trailers, and lack of integrity through multiple alterations, this trailer park is also considered National Register-ineligible. Photographs for each resource are included below (**Figures 9-72 – 9-78**).

FIGURE 9-72
3077 SR 29 N (8CR1187), C. 1969,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING WEST

FIGURE 9-73
3065 SR 29 N (8CR1188), C. 1969,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

FIGURE 9-74
2525 SR 29 (8CR1196), C. 1936,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTH

FIGURE 9-75
1395 N 15TH STREET (8CR1236), C. 1958,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING WEST

FIGURE 9-76
1475 N 15TH STREET (8CR1238), C. 1955,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING WEST

FIGURE 9-77
511 NEW MARKET ROAD E (8CR1252), TRAILERS AND OFFICE, C. 1951,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING NORTHWEST

FIGURE 9-78
908 GLADES STREET (8CR1326), C. 1963,
CONSIDERED NATIONAL REGISTER–INELIGIBLE, FACING SOUTHEAST

Section 10.0
CONCLUSIONS

No previously recorded or newly recorded archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. The majority of the archaeological APE consists of citrus groves, open pasture, pine flatwoods with saw palmetto, and empty lots. No environmental features indicative of archaeological site potential were identified. Aerial maps showing shovel test locations and current conditions can be found in **Appendix C**.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of a total of 46 historic resources within the historic APE. This includes two previously recorded resources and 44 newly recorded historic resources. The previously recorded resources include the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) and the Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087). The 44 newly recorded include 35 buildings (8CR1180-8CR1196, 8CR1236-8CR1238, 8CR1245-8CR1246, 8CR1323-8CR1329, 8CR1331-8CR1334, 8CR1369-8CR1370), two bridges (8CR1496-8CR1497), four canals (8CR1256, 8CR1368, 8CR1498-8CR1499), one road (8CR1309) and two resource groups (8CR1252 and CR1500).

Of the identified resources, the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR00642) is considered National Register-eligible. The Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) is representative of Immokalee's conversion from a community of individual isolated farmsteads to a more modern agricultural community and is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its role in Immokalee's Community Planning and Development, Agriculture, and Industry. The remaining 45 resources are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register either individually or as part of a historic district. Updated or new FMSF forms were prepared for all of the historic resources and are included in **Appendix A**.

10.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS

Although unlikely, should construction activities uncover any archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. In the event that human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05 of the *Florida Statutes* will apply and FDOT's *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* require that all construction cease. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

10.2 CURATION

FMSF forms (**Appendix A**) and photographs are curated at the FMSF, along with a copy of this report. A survey log sheet is included in **Appendix E**. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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APPENDIX A

Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR00642
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-14-2017
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Immokalee Ice Plant — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
403	E	Main	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of Main Street btwn Jerome Dr and Jefferson
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # . 00116600006 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458836 — Northing 2922064
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Icehouse — From (year): 1945 — To (year):
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant — From (year): — To (year): 2017
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: — Nature See continuation sheet
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: — Nature See continuation sheet
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Frank Whisnant
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Metal 3. Stucco
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Gable 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal:standing seam 3. Composition roll
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal, awning; three panes

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Loading bays and storage in the back; stucco and concrete block painted white

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Corrugated metal shed held up with pipe columns raised by concrete block piers

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR00642

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Recessed entryway on front (north) facade

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Along the left side of the north facade

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

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: Immokalee Ice Plant

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Constructed circa 1945, this Masonry Vernacular building is located on the south side of Main Street between Jerome Drive and Jefferson Avenue, in Township 47 South, Range 29 East, Section 3 of the Immokalee (1987) USGS quadrangle map, in the City of Immokalee, Collier County, Florida. This former ice plant has a concrete block structural system and exhibits an irregular form. The flat roof portion is covered in built-up materials, and the gable roof portion is covered in sheet metal. The exterior is sheathed in metal and stucco, with some portions exhibiting exposed concrete block.

The building has seen several additions over the years. Most of these additions are historic and contribute to the building's significance. The original portion of the building is the central warehouse, noted with the gabled roof. The one-story warehouse was added on the west side of the original warehouse in 1951, and the one-and-one-half-story warehouse to the east was added in 1957. There is a one-story addition on the south side of the 1957 portion of the warehouse that was completed in 1963. These additions are visible in historic aerials from 1953 and 1963 (Figures 1 and 2). Though the exact date is unknown, the covered loading bay on the north side of the same portion of the warehouse was likely done around the same time, as it first appears in a 1973 aerial (Figure 3). The non-historic metal canopy in the back was constructed in 1982 and is mainly used for material storage now.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The plant was built circa 1945 by Frank Whisnant, a millwright who came to Immokalee in 1933, and became a prominent citizen. When it was constructed, the ice plant was located adjacent to the railroad so that ice could be easily provided for produce being shipped to the north. The plant also provided the first electricity to the developing community, until Lee County LLC was formed (Moody n.d.: 130). The railroad tracks were removed in the early 1980s after the line was abandoned. It is currently in use as an industrial building.

This is oldest known building of an industrial nature and compared to other historical industrial buildings in the vicinity retains a high degree of historic integrity. According to the previous FMSF form, completed as part of the 1986 *Historical/Architectural survey of Collier County, Florida* (FMSF Manuscript No. 1108), the Immokalee Ice Plant has "a significant role in later development of the agricultural activities in that area as truck farming became and still exists as a major industry in [Immokalee]" (Florida Preservation Services 1986c). It was located adjacent to the railroad (no longer extant) so that ice could be easily provided for produce being shipped to the north, prior to the advent of refrigerated rail cars.

Immokalee began as a small community of individual farmsteads and grew as into a large agricultural community. The Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) played a significant role in

this growth and development. This building is representative of Immokalee's conversion from a community of individual isolated farmsteads to a more modern agricultural community, as it allowed for easier shipment of produce along the railway. The area along SR 29 southeast of the Immokalee Ice Plant developed into an industrial corridor containing mostly packing warehouses for produce. Many of the buildings have sustained non-historic additions and alterations. Compared to buildings within this industrial corridor, the Immokalee Ice Plant retains a good amount of historic integrity. While the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) has several additions, the majority of the additions are historic (1963 and earlier), as seen in the historic and current aerial photographs (Figures 1-4). It retains an industrial feel and use, and therefore largely continues to convey its historical appearance and character. Therefore, the Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR642) is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its role in Immokalee's Community Planning and Development, Agriculture, and Industry as it was instrumental in the growth the agricultural community and industry in the town.

SITE NAME: Immokalee Ice Plant

Figure 1: A Historic 1953 Aerial Photograph, showing the main flat-roofed portion and the gable-roofed portion to the west

Figure 2: A Historic 1963 Aerial Photograph, showing the westernmost gable-roofed addition having been added between 1953 and 1963

SITE NAME: Immokalee Ice Plant

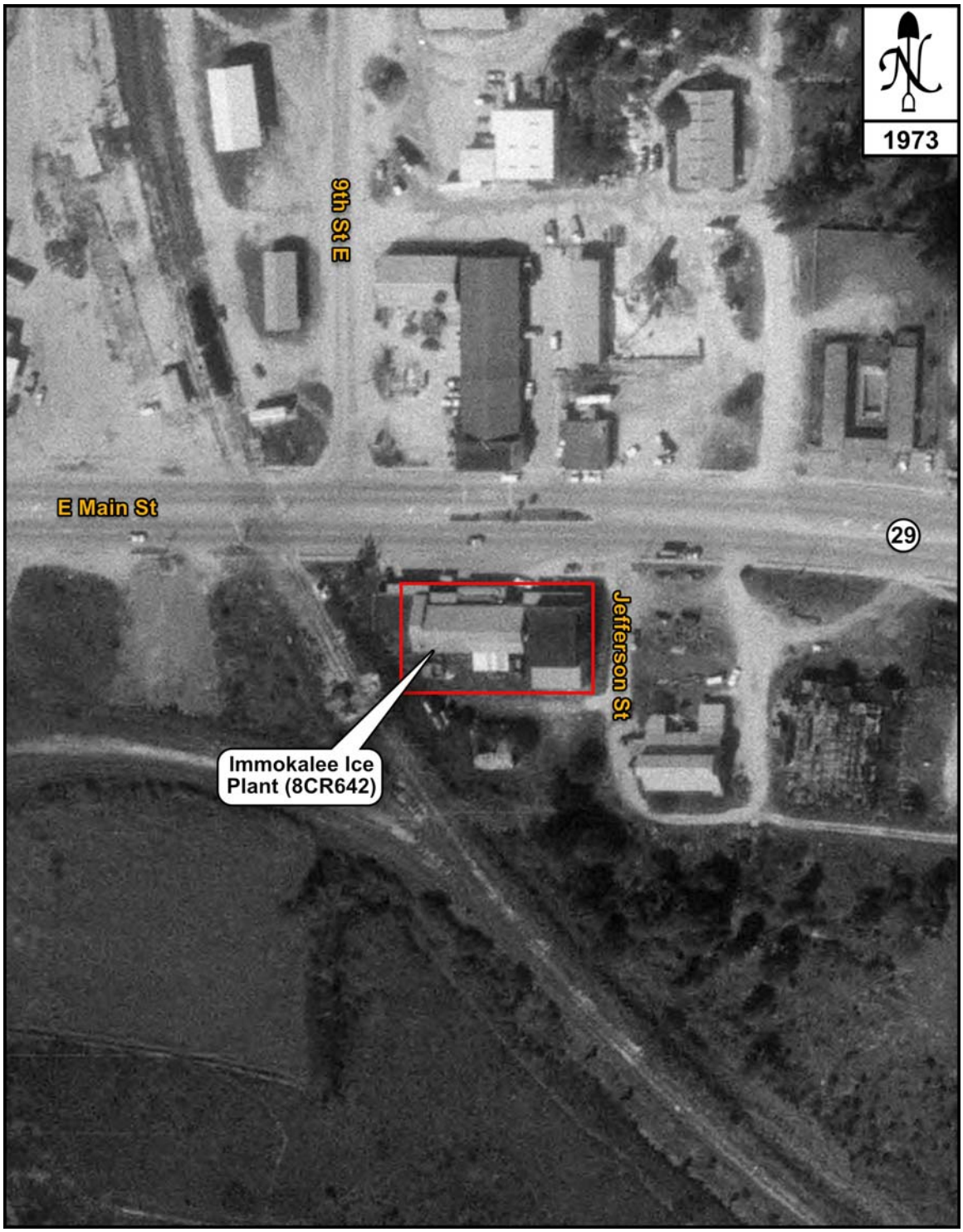

Figure 3: A 1973 Aerial Photograph, showing the easternmost rear addition having been added between 1963 and 1973 (non-historic)

SITE NAME: Immokalee Ice Plant

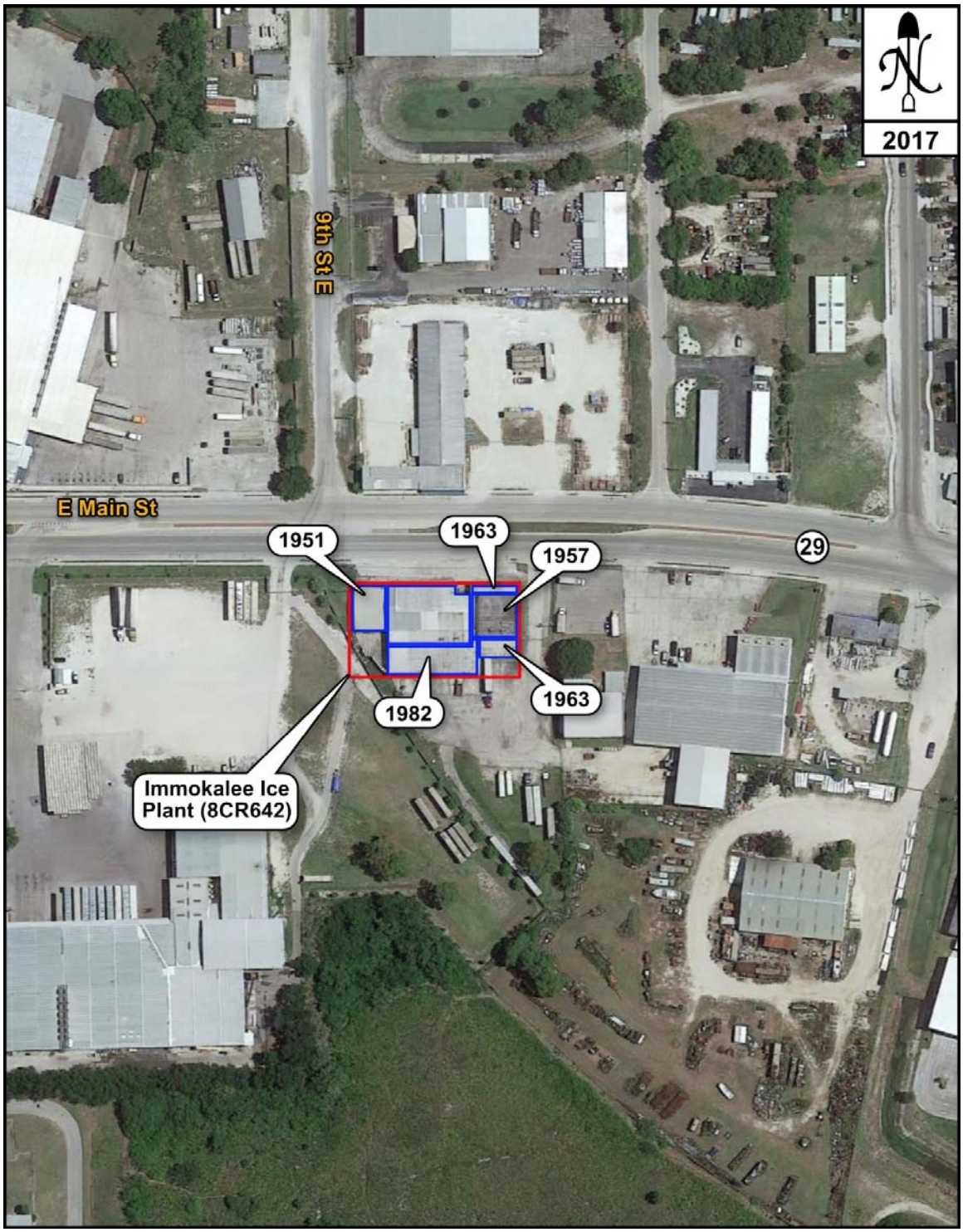

Figure 4: A 2010 Aerial Photograph, showing the central rear addition as post-1973

SITE NAME: Immokalee Ice Plant

C. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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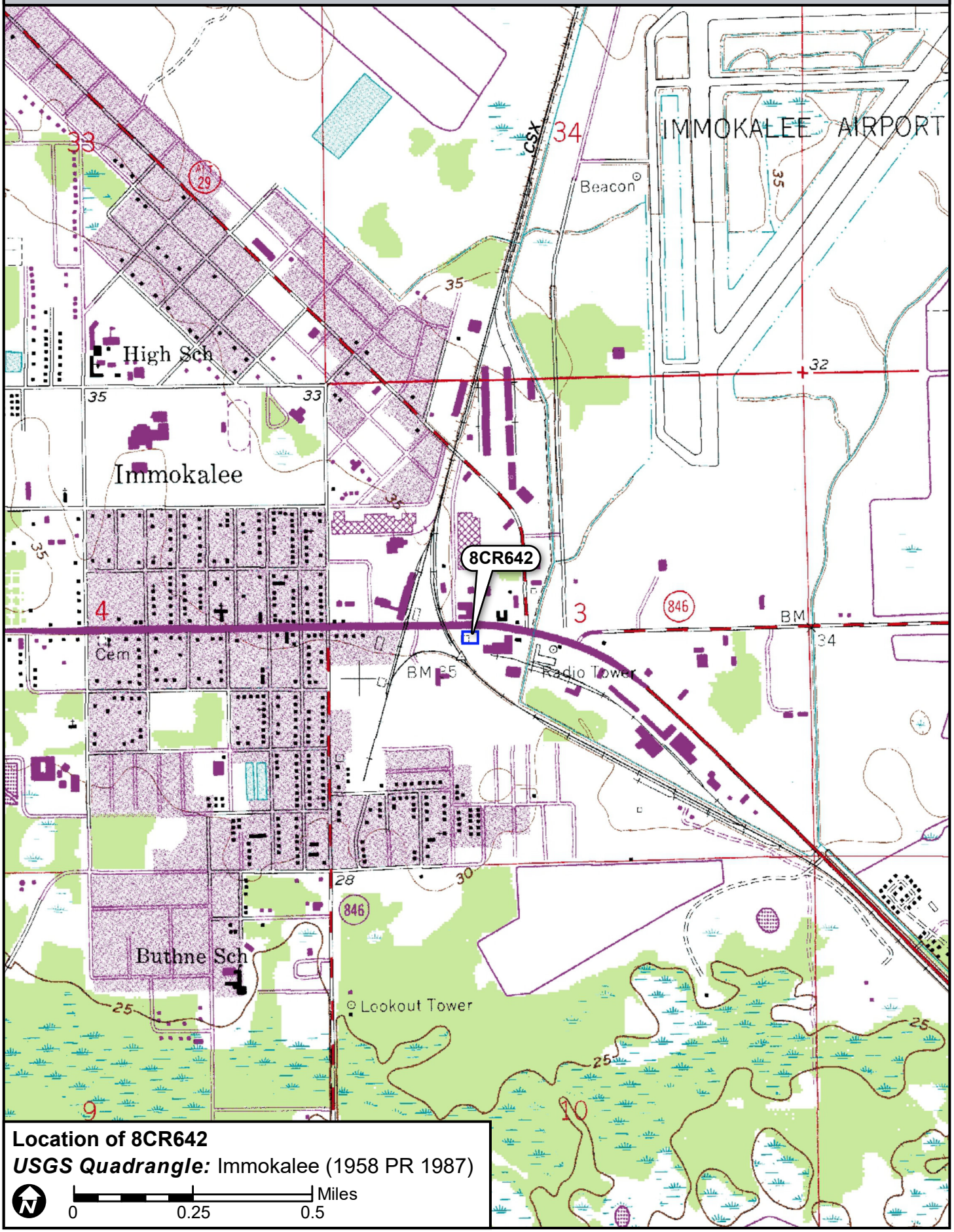
1985 *Historical/architectural survey of Collier County, Florida*. FMSF Manuscript No. 1108. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee

University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries
2017 Aerial Photography: Florida Collection. University of Florida Digital Collections. Electronic documents, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials, accessed March 2008.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR642

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

☐ Original
☒ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01087
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-2-2017
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

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

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	165		Airpark	Boulevard	

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

1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 25 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township 46S Range 29E Section 26 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township 46S Range 29E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township 46S Range 29E Section 34 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) See continuation sheet.

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01087

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1942 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): US Army Air Corps

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 3 # of non-contributing 19

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Airport deeds

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: Immokalee Regional Airport

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Immokalee Regional Airport is located at 165 Airpark Boulevard, which is between new Market Road and SR-29 in Immokalee. The airport property includes approximately 1,400 acres in portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 46 South, Range 29E and Sections 2 and 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East on the Immokalee (1987) USGS quadrangle map. Only a small portion of the southwest corner of the property, contained in Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East, is located within the project APE.

Established during World War II as a U.S. Army Air Force Auxiliary Field, the Immokalee Regional Airport now functions as a public airport owned by the Collier County Airport Authority (Collier County Airport Authority [CCAA] 2017a). This general aviation airport currently serves business and corporate users as well as flight training, sky diving, and agricultural spraying operations. Current facilities include a triangular shaped airfield with two active asphalt runways, 9/27 and 18/36, and associated taxiways. Runway 18/36 is oriented on a north-south axis and is currently 4,550 feet long and 150 feet wide. It was formerly known as the N-S Runway. Runway 9/27 is oriented east-west and is 5,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. It was formerly known as the E-W Runway. Taxiway A is parallel to Runway 18/36 and Taxiway B runs parallel to Runway 9/27. The third runway (4/22) runs northeast to southwest and is no longer used as a runway. It is 5,000 feet long and 150 feet wide and was formerly known as NE-SW Runway. Runway 4/22 is currently used as a drag racing strip. These runways and taxiways are the only structures on the property that are associated with the use of the airfield during World War II. Taxiway C was constructed in the 1990s and is not associated with the military history of the site. The runways and taxiways are not within the SR-29 APE.

Currently, there are nineteen other buildings and structures located on the airport parcel, including nine hangars, the main terminal, a turbine jet facility, a Collier County Sheriff's office, storage buildings, warehouses and manufacturing facilities space, and auto repair shop, and a water treatment plant. Most of the facilities are along Airpark Boulevard and were constructed in the mid-1990s. Two hangars are located at the end of a dirt roadway leading north from County Road 846. The water treatment plant and a large hangar are located west of the 18/36 runway. Only two of the hangars are considered historic, Hangar 7 and Hangar 12. Hangar 7 was constructed in 1962 and was originally located in the southwest corner of the property. It was later moved to its current location along Airport Boulevard. Hangar 12 was constructed in the late 1960s and appears to be unaltered. The remainder of the buildings and structures on the airport property are non-historic. None of the buildings or structures on the airport property are associated with the airport's military history.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

History

During World War II, Florida was one of the nation's major training grounds for the U.S. military and experienced an extraordinary growth of military installations. Florida was particularly attractive due to the weather which allowed for year-round training. By 1945, there were 172 military installations throughout the state, including bases, naval air stations, and airfields (Mormino 1996:323). Of particular importance to Florida was the U.S. Army Third Air Force, whose primary mission during the war was the organization and training of combat units to prepare them for overseas deployment. To fulfill this mission, bases, sub-bases, auxiliary airfields, and bombing and gunnery ranges were constructed predominantly along the Gulf Coast of Florida and interior regions of the State in proximity to the Gulf.

In May of 1943, the Third Air Force was using the following fields in Florida for all operational and replacement training for bombardment aviation as well as a part of the fighter pilot replacement training program: Dale Mabry Army Air Field (AAF), MacDill AAF, Drew AAF and Sarasota AAF. These were the main bases of the Third Air Force. Dale Mabry AAF had subbases in Thomasville and Harris Neck Field, Georgia, and an auxiliary flight strip in Carrabelle, Florida. Drew AAF commanded a subbase in Waycross, Georgia, while MacDill AAF operated subbases in Lakeland and Jacksonville, Florida. Sarasota AAF had subbases at Bartow, St. Petersburg, Tampa, and Ft. Myers with auxiliary fields in Lake Wales, Punta Gorda, Winter Haven, and Immokalee. By the end of the war, the Third Air Force commanded 21 airfields throughout the state for bomber and fighter plane training (Atwood 2012:58).

An airfield pavement evaluation report prepared by the War Department, U.S. Engineer Office (now the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) states that construction of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was authorized on August 21, 1942. Construction began on October 5, 1942 and was completed on February 18, 1943 (War Department 1944:3). The initial construction included three 150 feet by 5,000 feet runways and connecting taxiways which were constructed of a limerock base with a bituminous seal (War Department 1944:3). The original plans included the construction of a bituminous binder and wearing courses (upper layers of a runway), but "due to the curtailment of asphalt shipments", this was "held in abeyance" (War Department 1944:3). Construction of the bituminous binder and wearing courses was authorized after use of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield by B-17 bombers resulted in "considerable distress to the limerock base". Construction began on July 15, 1943 and was completed on December 21, 1943 (War Department 1944:3).

From March 1, 1943 through June 1, 1943, the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was used daily for practice landings and take-offs by B-17 bombers, a heavy bomber produced by Boeing and known as the "Flying Fortress" due to the number of machine guns associated with the plane (War Department 1944:3). The B-17 was famous for its bomb load carrying capacity, long flight range and its ability to absorb damage; it could easily

reach its target and bring the crew safely home from a mission (Boeing 2018). The actual number of take-offs and landings is unknown as no record was kept on site, but the 1944 pavement evaluation report notes that the tire marks on the runways indicate a high daily usage. From January to March 1944, an average of 100 cycles per day was estimated (War Department 1944:3-4).

Shettle notes that the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was used by Sarasota AAF and its subbases for practice landings. The Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was also used as an auxiliary field to Hendricks AAF in Sebring (Shettle 2009:219, 114). The War Department pavement evaluation notes that during the spring of 1943, it functioned as an auxiliary field for Hendricks. By 1945, it is listed in the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) Directory as an auxiliary field to Avon Park AAF (USAAF 1945). Following the war, the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was vacated and eventually deeded to Collier County on January 20, 1960. However, there were limited flights out of the airfield for the next 30 years (Atkins 2017:12). In 1993, the CCAA was established to oversee the development and management of the Immokalee Regional Airport as well as two other public general aviation airports in the county (CCAA 2017b).

Original Design and Physical Layout

The Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield originally consisted of only runways, taxiways, and one small frame building. The facility was never staffed, and no planes were stored or housed at the airport. It was only used for training flight purposes. A 1943 aerial map and associated description of the airfield from the 1945 USAAF Directory (USAAF 1945:1) notes that the airfield consisted of 1,080 acres, had an "irregular" shape, and included three bituminous runways; the N/S Runway, the NE/SW Runway, and the E/W Runway. The description notes that the facility had a wind cone and that telephone communications were available, but no lighting, hangars, shops or personnel accommodations existed. Oil and gasoline were available in Ft. Myers. Detailed descriptions and plan maps (Figure 1) are included in the 1944 Immokalee Air Field Pavement Evaluation report. This report includes a typical section of the runways and describes in detail the material used to construct the runways and taxiways:

> "Runways and taxiways are constructed with 8-inch compacted Ocala limerock base and 3-inch bituminous concrete pavement consisting of 11/2-inch binder and 11/2-inch wearing course, using graded mineral aggregate and asphalt cement, Grade AC-8. The California Bearing Ration of the stabilized subgrade was increased under the taxiway paving to provide for the 25 per cent greater wheel load design. Runway terminals are constructed on 10"-7"-10" Portland cement concrete" (War Department 1944: 3).

The runways are further described as measuring 5,000 feet in length and 150 feet in width. The total length of the taxiways measured 11,240 feet in length by 50 feet in width. Both the runways and taxiways were constructed of a fine sand stabilized with

marl. Over the subgrade, an 8-inch base of limerock was placed, followed by an "asphaltic concrete" that was 3 inches thick. The asphaltic concrete or bituminous surface included a 11/2-inch binder course and a 11/2-inch wearing course (Figure 1).

The runway ends (also referred to as terminals) were constructed of concrete and measured 300 feet in length by 150 feet in width (War Department 1944: Appendix G). The stabilized subgrade was 6 inches thick covered with a base subgrade 8 inches thick and followed by a surface course 3 inches thick. Valley ditches were located parallel to the runways and taxiways that carried water to a rim canal. A "rim canal" surrounded the field that drained south into a "canal" bordering State Road No. 164 (War Department 1944: 2). SR 164 was changed to SR 29, when Florida's state roads were renumbered on after World War II (FDOT 2017).

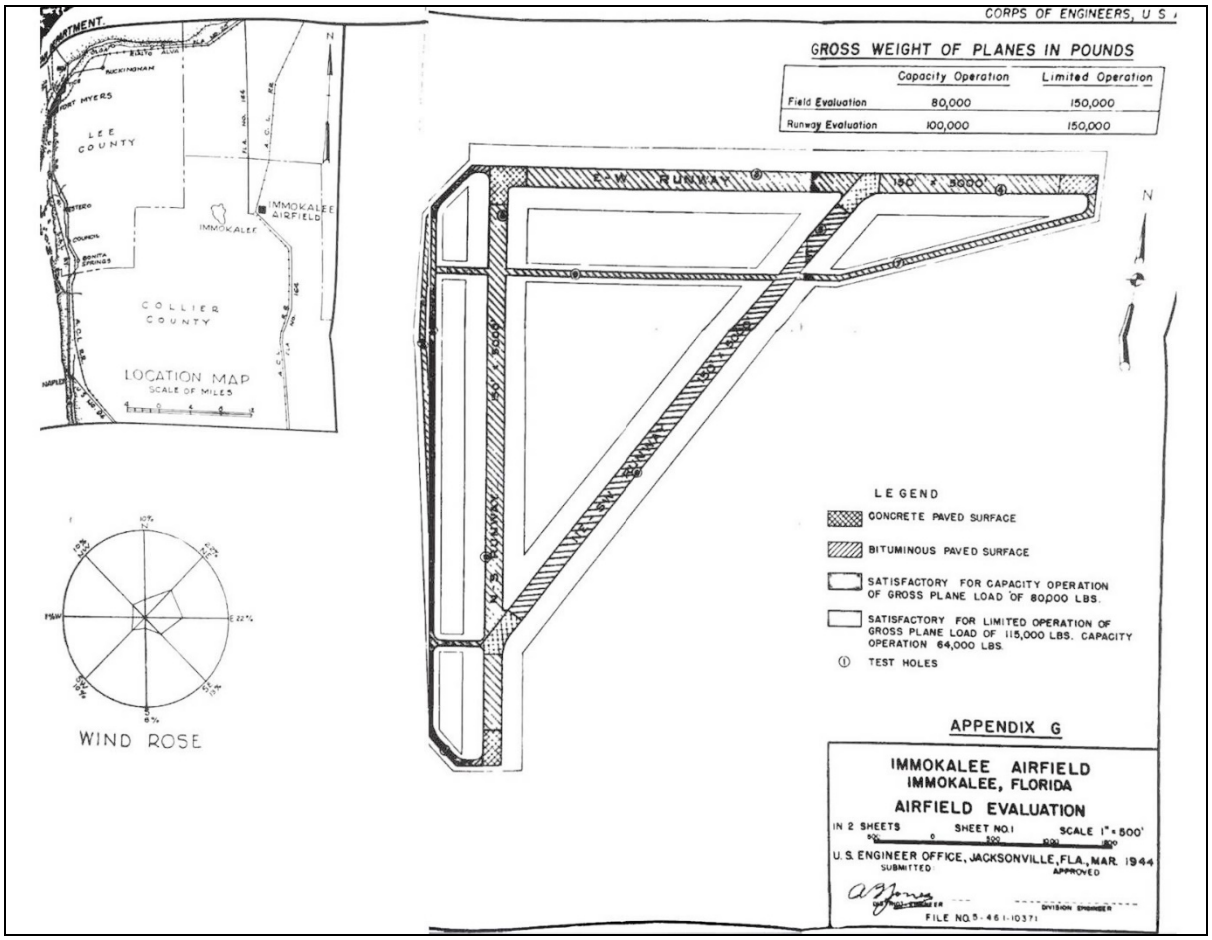


Figure 1: 1944 Ware Department Pavement Airfield Evaluation of the Immokalee Army Air Field/Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087)

Alterations to Physical Layout

A review of historic aerials and interviews with current airport personnel indicate that the layout of the World War II runways and taxiways remained relatively unchanged until recently (Figures 2-4). There was only one wooden structure associated with the runways during World War II located along Taxiway A. It has been demolished (Fletcher 2018). In the 1960s few hangars were built in the southwest corner of the property. Hangars 7 and 12 are all that remain, though Hangar 7 was moved to its current location a few years after being constructed. During the late 1990s and into the early to mid-2000s, additional buildings and structures were constructed within the airport property and the original configuration of the runways and taxiways were altered. Runway 4/22 was decommissioned in 1998 and converted into a dragstrip (Fletcher 2018). By 2004, additional facilities associated with the dragstrip were constructed, including storage, bathrooms, and an extension of Airport Boulevard that bisected the southwestern portion of the former runway. By 2006, the northern end had been impacted by the construction of a go-kart racecourse that bisected the former runway.

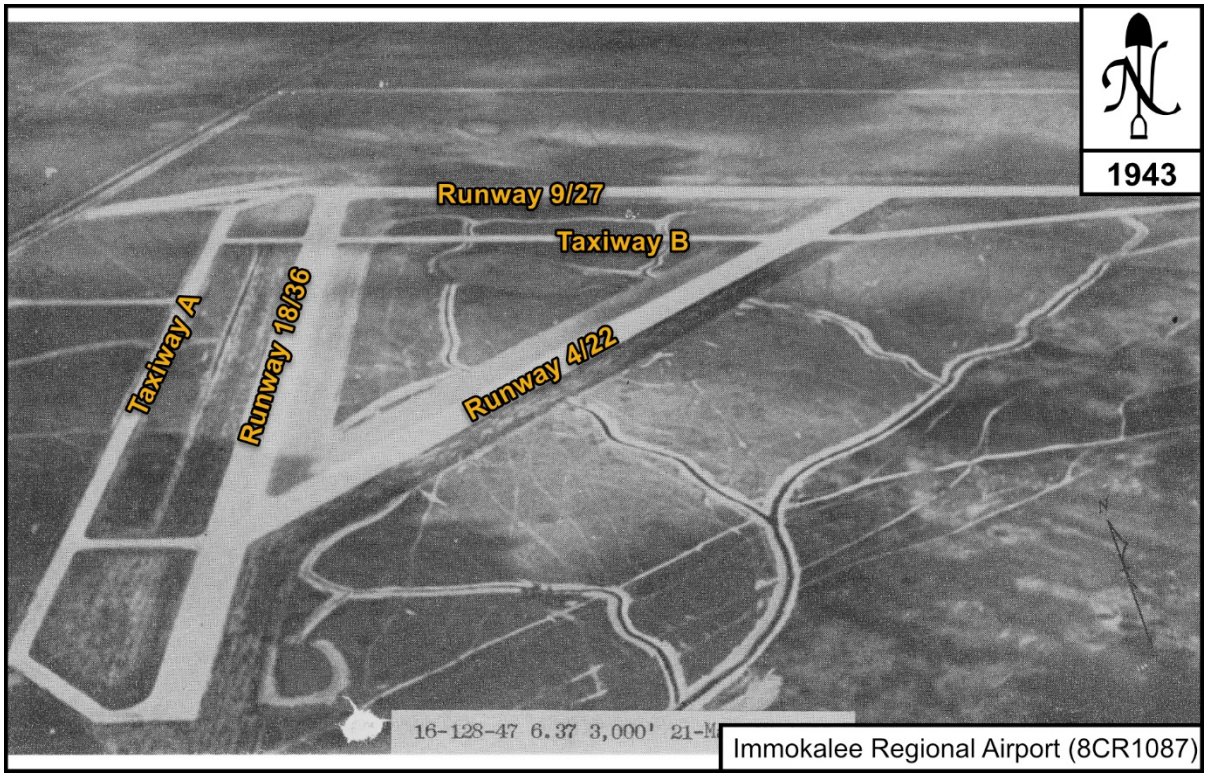


Figure 2: A 1943 Aerial Photograph of the Immokalee Army Air Field/Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087) from the 1945 USAAF Directory entry

In 2006, the FDOT determined that the network of former World War II runways, taxiways, and aprons were in substandard condition and recommended an upgrade. Plans to upgrade the runway and building infrastructure were put in place and in 2013, construction began on major improvements to the airport. The improvements relative to

the former World War II structures included a reconstruction of the runways, taxiways, and aprons (Nordstrom 2015). As part of this reconstruction, the old pavement and base materials used during the initial construction were removed. The threshold between the runways were uncoupled and separated by at least 450 feet and new taxiway extensions and aprons were constructed. Runway 9/27 was completely reconstructed and relocated 450 feet east of its original location. The width was also reduced from 150 feet to 100 feet, the original thresholds were removed, and the runway was uncoupled from the other two runways. A new taxiway was constructed to the west of the former threshold. As part of this reconstruction, the ends of Taxiway B were also reconfigured (Bennet 2018).

The northern threshold of Runway 18-36 was relocated 450 feet to the south of its original location, which reduced the total length of the runway from 5,000 feet to 4,550 feet. The northern end of Taxiway A was removed and a new Taxiway A-1 was constructed. In addition, a new electrical vault with a backup generator was installed. The improvements also include drainage and grading work as well as the addition of high efficient LED lighting for the runway edge and threshold fixtures, new signage, home run cables and a regulator for the runway lighting circuit (Nordstrom 2015).

Figure 3: A 1963 Aerial Photograph of the Immokalee Army Air Field/Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087)

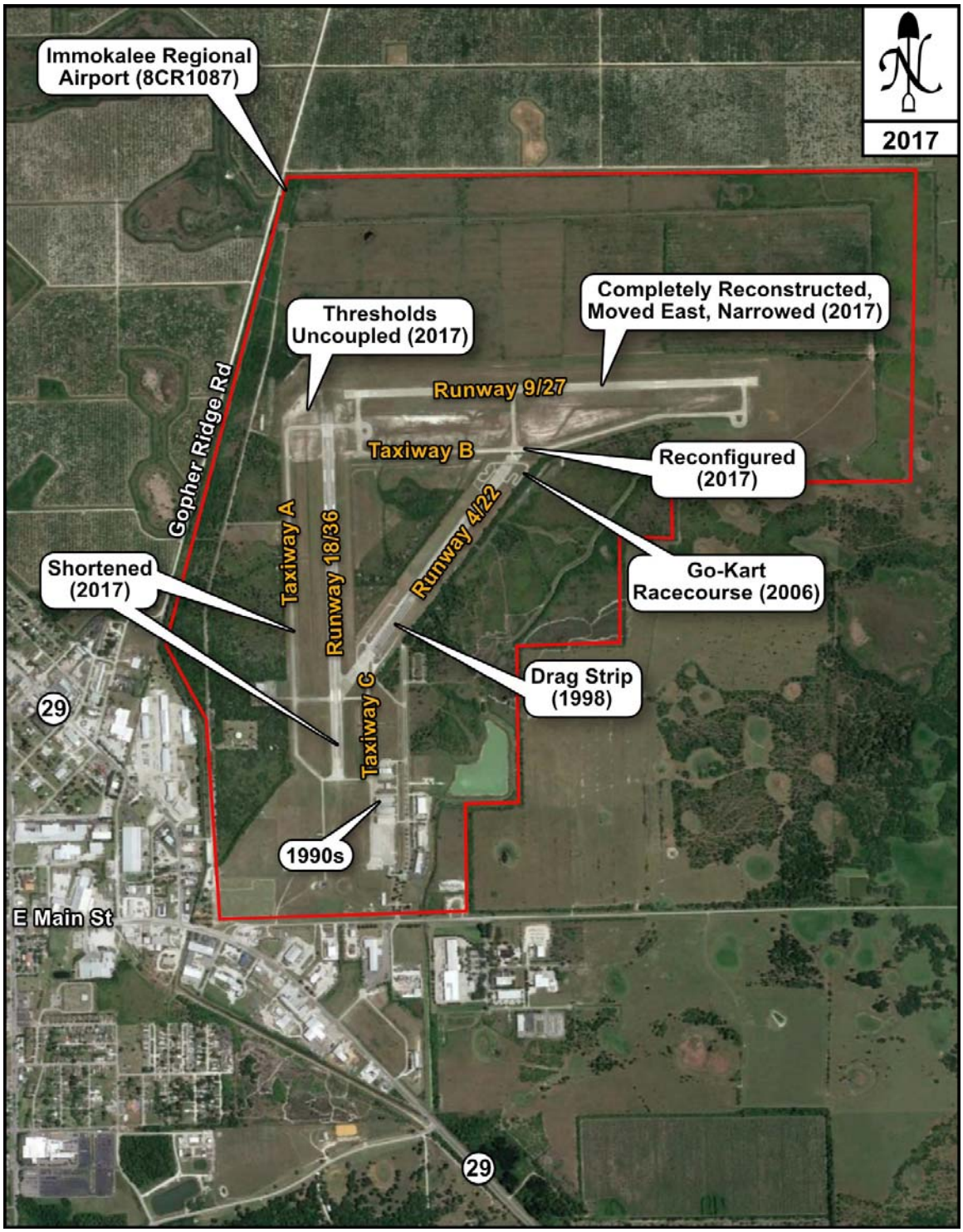


Figure 4: A 2017 Aerial Photograph of the Immokalee Army Air Field/Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087)

Eligibility Evaluation

As per the National Register Multiple Property Listing *Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources* the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield would fall under the F.5 property type: flight line buildings and structures. This property type includes air control towers, hangars, runway systems, aviation shops, and administration and supply buildings that directly supported the day-to-day operations of the flight line during World War II (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F, 24). Runway systems and supports structures were vital features of each base. Most runway systems were developed from existing regional or municipal airports and airfields. Those newly constructed runway systems were built in a variety of geometric designs. The Army's airfield most often utilized a triangular design with three runways. Ramps or taxiways were often built surrounding the runways. Runway systems can be significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Military as they represent a distinctive component of a flight-line area and are consistent with the engineering traditions developed by the War Department during World War II (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F, 26). Therefore, to be listed on the National Register, a resource of this property type would be required to have been used for a flight line function on a military base during World War II and must have been constructed during the war. The resources must retain a high degree of their original design and appearance (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F, 26).

A review of the FMSF revealed 31 recorded resources identified as either an airport or airfield, and ten recorded resources identified as a runway associated with World War II. To date, seven of these resources have been evaluated as National Register–eligible: PAFB (8BR2439), Lee Field Runway South (8CL1201), Opa Locka Airport Runway (8DA10000), Carlstrom Field (DE391), and Avon Park Air Force Range Airfield (8HG1182/8PO7549) and its runways 05023 Runway (8HG1089) and 14032 Runway (8PO6166). Eighteen of the recorded resources were identified as ineligible, due to a lack of integrity in design, materials, and appearance and no longer being able convey their historic significance. Nine recorded resources had insufficient information for an evaluation, while six resources were not evaluated by SHPO. Only one was determined destroyed.

The first airfield to be determined National Register–eligible was Carlstrom Field (8DE391) due to its association with both World Wars and training of British Royal Flying Cadets during World War II. The remainder of the resources were determined eligible after the National Register Multiple Property Listing *Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources* was published in 2001. The Opa Locka Airport Runway (8DA10000) was determined to be eligible in 2005 as part of a historic district along with twenty-four recorded buildings on the airport property. While the Lee Field Resource Group (8CL1111) does not constitute a historic district, in 2007, the SHPO determined the Lee Field Runway South (8CL1201) to be National Register–eligible, and stated that other resources within the airfield may be eligible. The PAFB Airfield (8BR2439), also known as Patrick Air Force Base, was evaluated as eligible in 2011. This airfield is still active. On May 3, 2012 Avon Park Air Force Range Airfield (8HG1182/8PO7549) was

determined National Register–eligible as a historic and its runways 05023 Runway (8HG1089) and 14032 Runway (8PO6166) contribute to the district. These resources are significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Military and Criterion C in the area Engineering. Additionally, the Opa Locka Airport Runway (8DA10000) is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR1087) was surveyed previously in 2009 for the *Immokalee Regional Airport Reconnaissance Survey* by CCAA (CCAA 2009). The SHPO deemed there to be insufficient information to make an eligibility determination. The design of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield was common for World War II era Army Airfields, in that its three runways are laid out in a triangular design. However, the runways and taxiways have sustained several alterations including the reconstruction and thinning of Runway 9/27, the shortening of Runway 18/36, the decoupling of those runways, and the realignment of Taxiway B. There are currently nineteen other buildings on the airport property, none of which are associated with the military history of the runways. Additionally, one of the runways (4/22) is currently used as a dragstrip and has a go-kart racecourse at its northern end. Due to a lack of integrity, the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield does not meet the registration requirement set forth by the *Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources* Multiple Property Listing and is considered National Register-ineligible.

C. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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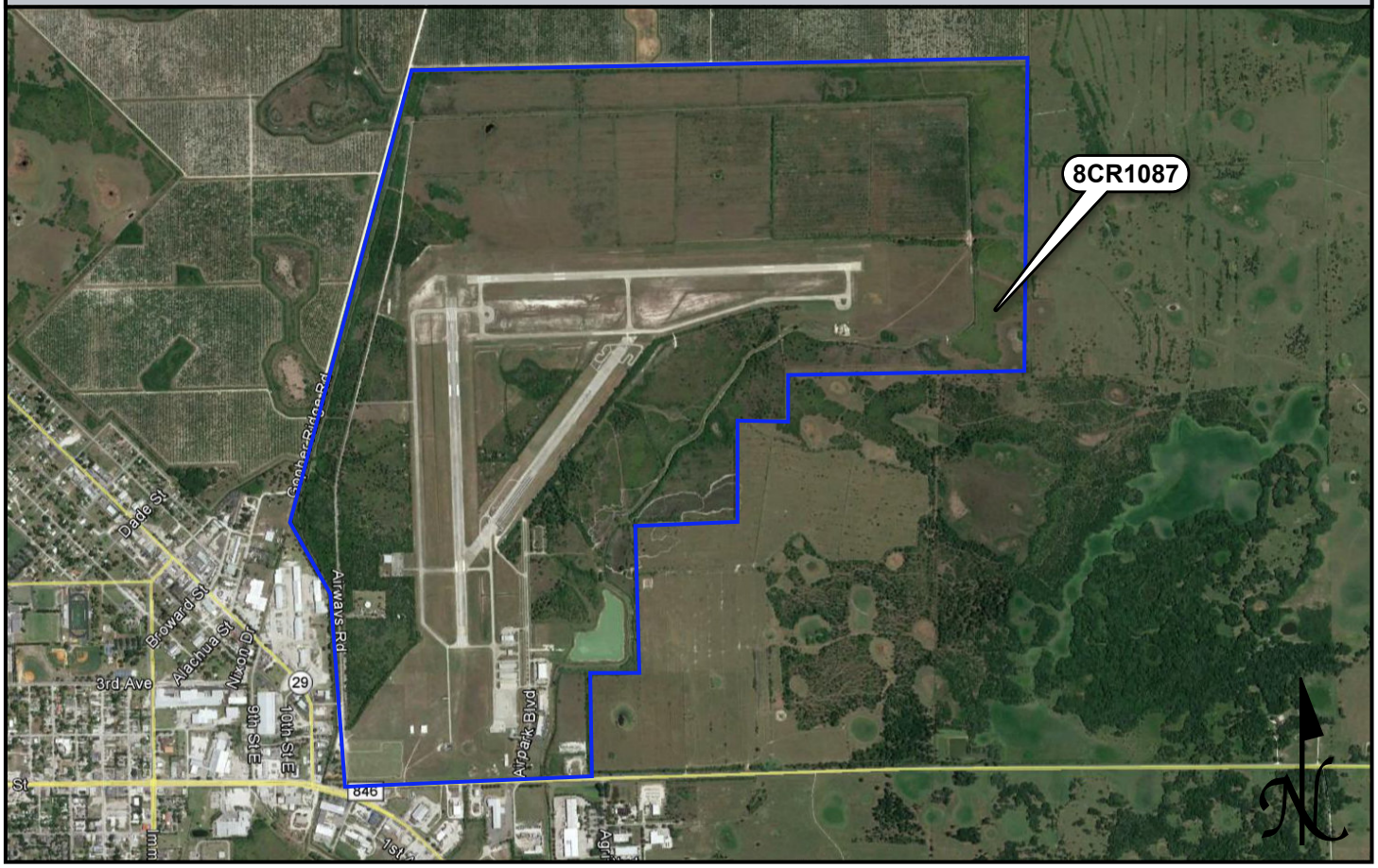
SITE NAME: Immokalee Regional Airport

War Department
1944 *Immokalee Army Airfield, Immokalee, Florida: Airfield Pavement Evaluation Final Report*. Published by the War Department, United States Engineer Office in 1944, and on file at the State Library of Florida.

PHOTOGRAPH

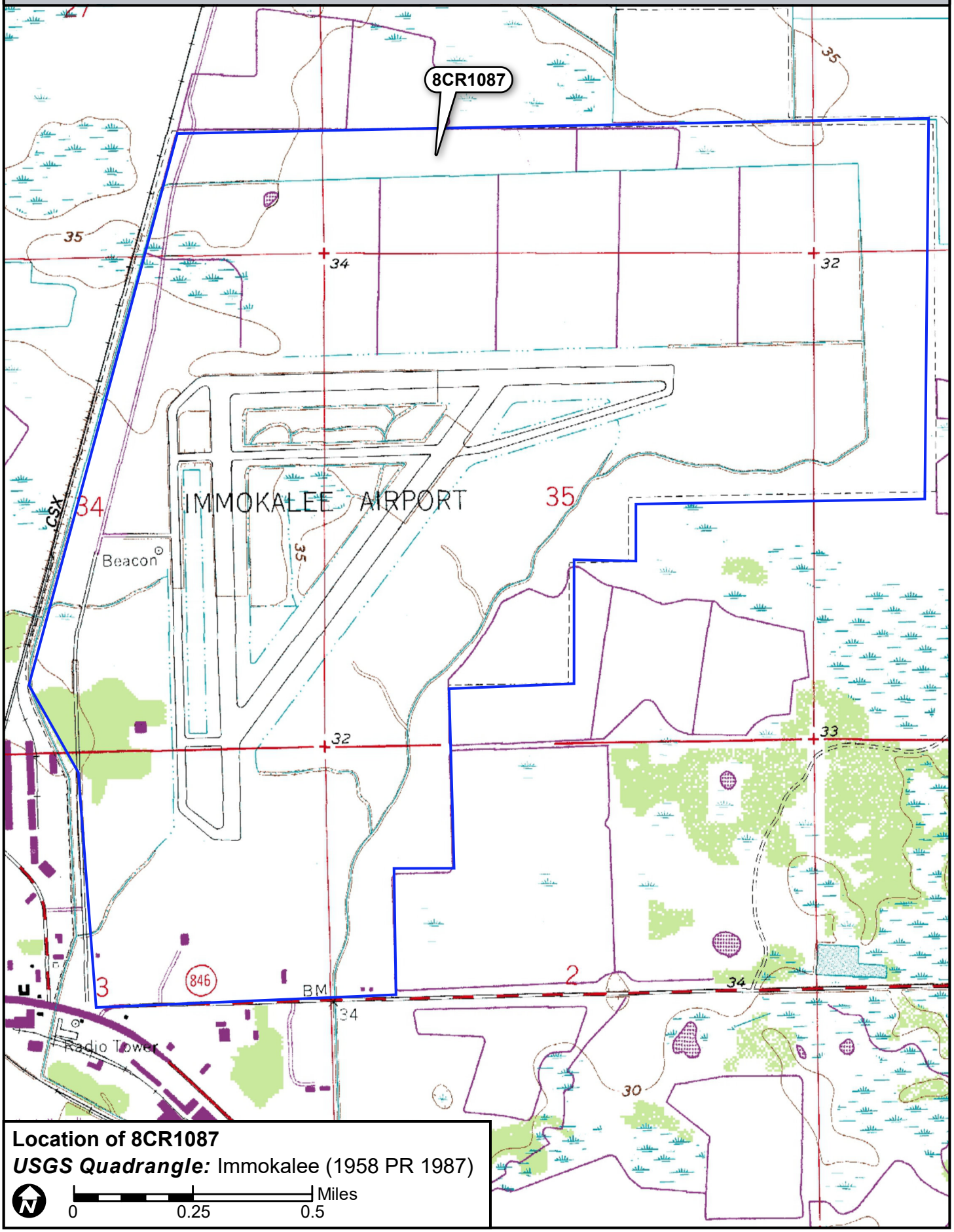
SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1087

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01180
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 9

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Severt and Sons Produce Inc. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
837	E	Main Street		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side of E Main St, btwn 14 St and New Haven Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 47S Range 29E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30631320006 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 459554 Northing 2921701
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): 1953 To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1975/2014 Nature Attached warehouses
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Previous owners were Severt and Sons, current owners is Oakes Farms Tomato Repack LLC
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Brick 3. Metal
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) None observed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Brick pained white, metal sheeting painted blue with roofline and building corners painted white; loading bays on the sides (NW and SE)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Large paved parking area in front (northeast) of building

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01180

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Northeast-facing large metal doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The original building included a 16,000 sq. ft. warehouse, and a 430 sq. ft. office. In 1975, approx. 27,100 sq. ft. of warehouse and loading docks were added to the SE side of the building. In 2014, 12,768 sq. ft. was added southwest of the building
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The design of the building is similar to other industrial warehouses in the area. This building has numerous large non-historic additions. Due to a lack of integrity and historic significance it is considered National Register-ineligible.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

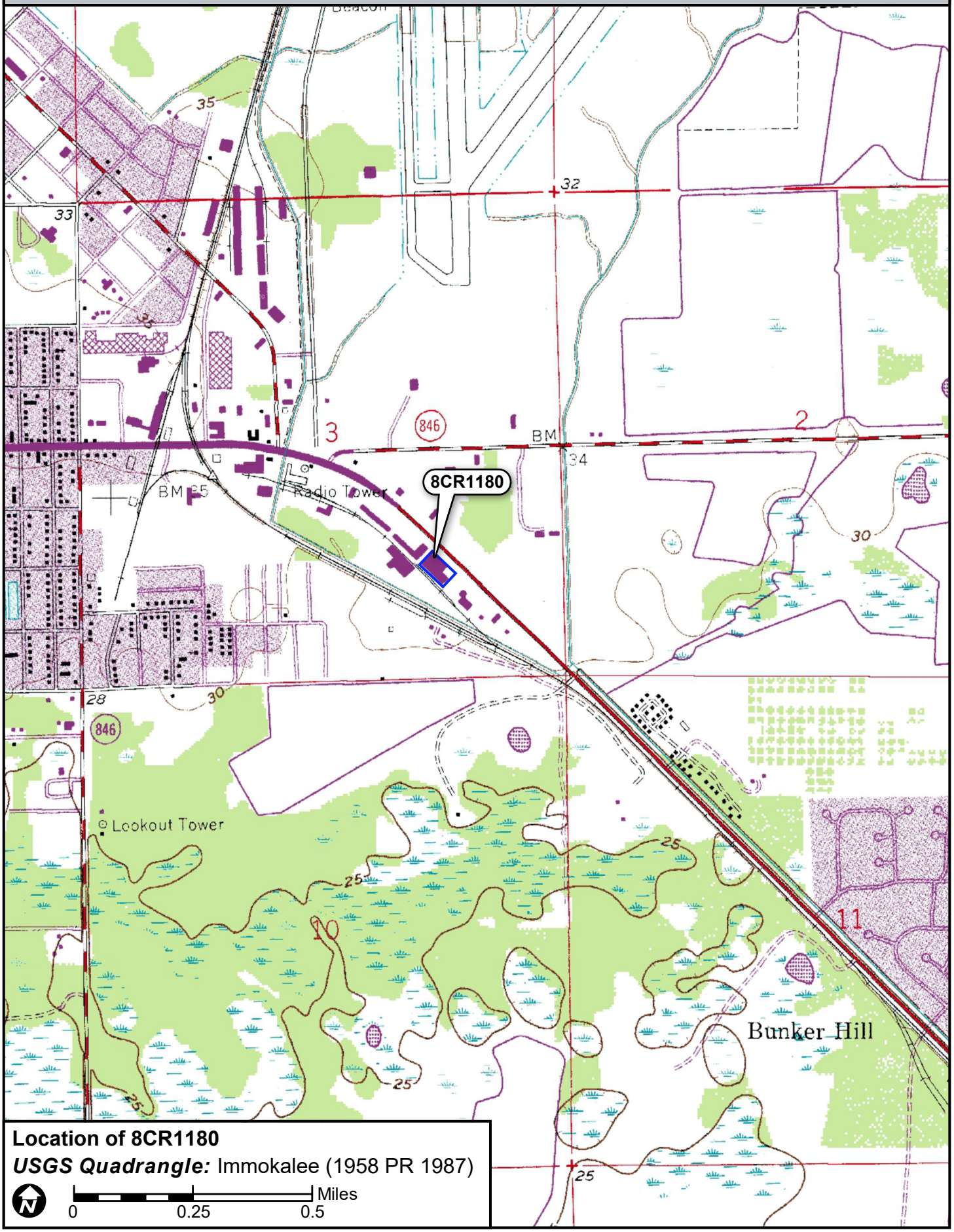
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1180

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01181
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 10

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) J & J Produce — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
829	E	Main	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side of E Main St, btwn 14 St and New Haven Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30631200003 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 459506 — Northing 2921755
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): 1952 — To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Loading Bays enclosed, SE side
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) None observed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The gabled roof has a very low pitch, three loading bays on the SE side have been covered with sheet metal

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) The building abuts the neighboring warehouse to the northwest

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01181

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Single metal door on the southeast side, wooden stairs lead up to it

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This industrial warehouse is approx. 12,000 sq. ft., and abuts the warehouse to the northwest. The loading bays have been enclosed. The concrete block exterior is painted white. The roof is a very low-pitched gable roof covered in metal sheeting.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒ other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The design of the building is similar to other industrial warehouses in the area. This building has numerous large non-historic additions. Due to a lack of integrity and historic significance it is considered National Register-ineligible.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

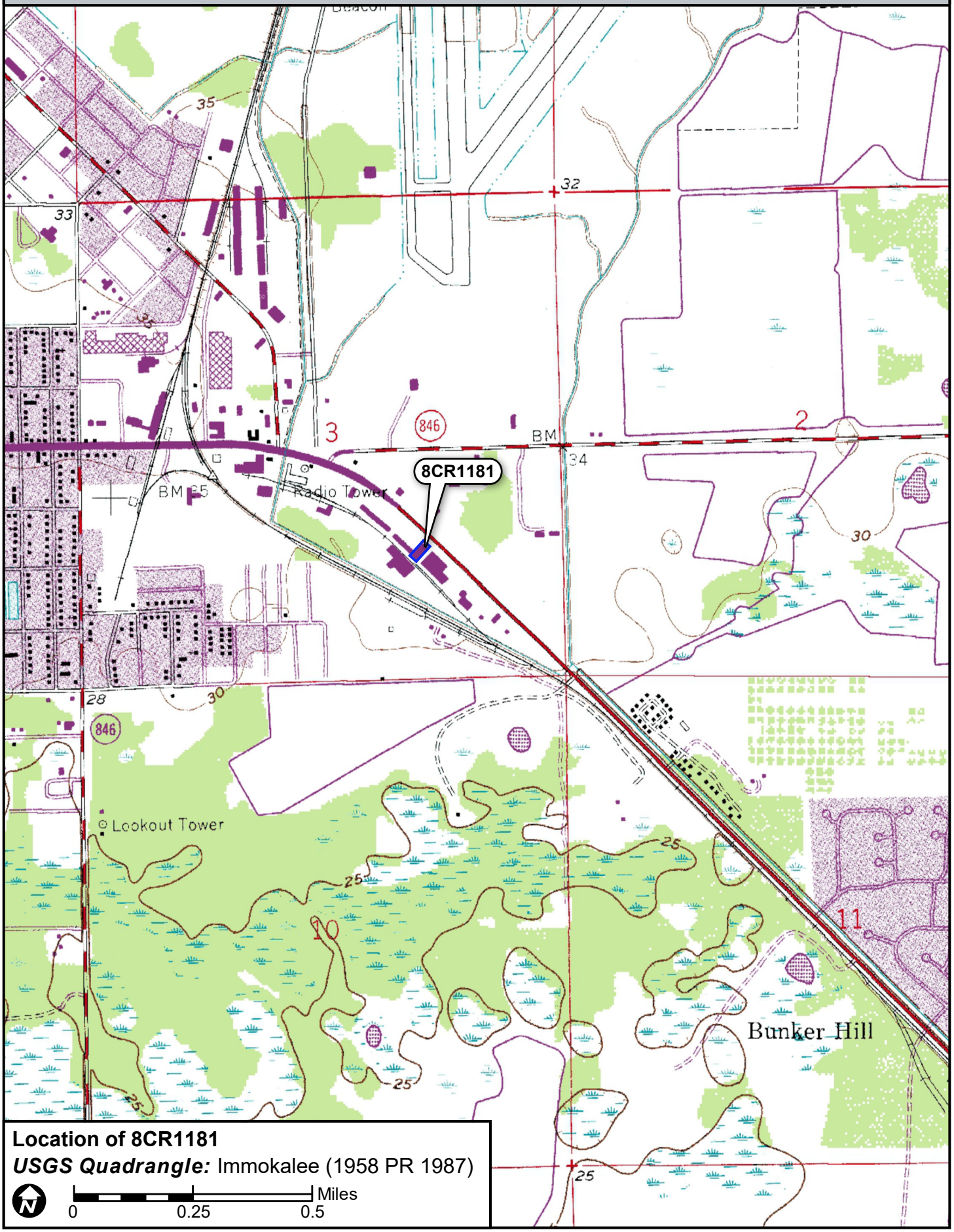
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1181

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01182
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 11

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Hanshaw Farms — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
815	E	Main	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side of E Main St, btwn 14 St and New Haven Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30631160004 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 459457 — Northing 2921780
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Windows replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c1965 — Nature Warehouses and Sales office
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Concrete 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Warehouse has 1/1 SHS, office has single pane fixed and 1/1 SHS; all appear replaced

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Large "Hanshaw Farms" logo on office building; entire front of warehouse is a loading dock which is recessed under the gabled roof.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) The Masonry Vernacular office building with the logo sits close to the street; painted tan with white trim and has a flat built-up roof

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01182

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Warehouse entrance faces northeast, and the office building entrance faces south west

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The original Industrial Vernacular warehouse was 5,300 sq. ft. In 1965, approx. 10,800 sq. ft. of warehouse space was added, and the detached 2-story Masonry Vernacular building constructed.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The design of the building is similar to other industrial warehouses in the area, and this building has numerous additions which are much larger than the original building.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

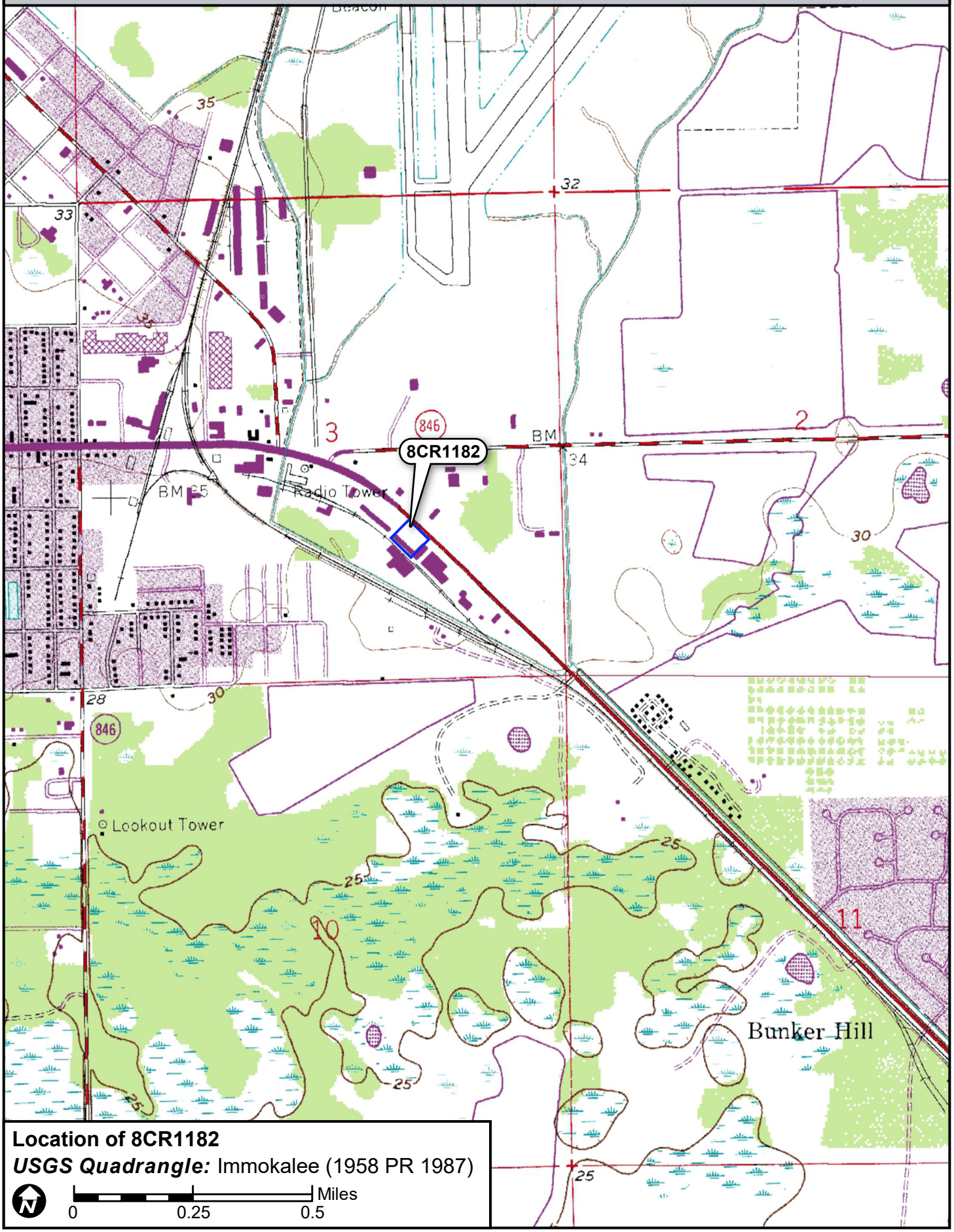
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1182

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01183
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 12

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) World Agriculture Inc. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	807	E	Main	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side of E Main St, btwn 13th St and 14th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 47S Range 29E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30630960001 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 459359 Northing 2921868
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): 1959 To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1965 Nature Windows enclosed during conversion
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: c1965 Nature Warehouse additions
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Cross-gabled 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) single pane fixed on large warehouse; the windows in the smaller detached warehouse were covered in metal sheeting similar to the exterior material
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) loading bays along much of the NE side of the larger warehouse, and large sliding metal door on SE side; smaller warehouse has 4 bays, NE and SW sides
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Smaller warehouse 1965 addition closer to the street, painted blue; main warehouse painted cream

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01183

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) The main entrance to the large warehouse is via a large loading area covered under the cross-gable on the northeast side
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Covering main entrance to large warehouse, steel-framed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The large warehouse began as approx. 12,500 sq. ft. of space. In 1965, approx. 13,000 sq. ft. were attached to warehouse and a detached 3,000 sq. ft. small warehouse was built. In 1983, approx. 3,000 sq. ft. of large warehouse was converted into a cooler
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The design of the building is similar to other industrial warehouses in the area, and this building has numerous additions which are much larger than the original building.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

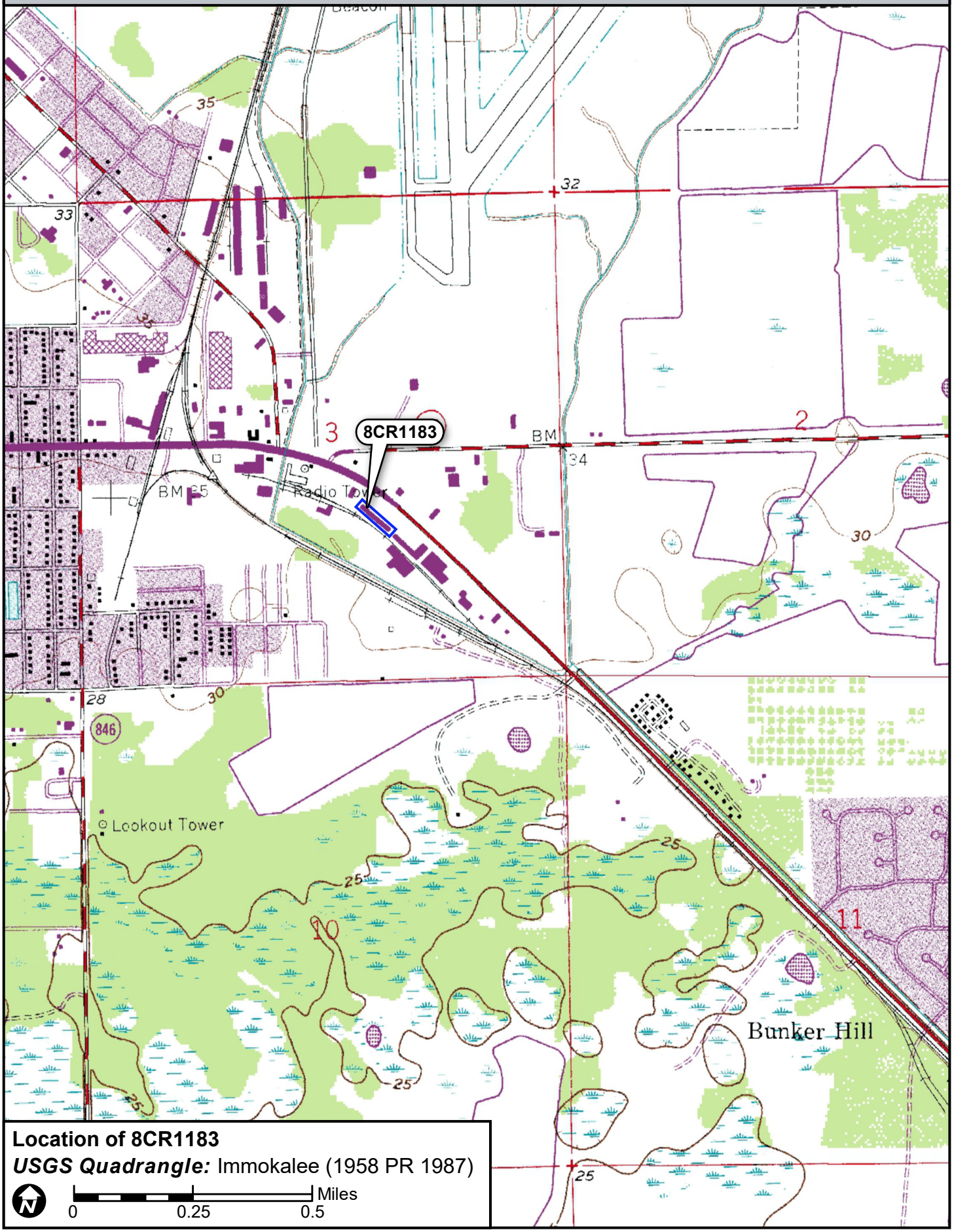
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1183

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01184
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 13

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Florida Specialties — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	601	E	Main	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side of SR 29, btwn 11th St and 12th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30631600001 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 459125 — Northing 2922038
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Office building — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Office building — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Large warehouse rebuilt
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal and vinyl fixed, 1-, 2-, and 4-light; 3/3 SHS; some of the windows have been replaced
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Recessed walkway to first-story back door support by unadorned square columns
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Three large warehouse, approx 60,000 sq. ft. total, in back have steel frame, covered in metal; metal gabled roof, constructed c. 1988

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01184

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) NE-facing toward SR-29, single-glass door with green awning and 1-light sidelights

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Recessed porch for back entrance to office building.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The office building once served a large warehouse of a similar date. But in 1988 the original warehouse was replaced, and two more were added. Some of the windows and the doors to the office building were likely replaced at the same time.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The design of the building is similar to other industrial warehouses in the area. Due to a lack of integrity and historic significance it is considered National Register-ineligible.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

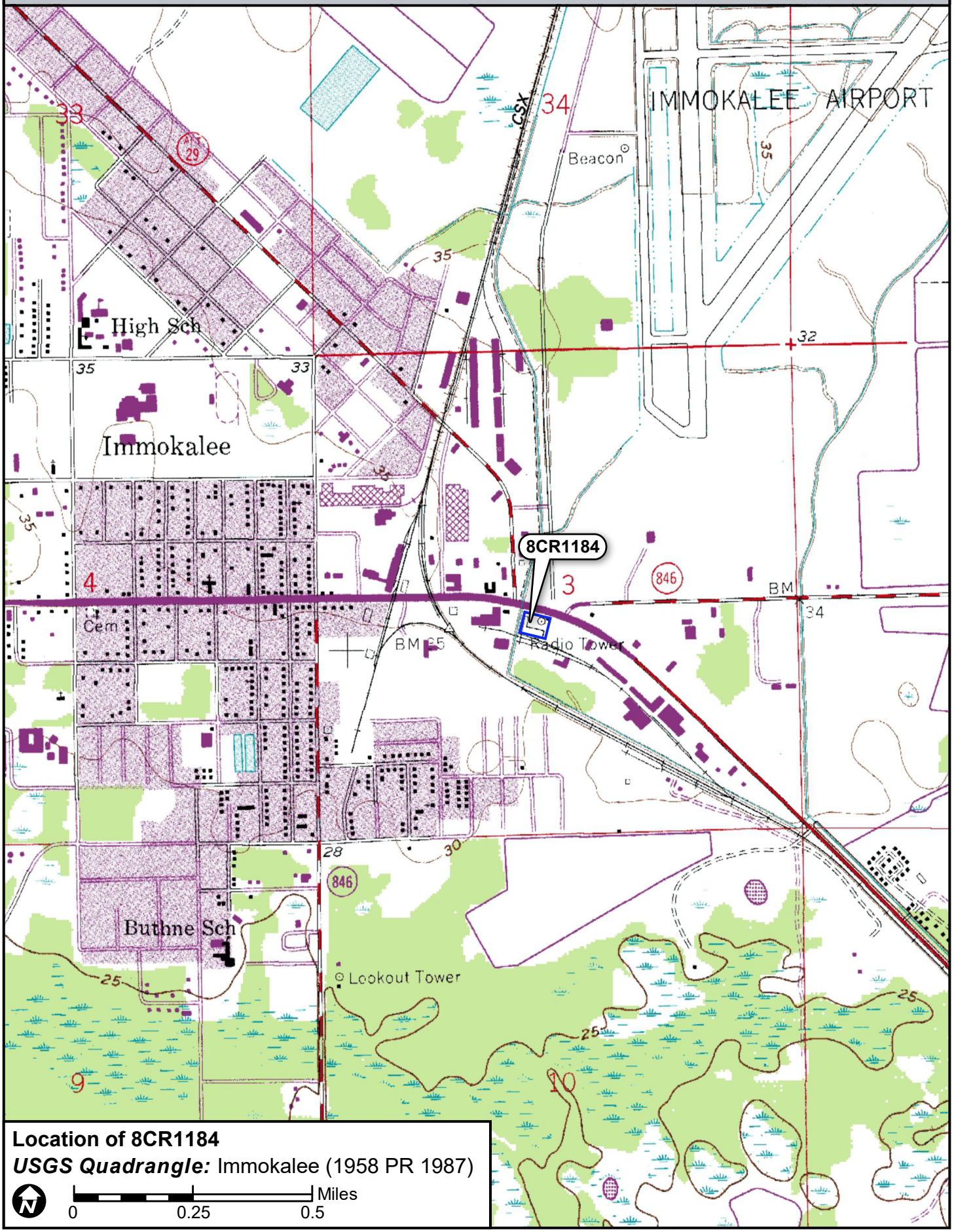
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1184

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01185
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 15

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Balgas/Shaw Brother Oil Co Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	525	E	Main	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of SR-29 and New Market Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 47S Range 29E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30630480002 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 459011 Northing 2922063
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 1950 To (year): 1987
Current Use Office building From (year): 1987 To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1990 Nature Stucco, windows, enclosures
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Old windows are two 6-paned fixed on sides (E and W) and a 6-paned fixed clearstory on back (S) side; new front (N) windows are 1-, and 3-pane fixed
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) See continuation sheet.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Oil tanks and loading canopy in back.; Pure Oil Co. sign NE of building, not original but still historic

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01185

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Roof overhang above the northeast entrance, which used to be the main entrance

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

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: Balgas

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Constructed circa 1950, this Masonry Vernacular building is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of SR-29, and New Market Road, in Township 47 South, Range 29 East, Section 3 of the Immokalee (1987) USGS quadrangle map, in the City of Immokalee, Collier County, Florida. This former auto service station has a concrete block structure system covered in white stucco. The flat roof is covered in built-up materials and has a three-banded wrap around along the top edge of the walls. Originally the Shaw Brother Oil Co., the building was separated into three sections: the garage on the west side, two service bays in the center, and the office on the east side (Figure 1). There are two modern-looking vertical stucco walls that have square cutouts. The one on the front (north) side separates the office from the service bays and extends beyond the roofline; the space above the roof used to be used for signage but is blank today. The other stucco wall with square cutouts is an extension of the southeast corner and keeps the back of the property out of view of the east side entrance.

Figure 1: A 1951 photograph of the Shaw Brothers Oil Co. (8CR1185), c. 1950

The garage portion of the building is the least altered. Only one of the west side windows has been enclosed. The 3-light fixed window and the single, glass door on the front façade appear original. The original Shaw Brothers Oil Co. sign has been removed. The two service bays in the center were originally completely open on both sides and did not have garage doors. Today, the back side of the service bays have been completely enclosed and given a 6-light fixed clearstory. On the front side, the right bay has been

completely enclosed, while the left bay has been partially enclosed and given a rolling garage door.

The office portion of the building is the most drastically altered. The previous window wall and transom lights that wrapped around the northeast corner of the building have been enclosed and replaced with three small single-pane fixed windows. The only transom light that remains is above the main entrance on the north façade. The office also had an east side entrance, which remains in the same location. This is also where the other vertical stucco wall with cutouts is. Both office doors have been replaced.

There were originally two gas pumps in front of the building, but they are no longer there. The Pure Oil Co. sign to the northeast of the building is considered historic but does not appear to be the original sign when compared to the historic photo pictured above. Additionally, the back of the property has two holding tanks and a canopy which appear historic.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building originally served as an auto service station that had two gas pumps, two service bays, an office, and a garage. While the building has retained its rectangular form, it has been substantially altered. The modern features that remain on the Masonry Vernacular building do not convey the same feeling or appearance as they did historically due to the enclosure of the service bays and the window wall in the office. The alterations were likely made in the late 1980s or early 1990s, as the building was sold to Balcom Inc. The Pure Oil Gas Co. sign is historic, though its exact date is unknown. While the original building may have been significant on a local level in the areas of architecture and transportation, the alterations are so substantial that the integrity has been lost. Therefore, the Balgas/Shaw Brothers Oil Co. building at 525 E Main Street is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.

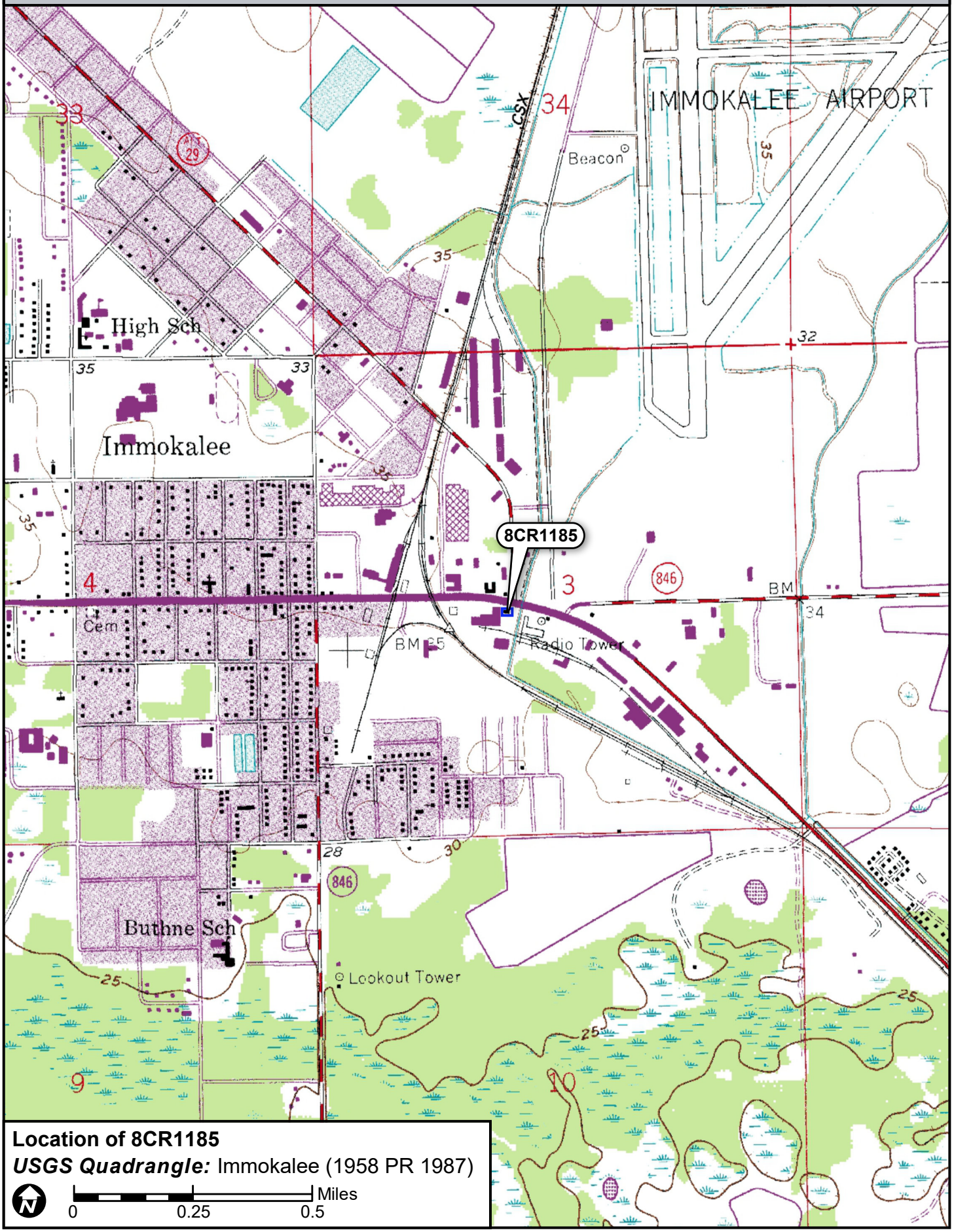
C. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Collier County Museums
2017 “Shaw Brothers gas station in Immokalee, c. 1951.” Photograph caption reads, “Florida Photo, Inc.” Photo retrieved from the Collier County Museums Historic Photo Archive at http://i.colliergov.net/museum/ on August 3, 2017.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1185

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01186
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # 17

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Jack and Ann's Feed Supply Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	408	E	Main	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of SR-29 and New Market Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 47S Range 29E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30630040002 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 458835 Northing 2922154
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2010s Nature Windows/doors replaced,one door enclosed
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1- and 2-light fixed, paired on south side

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) S side created covered walkway, E side exterior staircase, E side raised loading bays

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01186

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S-facing commercial double doors; E side second floor door enclosed

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) South side covered walkway under canvas awning

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular building has a simple form and one addition. The area around the building is commercial and industrial in nature.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒ other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

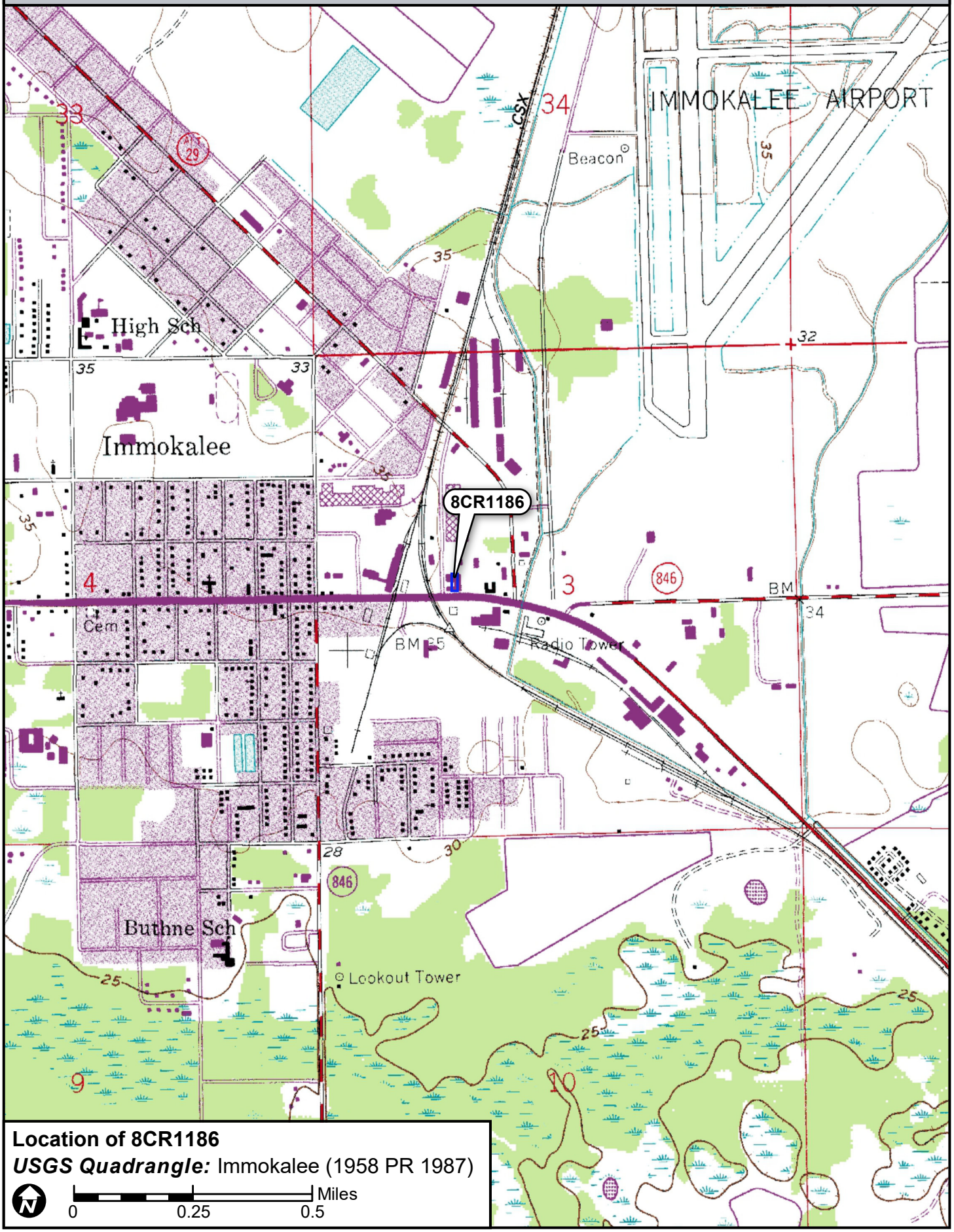
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1186

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01187
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-14-2017
Recorder # 150

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3077 SR-29 N — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
3077		State Road 29		N

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Southwest intersection of O'quinn Rd and SR-29
USGS 7.5 Map Name _____ USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 20 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00066160007 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting 456614 Northing 2927791
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1967 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c2009 Nature Pool, carport, outbuildings demolished
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Tile unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal, 4- and 2-light awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters, stone wall, integral planters clad in stone

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There was previously a carport and several small outbuildings, as well as a pool and patio off the back of the house; all were demolished in 2009

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01187

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing, double panel door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East entry porch with blank stone wall; back porch is approx. 360 sq ft and covered under the roof

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This house has a front and back porch that are covered, as well as an attached garage in the south east corner, giving the house an irregular shape. The uncovered back patio and pool, as well as all outbuildings were demolished in 2009.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

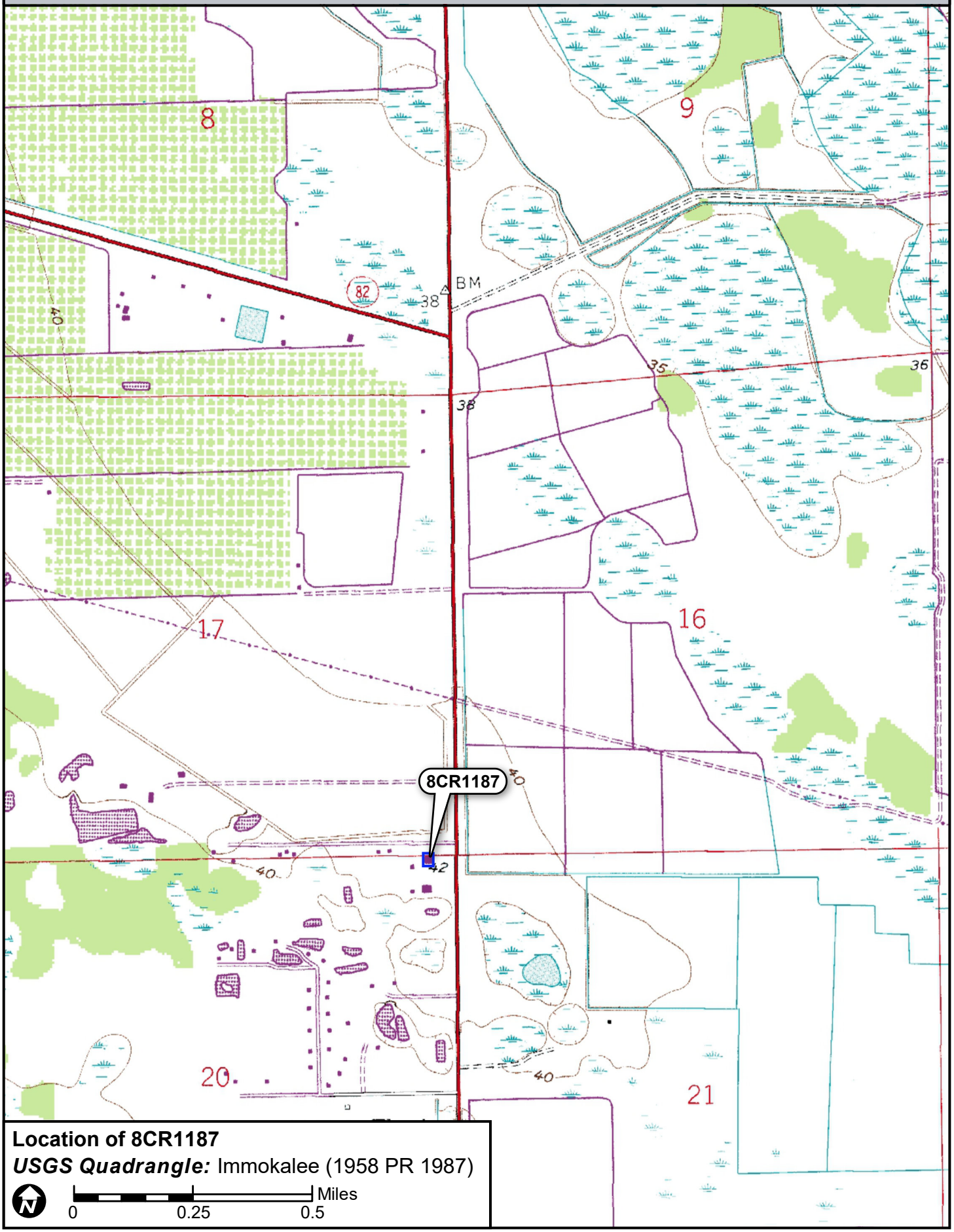
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1187

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01188
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-14-2017
Recorder # 151

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3065 SR-29 N — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
3065		State Road 29		N

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) South of intersection of O'quinn Rd and SR-29
USGS 7.5 Map Name _____ USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 20 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00066640006 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting 456615 Northing 2927695
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1969 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1974 Nature Garage, pool, back patio
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal, 16- and 12-light awning, some paired and triple

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Green faux shutters, blank brick wall at entrance, white stucco exterior

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Approx 1900 sq ft garage in west half of parcel; there was previously a pool and patio at the back (west) side of the house, but those were demolished

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01188

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing, under porch; panel door with side lights

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Slight porch at main entrance under a roof overhang

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The house has a simple form and several additions. The garage, pool, and back patio were added in 1974. The pool and patio were demolished in 2005. Chain-link fencing runs north-south dividing the parcel in half.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

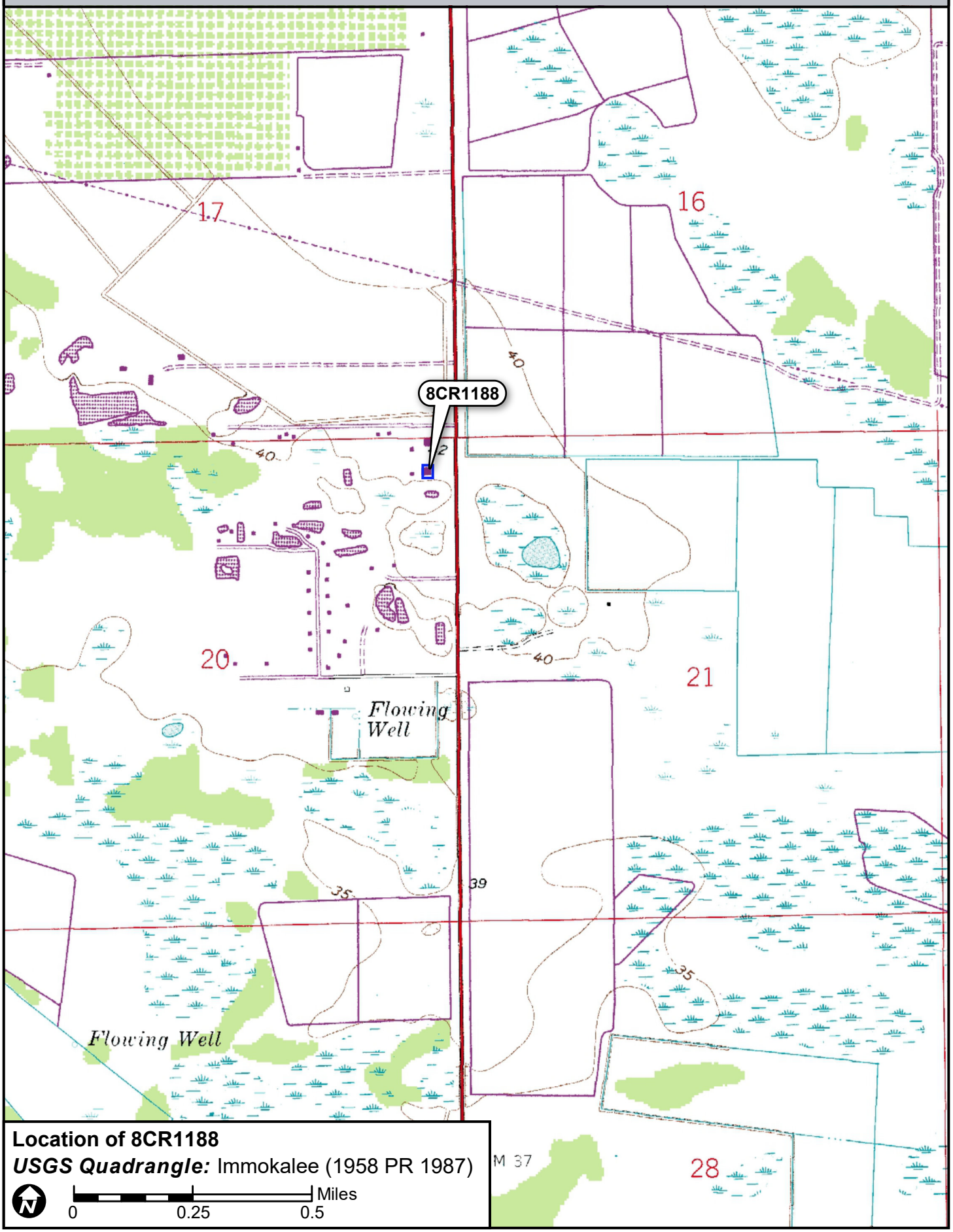
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1188

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01189
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-23-2018
Recorder # 152

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Legal Associates of Collier — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1407		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE side btwn N 15th St and Pinellas St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 28 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63850080000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 456858 — Northing 2924625
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1967 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows removed, doors Replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1970s — Nature NW and SE additions
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Metal 3. Limestone
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Pent roof overhang, limestone on original building, wood paneling next to windows

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # CR01189

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) North-facing replaced double metal commercial doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Pent roof overhang creates sheltered porch under north and west sides of building

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The building has an irregular form and two additions. The building is surrounded by commercial structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

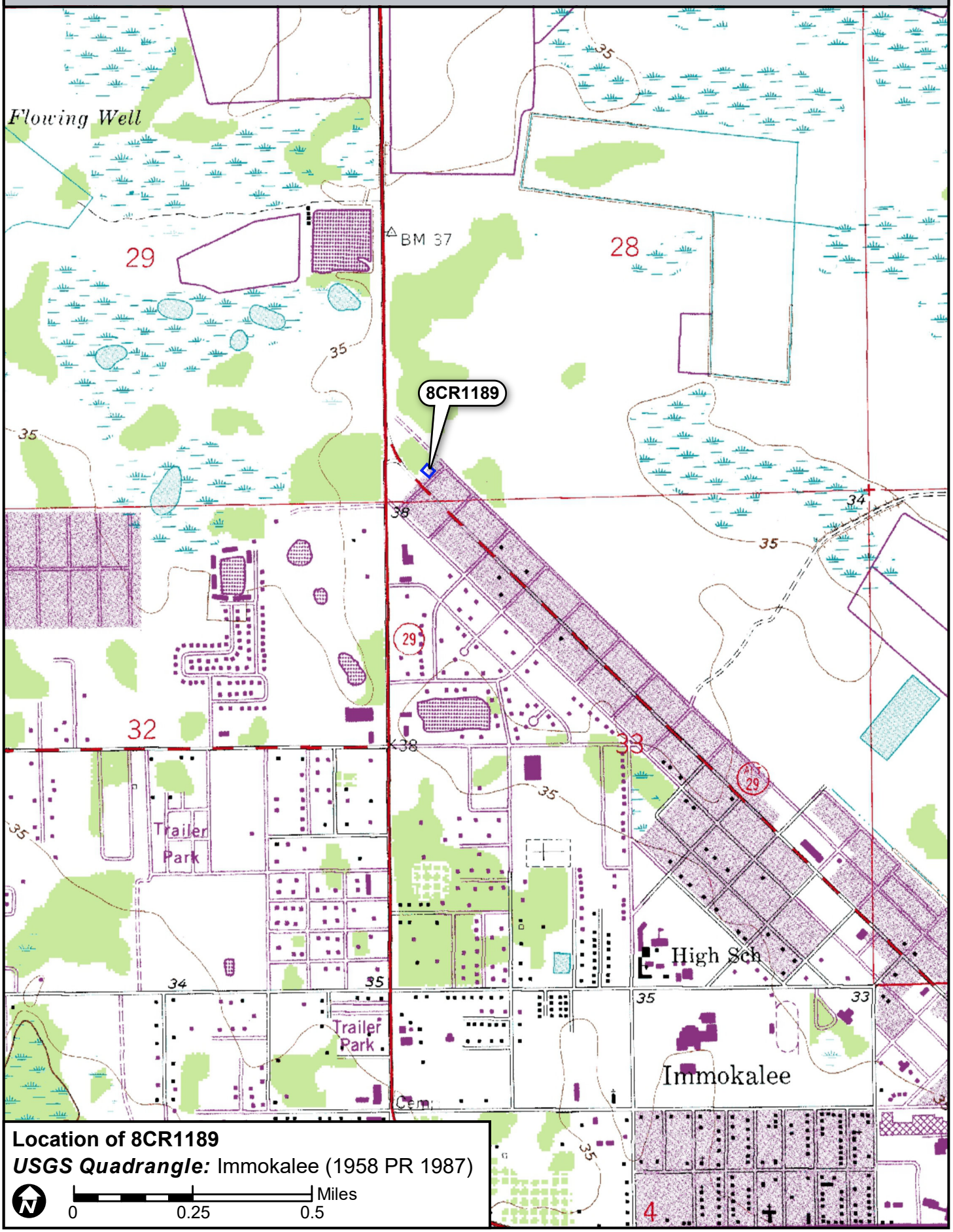
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1189

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01190
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 153

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Paleteria/319 New Market Road W Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	319		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side btwn Flagler St and Escambia St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63859160002 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 458099 Northing 2923316
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1968 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal commercial fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Exposed structural beams

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01190

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing replaced commercial doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East side roof overhang creates a sheltered porch

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The windows and front doors have been replaced on this historic storefront property. It is divided into two bays with exposed structural beams. It is surrounded by commercial properties.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

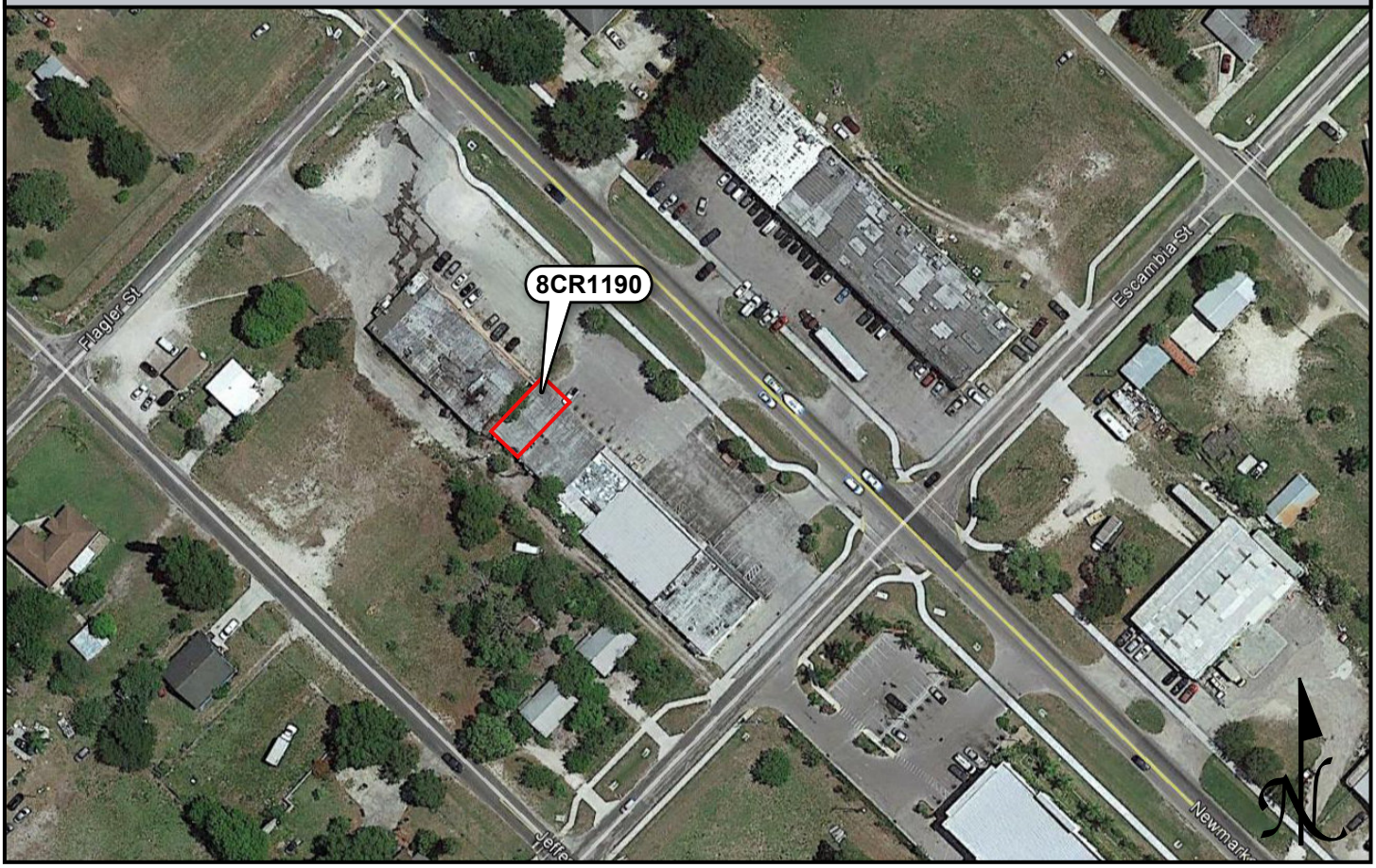
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

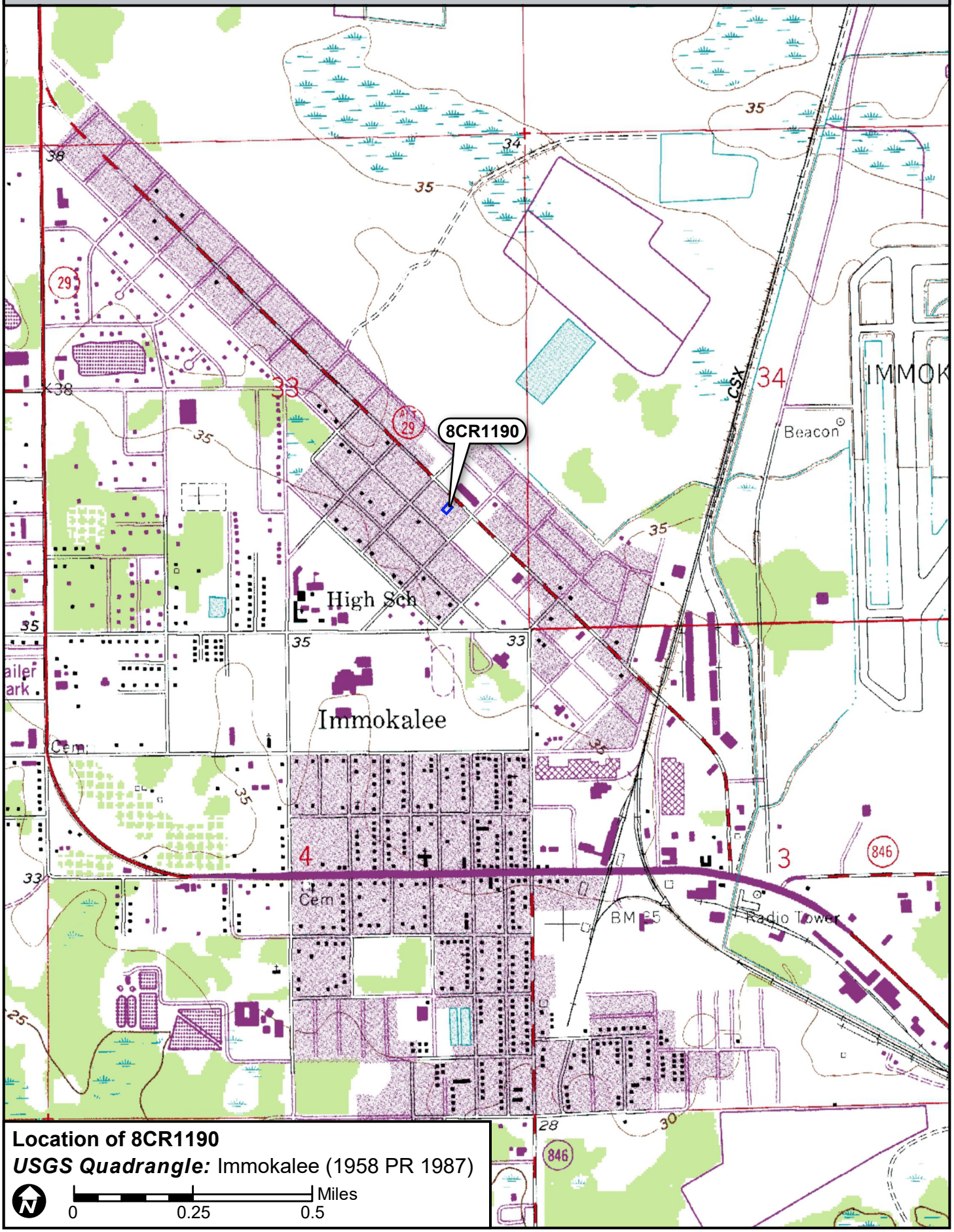
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1190

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01191
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 154

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Brother Services/315 New Market Road W Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	315		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side btwn Flagler St and Escambia St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63859180008 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 458105 Northing 2923309
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1968 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Commercial windows and door replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal commercial fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Exposed exterior beams, roof overhang

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01191

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing replaced commercial door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Roof overhang creates east side sheltered walkway

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This historic commercial storefront building has a single bay. It has a slight roof overhang and exposed exterior structural beams. It is surrounded by commercial structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

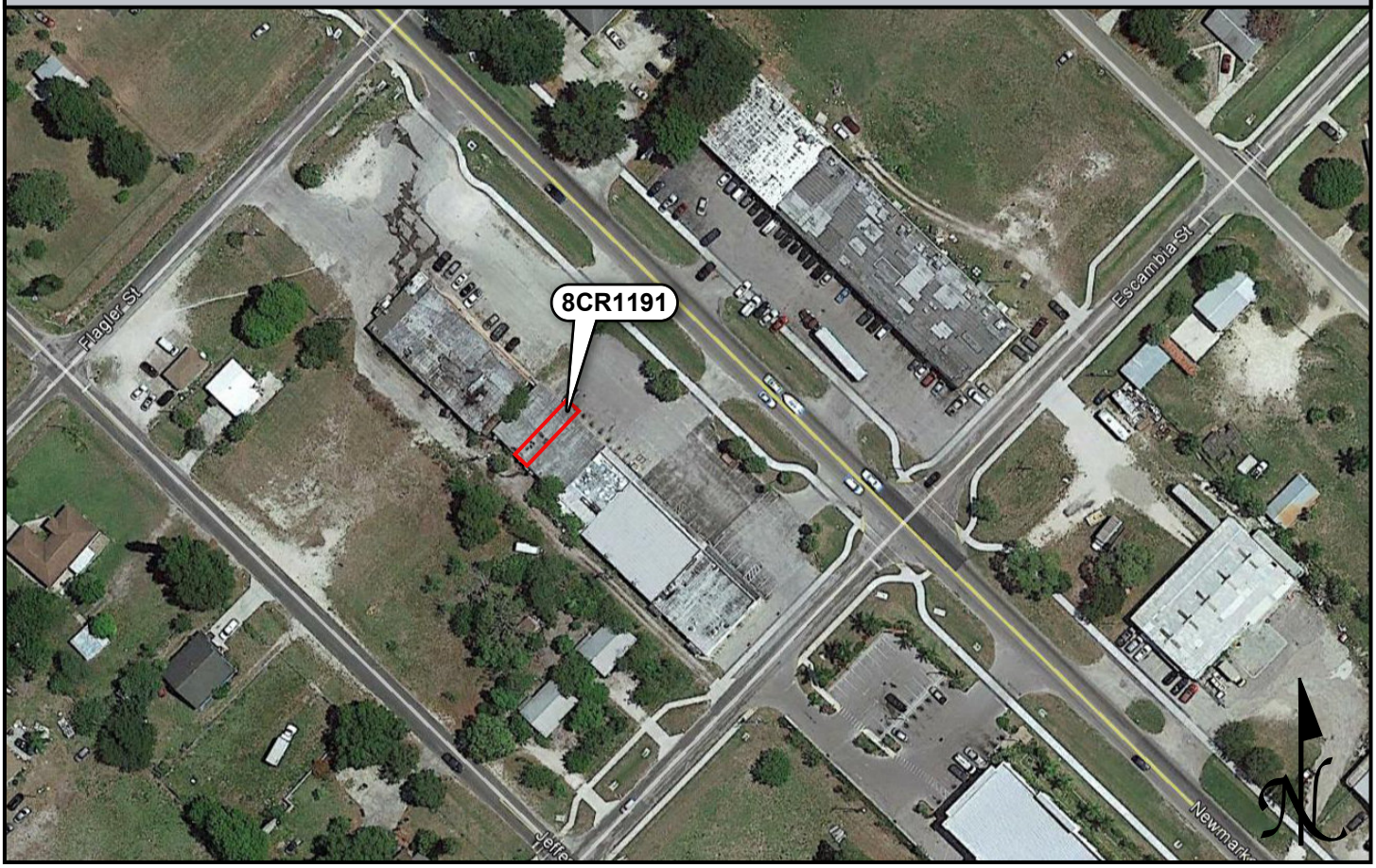
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

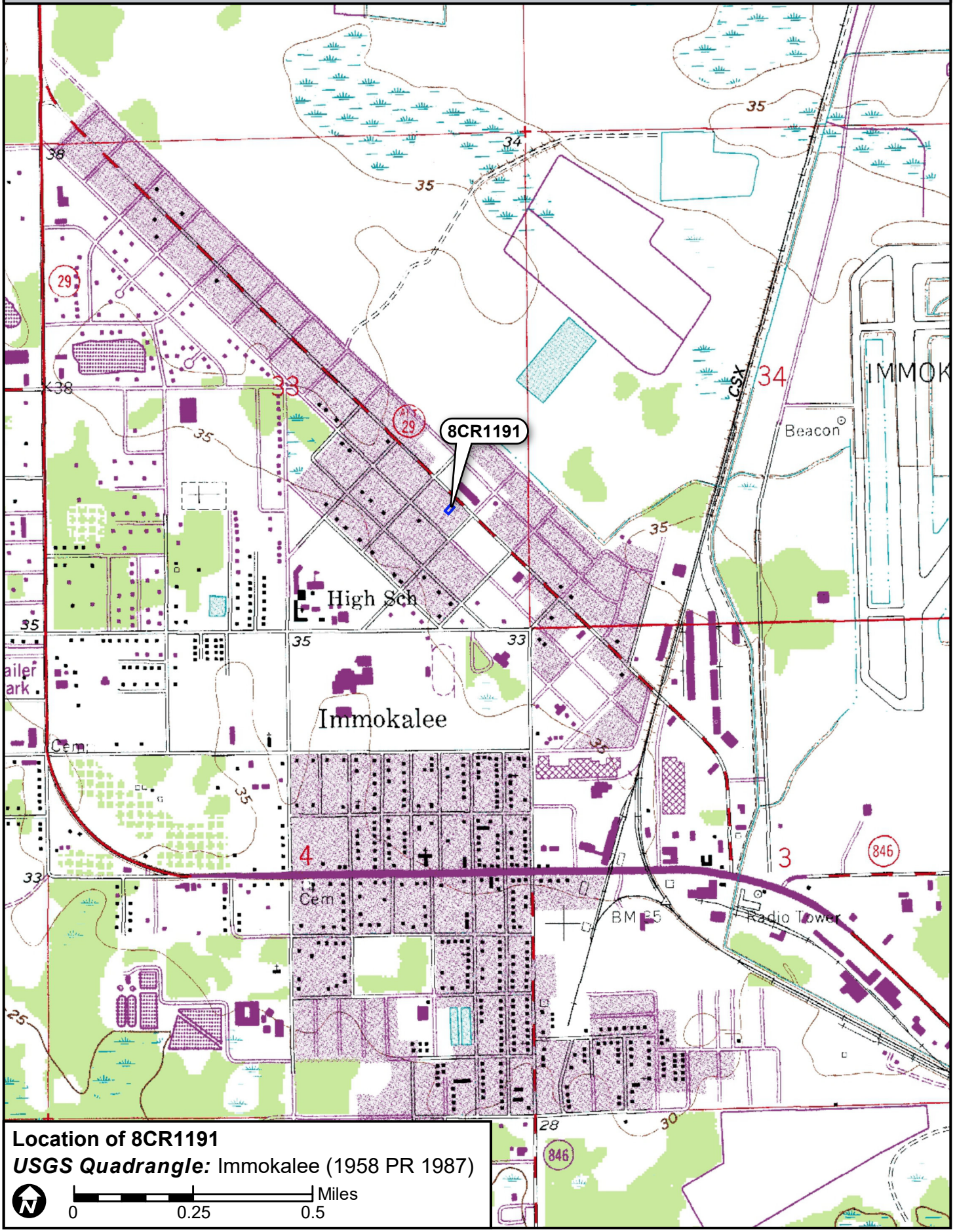
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1191

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01192
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 155

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 303 New Market Road W — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	303		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side btwn Flagler St and Escambia St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63859205006 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458136 — Northing 2923280
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1968 — To (year): c2010
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant — From (year): c2010 — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal commercial fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Roof overhang with metal sheeting, stuccoed window surrounds

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01192

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Two E-facing entrances one double commercial doors, one single commercial door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East roof extension overhang creates a sheltered porch

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This vacant historic commercial storefront has a roof overhang with metal sheets and stuccoed window surrounds. It is surrounded by commercial structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

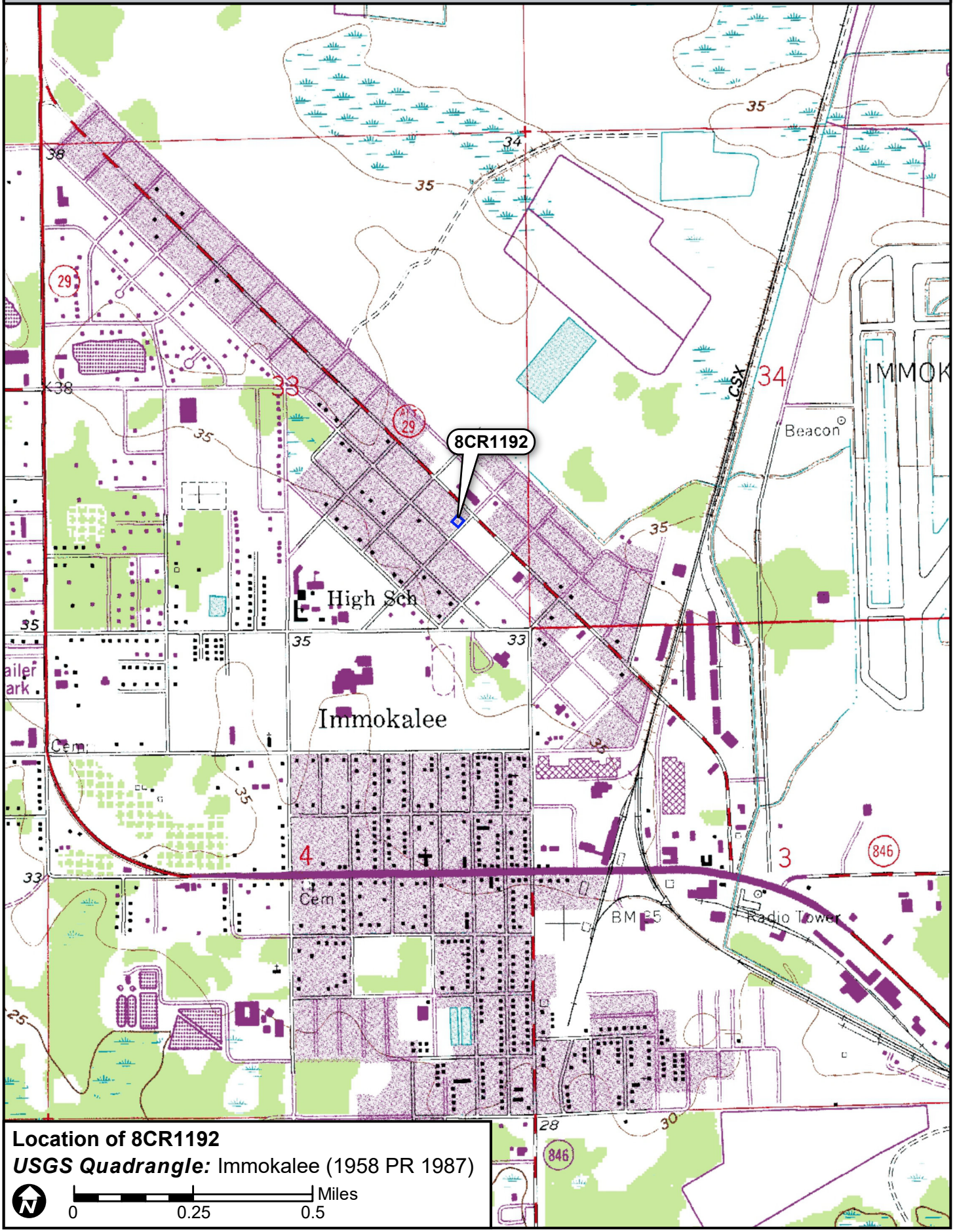
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1192

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01193
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 156

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 218 New Market Road W — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
218		New Market	Road	W

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE side btwn Escambia St and Dade St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63862040009 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458242 — Northing 2923265
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): 1968 — To (year): 2010
Current Use Church/Temple/Synagogue — From (year): 2010 — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Wind/door repl, awning/security bars add
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) The Iglesia De Dios Pentecostal M.I. Church opened at this location in 2010.
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Pressed metal — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal security bars, canvas awning

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01193

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing replaced double commercial doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Canvas awning over west side entry creates a sheltered porch

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Industrial Vernacular building has added metal security bars over windows and an east side canvas awning. It has been used as a church since 2010. It is surrounded by a mix of commercial, rural, and industrial buildings.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

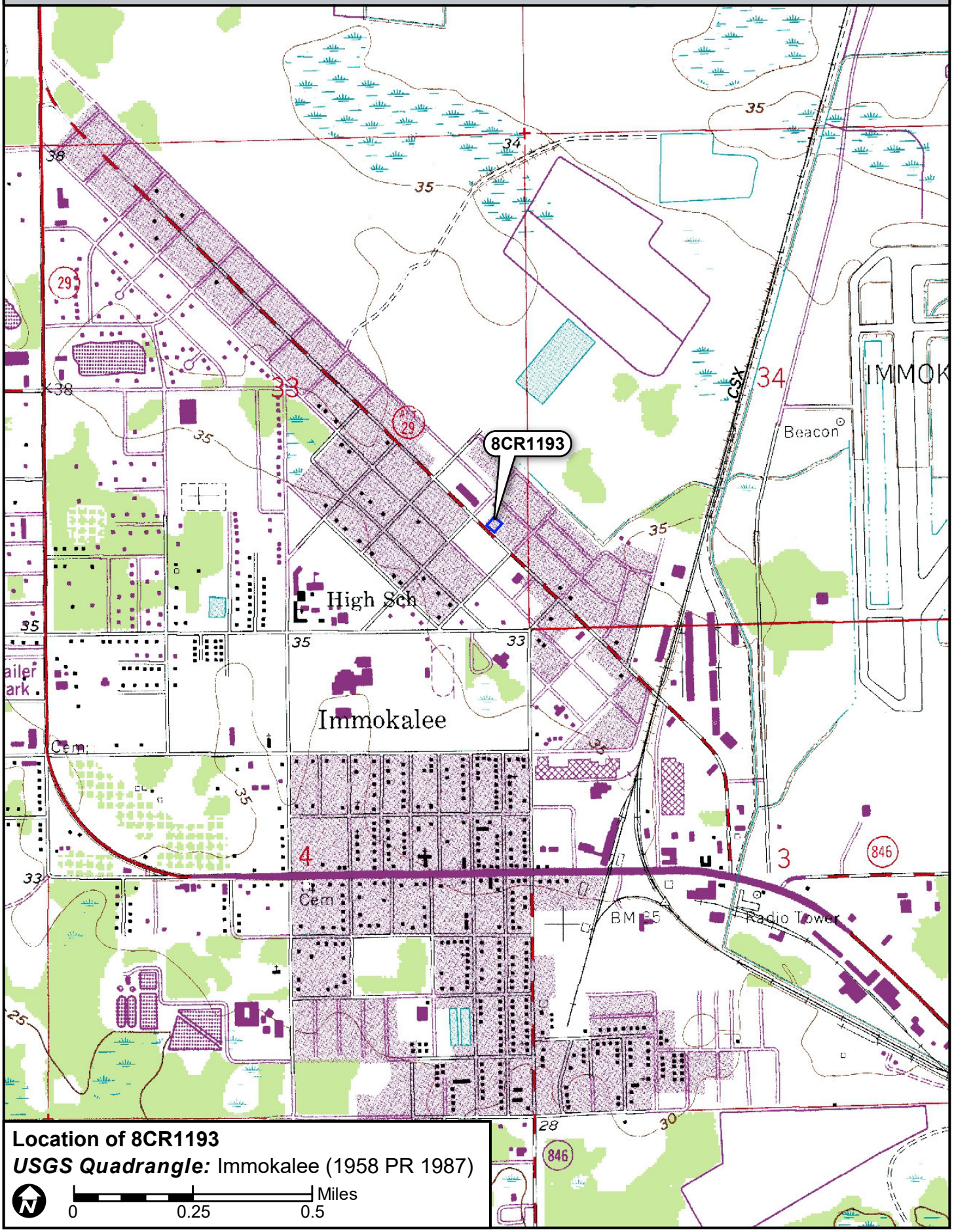
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1193

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01194
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 157

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Mercury Outboards — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	111		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW side btwn Dade St and Charlotte St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63862960008 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458372 — Northing 2923074
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): 1968 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Porch addition
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Pressed metal — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) East side planter box, vent replaced with window, ADA ramp at NE corner

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Large metal canopy with thick concrete base north of the main building.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01194

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing replaced commercial door with wood surrounds

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Industrial Vernacular commercial building has an ADA compliant wheelchair ramp. It is surrounded by commercial and rural structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

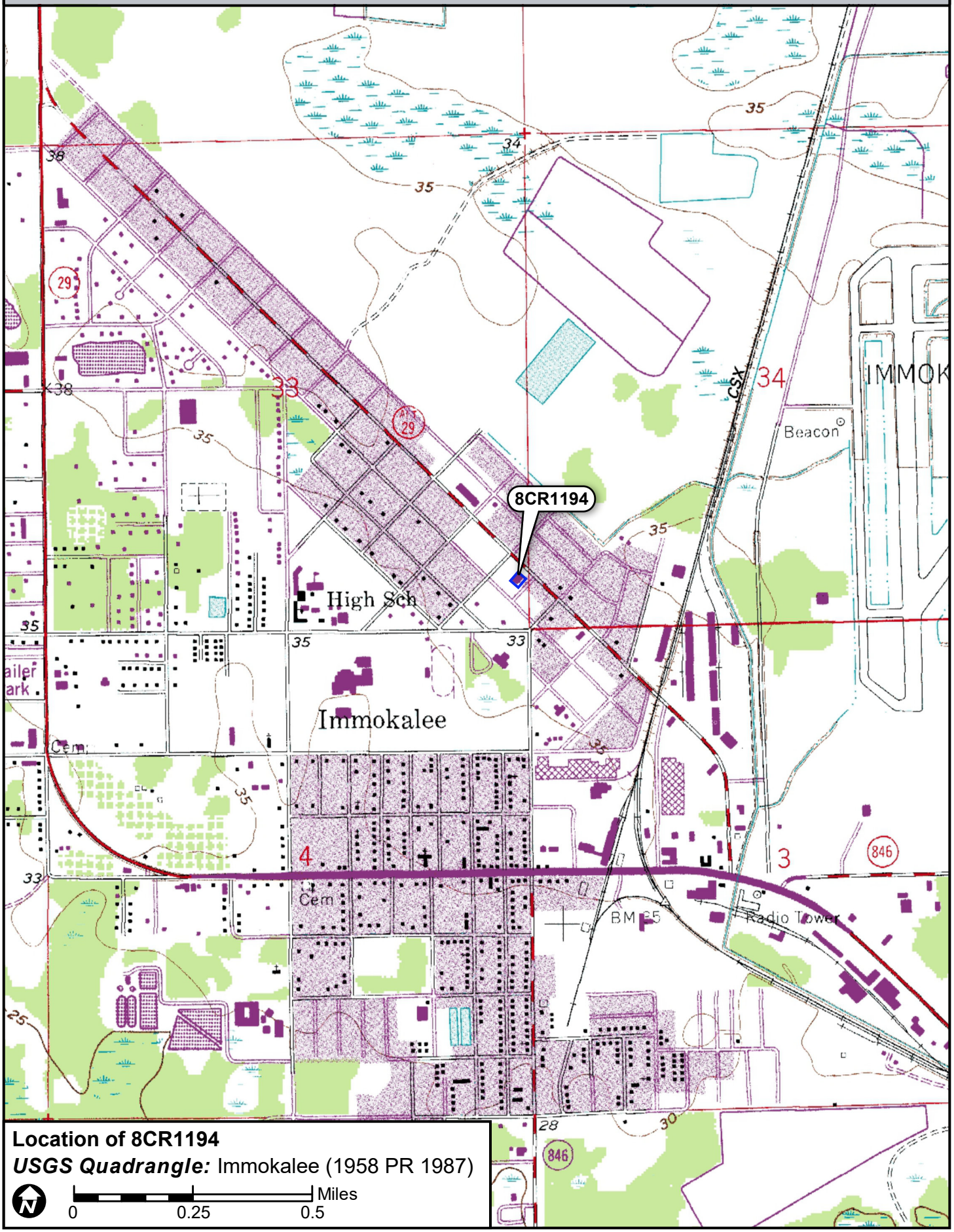
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1194

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01195
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 158

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Fortune Cookie Chinese Restaurant — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	105		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of New Market Rd W and Charlotte St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63863040008 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458422 — Northing 2923022
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Garage — From (year): 1967 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature S garage bays encl, windows/door repl
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. Brick Veneer
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete sills, faux brick, textured stucco treatment

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01195

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Five entries; East-facing double commercial door and two single commercial door, two inset along S side
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East side pent roof overhang

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular building appears to have once been a garage as the south side of the building has a large commercial garage door and inset south side entry covered with an awning. It is surrounded by commercial and residential buildings.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

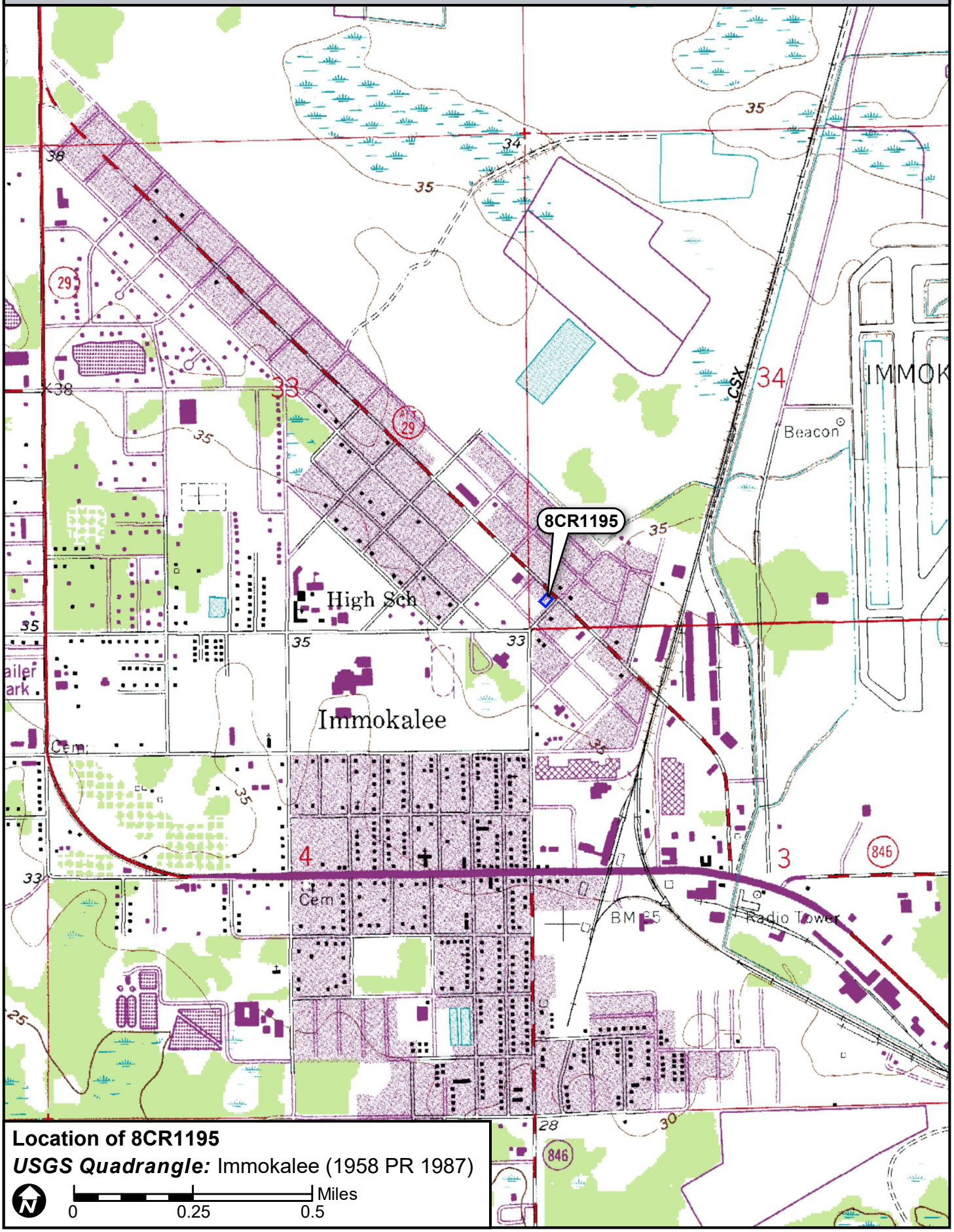
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1195

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Page 1

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01196
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-14-2017
Recorder # 162

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2525 SR 29 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
2525		State Road 29		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) 0.9 mile SE of Agriculture Way on SR-29
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 47S Range 29E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00137320006 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting 462172 Northing 2919048
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1936 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Enclosed porch to create storage
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1976 Nature Carport
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Tin 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Covered by hurricane shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Relatively unadorned; concrete block exterior painted white

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Only half of building can be seen due to heavy landscaping, mainly trees and bushes; carport added in 1976

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01196

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Not visible from the roadway, and likely faces southwest

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This house is difficult to see from the roadway due to landscaping; however, based on aerials, this house has at least one addition with the carport built in 1976.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

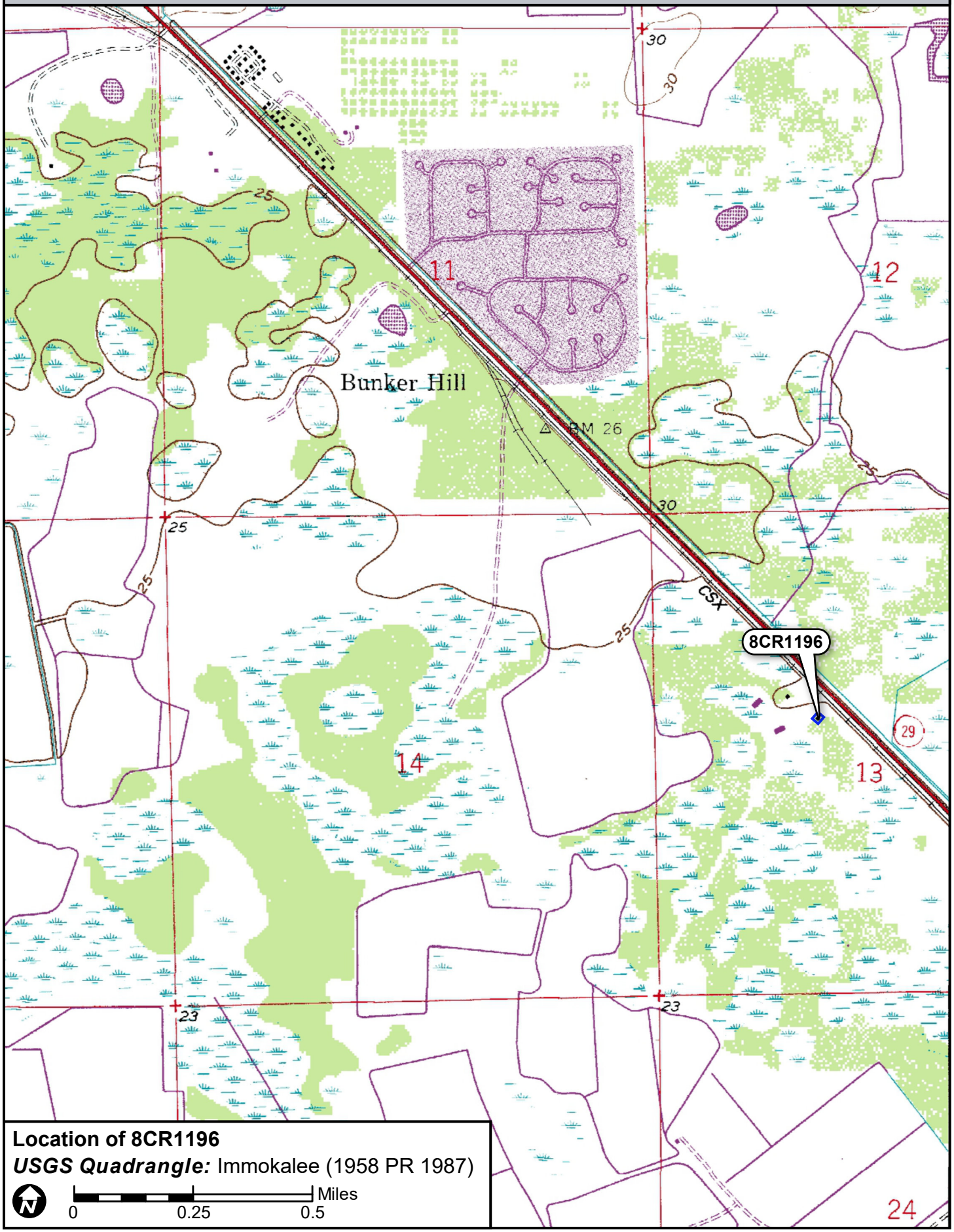
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1196

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01236
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-23-2018
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1395 N 15th Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1395	N	15th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W side of N 15th St btwn Lee St and Westclox St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00076680001 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 456674 — Northing 2924292
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1958 — To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): — To (year): 2017
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 2000s — Nature Windows/front door replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1960s/1970s — Nature West side carport
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block — 2. — 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. — 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. — 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. — 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 6/6 SHS, some paired and triple

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) South and west side storage buildings

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 CR01236

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Two east side replaced paneled doors with inset fanlights

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form with a west side carport addition. It is surrounded by commercial and residential properties.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

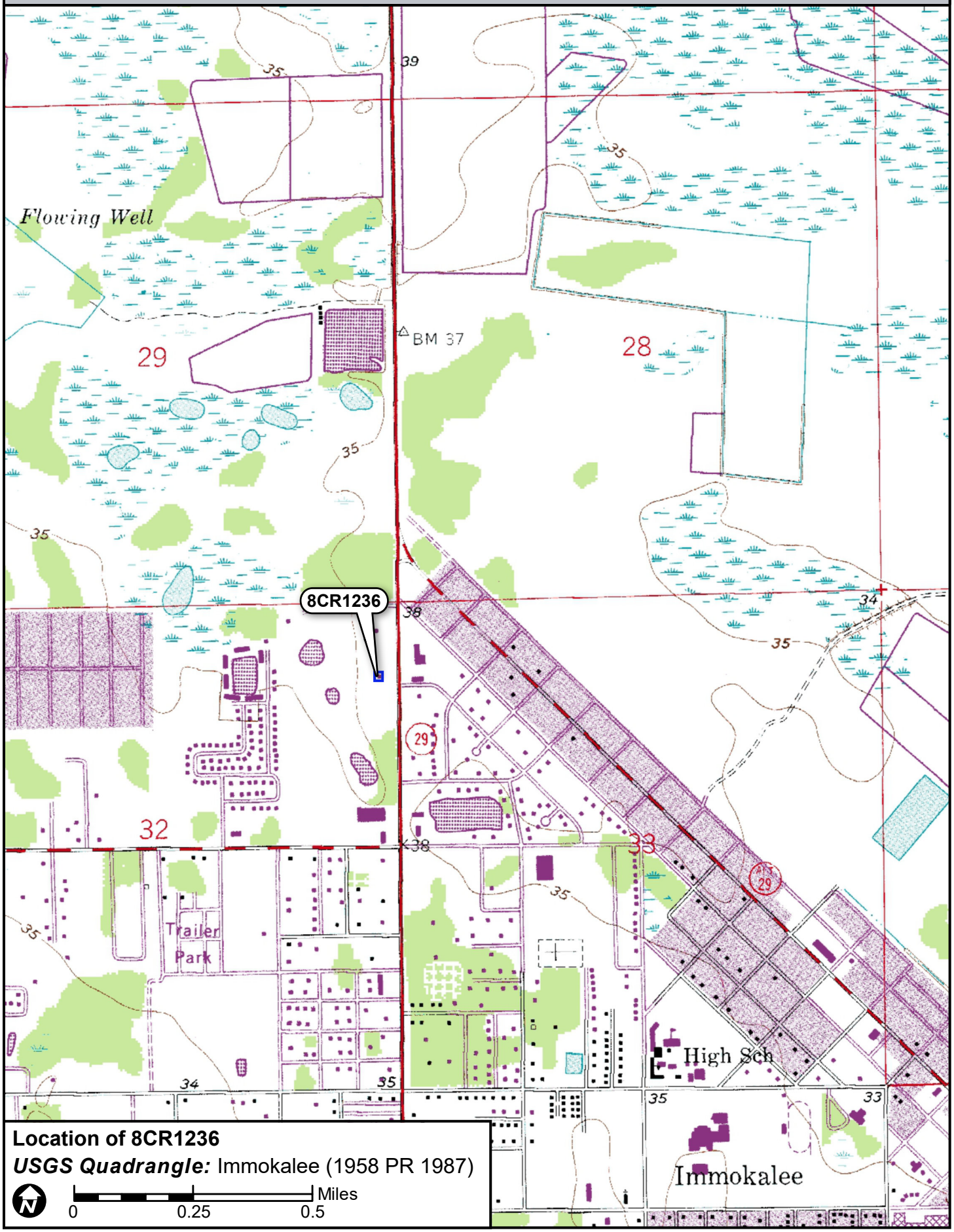
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1236

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01237
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-23-2018
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Florida Community Bank — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1390	N	15th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn Jefferson Ave W and Monroe St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00084560003 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 456796 — Northing 2924336
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1962 — To (year):
Current Use Commercial — From (year): — To (year): 2017
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature East side 2-story addition
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Mid-Century Modern — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Concrete 3. Stucco
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-, 3-, and 16-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Pent roof overhang, cornerboards, concrete supports represented as columns

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) South side one-story outbuilding which mimics the main structure

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01237

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S side recessed entry with double commercial glass doors; many secondary entries with commercial glass doors
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Mid-Century Modern commercial bank building has a large east side two-story addition. It has concrete supports that extend beyond the wall like pilasters. It is surrounded by commercial and residential structures.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has large two-story addition on the east side. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

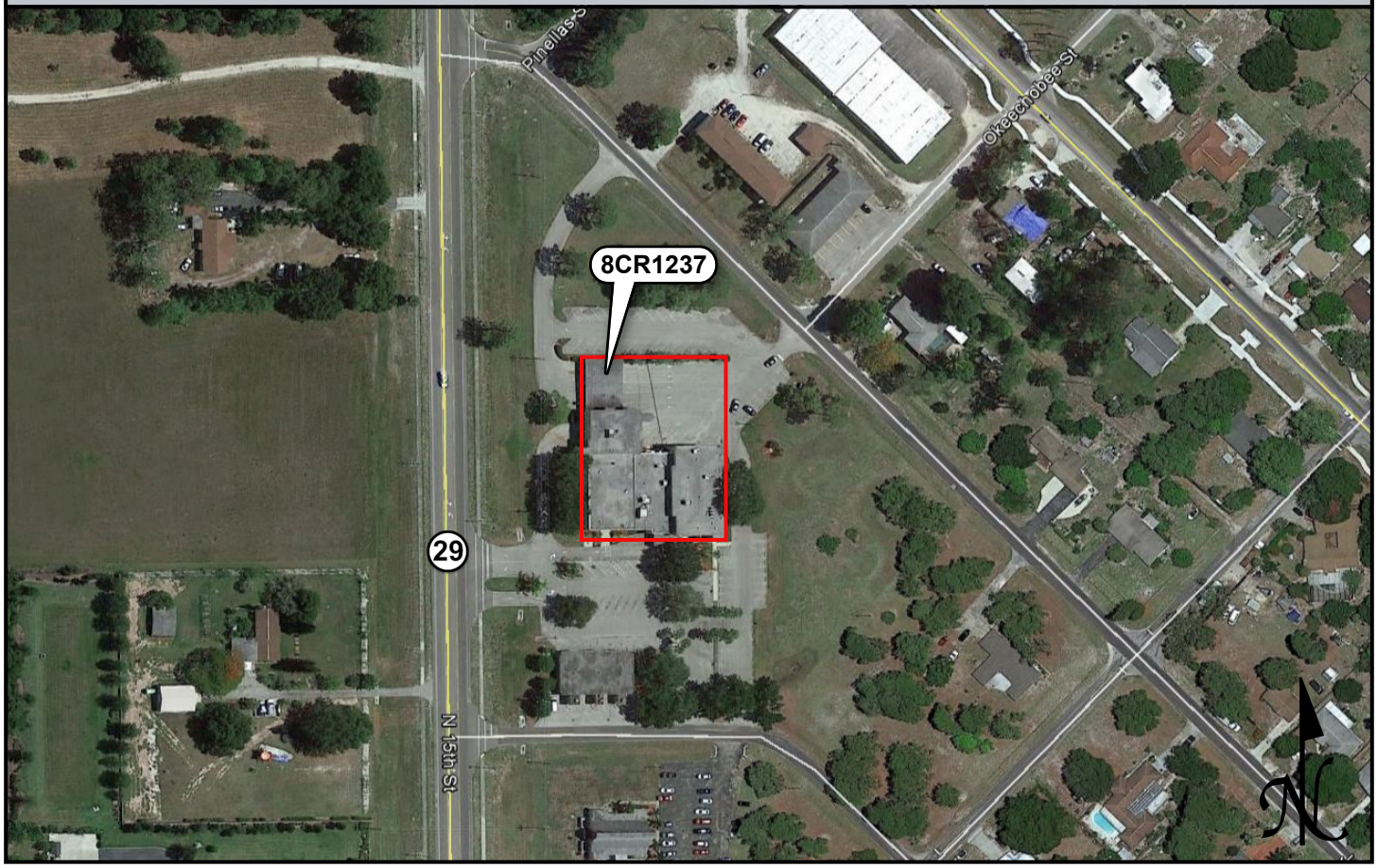
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

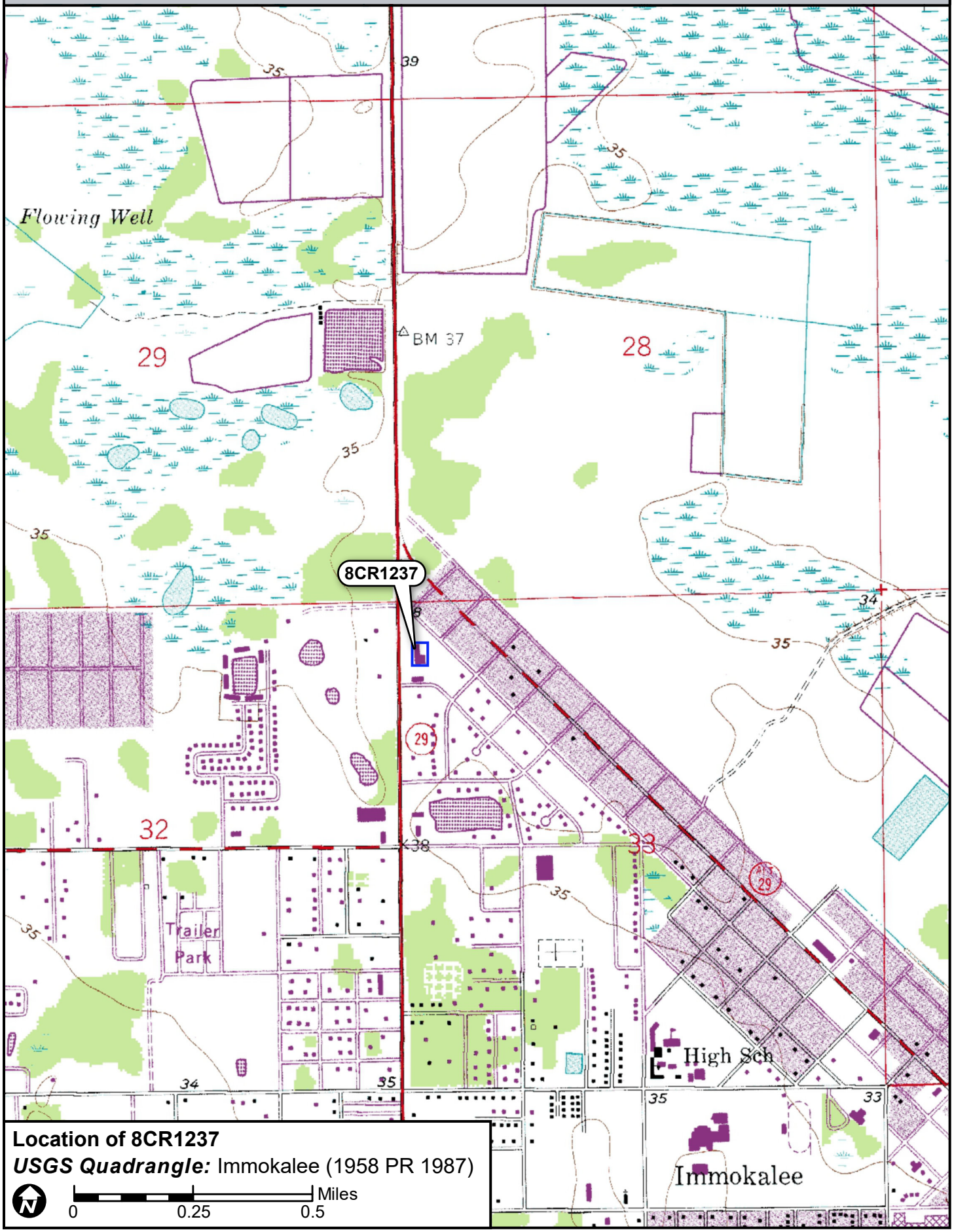
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1237

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01238
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-23-2018
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1475 N 15th Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1475	N	15th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W side btwn Westclox St and Monroe St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 32 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00073400006 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 456659 — Northing 2924440
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1955 — To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): — To (year): 2017
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 2000s — Nature Front door and some windows replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Nature
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Original wood 6/6 DHS, replacement metal 2/2 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Circle gable in front vent, wood keystones over original windows, concrete sills, large open front porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01238

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Replaced E-facing inset wood door with oval light under front porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East side raised entry porch under gable supported by four rounded wooden posts with concrete block bases

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style residence has a large open front porch supported by wooden posts. It has a simple form and is surrounded by commercial and residential structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

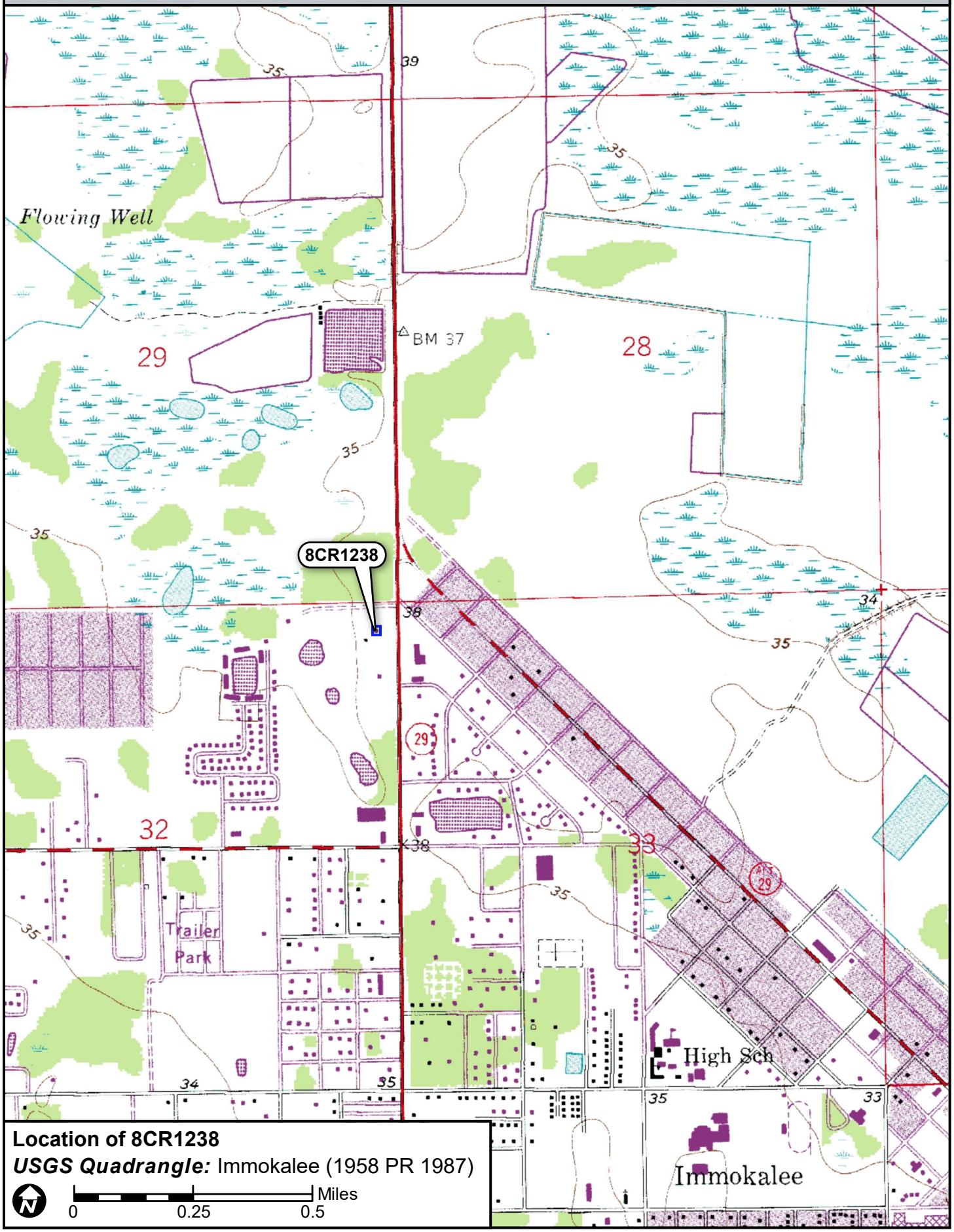
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1238

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01245
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 160

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 528 New Market Rd E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
528		New Market	Road	E

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side of New Market Rd E N of E Main St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00116160009 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 459051 — Northing 2922224
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1970s — Nature Wind/door openings alt, secur bars added
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1970s — Nature South side shed addition
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Pressed metal — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Shed — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light with security bars

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Exposed metal roof beams

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01245

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West side sliding metal commercial doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Industrial Vernacular commercial building has exposed metal roof beams and a south side shed addition. It is surrounded by commercial and rural structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

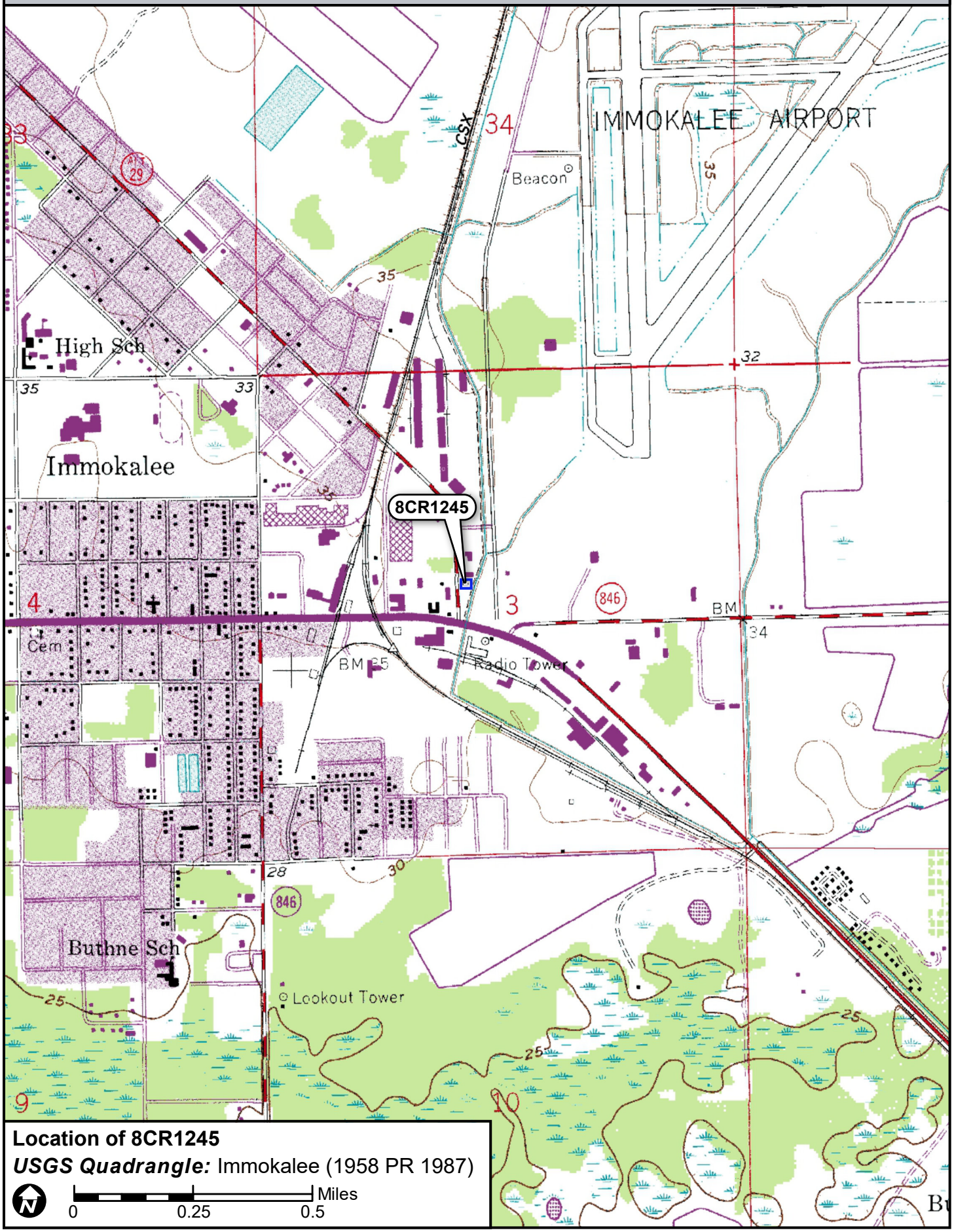
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1245

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01246
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder # 161

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 540 New Market Road E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	540		New Market	Road	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) East side, north of Main Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00115760002 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 459054 — Northing 2922229
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Garage — From (year): 1962 — To (year): _____
Current Use Garage — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s/2000s — Nature Commercial garage doors repl, stuccoed
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Simple and unadorned

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01246

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Two west side garage bays

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular garage has been stuccoed over and two large commercial garage doors have been added to the west side. The building is surrounded by commercial structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

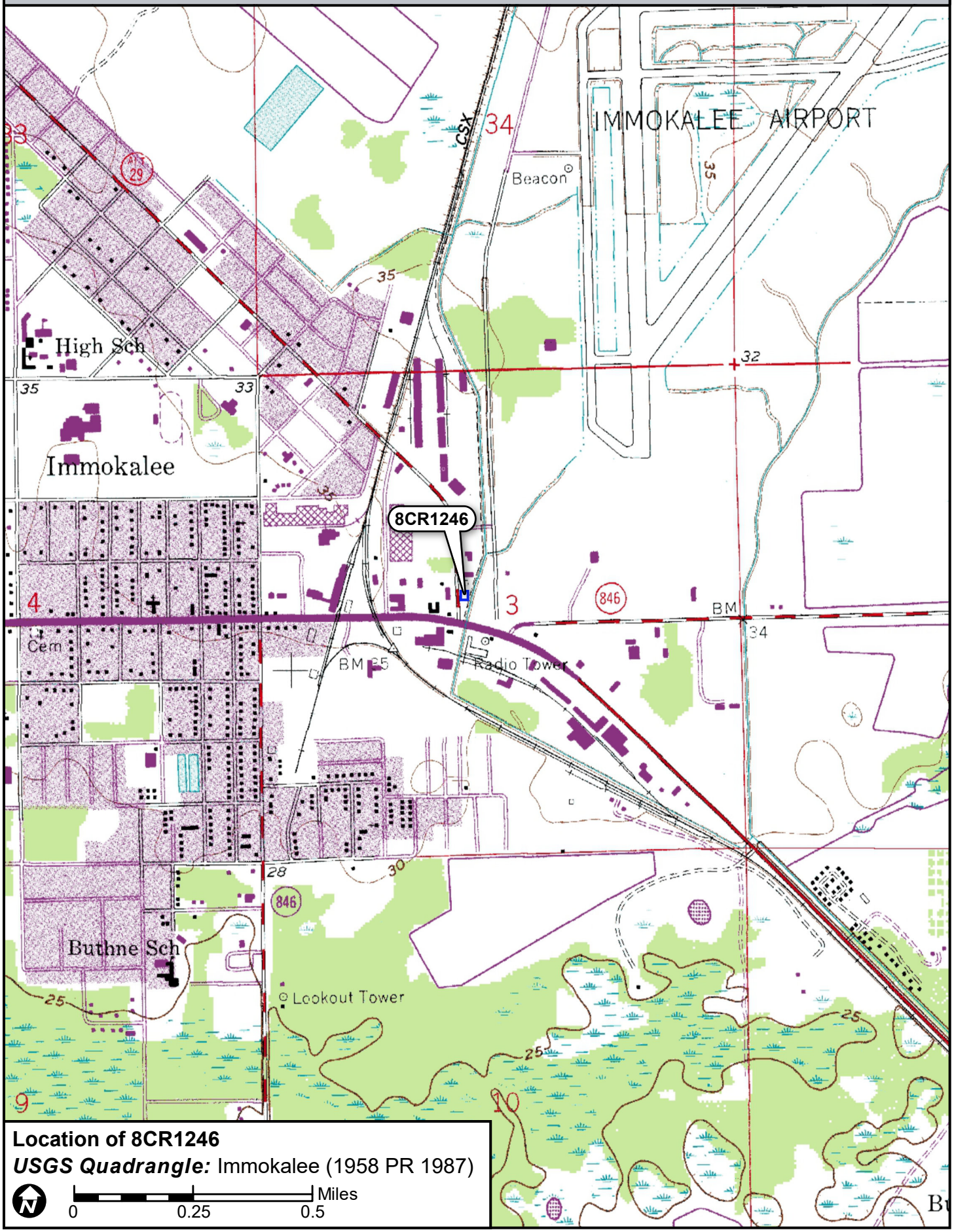
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1246

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # CR01252
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-22-2018
Recorder# 159

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name 511 New Market Road E Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☒ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	511		New Market	Road	E

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

1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) The boundaries encompass an entire mobile home complex which is bordered by Jefferson Ave E to the W, a row of trees to the N and NE extending SE from the intersection of Jefferson Ave E and 10th Ct S, New Market Rd E to the E, and Trafford Ave to the S

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01252

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1951 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 15

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) This mobile home complex has 15 trailers with sheet metal siding and one leasing office which is a gabled roof Masonry Vernacular structure made of concrete block. The trailers have a simple style with little ornamentation and appear to be fairly old.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic Aerials and Aerial Photography

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This mobile home complex has one historic fixed building and 15 trails (dates unknown) which show a simple form and common style. It retains little historic significance and integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607/ (813) 636-8200/ janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

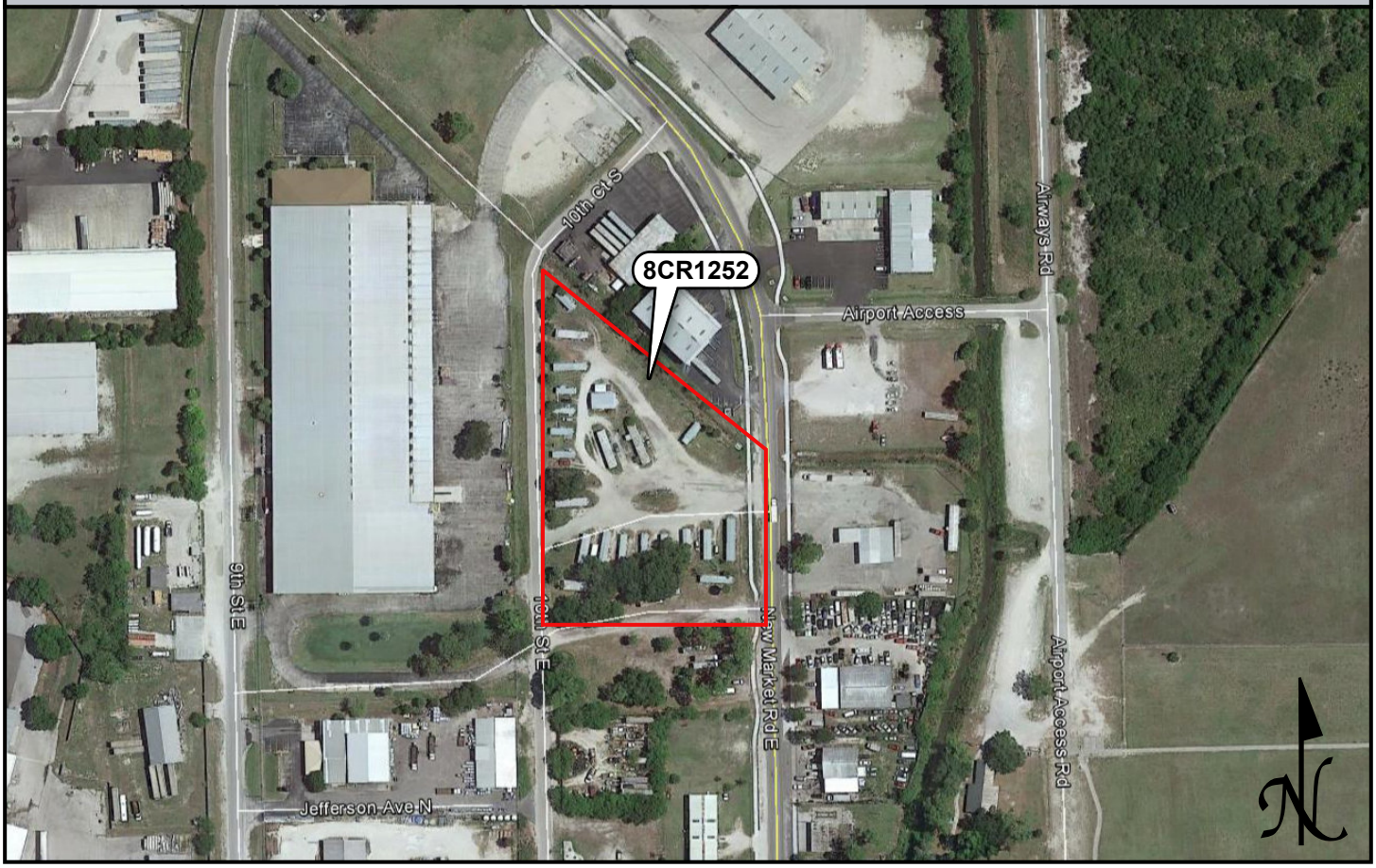
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

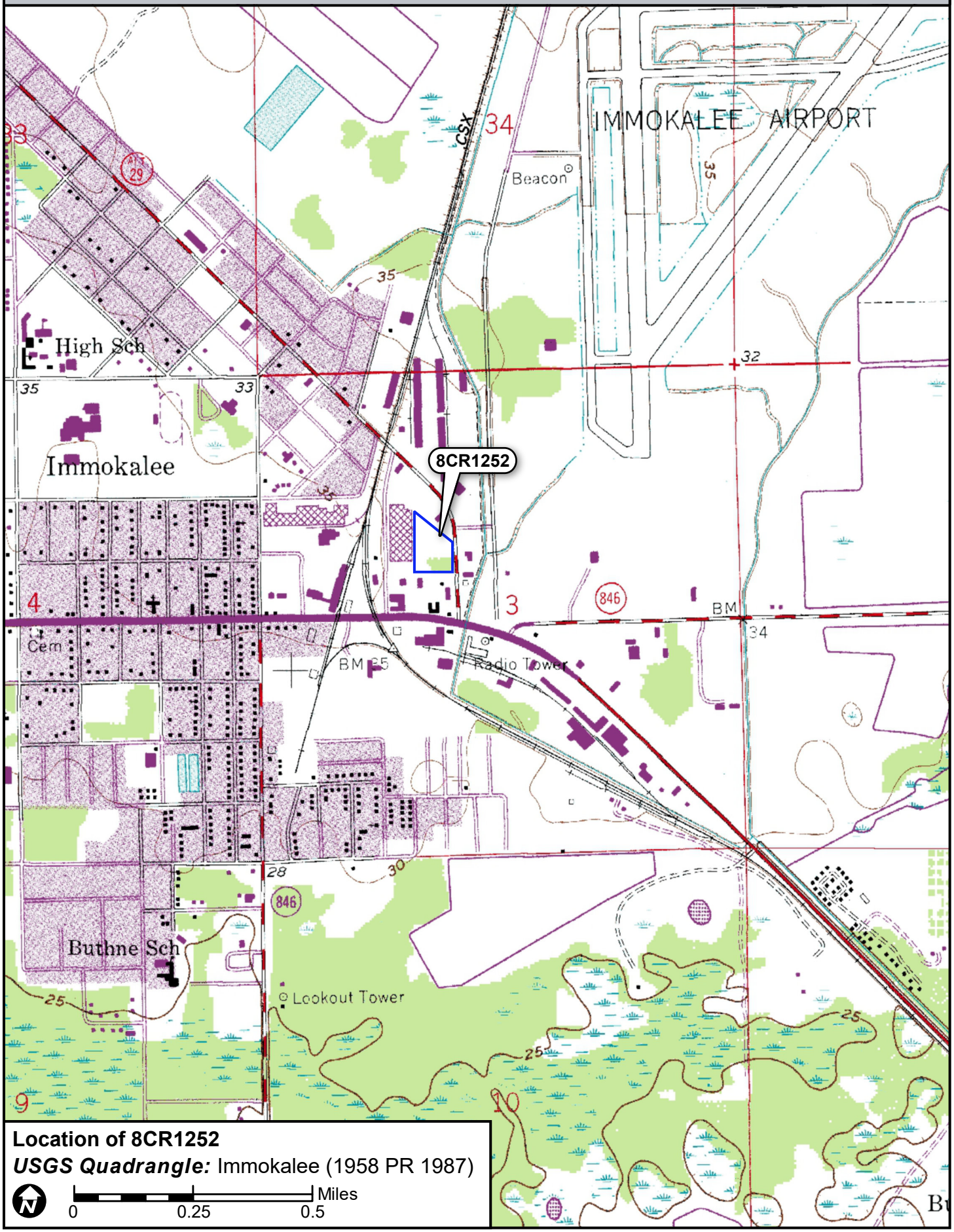
PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1252

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01256
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name State Road 29 Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☒unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:					

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

1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 34 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township 47S Range 29E Section 11 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township 47S Range 30E Section 29 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township 48S Range 30E Section 17 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) It runs about 40 miles, from just south of the Immokalee Regional Airport to Everglades City, 1,565 feet of which is in the project area. Its average width is about 50 feet. The western bank is barren, and the eastern slope has trees growing along it.

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01256

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1935 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) It has grassy banks closest to SR 29, and trees line the opposit bank. The depth of water varries from a few inches to a few feet. Sections of the canal are full of vegetation, and a lot of trash has been dumped into it. It is also home to wildlife.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerial and aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This canal is of common construction like many other canals in Florida. The canal is likely associated with construction of State Road 29, just as many canals in Florida were dug to make room for the highways along which they run.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

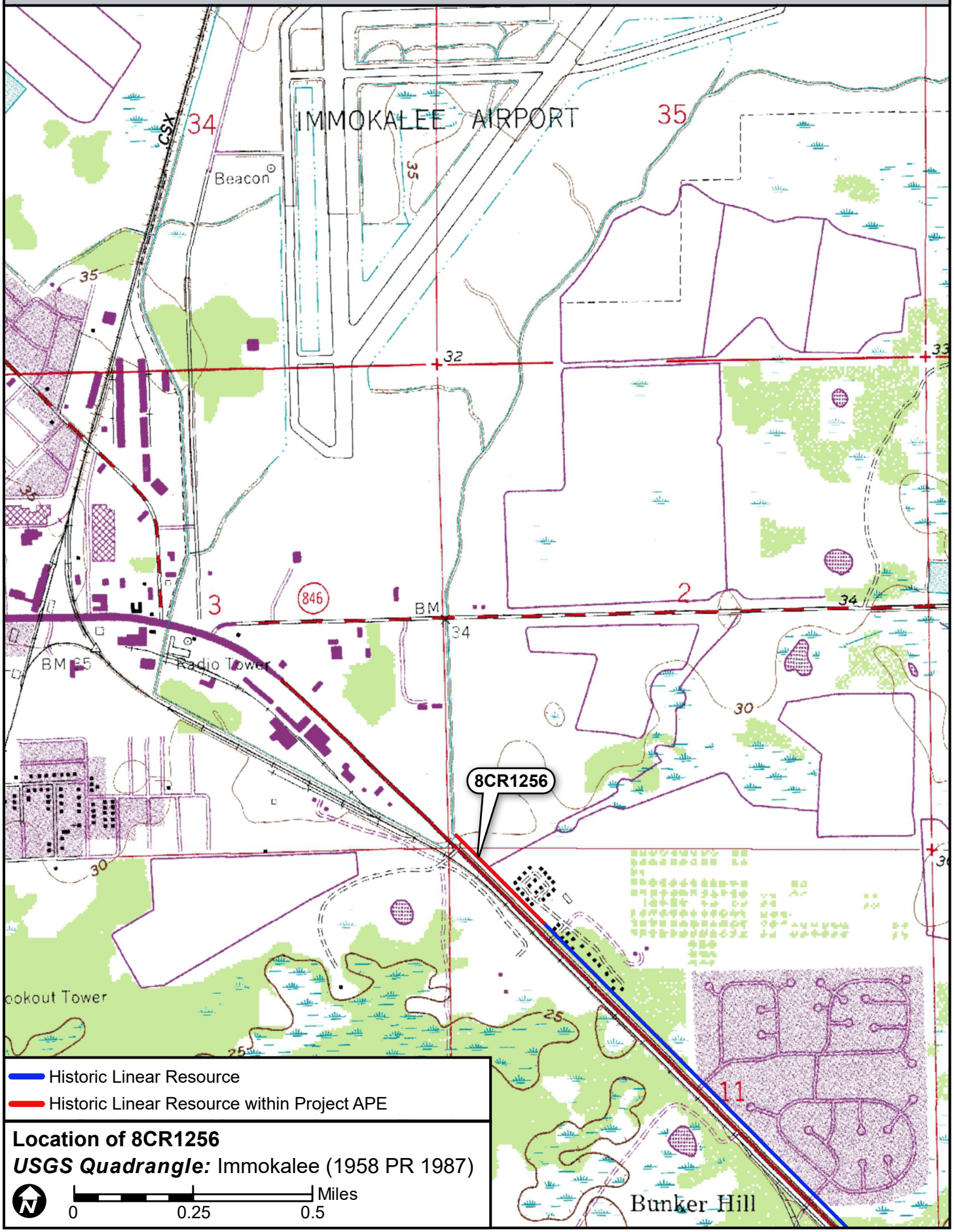
❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01309
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name State Road 29 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☒road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:					

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

1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 17/29 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township 47S Range 29E Section 3/11 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township 47S Range 30E Section 29/32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township 48S Range 30E Section 5/8/17 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date _____
2) Name SUNNILAND USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Three portions of State Road (SR) 29. The first btwn County Road 82 and New Market Road W (approx. 3 miles). The second along New Market Road W (approx 1.14 miles). The third btwn west of Jefferson Ave E and south of Oil Well Road (approx. 10.28 miles).

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01309

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1936 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerials

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: State Road 29

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

In the project area of potential effect (APE), State Road 29 runs north/south and northwest/southeast in Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East and Sections 2, 3, 11, 12 ,13 and 14 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East on the Immokalee (1988) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map; in Sections 13 and 24 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East and Section 19 of Township 47 South, Range 30 East of the Immokalee NE (1958, photorevised [PR] 1973) USGS quadrangle map; and in Sections 19, 20, 29, 30 and 32 of Township 47 South, Range 30 East and Sections 5, 8, 17 and 20 of Township 48 South, Range 30 East of the Sunniland (1958, PR 1982) USGS quadrangle map in and around the city of Immokalee in Collier County, Florida. There are three segments of the roadway being evaluated, the first is a three-mile stretch that runs south of SR 82 to south of New Market Road, with 0.16-mile branch along New Market Road W in Immokalee. The second segment of the road is approximately 1.14-miles along south end of New Market Road E. And the third segment of the road is approximately 10.28 miles long and runs from just West of Jefferson Avenue southeast and south until just south of Oil Well Road.

The first and third segments of the road date to 1925, when the road was initially constructed as a shell rock road following the Old Southeast Road from Fort Myers that passed through Immokalee and then further south towards the new county seat of Everglades City. The road was first paved in the 1930s and later altered to accommodate development in Immokalee. The second segment was constructed in the 1940s as New Market Road, which would be a branch of SR 29. Today SR 29 is a two-lane undivided arterial road with intermittent turn lanes. The area is predominately rural, except in portions that go through Immokalee, with large citrus groves, sod farms, and pasture. Residential and agricultural development is scattered throughout the segments of the corridor. Within the first segment of the corridor there is no sidewalk present. The second segment of the road has a sidewalk on each side, and the third segment of the road has a sidewalk on each side beginning just west of Jefferson Ave. Along the third segment the northern sidewalk ends where SR 29 meets County Road (CR) 846, and the southern sidewalk ends further southeast at Farm Workers Way. There are four bridges over which the third segment of the road is carried: historic FDOT Bridge 030019 and non-historic FDOT Bridges 030303, 030304, 030305. Utility lines, standard signage, swales, and culverts are present through the corridor. The SR 29 Canal also runs parallel to the SR 29 south from FDOT Bridge 030305 to the end of the APE south of Oil Well Road, and beyond.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Collier County was established from portions of southern Lee County in 1923. When Immokalee became a part of Collier County in 1923, it still did not have an adequate road to Ft. Myers. Which was a concern, because in order to reach the new county seat in Everglades City, residents of Immokalee had to travel through Fort Myers, the county seat of Lee County, or drive to Marco Island and continue to Everglades City via boat.

Therefore, while pushing the completion of the Tamiami Trail, Barron Collier and his associates made equally strenuous efforts to open a north-south road and to convince the ACL to extend its lines to the new county seat. The road and railroad extension were completed in 1925.

It was later paved in the mid-1930s and first appears on a 1936 Official Road Map of Florida as State Road 164. When Florida renumbered their highway system in the early 1940s, the road became State Road 29. By 1950, portions of the road within the project APE were altered to accommodate much of the development happening in the 1940s where SR 29 and CR 846 meet, such as the Immokalee Regional Airport (then Immokalee Army Airfield), the Immokalee State Farmers Market, and the construction of New Market Road. New Market Road was designated as a branch of SR 29 that bypasses the Main Street in Immokalee.

A different portion of SR 29 was evaluated as part of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Amendment, State Road (SR) 29 Project Development and Environment Study from North of SR 82 to South of County Road (CR) 80A in Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida* conducted by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in 2014. The portion of the road considered National Register-ineligible ran from SR 82 in Collier County approximately 18 miles north to CR 80A in Hendry County. The SHPO concurred with their findings on February 26, 2014, determining the National Register-ineligibility of SR 29. State Road 29 is of a common design and construction for the state and is not clearly associated with historical events or people. Therefore, within the project APE, SR 29 is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

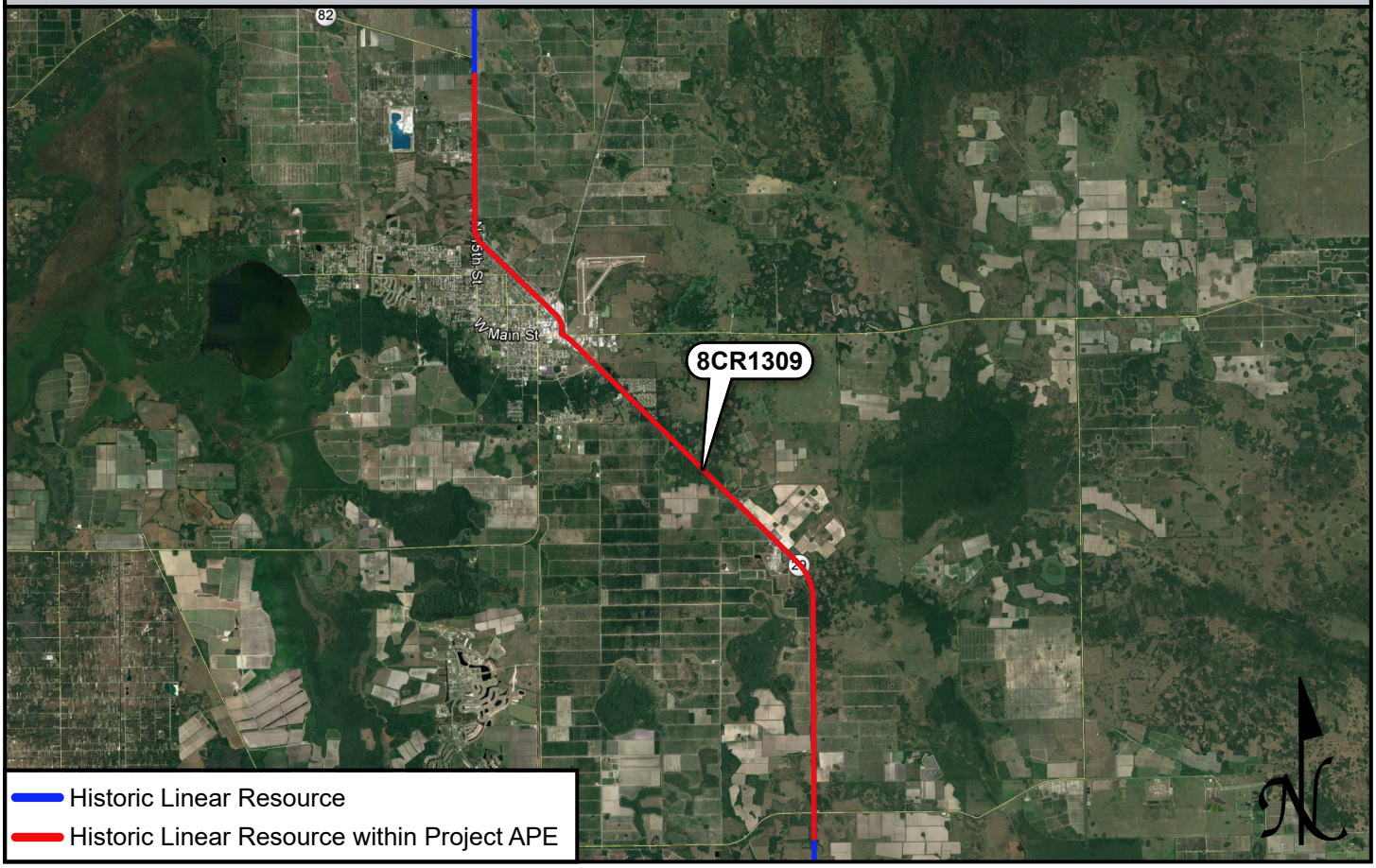
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
2014 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Amendment, State Road (SR) 29 Project Development and Environment Study from North of SR 82 to South of County Road (CR) 80A in Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida*. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Florida Department of Transportation
2017 Official Road Map of Florida. Maps produced by the Florida State Road Department in 1926, 1936, 1946, 1950, 1953. Electronic PDF on file with the Florida Official Transportation Map archive at http://www.fdot.gov/geospatial/FloridaTransportationMapArchive.shtm on August 4, 2017.

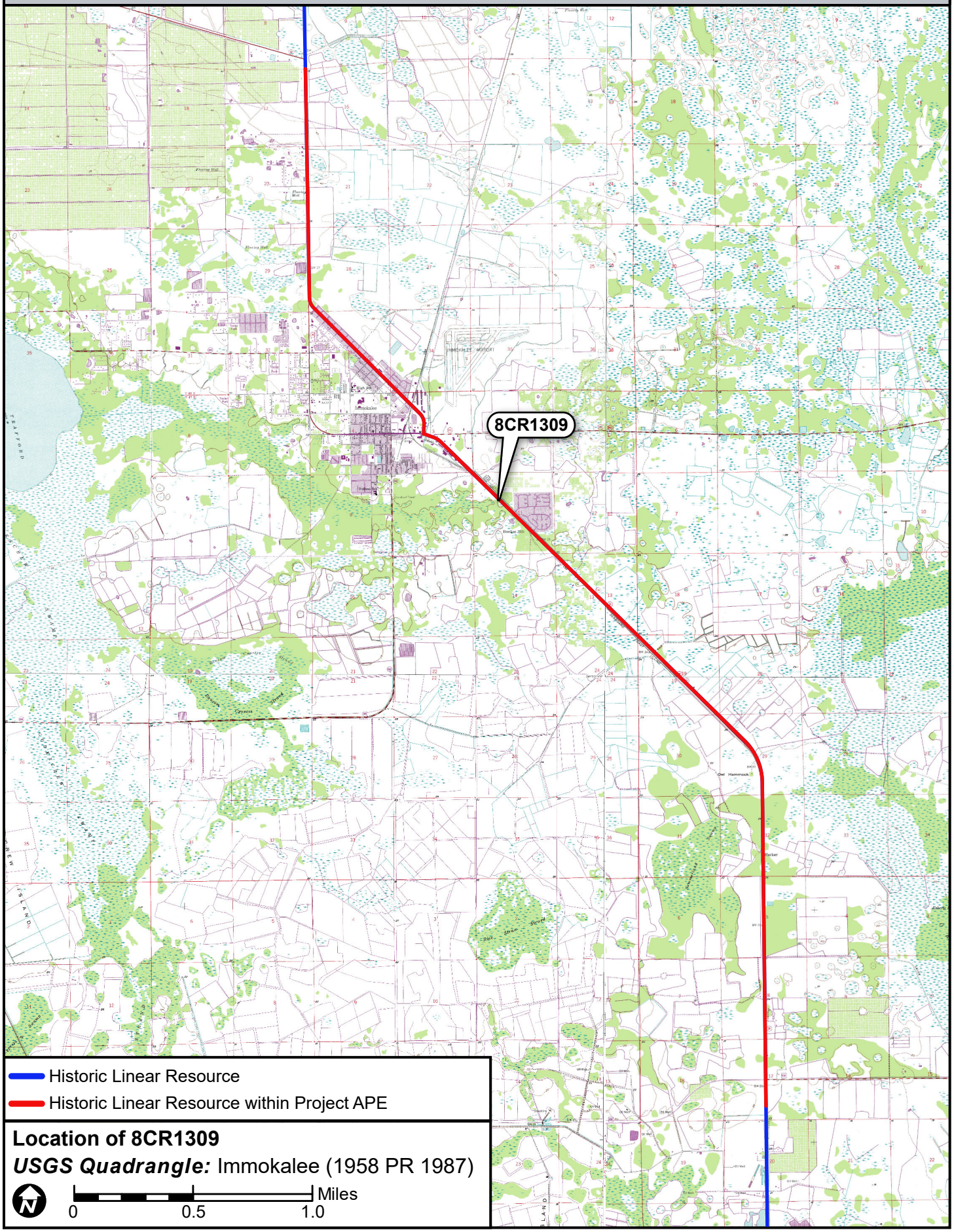
Tebeau, Charlton W.
1966 Florida’s Last Frontier: The History of Collier County. (Revised edition.) University of Miami Press, Miami.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01323
Field Date 4-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 101

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) La Tapatia/325 New Market Road W Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	325		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of New Market Rd W and Escambia St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63859120000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 458065 Northing 2923341
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1961 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Windows and doors replaced, awning
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Flat roof north side addition
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed and multi-light pivot windows are present.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features an east side awning and signage

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There are multiple historic buildings at this strip mall location

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01323

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing commercial glass double doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernaculr style commercial building is rectangular in form with a flat roof system. There is a flat roof addition at the north side which includes two garage bays.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

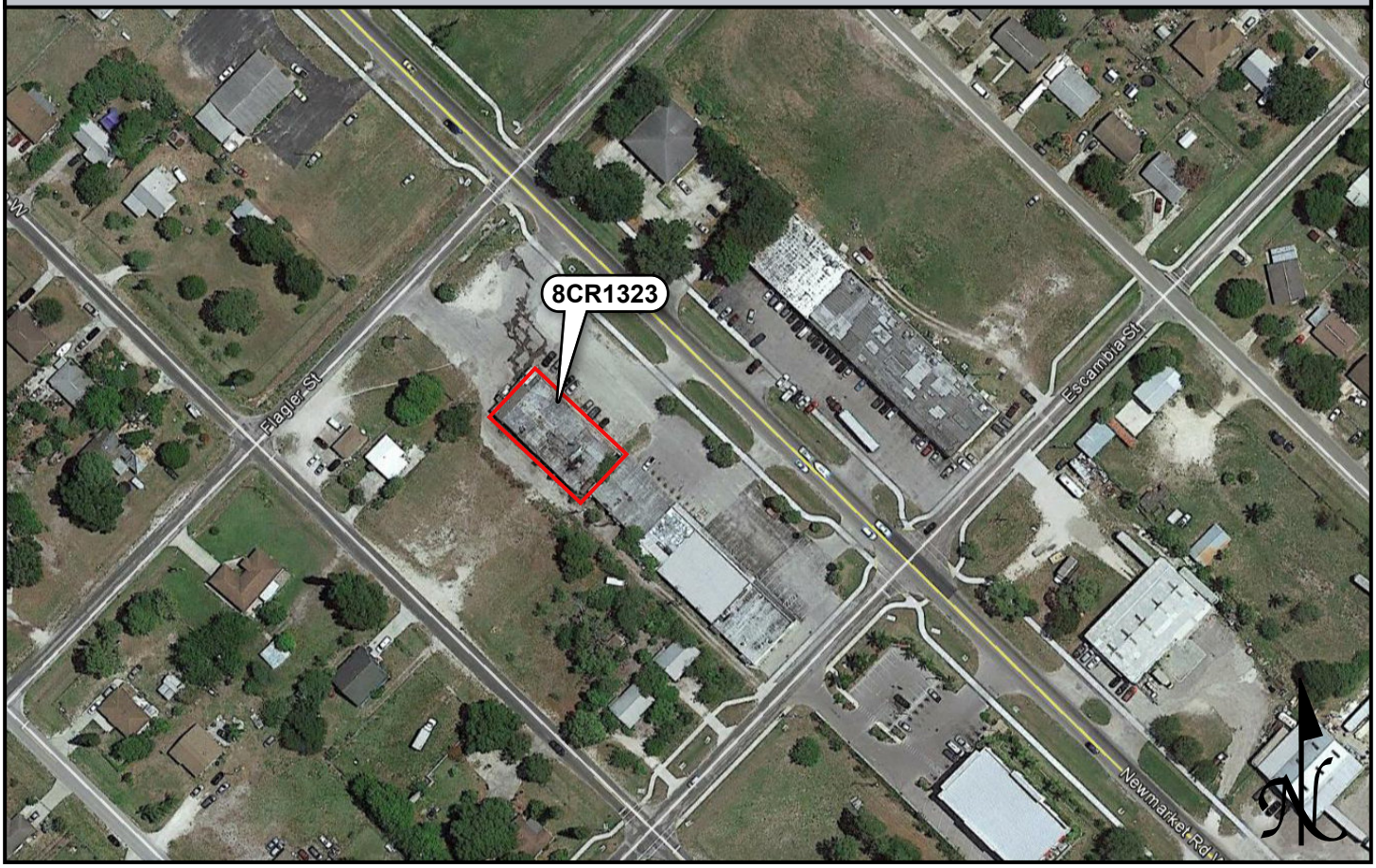
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

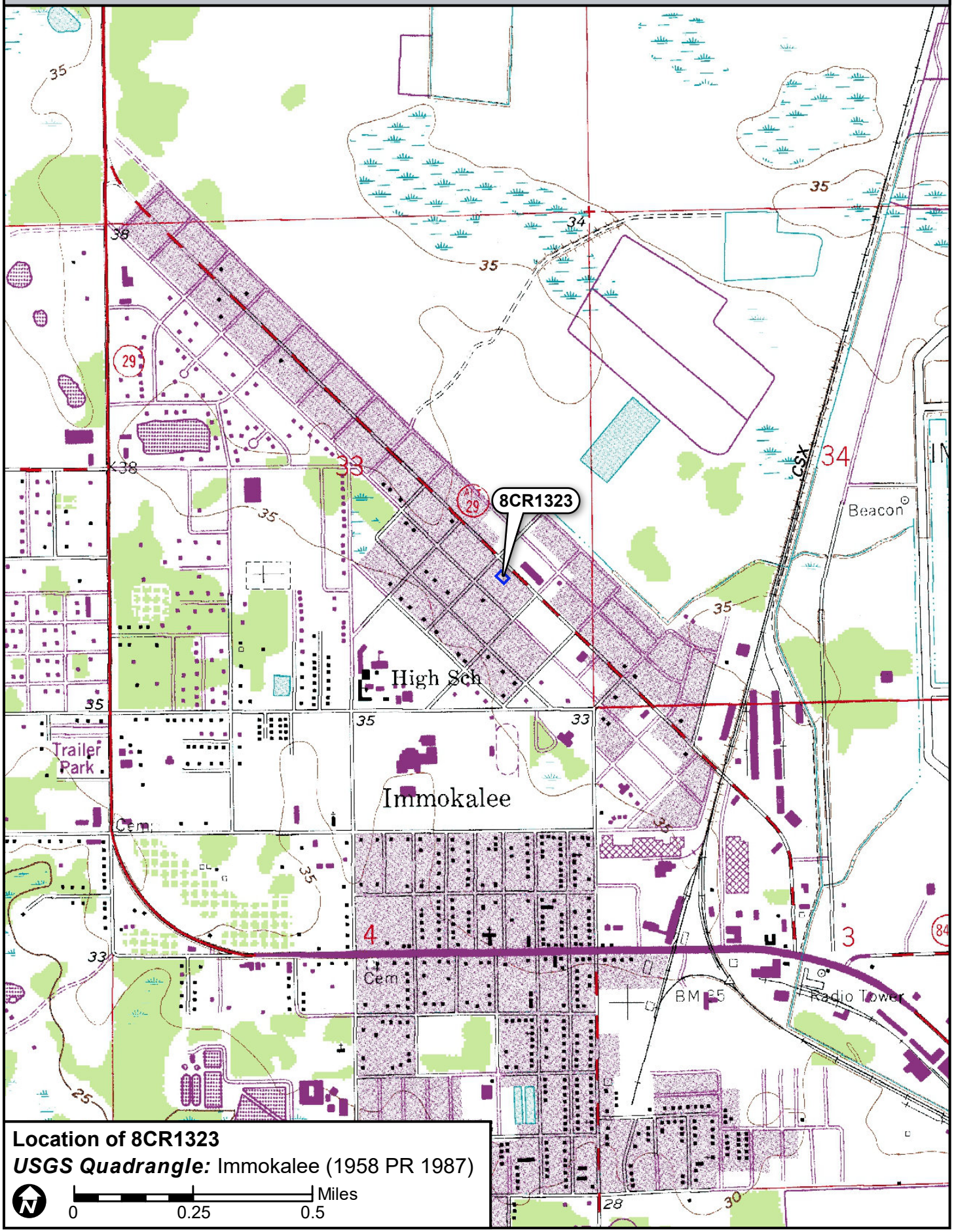
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1323

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01324
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 102

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Nina's Thrift Store/307 New Market Rd W Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	307		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of New Market Rd W and Escambia St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63859181007 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 458105 Northing 2923307
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1966 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1966 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: 1990s Nature Windows, doors, security bars, pent roof
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features a pilster and an east side pent roof overhang

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There are multiple historic buildings within this strip mall

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01324

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing two commercial glass doors with security bars over them.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) The added pent roof overhang creates a small walkway along the east side

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style commercial building is rectangular in form with a flat roof and pent roof overhang at the east side

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

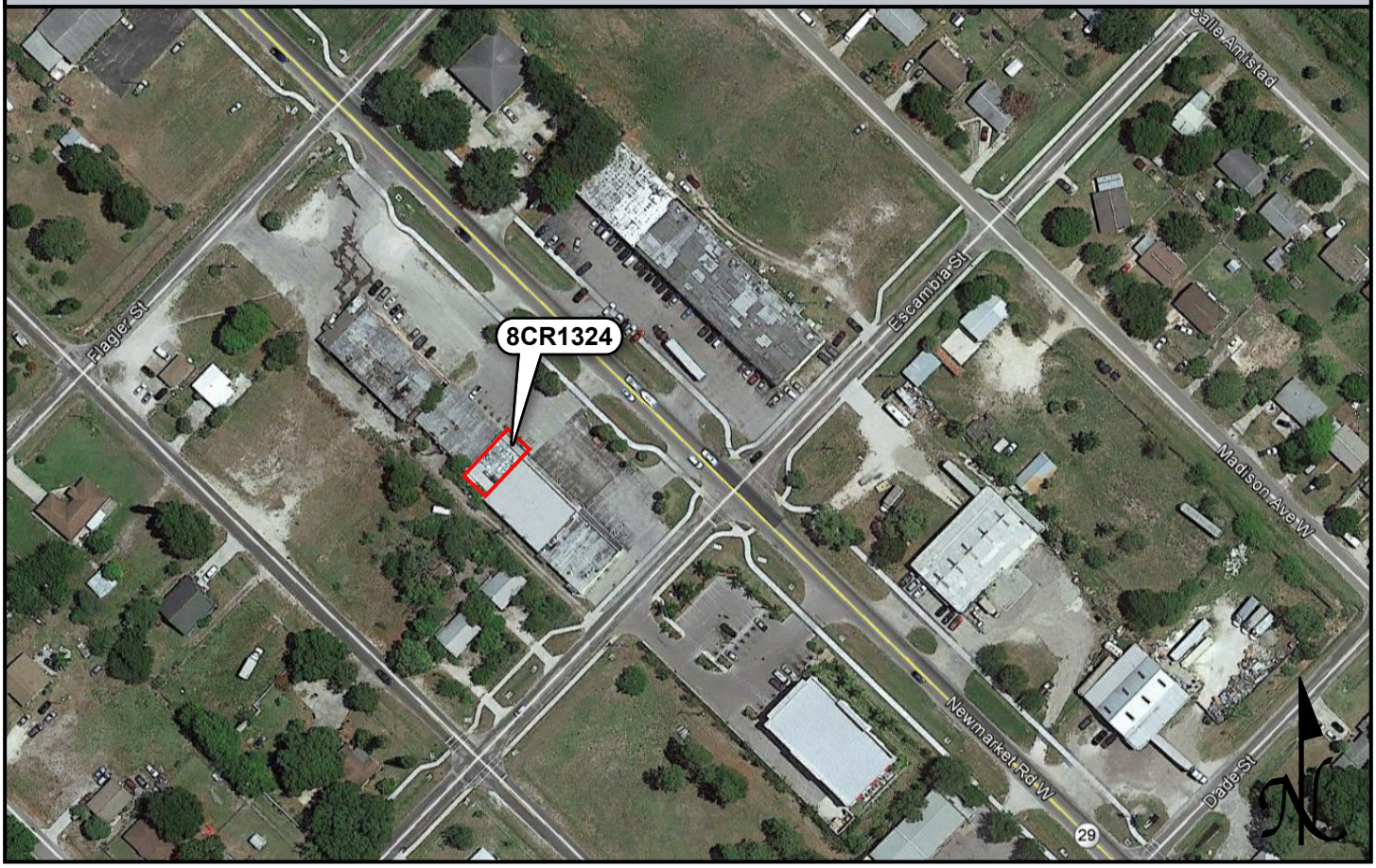
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

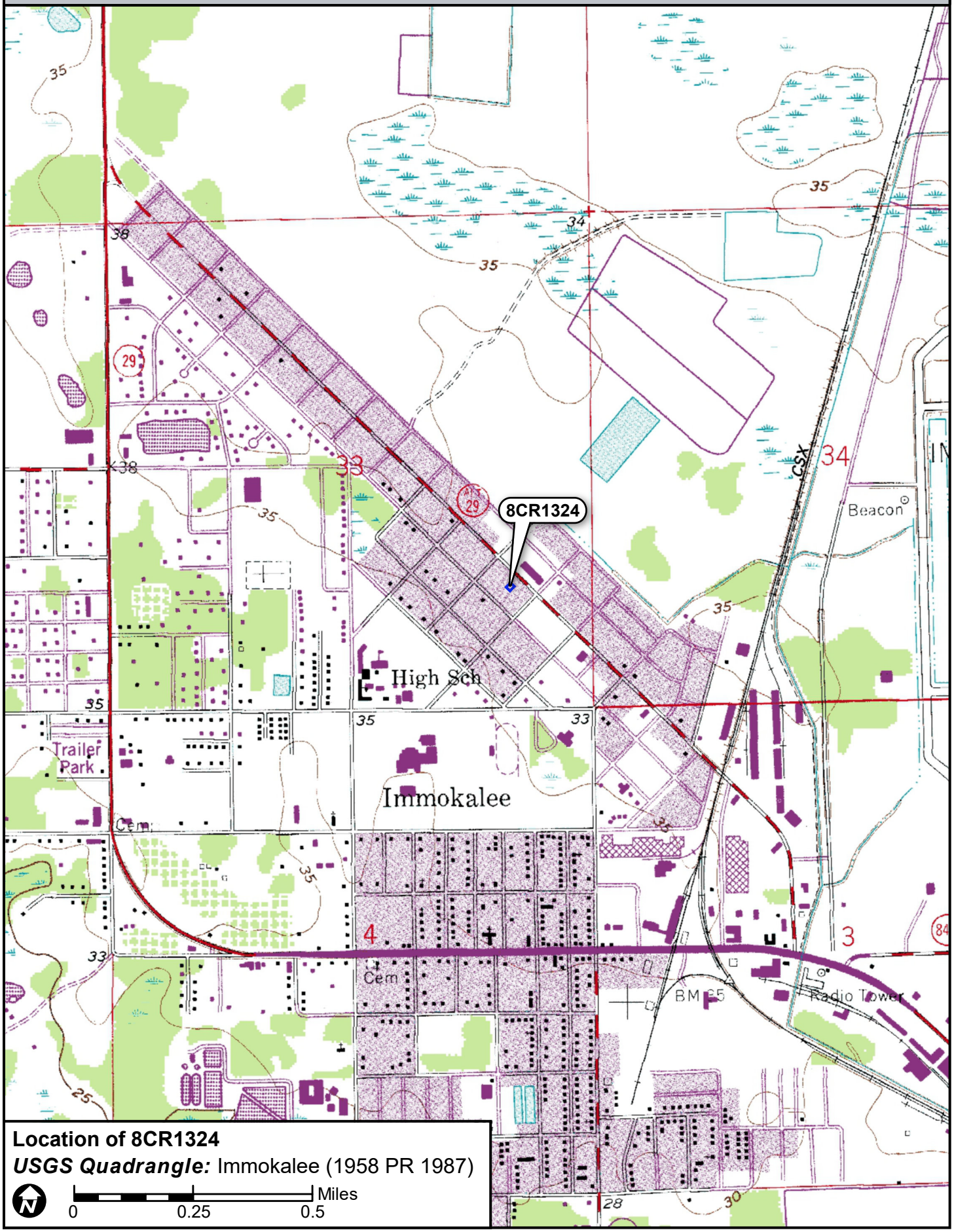
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1324

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01325
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 103

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Linares Western Wear/307 New Market Rd Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	307		New Market	Road	W

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of New Market Rd W and Escambia St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63859200001 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 458118 Northing 2923287
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Windows, doors, pent roof, tile
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features tile at the east side exterior wall, pilasters, and an east side pent roof overhang.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There are multiple historic buildings at this strip mall

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01325

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing glass and metal double-doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) The east side pent roof overhang creates a covered walkway

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style commercial building is rectangular in form with a flat roof system and east side pent roof overhang. The exterior has been updated with tile.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

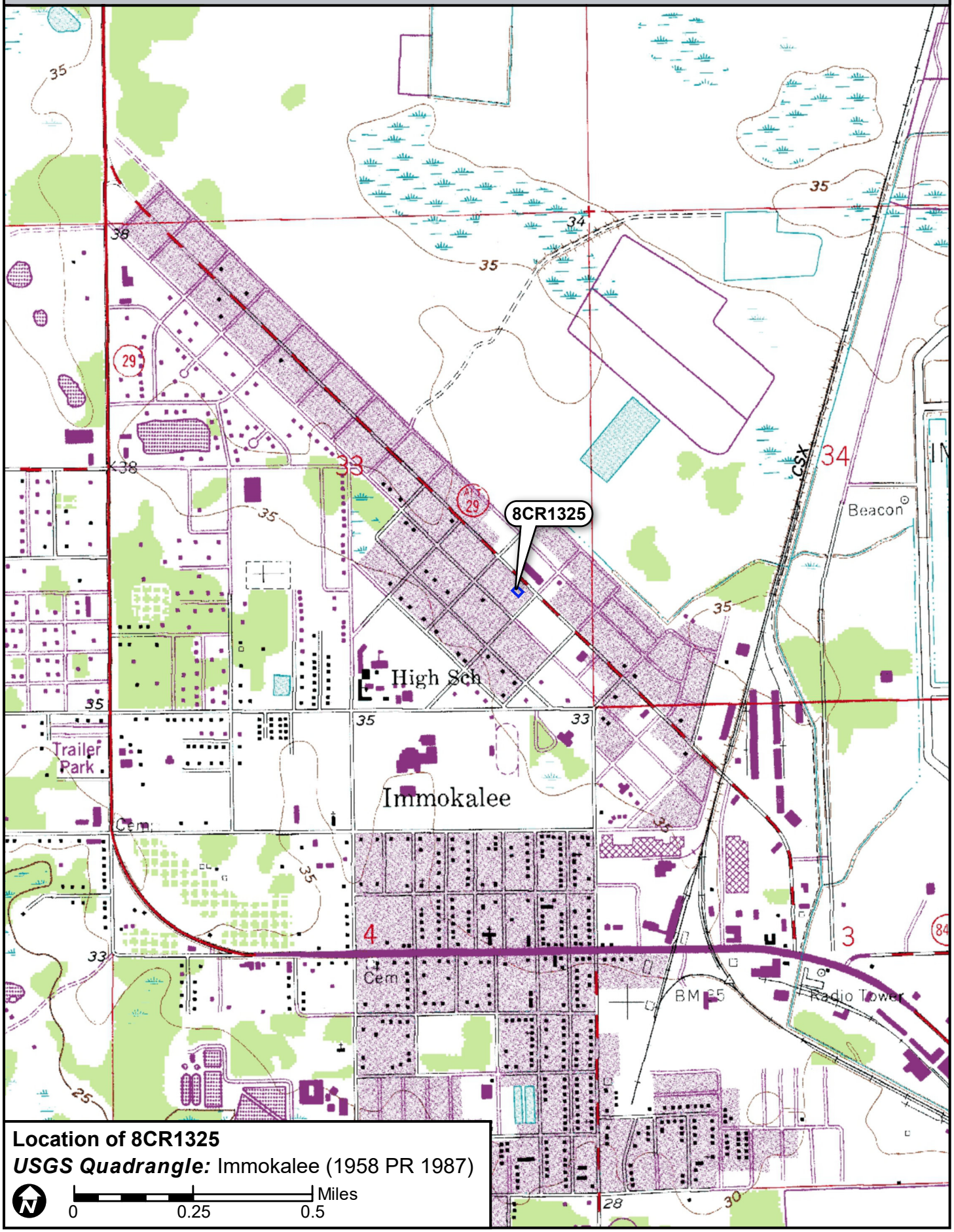
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1325

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01326
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 104

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 908 Glades Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	908		Glades	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. corner of Madison Avenue W and Glades Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63858720003 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 457998 Northing 2923574
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Garage encl, some windows and door repl
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 SHS and 4-light awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features concrete sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There are many small trailer buildings on the parcel and two frame buildings

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01326

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) NW-facing replacement panel door with an inset fanlight

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style residence is rectangular in form with a side gable roof. There is an enclosed garage at the north side of the building.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

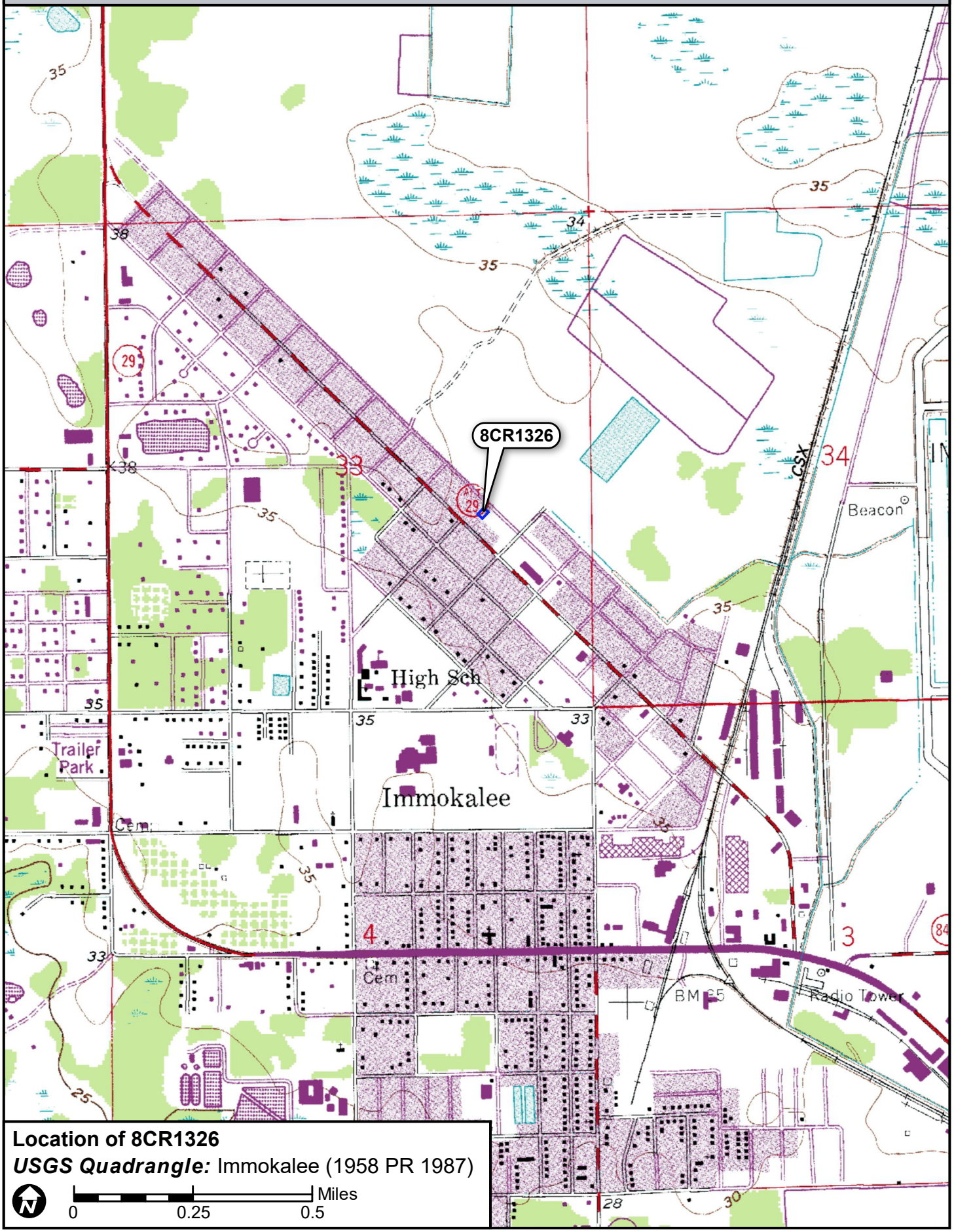
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1326

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01327
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 105

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 901 Charlotte Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	901		Charlotte	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) N corner of Charlotte St and New Market Rd W
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63862560000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 458466 — Northing 2923058
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1965 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Windows, door, stucco replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature NE flat roof carport
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 SHS and 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features concrete sills but is otherwise simple and unadorned

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There is a north side shed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01327

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) At the SE side are two commercial glass doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is a north side flat roof carport area addition to the building

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style commercial building is irregular in form due to a carport addition at the north side. The roof system is hipped and it appears the building has been restuccoed.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

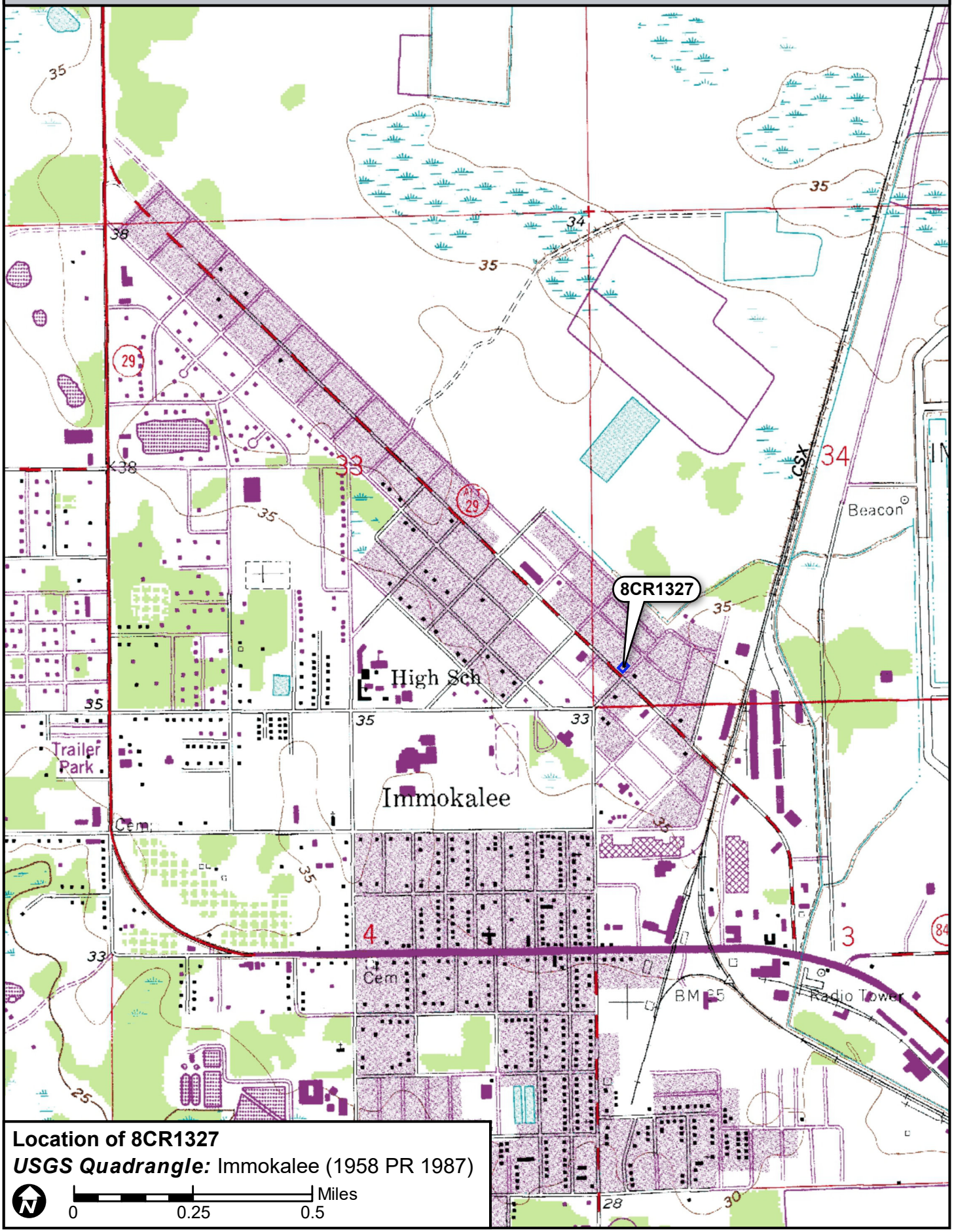
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1327

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01328
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 106

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 211 New Market Road E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	211		New Market	Road	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S corner of New Market Rd E and Broward St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63865280002 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458603 — Northing 2922853
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): 1964 — To (year): _____
Current Use Storage building — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows, door, security bars replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1966/1970s — Nature Large 1966 and 1970s additions
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Shed — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 and 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features security bars over windows and doors

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) From aerials there appear to be several storage facilities at the south side of the parcel

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # CR01328

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Slab
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Poured Concrete Footing
Main Entrance (stylistic details) At the NE is a commercial glass double door set into the central building portion

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is a south side loading area addition with side gable roof

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Industrial Vernacular building has a 1966 south side gabled loading dock, central 1964 office portion with front gable, and a 1970s shed addition at the north side. The building is covered in sheet metal
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

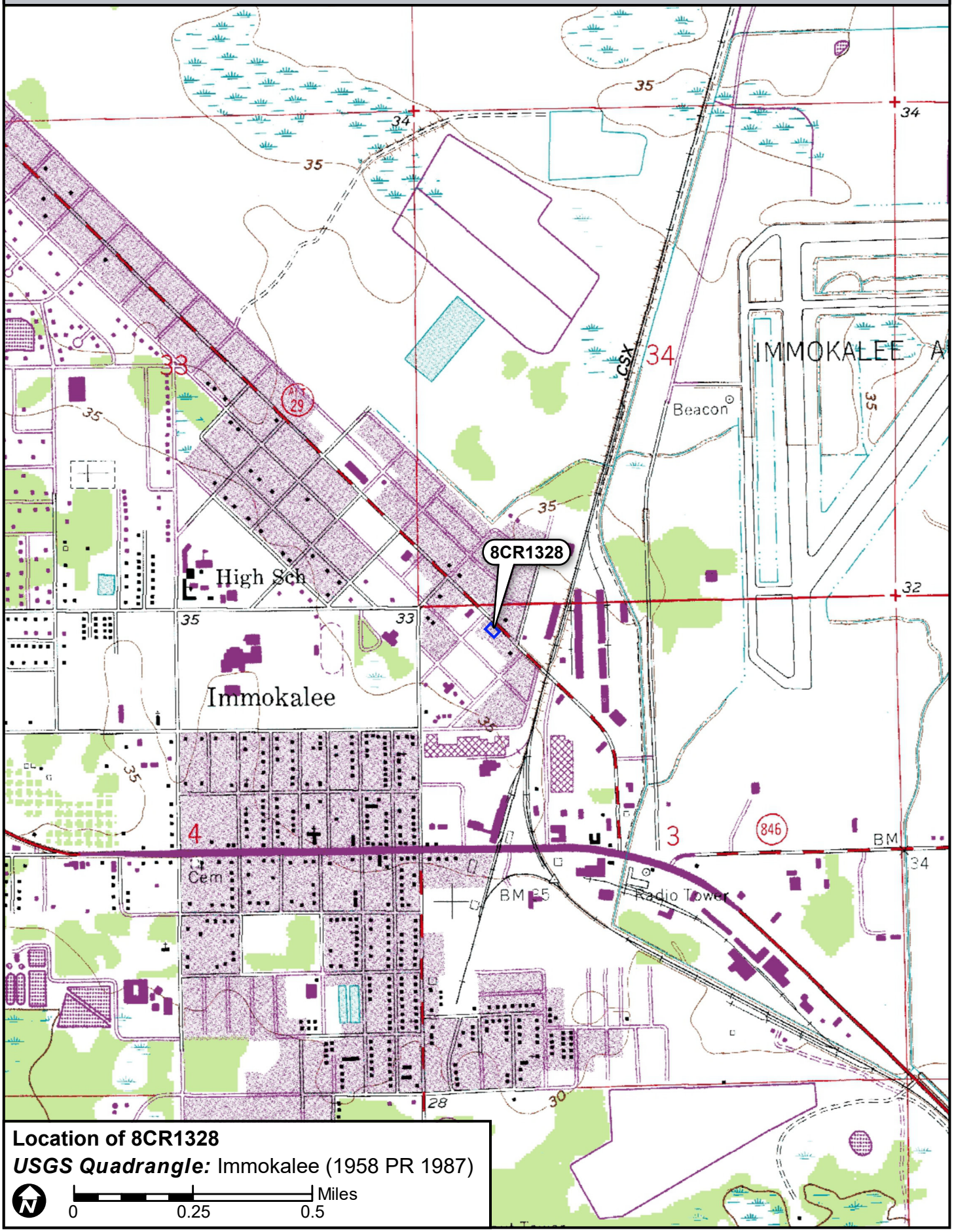
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

PHOTOGRAPH

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1328

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01329
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 107

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 212 Mew Market Road E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	212		New Market	Road	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side, btwn Alchua St and Broward St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63865040006 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 458650 — Northing 2922871
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Cafeteria/Restaurant/Diner — From (year): 1954 — To (year): _____
Current Use Cafeteria/Restaurant/Diner — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows and door replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed and 2-light sliding sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features stucco surrounds at windows

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There is a non-historic food facility on the parcel to the SE of the main historic building. There is also a storage facility NE with a gable roof.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01329

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing replacement panel door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style restaurant is rectangular in form with a low sloped gable roof system. There is a northeast corner roof extension.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

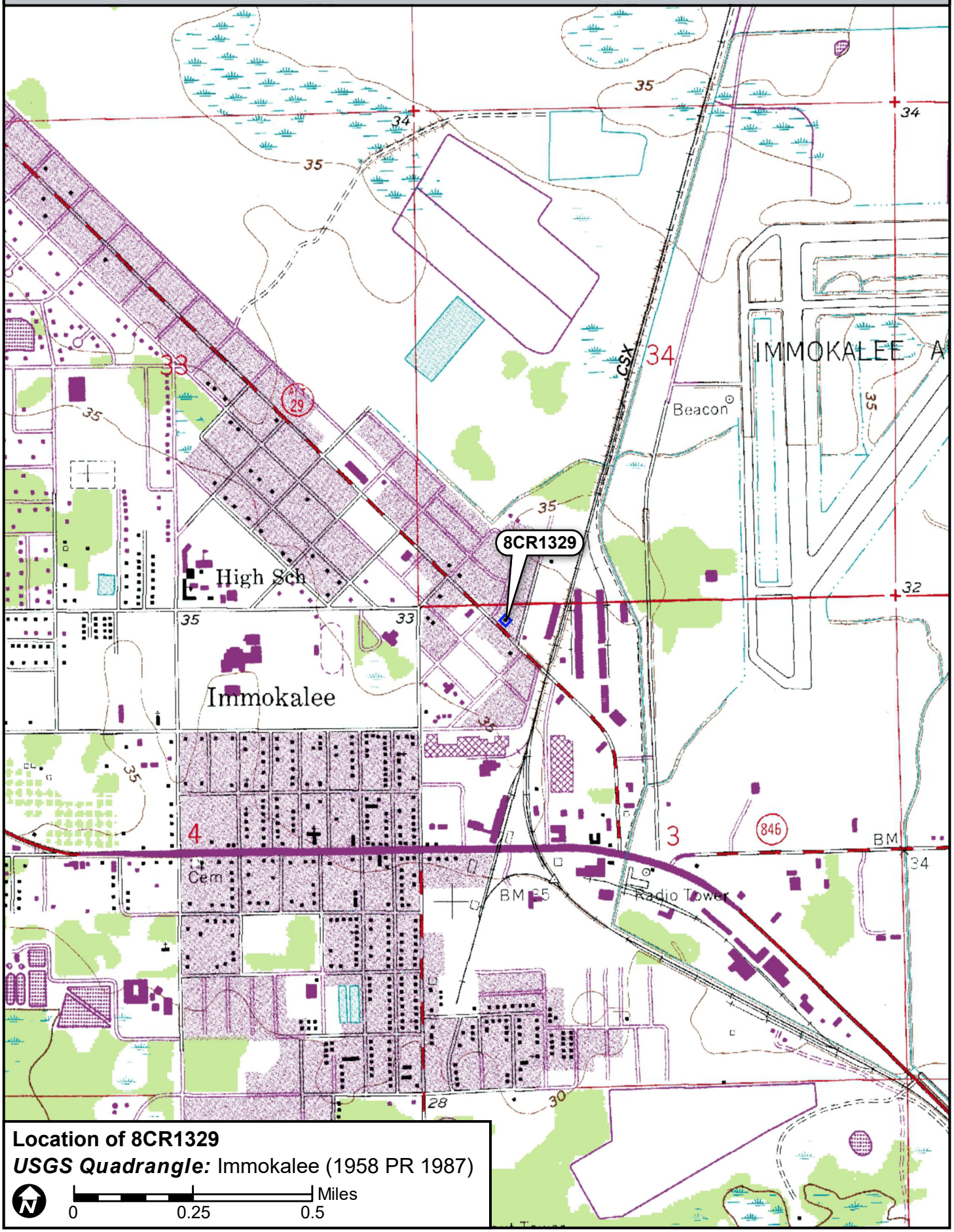
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1329

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01331
Field Date 2-25-2014
Form Date 4-18-2014
Recorder # 109

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Lozanos/405 New Market Road E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	405		New Market	Road	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S corner of 9th St E and New Market Road E
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63867120005 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name New Market — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 458831 — Northing 2922608
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1963 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 2000s — Nature Stuccoed, windows, door replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature South side flat roof screened porch
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features textured stucco, integral planter, stucco surrounds, and arched stucco designs

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01331

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Within the W side porch is a commercial glass door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) W side arcaded porch beneath a roof extension. There is also a south side flat roof screened porch addition.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style restaurant has an irregular form with a main gable roof portion, west and east flat roof portions, and a south side screened porch flat roof addition. There is a west side shed roof extension entrance.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

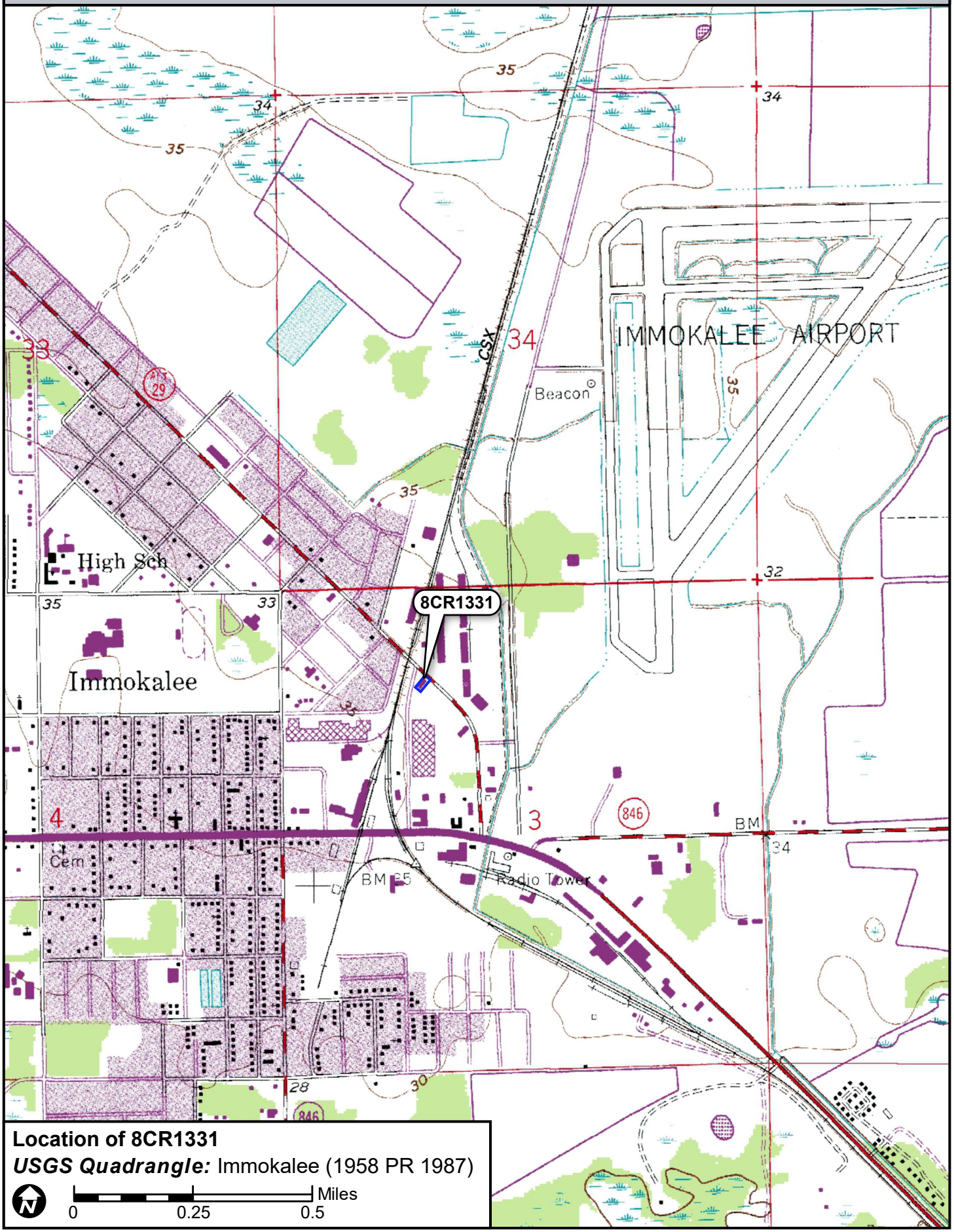
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1331

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01332
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 3-23-2018
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Immokalee Auto — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
524		New Market	Road	E

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn SR 29 and Airport Access Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Collier
Township 46S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00115640009 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 459052 — Northing 2922257
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station — From (year): 1964 — To (year):
Current Use Auto repair/Gas station — From (year): — To (year): 2017
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Nature
Architect (last name first): — Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal — 2. — 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. — 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp — 2. — 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. — 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal fixed 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Simple and unadorned and features some small signage

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 CR01332

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing commercial glass double door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Industrial Vernacular commercial building has a steel frame and is clad in metal. It has two north side garage bays and is surrounded by commercial structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

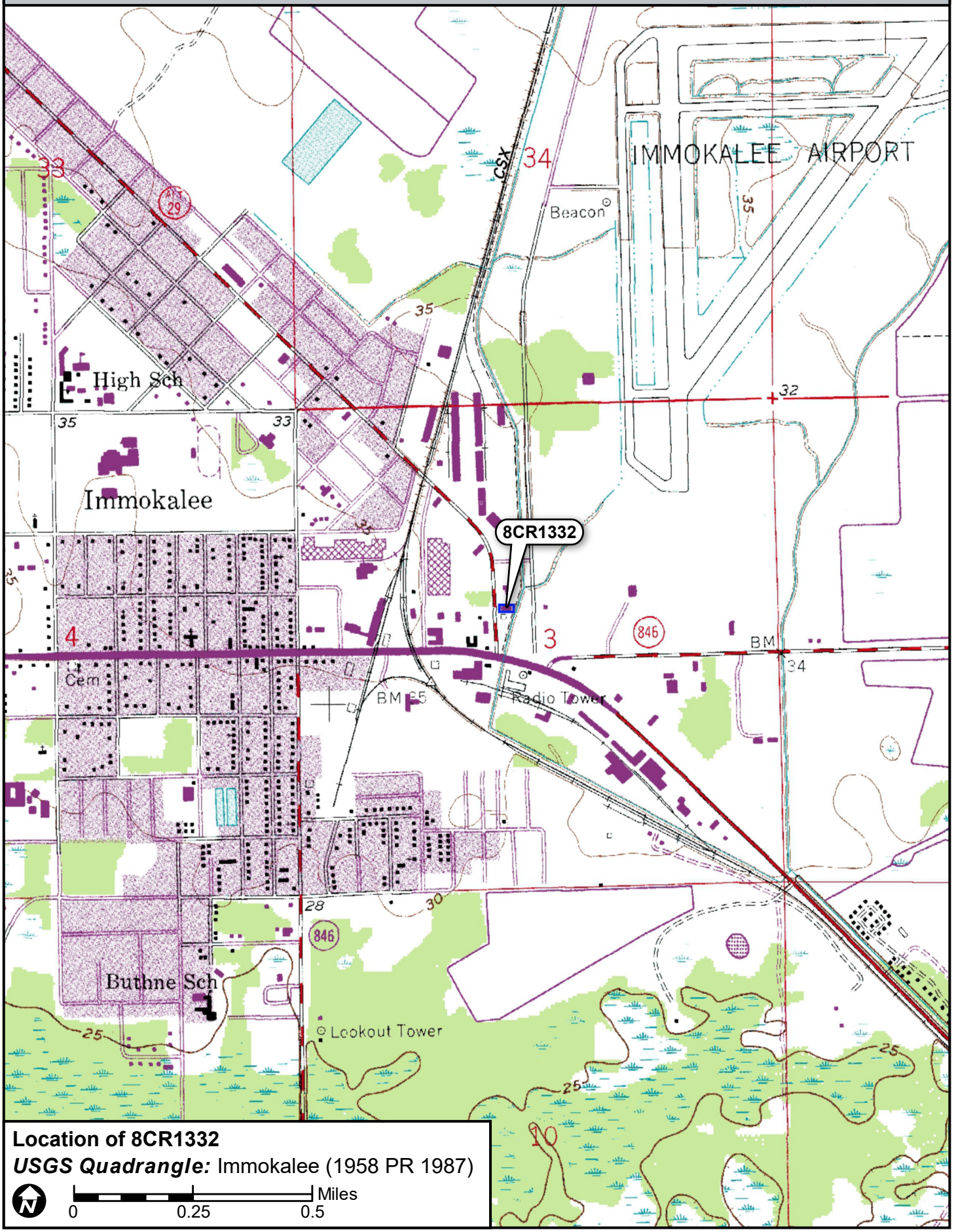
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1332

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01333
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 800 Main Street E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	800		Main	Street	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) N side of Main St E, S of CR 846
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00116240000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 459460 — Northing 2921969
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1966 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Storage building — From (year): 1966 — To (year): 1980s
Current Use Dentist/Medical/Professional office — From (year): 1980s — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c1980s — Nature Restuccoed, windows and door replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c1980s — Nature Large gable warehouse additions
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip — 2. Gable — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. Built-up — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 SHS and 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The historic office building has concrete cut-outs and scored stucco

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There is a small hip roof masonry building to the SE

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01333

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing commercial glass door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is a south side two-car carport area which features a decorative concrete scrren wall.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular building has been substantially altered with large warehouse additions which incorporate loading docks and roof extensions from the main gable portions of the warehouse.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒ other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

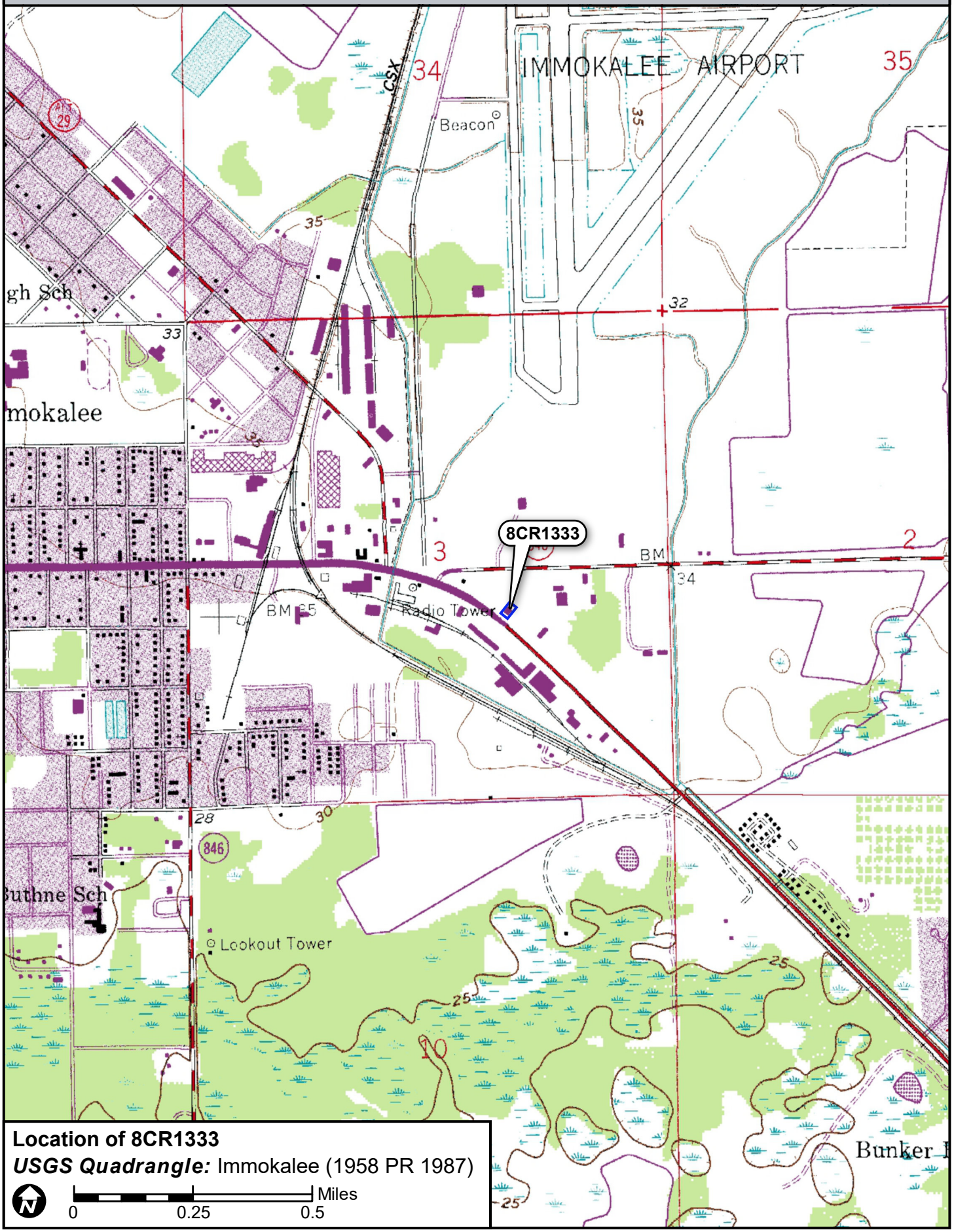
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1333

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01334
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Sunoco/730 Main Street E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	730		Main	Street	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of SR 29 and CR 846
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Collier
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00116560007 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 459288 — Northing 2922054
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station — From (year): 1952 — To (year): _____
Current Use Auto repair/Gas station — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Pent roof, windows, door, restuccoed
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features textured stucco and a pent roof overhang.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There is a non-historic canopy filling station west of the historic building; there is a historic wareho and oil storage drums east of the gas station

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01334

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing commercial glass double doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) West side covered walkway is created by the pent roof overhang

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The Masonry Vernacular gas station appears to be the main building associated with this parcel. On the same parcel there is a historic warehouse building with a gable roof and metal siding to the east of the gas station.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

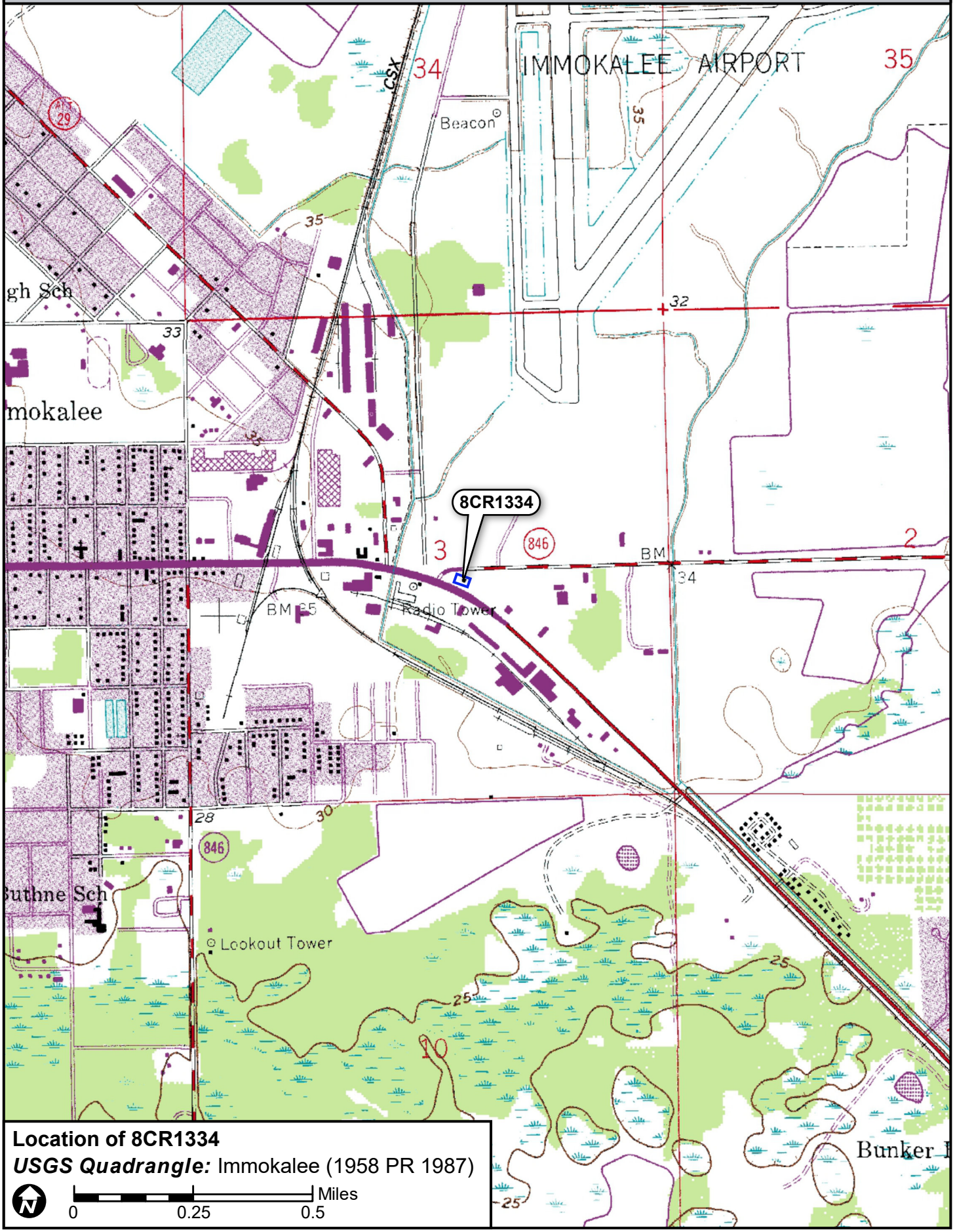
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1334

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # CR01368
Field Date 2-26-2014
Form Date 4-21-2014
Recorder# 139

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Madison Avenue Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name CRAS of SR 29 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☒unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:					

City/Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In Current City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Collier
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within the current project APE, there are two segments of the Madison Avenue Canal. The first segment is near Flagler Street and is approx. 1,150 feet long. The second is further east, north of the State Farmers Market and is approx. 620 feet long.

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01368

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Within the project APE, the canal runs adjacent to Madison Ave. W. and appears to be associated with development of the residential area. It is approximately 20 feet in width and features grassy embankments.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerial and aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This canal is of common construction and like many other canals in Florida, it does not possess significant historical associations. The canal is ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

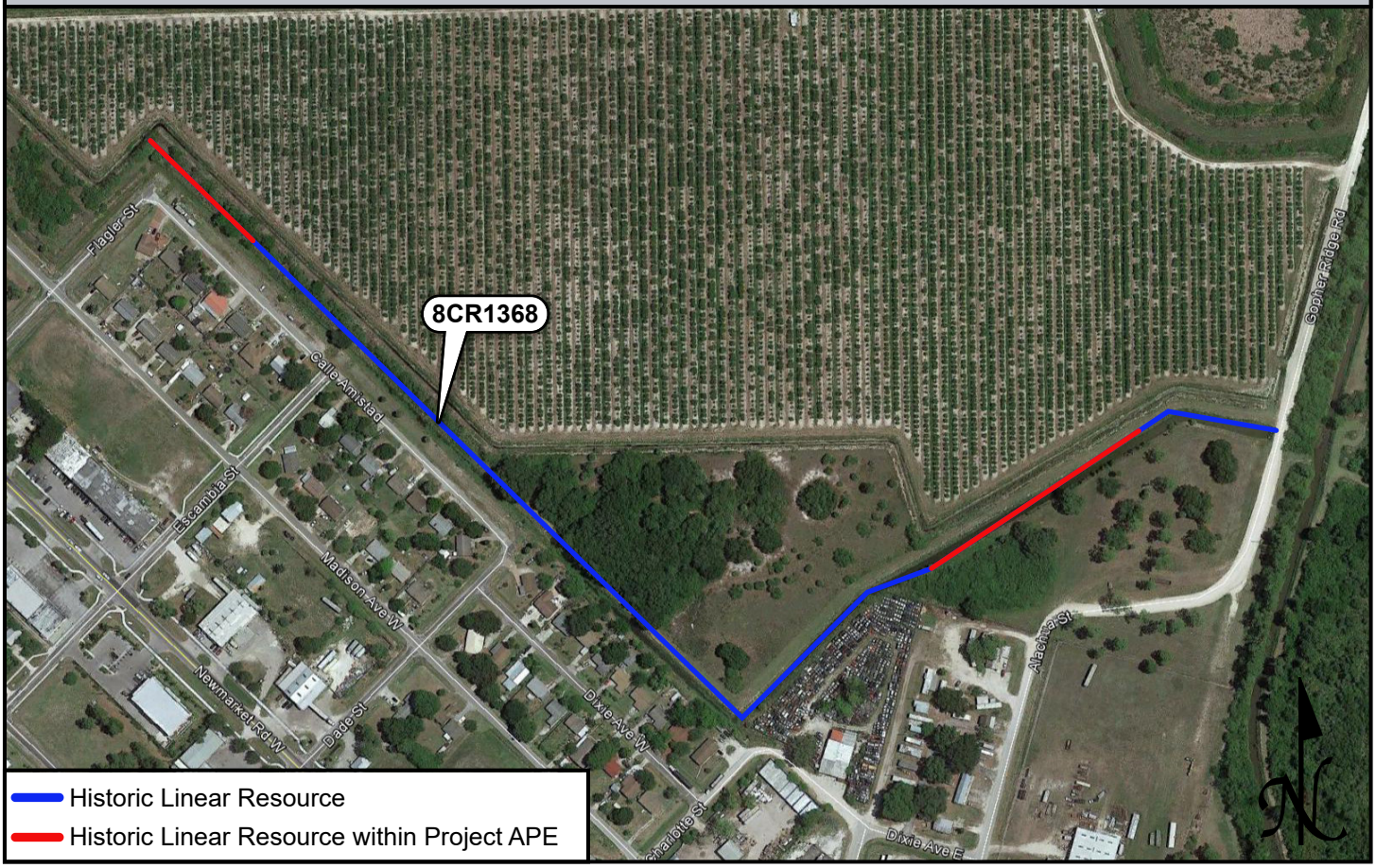
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

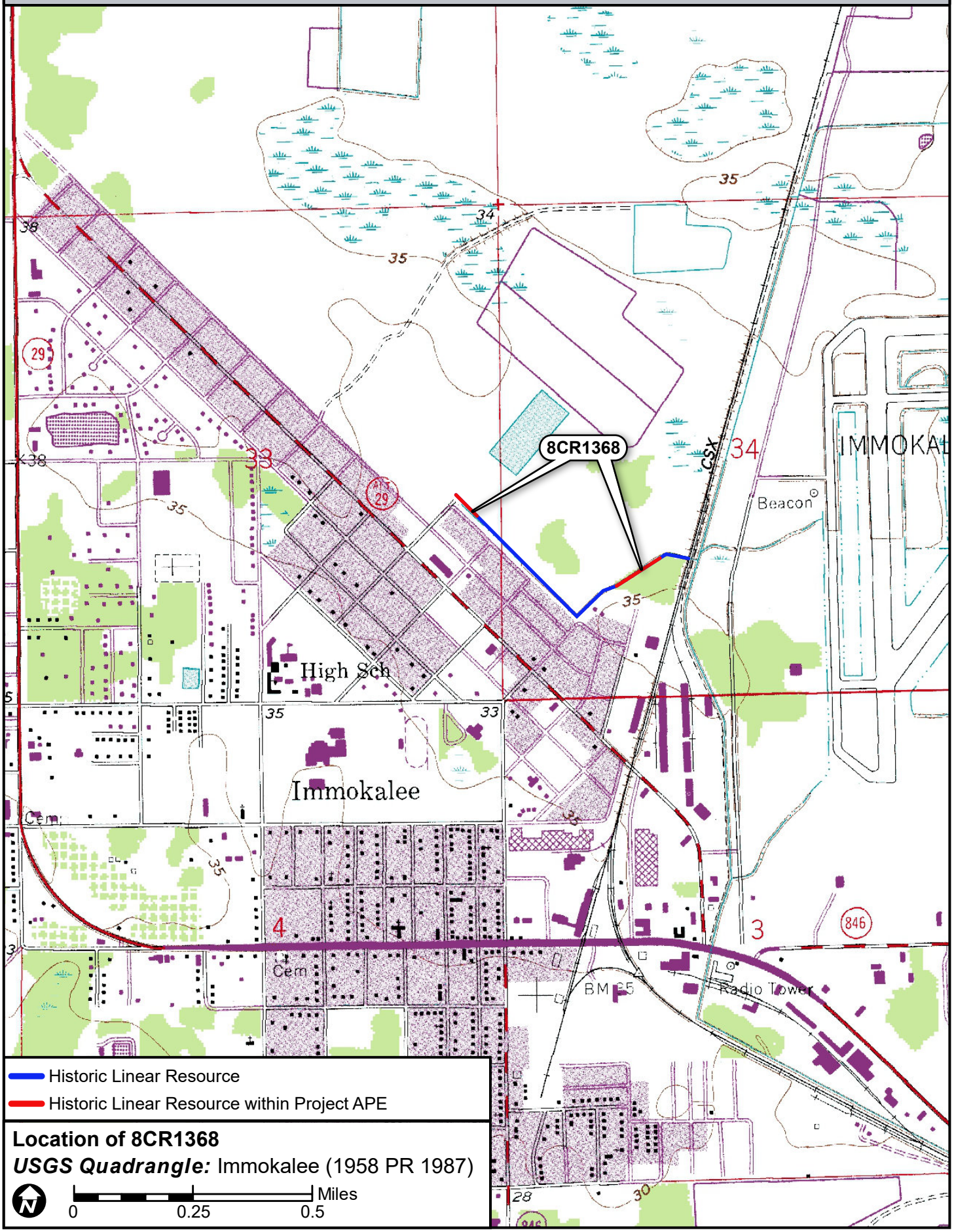
❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Historic Linear Resource

Historic Linear Resource within Project APE

Location of 8CR1368

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01369
Field Date 2-26-2014
Form Date 4-21-2014
Recorder # 138

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 275 New Market Road E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	275		New Market	Road	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of New Market Rd E and Alchua St
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee — In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County _____
Township 47S — Range 29E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 63865400002 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 458674 — Northing 2922771
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1953 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature NW flat roof addition
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features faux brick veneer window surrounds at the northeast side

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01369

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) At the NE side is a simple wood door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular style commercial building is irregular in form with a flat roof and northwest side flat roof addition. The building has faux brick veneer window surrounds but is otherwise simple and unadorned.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒ other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

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Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

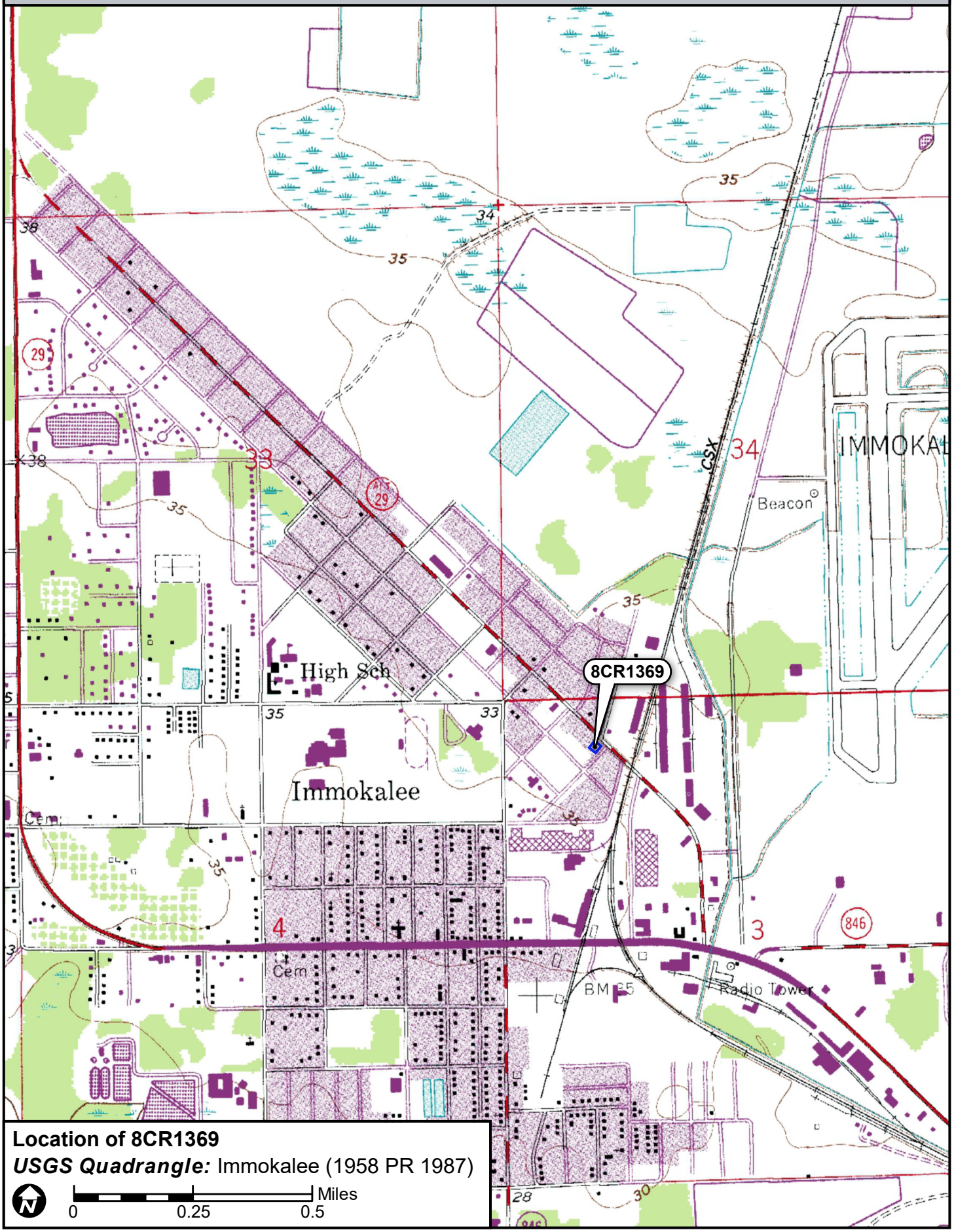
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1369

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01370
Field Date 2-26-2014
Form Date 4-21-2014
Recorder # 140

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Budget Inn/504 Main Street E Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 29 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	504		Main	Street	E

Cross Streets (nearest / between) N. side, btwn New Market Rd E and 10th St E
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Collier
Township 47S Range 29E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00116040006 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 458953 Northing 2922131
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Hotel From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Hotel From (year): _____ To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Windows, fenestration patterns, stucco
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature S side shed roof extensions
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan U-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Shed 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building features scored stucco lines, rusticated stucco, and a trellis at the south entry

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None observed

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 CR01370

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) There are two recessed areas at the south side where the entrances appear to be

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There are two south entry porches beneath roof extensions which have a wood trellis

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular motel has a simple form and several alterations and additions. The building was originally the Frontier Inn and the first inn in Immokalee.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial and aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has a common style for South Florida. Due to alterations and a lack of historic significance, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

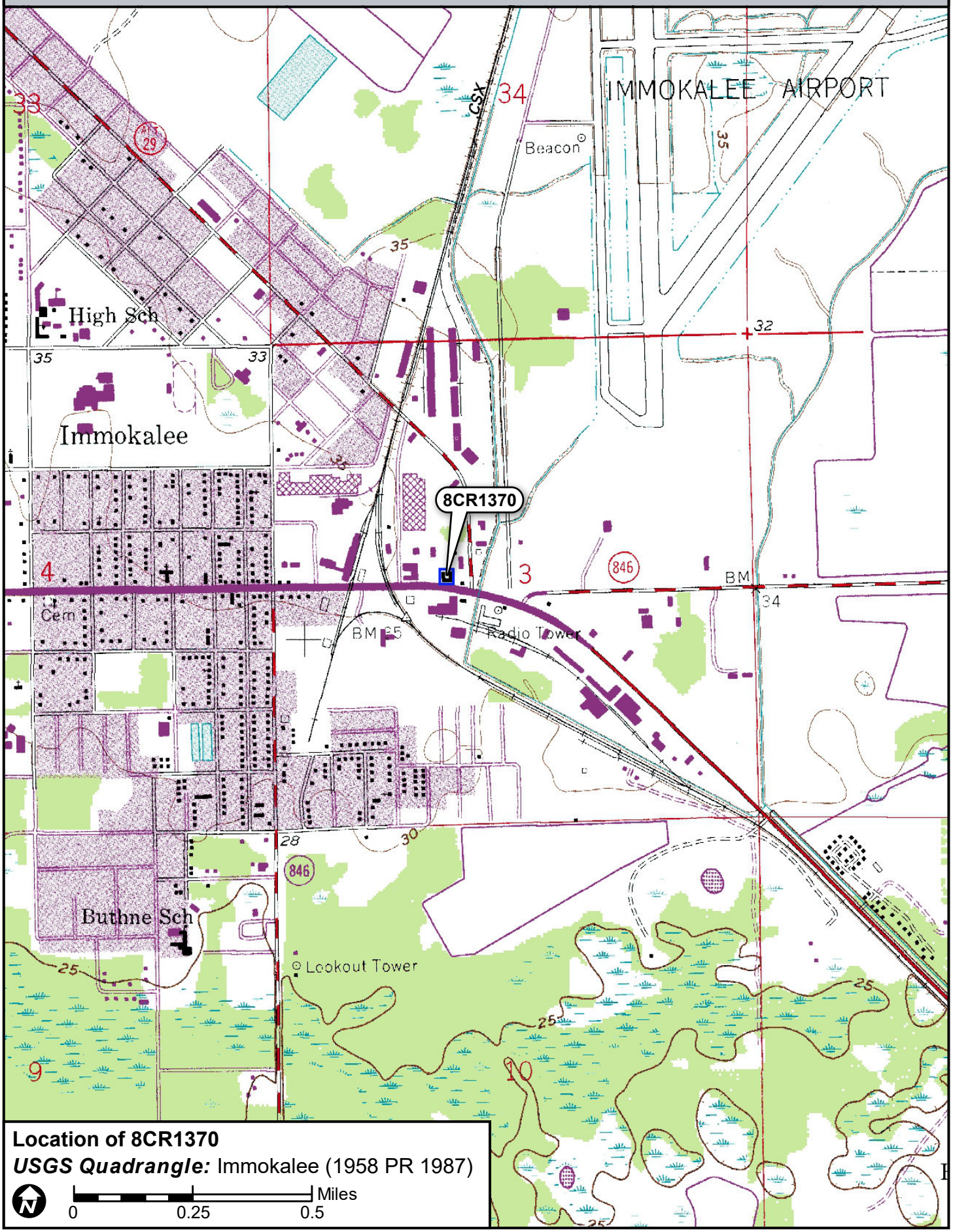
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1370

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒Original
☐Update

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

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

Site #8 CR01496
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-17-2017
Recorder #
FDOT Bridge # 30019

Bridge Name(s) FDOT Bridge 030019 **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 **S**urvey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/**F**eature(s) Crossed SR 29/Eutopia Canal
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Collier
Township 47S **R**ange 29E **S**ection 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name:
Township **R**ange **S**ection ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant **T**ax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting 459066 **N**orthing 2922092
Other Coordinates: X: Y: **C**oordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Year Built 1965 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Still in use? ☒yes ☐no ☐restricted use (describe)
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location Aerial photographs from 1953 show a prior bridge at the same location.

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned) Vehicular bridge from 1965 to present day
Ownership history State of Florida

Designers/Engineers Unknown
Builders/Contractors Unknown
Text of Plaque or Inscription N/A

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.) See continuation sheet.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Overall Bridge Design 1. Culvert 2.
Overall Condition ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Style and Decorative Details The bridge is only on one side (north) of the roadway. At the other side of the roadway the canal is covered, and remains covered for approx 530 feet. There is no additional decking material; only the wearing surface is present.
Tender Station Description N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions The metal guard rail on the north side of the bridge does not seem historic, but its date of construction is unknown.

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

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Site # CR01496

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Number 2 Total Length(ft) 23

Main Spans: Number 2 Length(ft) 7 Width(ft) 93 Roadway width(ft) 85
Main Span Design Culvert
Main Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number 0 Length(ft) _____ Width(ft) _____ Roadway width(ft) _____
Approach Span Design Not Applicable
Approach Span Materials 1. Not Applicable 2. _____

Deck Materials 1. Not Applicable 2. _____

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____
Abutment Description Concrete retaining wall

Pier Materials 1. Pre-cast Concrete 2. _____
Pier Description One pier spced evenly between the concrete retaining walls

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FDOT database search	☐ Fla. Archives / photo collection	☐ newspaper files	☐ informal archaeological inspection
☐ HABS/HAER record search	☐ property appraiser / tax records	☐ city directory	☐ formal archaeological survey
☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐ library research	☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☒ cultural resource survey

☒ Other methods (specify) Aerial photographs

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required,** use separate sheet if needed) See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION MARKED**

❷ **PHOTO OF BRIDGE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: FDOT Bridge No. 030019

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

This 1965 vehicular bridge carries State Road (SR) 29 over Eutopia Canal, directly southwest of the Immokalee Regional Airport, in Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 39 East on the Immokalee (1988) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. The bridge is located in Immokalee, Collier County, Florida. The superstructure consists of two main spans of concrete slabs and no approach spans. It exhibits an approximate total length of 23 feet and an approximate width of 93 feet. A monolithic cast-in-place concrete deck does not include any additional concrete thickness or wearing surface. The SR 29 roadbed is approximately 85 feet in width. There is curbing and a sidewalk on both sides of the bridge that are each approximately 4 feet in width. The bridge is only visible on the north side. The canal has been covered south of the bridge. The metal guardrail affixed to the north side of the bridge seems non-historic, but its date of construction is unknown. The substructure includes a concrete abutment on each side of the canal and one concrete support pier.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

A Context for Common Historic Bridge Types was prepared in 2005 by Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program Transportation Research Council National Research Council. The purpose of the context was to provide an aid for assessing the technological and historic significance of bridge types within the United States, and provide a picture of the bridge types which are more common and those which are less common. The context covers bridges constructed in the United States through 1955, and describes the history and significance of the slab bridge type.

The context states that fixed slab, beam, girder, and rigid bridge designs are the most common bridges of all types included in the study (Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005:3–80). During the Post-World War II period's expansion of the highway system, state highway departments developed standardized slab, girder, beam, and rigid structure bridges, and thousands of these types of bridges were constructed in every state (Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005:3-80). This bridge is a common slab bridge without any unique engineering features.

Additionally, a Program Comment was issued on November 2, 2012 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) regarding Section 106 review for post-1945 concrete and steel bridges (FHWA 2012). This Program Comment relieves federal agencies from the Section 106 requirement to evaluate common post-1945 bridges individually and consider the effects of undertakings on common bridges and culverts. The current bridge falls in the category of a common post-1945 constructed bridge that is exempt from individual Section 106 evaluation.

This bridge was constructed as part of a road widening project for SR 29. A previous bridge at this location is first visible in a 1953 aerial. The previous bridge was likely built in the 1940s when the Eutopia Canal was built. A 1944 evaluation of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield (today Immokalee Regional Airport) explains that in the mid-1940s the drainage ditches around the airfield were depended to lower the water table and decrease the amount of deterioration on the runways. It is possible that the Eutopia Canal and this SR 29 bridge were first constructed to reroute water on the site of the Immokalee Airfield. However, that bridge was demolished and replaced by the current 1965 bridge when SR 29 was widened to four lanes. In consideration of the 2005 bridge context and 2012 Program Comment on post-World War II highway bridges, the FDOT Bridge No. 030019 is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Archaeological Consultant's Inc. (ACI)
2012 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida*. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

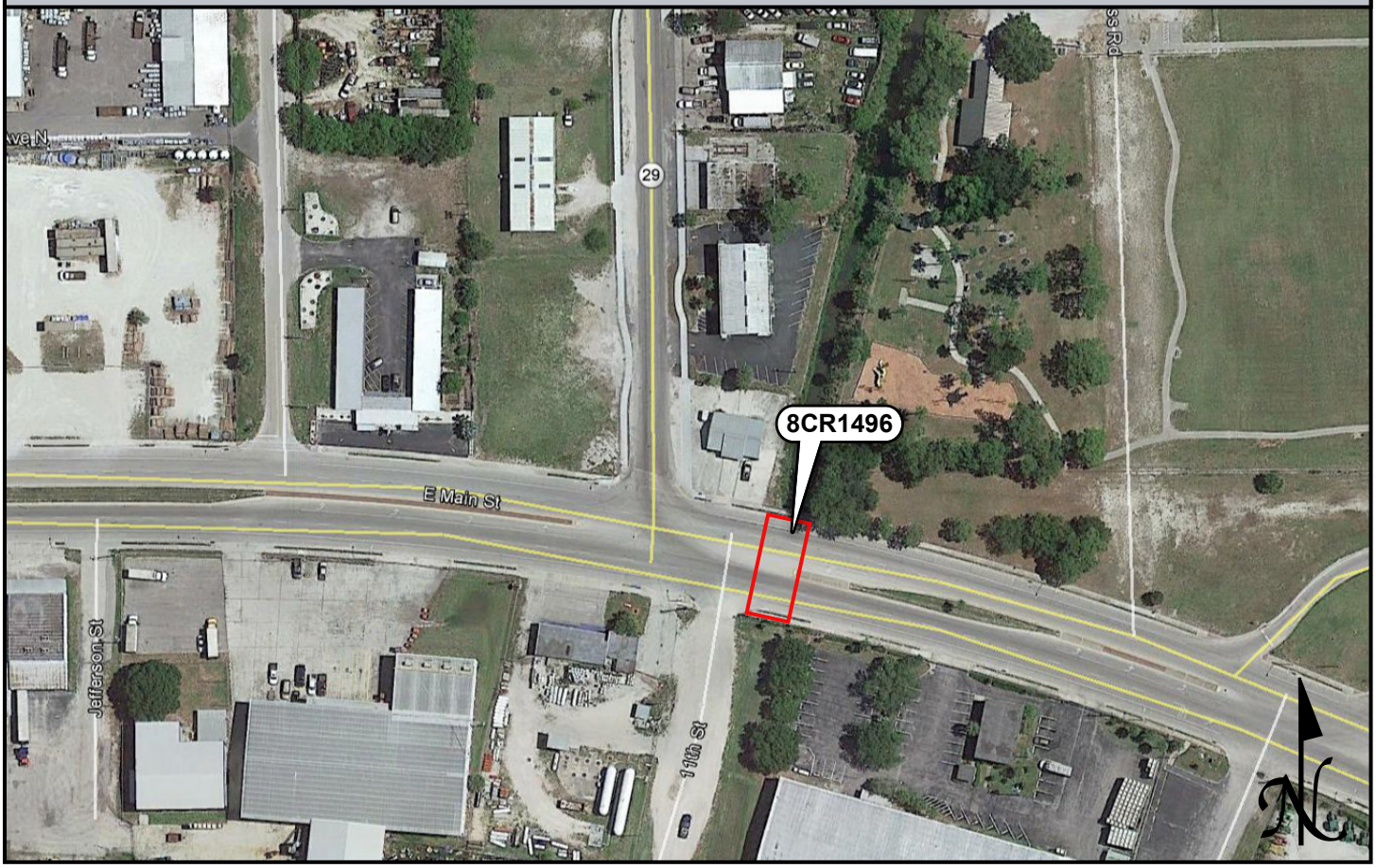
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
2012 Program Comment for Common Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges. Electronic document, http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-11-16/pdf/2012-27866.pdf, accessed March 24, 2016.

Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage
2005 *A Context for Common Historic Bridge Types.* Electronic document, http://www.trb.org/NotesDocs/25-25%2815%29_FR.pdf.

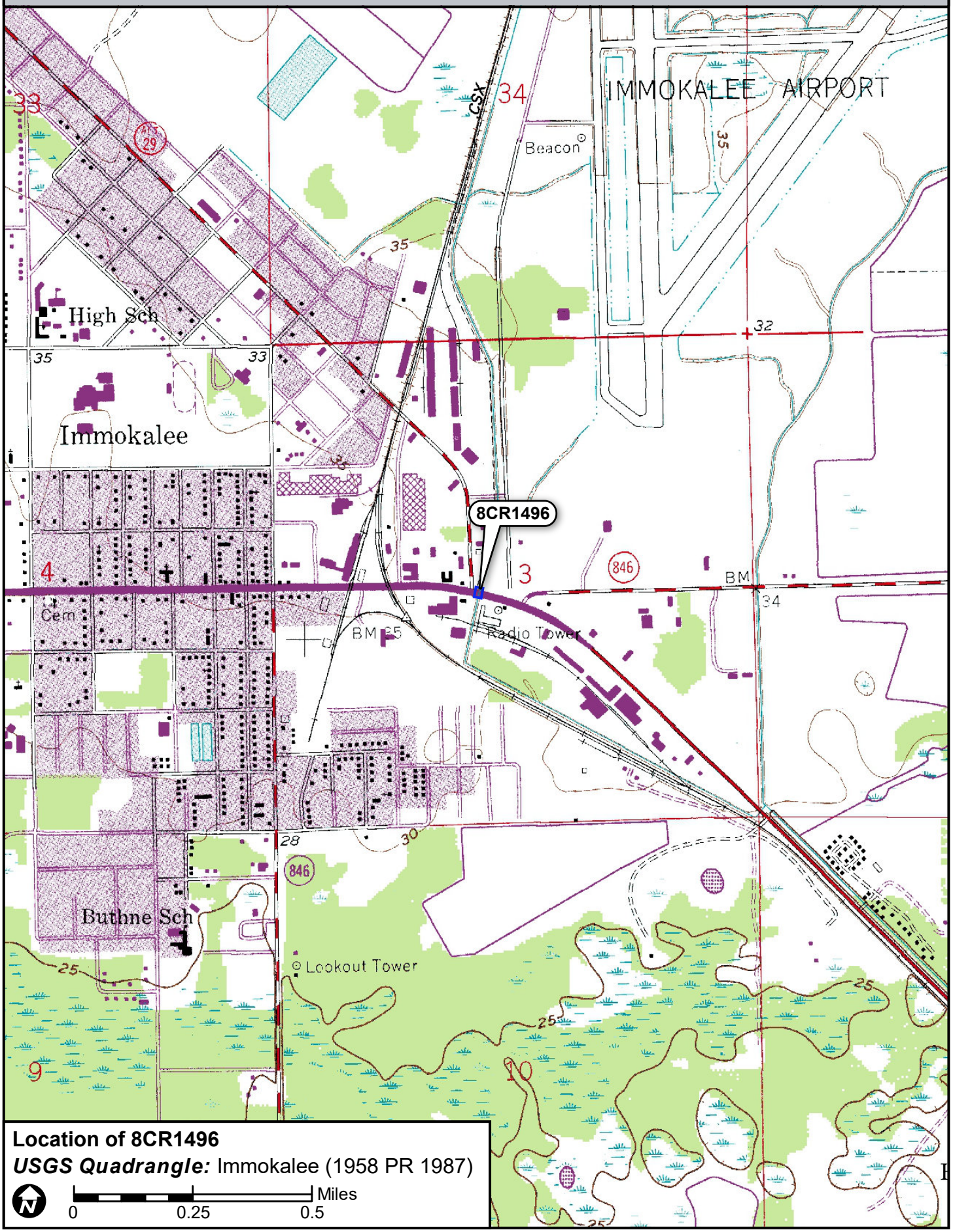
War Department
1944 *Immokalee Army Airfield, Immokalee, Florida: Airfield Pavement Evaluation Final Report*. Published by the War Department, United States Engineer Office in 1944, and on file at the State Library of Florida.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1496

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒Original
☐Update

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

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

Site #8 CR01497
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-17-2017
Recorder #
FDOT Bridge # 30136

Bridge Name(s) FDOT Bridge 030136 **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 **S**urvey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☒county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/**F**eature(s) Crossed CR 846/Drainage Canal
USGS 7.5 Map Name IMMOKALEE **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Collier
Township 47S **R**ange 29E **S**ection 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name:
Township 47S **R**ange 29E **S**ection 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant **T**ax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting 459977 **N**orthing 2922109
Other Coordinates: X: Y: **C**oordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Year Built 1948 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Still in use? ☐yes ☐no ☐restricted use (describe)
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location None

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned) Vehicular bridge from 1948 to present day
Ownership history Collier County

Designers/Engineers unknown
Builders/Contractors unknown
Text of Plaque or Inscription N/A

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.) See continuation sheet.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Overall Bridge Design 1. Slab 2.
Overall Condition ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Style and Decorative Details Historic guardrails are made of pre-cast concrete and are on both sides of the bridge. They span the length of the bridge and have 5 posts on each side.

Tender Station Description N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions There are non-historic metal guardrails attached to the historic concrete guardrails.

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

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Site # 8 CR01497

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Number 2 Total Length(ft) 35

Main Spans: Number 2 Length(ft) 10 Width(ft) 25 Roadway width(ft) 25
Main Span Design Slab
Main Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number 0 Length(ft) _____ Width(ft) _____ Roadway width(ft) _____
Approach Span Design Not Applicable
Approach Span Materials 1. Not Applicable 2. _____

Deck Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. Stone
Abutment Description Stone abutment is built up from the canal to the concrete abutment

Pier Materials 1. Pre-cast Concrete 2. _____
Pier Description One post and lentil type pier evenly spaced between abutments

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FDOT database search	☐ Fla. Archives / photo collection	☐ newspaper files	☐ informal archaeological inspection
☐ HABS/HAER record search	☐ property appraiser / tax records	☐ city directory	☐ formal archaeological survey
☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐ library research	☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☒ cultural resource survey

☒ Other methods (specify) Aerial photographs

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required,** use separate sheet if needed) See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION MARKED**

❷ **PHOTO OF BRIDGE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: FDOT Bridge No. 030136

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

This 1948 vehicular bridge carries County Road (CR) 846 over a drainage canal, directly southeast of the Immokalee Regional Airport, in Sections 2/3 of Township 47 South, Range 39 East on the Immokalee (1988) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. The bridge is located in Immokalee, Collier County, Florida. The superstructure consists of two main spans of concrete slabs and no approach spans. It exhibits an approximate total length of 35 feet and an approximate width of 25 feet. A monolithic cast-in-place concrete deck includes an additional bituminous concrete decking. The CR 846 roadbed is approximately 25 feet in width. There is no curbing or sidewalk. There are historic concrete guardrails on either side of the bridge. They span the length of the bridge, each side containing five posts. There is also a non-historic metal guardrail affixed to the historic guardrails. The substructure includes a concrete over stone abutment on each side of the canal and one concrete support pier.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

A Context for Common Historic Bridge Types was prepared in 2005 by Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program Transportation Research Council National Research Council. The purpose of the context was to provide an aid for assessing the technological and historic significance of bridge types within the United States, and provide a picture of the bridge types which are more common and those which are less common. The context covers bridges constructed in the United States through 1955, and describes the history and significance of the slab bridge type.

The context states that fixed slab, beam, girder, and rigid bridge designs are the most common bridges of all types included in the study (Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005:3–80). During the Post-World War II period's expansion of the highway system, state highway departments developed standardized slab, girder, beam, and rigid structure bridges, and thousands of these types of bridges were constructed in every state (Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage 2005:3-80). This bridge is a common slab bridge without any unique engineering features.

Additionally, a Program Comment was issued on November 2, 2012 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) regarding Section 106 review for post-1945 concrete and steel bridges (FHWA 2012). This Program Comment relieves federal agencies from the Section 106 requirement to evaluate common post-1945 bridges individually and consider the effects of undertakings on common bridges and culverts. The current bridge falls in the category of a common post-1945 constructed bridge that is exempt from individual Section 106 evaluation.

The Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield (now Immokalee Regional Airport) was built in 1942. A 1944 evaluation of the Immokalee Auxiliary Airfield (explains that in the mid-1940s the

drainage ditches around the airfield were depended to lower the water table and decrease the amount of deterioration on the runways. The drainage canal, over which this bridge runs, was first constructed to reroute water on the site of the Immokalee Airfield.

The bridge would have been constructed when the county extended CR 846 further east. There are two other bridges (FDOT Bridge Nos. 030137 and 030138) along CR 846 that were built at the same time and are of similar design. While this bridge is near the Immokalee Regional airport, sitting at its southeast corner, the bridge was likely not built by the United States Army Airforce, like the runways and drainage canals were. The bridge was likely built by the county, since the other two bridges along CR 846 are similar in age and style. In consideration of the 2005 bridge context and 2012 Program Comment on post-World War II highway bridges, the CR 846/FDOT Bridge No. 030136 is ineligible for listing in the National Register.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Archaeological Consultant's Inc. (ACI)
2012 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida*. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
2012 Program Comment for Common Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges. Electronic document, http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-11-16/pdf/2012-27866.pdf, accessed March 24, 2016.

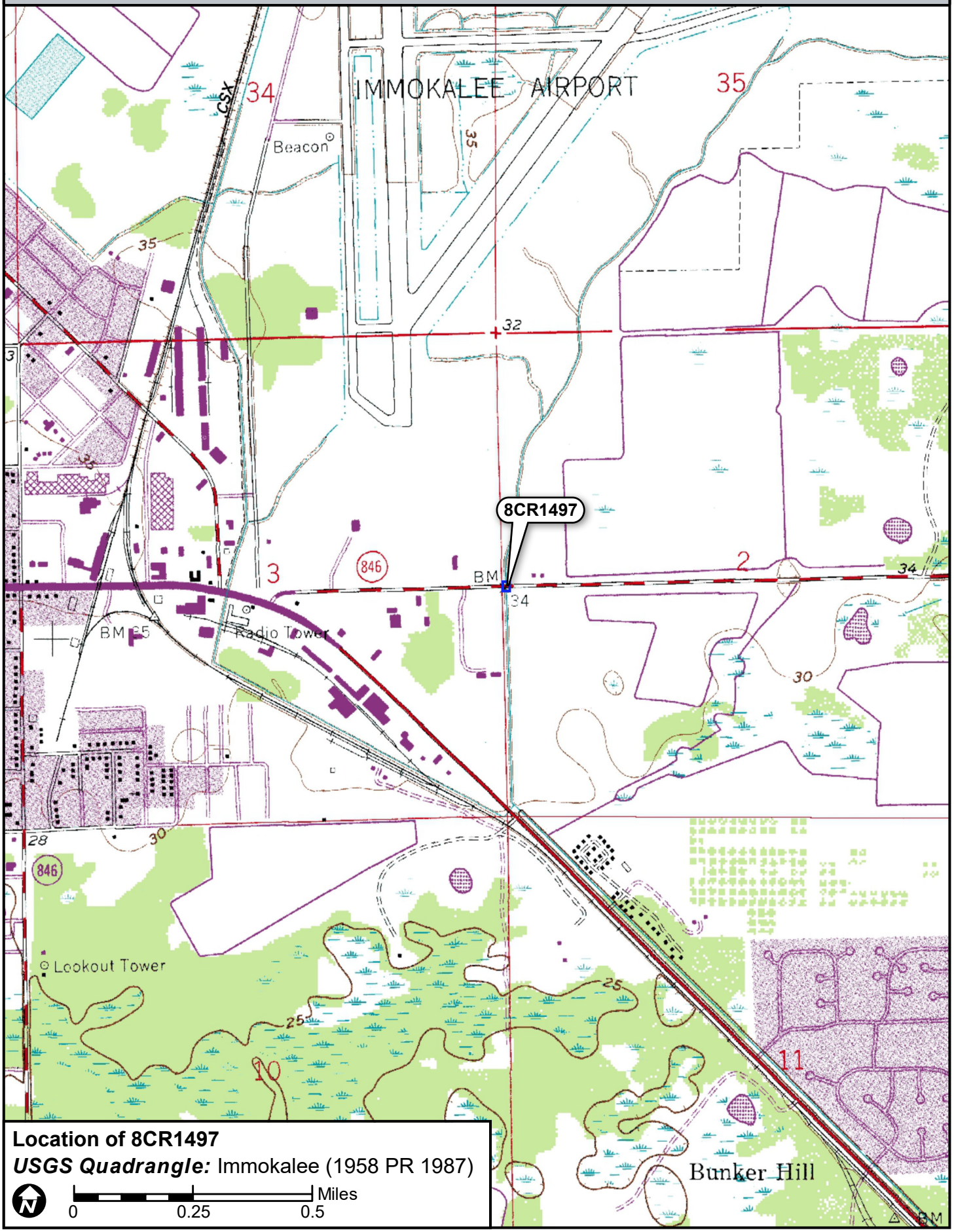
Parsons Brinckerhoff and Engineering and Industrial Heritage
2005 *A Context for Common Historic Bridge Types.* Electronic document, http://www.trb.org/NotesDocs/25-25%2815%29_FR.pdf.

War Department
1944 *Immokalee Army Airfield, Immokalee, Florida: Airfield Pavement Evaluation Final Report*. Published by the War Department, United States Engineer Office in 1944, and on file at the State Library of Florida.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1497

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 CR01498
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Eutopia Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☒unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: (Street Number / Direction / Street Name / Street Type / Suffix Direction)
City/Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In Current City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Collier
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 34 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township 47S Range 29E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within the current project APE, there are two segments of the Eutopia Canal. The first is approx. 400 ft running NW from FDOT Bridge 30305. The second begins 200 ft SW of SR-29 and follows the Immokalee Regional Airport parcel N for approx. 4,300 feet.

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01498

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1940 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Within the project APE, the canal runs adjacent to Immokalee Regional Airport. The canal was rerouted c. 1950 to accommodate development of New Market Road. It varies between 15-20 ft. in width and features grassy embankments.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerial and aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This canal is of common construction and like many other canals in Florida, it does not possess significant historical associations. The canal is ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

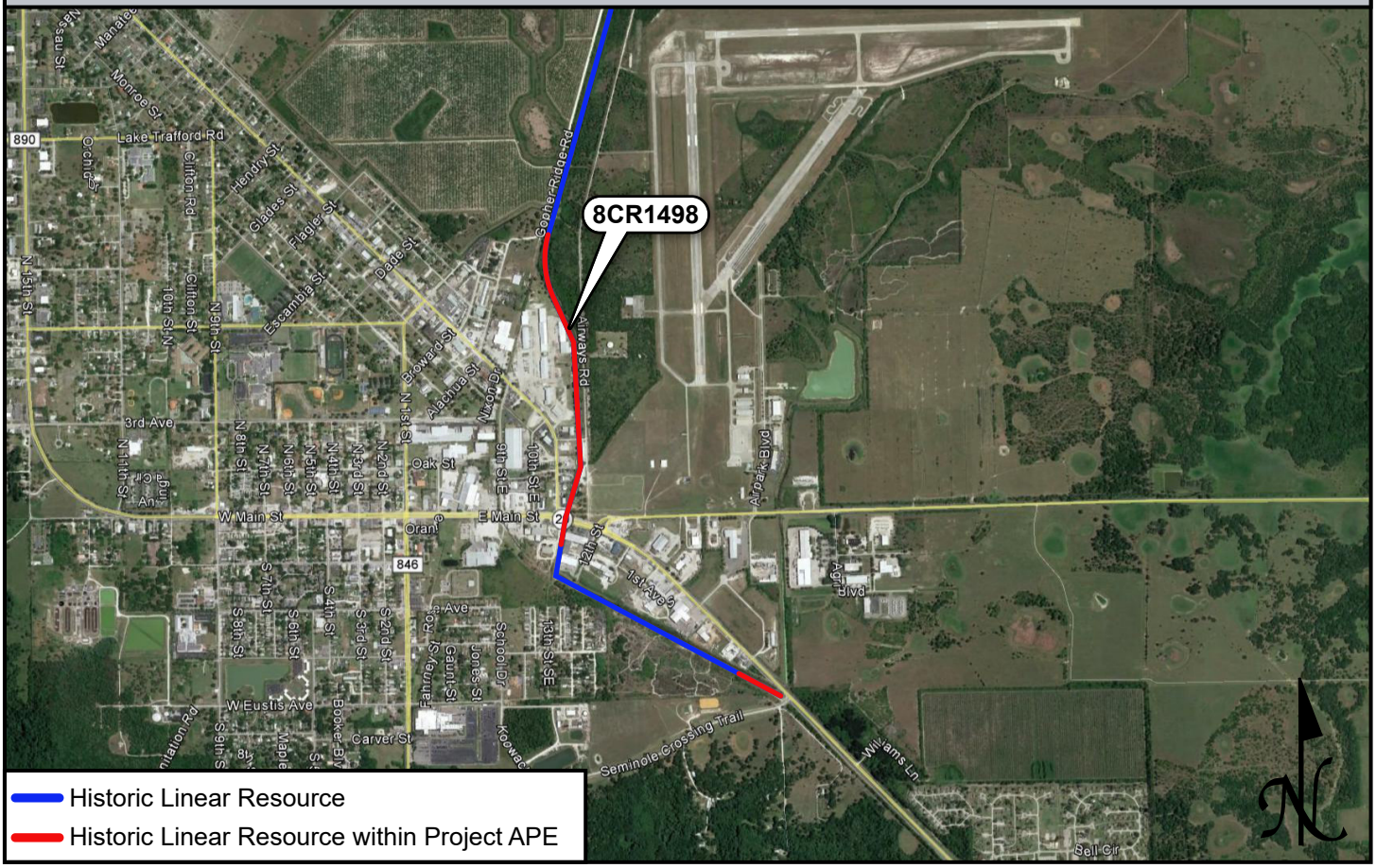
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

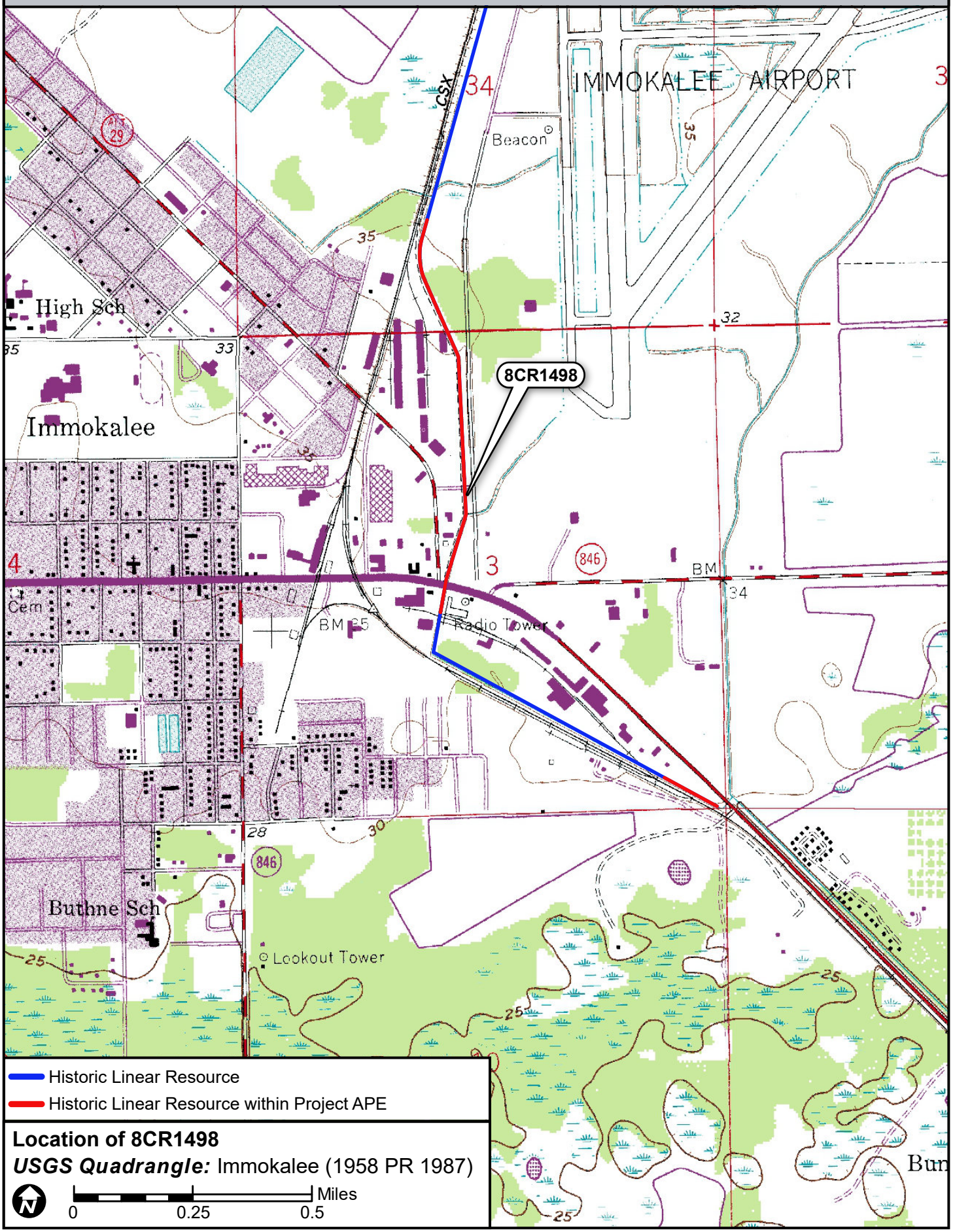
❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Historic Linear Resource

Historic Linear Resource within Project APE

Location of 8CR1498

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # CR01499
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 8-3-2017
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Drainage Ditch/Rim Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☒unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:					

City/Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee In Current City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Collier
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1987
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within the current project APE, there are two segments of the Drainage Ditch. The first runs north of FDOT Bridge 30305 for approx. 335 feet, and the second and runs approx. 535 feet in a north-south direction centered on FDOT Bridge 030136.

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01499

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1942 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Within the project APE, the canal runs adjacent to Immokalee Regional Airport. The canal was dug in 1942 for the former Immokalee Army Airfield. It varies between 10-15 ft. in width and features grassy embankments. It was rerouted in the 2000s.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerial and aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This canal is of common construction like many other canals in Florida. The canal is associated with the Immokalee Regional Airport, formerly the Immokalee Army Airfield. The canal was rerouted in the 2000s, and does not retain integrity.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

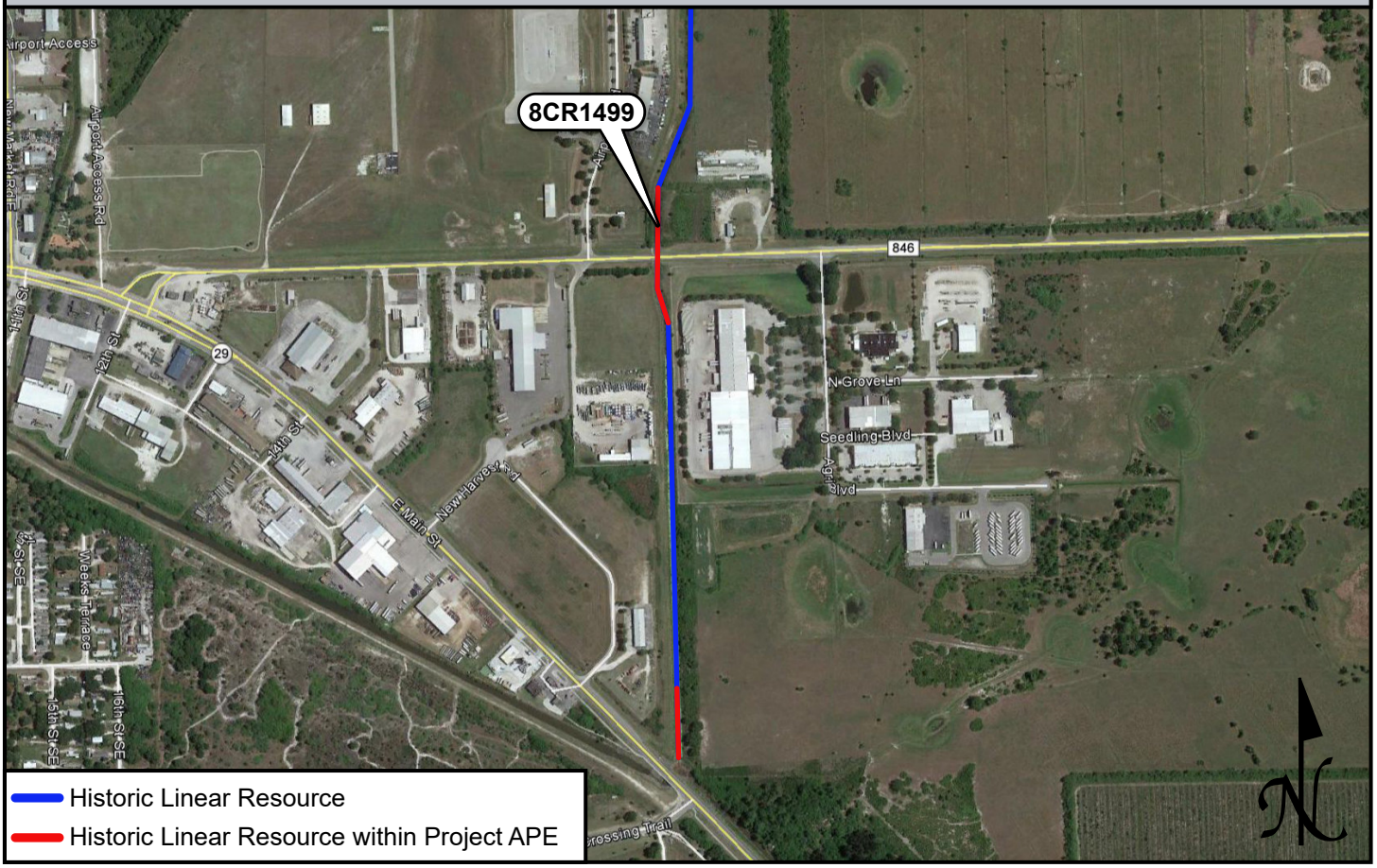
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

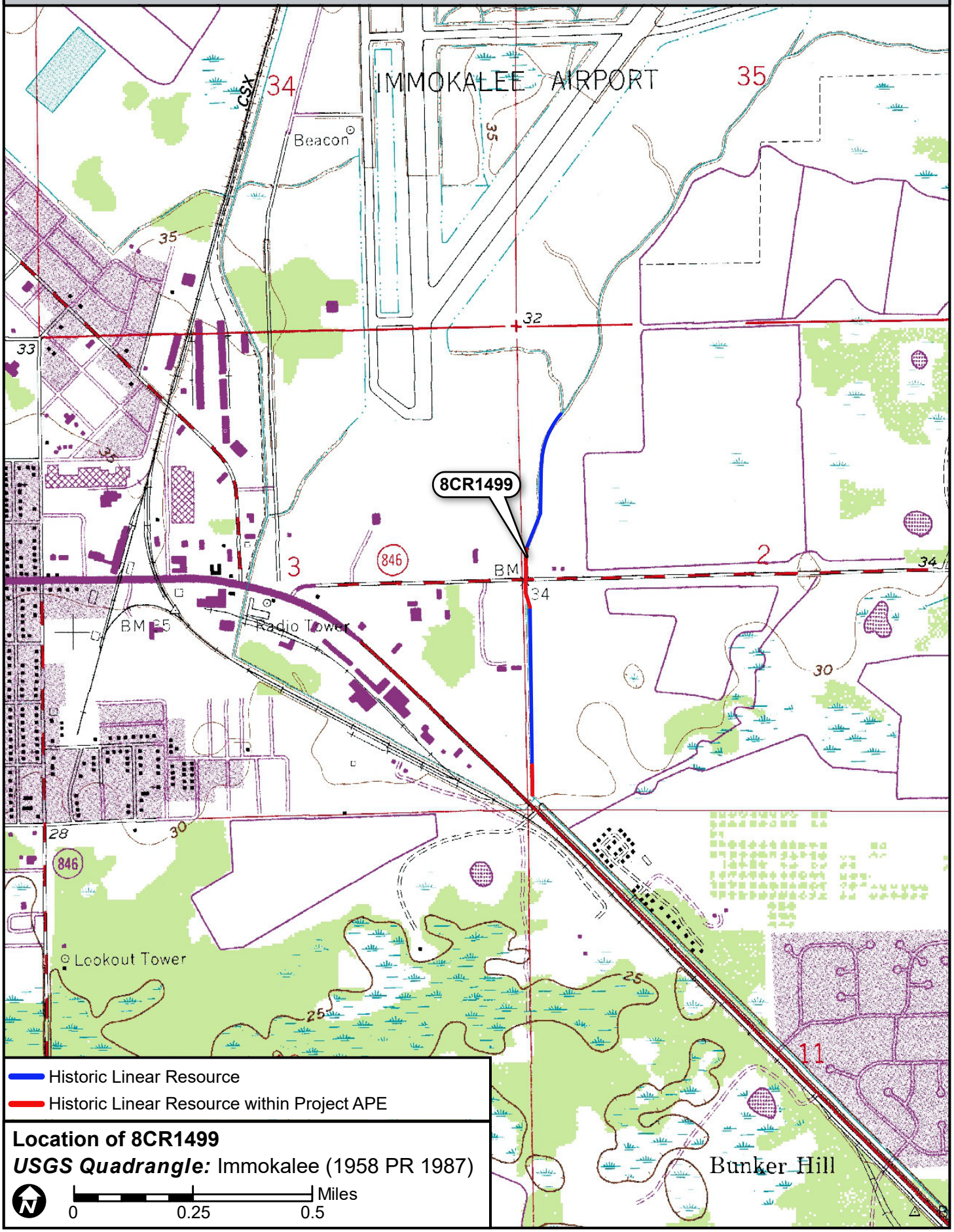
❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Historic Linear Resource

Historic Linear Resource within Project APE

Location of 8CR1499

USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # CR01500
Field Date 7-12-2017
Form Date 7-28-2017
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Immokalee State Farmers Market Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-29 PDE from Oil Well Road to SR 82 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☒ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	424		New Market	Road	E

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

1) Township 46S Range 29E Section 34 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township 47S Range 29E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1988
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Area is bounded by the Eutopia Canal to the north and east, the Immokalee Fire Control District Station 30 in the southeast corner, New Market Road to the southwest, and the former ACL railroad now clearly delineated as the SW-NE property line

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 CR01500

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1966 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 3 # of non-contributing 8

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Modern (Post 1950) 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: Immokalee State Farmers Market

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

This resource group is comprised of eight metal frame Industrial Vernacular and three concrete block Masonry Vernacular style buildings located on a 27-acre property in Sections 34 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East and Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East on the Immokalee (1958, photorevised 1987) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. In 1986, a FMSF form documented the original [Immokalee] State Farmers Market structure (8CR643), a circa 1951 Frame Vernacular closed shed, measuring approximately 54 by 460 feet. This original structure was destroyed/demolished between 1999 and 2004. The current survey assesses the entire Immokalee State Farmers Market as a building complex which opened in 1951 and today consists of three 1960s structures and eight non-historic structures. Figure 1 shows a layout of the historic resource group with each building labelled for reference. Three buildings fall within the historic resources APE: Units 6, 9, and 11.

A 1955 document published by the State of Florida Department of Agriculture provides detailed information on all the state farmers markets throughout Florida. It reports that the Immokalee State Farmers Market consisted of "one closed shed including offices 54'x60'; 1 tool shed 11'x30'; 1 auction block 10'x20', a watermelon shed 30'x60'; one packing house 80'x144'—total valuation…$152,298.56" (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services [FDACS] 1955). A review of historic aerial photographs from 1953, 1963, and 1973, and the 1958 quadrangle map, indicate that the closed shed mentioned in the report is the original 1951 building (8CR643). This building was demolished between 1999 and 2004. The tool shed and auction block mentioned in the report were not visible in the 1963 aerial and may have been demolished shortly after the 1955 report. The watermelon shed is most likely Unit 6 on the western edge of the property, and the packing house is likely Unit 5 due to its size.

Throughout the years, the Farmers Market has gone through significant changes with new construction, additions, and rebuilding of damaged structures. Between 1953 and 1966, Units 5, 6, 9, and 10 were constructed, and a spur of the Atlantic Coast Line/CSX Railroad leading to Unit 5 was installed. By 1973, the spur was no longer in operation, Unit 11 had been constructed, and a refrigeration structure had been added to the north side of Unit 5. Unit 12 was constructed in 1974 and Building 10 was expanded to the north and south. In the late 1970s, railroad service along the Atlantic Coast Line/CSX Railroad had ceased all together and in the early 1980s the tracks had been removed from the railroad bed next to the Farmers Market. The weigh station was constructed in 1985, and in the late 1980s, two additions were constructed on the south side of Unit 12. The metal garage south of Unit 10 was constructed in 1997. Sometime between 1999 and 2004 the original 1951 building was demolished; a small 2004 structure and semi-tractor trailers occupy its footprint today.

SITE NAME: Immokalee State Farmers Market

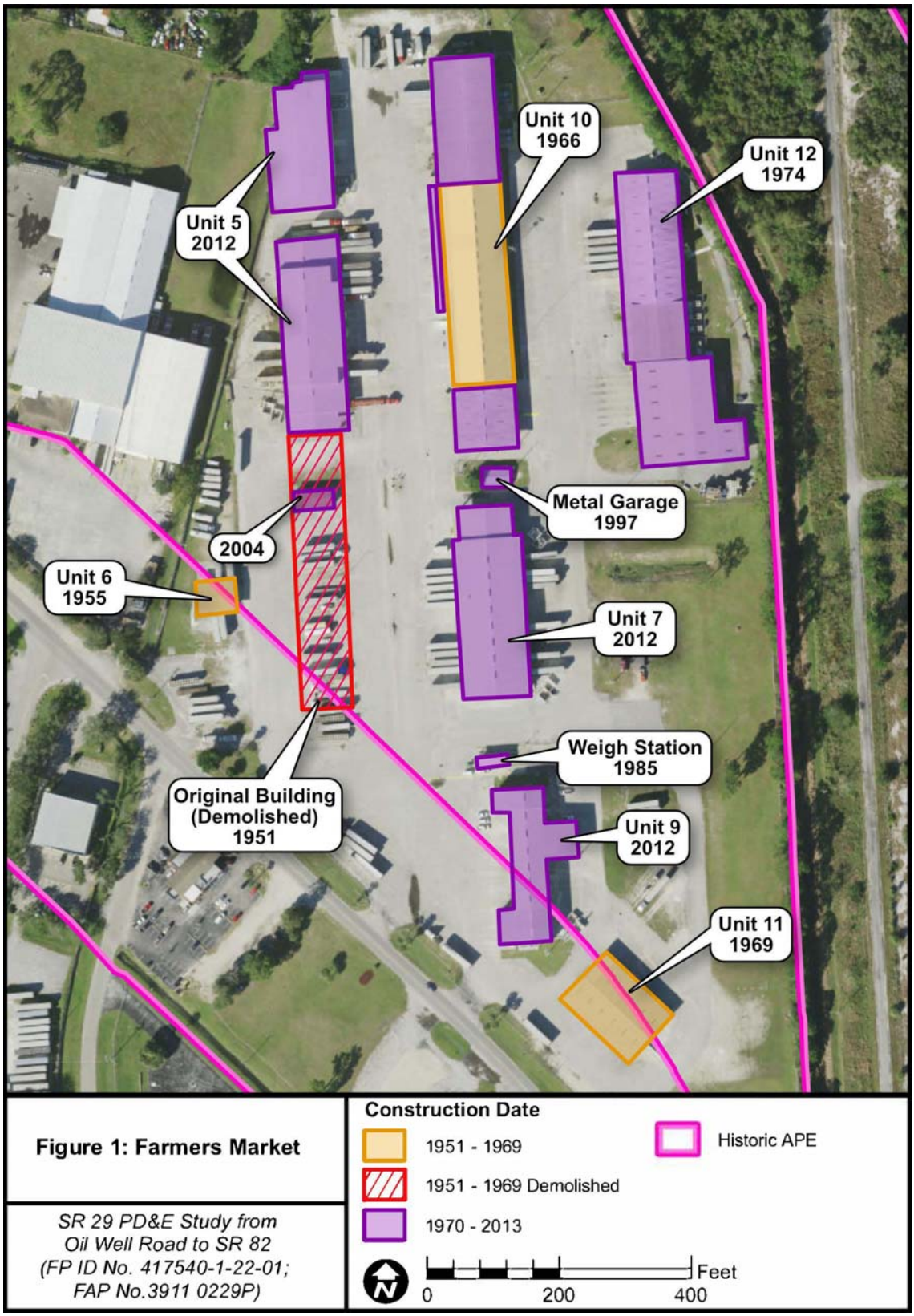


Figure 1: Farmers Market

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

In 2005, Hurricane Wilma caused substantial damage to several buildings. It took years for FEMA to provide the funds to repair and replace damaged buildings, and in 2012 Units 5, 9, and 12 were reconstructed (Collier County Community Redevelopment Agency 2012). A central section of Unit 5 was removed during the reconstruction, creating two separate buildings. With all the expansions, additions, and reconstructions, only three of the eleven buildings are considered historic: Units 6, 10, and 11. Unit 6 has few alterations such as a changed roofline and the addition of a small office, while Unit 10 has two large non-historic expansions to the north and south. Unit 11 does not appear to have had any changes.

Unit 6 is an Industrial Vernacular structure that has a concrete base with steel I-beam supports (Figure 2). The low-pitch gable roof is covered in standing seam sheet metal. A small office space, covered in sheet metal, is located at the back (west) portion of the shed. This small office was not original to the shed; likely added in the late 1980s or early 1990s, when the gable roof changed from a north-south peak to its current east-west peak.

In 1966, Unit 10 was constructed as an Industrial Vernacular building that sits atop a raised concrete block platform and has a steel frame (Figure 3). The original building was approximately 100’x 330’ in size; however, with its two 1970s additions to the north and south elevation, the building’s total current size is approximately 100’x 580’. A low-pitch gable roof canopy was added to the southern elevation and is being supported by steel I-beams and posts. A refrigeration structure was added to the north elevation but was rebuilt in 2008. The front-gabled roof along the original portion of the building is covered in standing-seam sheet metal. The roofline extends out over loading bays on both east and west sides of the original structure. This portion of the building is covered in blue, standing-seam sheet metal. At the center of the west elevation is a small shed-roof office with one-over-one single-hung-sash windows and poured concrete stairs and accessibility ramp with metal railing. The building has several loading bays on all sides.

Unit 11 was added to the southeast corner of the property in 1969. It is an Industrial Vernacular open shed structure has a concrete base with steel I-beam supports (Figure 4). The low-pitch gable roof is covered in standing seam sheet metal. Two-small offices, covered in corrugated sheet metal, with lattice infill, are located at either end of the concrete base under the canopy. These are currently being used as office space and are likely not original to the structure.

Figure 2: Immokalee State Farmers Marker (8CR1500), Unit 6, c. 1955, facing

Figure 3: Immokalee State Farmers Marker (8CR1500), Building 10, c. 1966

Figure 4: Immokalee State Farmers Marker (8CR1500), Unit 11, c. 1969

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Florida State Farmers Market system was established during the Great Depression in 1934 by Florida Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo to provide employment and help farmers and consumers buy and sell produce more easily. These farmers markets would be located next to railways and highways to help ship products throughout the state. The first State Farmers Market was opened in Sanford in 1934 and was the prototype for the wholesale shipping market. This market was so successful, that a demand grew for more of these farmers markets across the state (FDACS 1955).

The Immokalee State Farmers Market opened on November 28, 1951 to meet the rising needs of local farmers. There were a wide variety of vegetable sold through the market historically, but the main vegetables were tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, and squash. When it opened, the Immokalee State Farmers Market only had one building; today the farmers market contains eleven buildings and provides more services than it did in 1951. Tomatoes remain a significant vegetable amongst the variety sold and packaged at the market today (FDACS 2015).

In 2005, Hurricane Wilma destroyed much of the Immokalee State Farmers Market. Three buildings were completely destroyed, and many others were damaged. It took several years for the State of Florida to persuade the FEMA to pay for the reconstruction

and repair of the buildings, which was completed in 2012 (Collier County Community Redevelopment Agency 2012).

The Immokalee State Farmers Market (8CR1500) is comprised of structures with common Industrial and Masonry Vernacular architecture that are of a common design highly prevalent in industrial complexes in Florida. The Immokalee State Farmers Market lacks integrity due to the multiple non-historic alterations and additions as well as the reconstruction of many of the buildings following the 2005 Hurricane Wilma. Additionally, the original 1951 building was demolished. Therefore, the Immokalee State Farmers Market is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

C. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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SKETCH MAP

8CR1500
Dixie Ave E
Madison Ave E
Broward St
Jefferson Ave
Alachua St
Nixon Dr
Jerome Dr
9th St E
10th Ct S
29
Airways Rd
Trafford Ave
ew Market Rd E
ort Access Rd
St
N

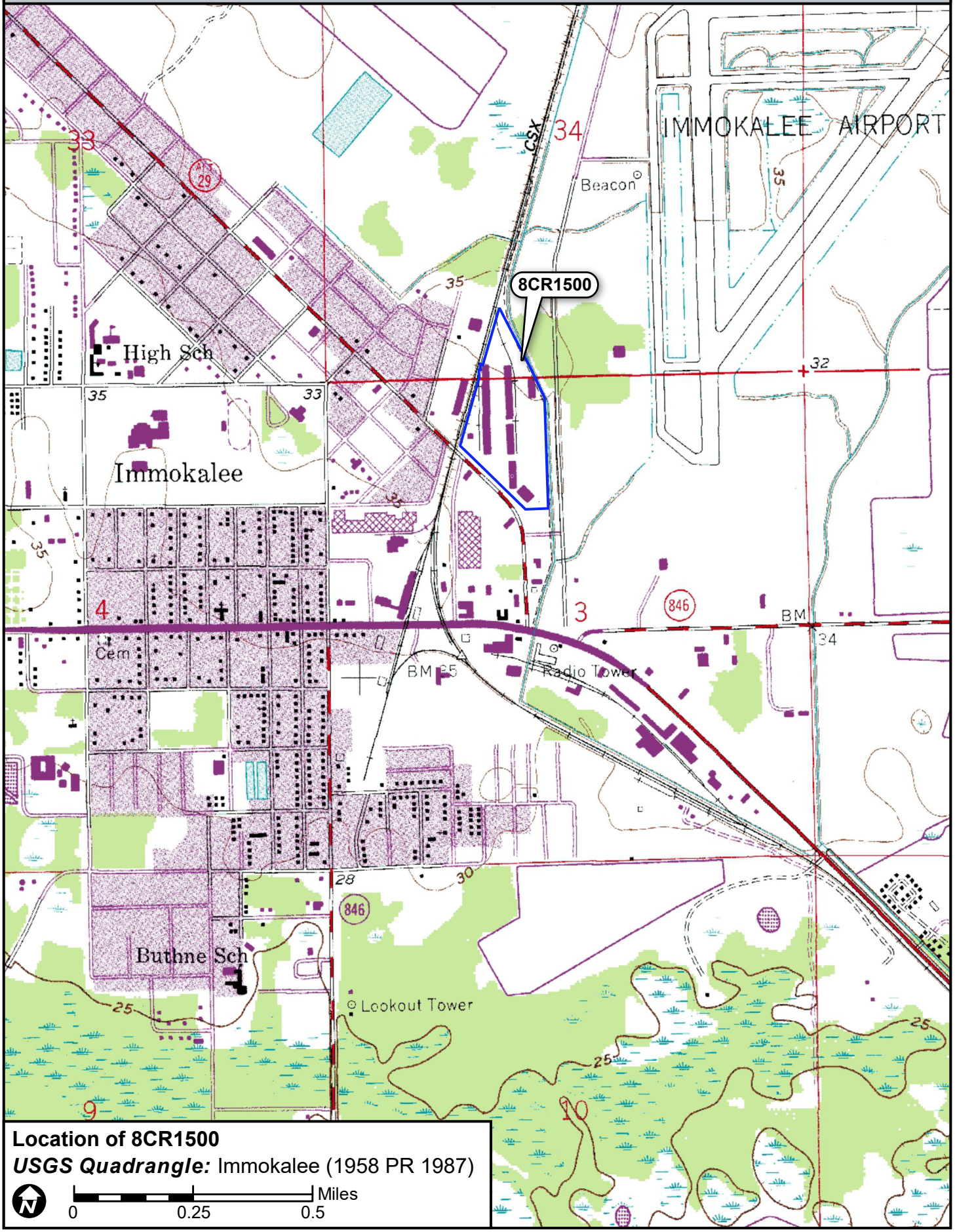
PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8CR1500

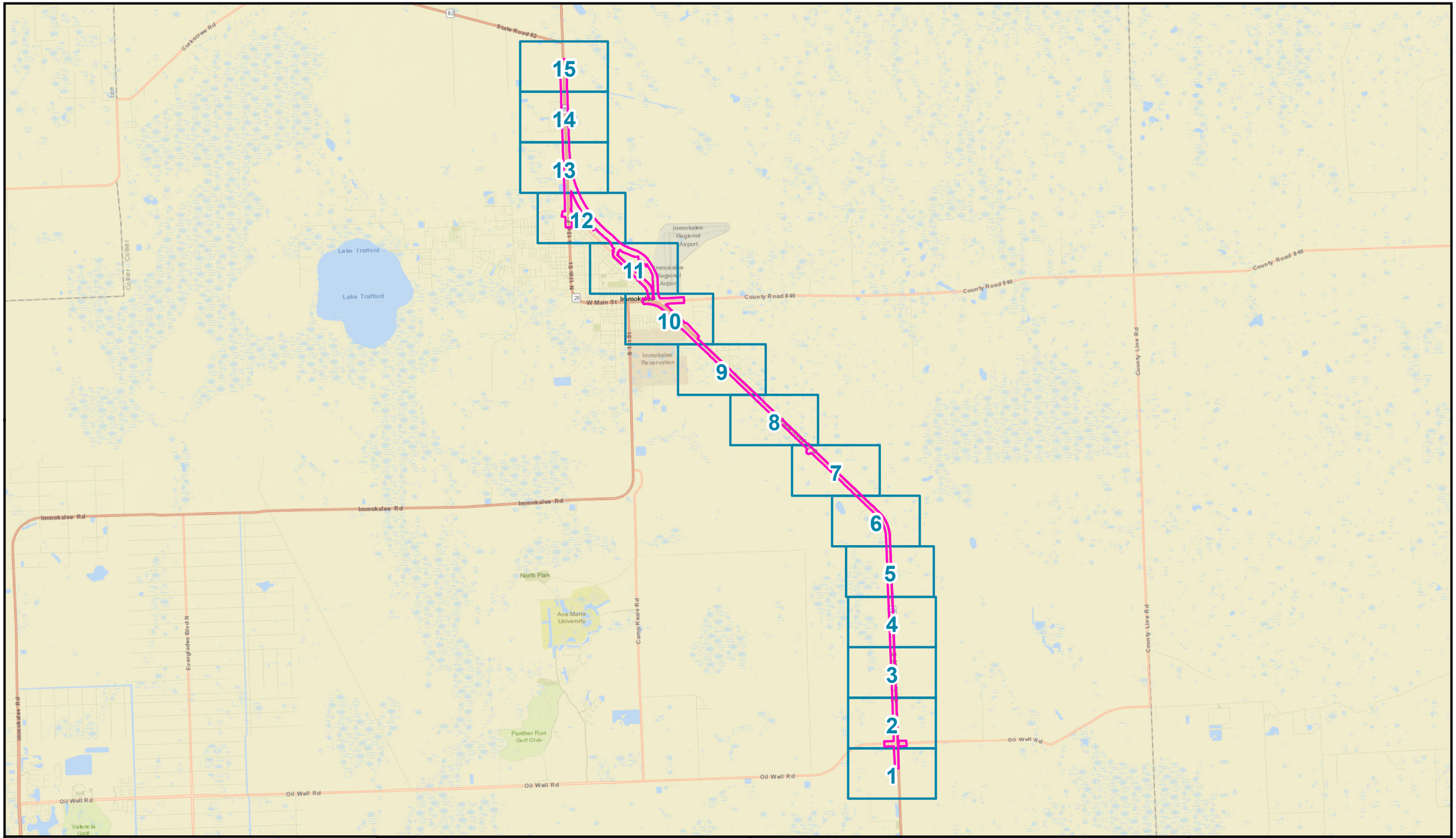
USGS Quadrangle: Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

APPENDIX B

Identified Historic Resources within the APE Maps



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82
(FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

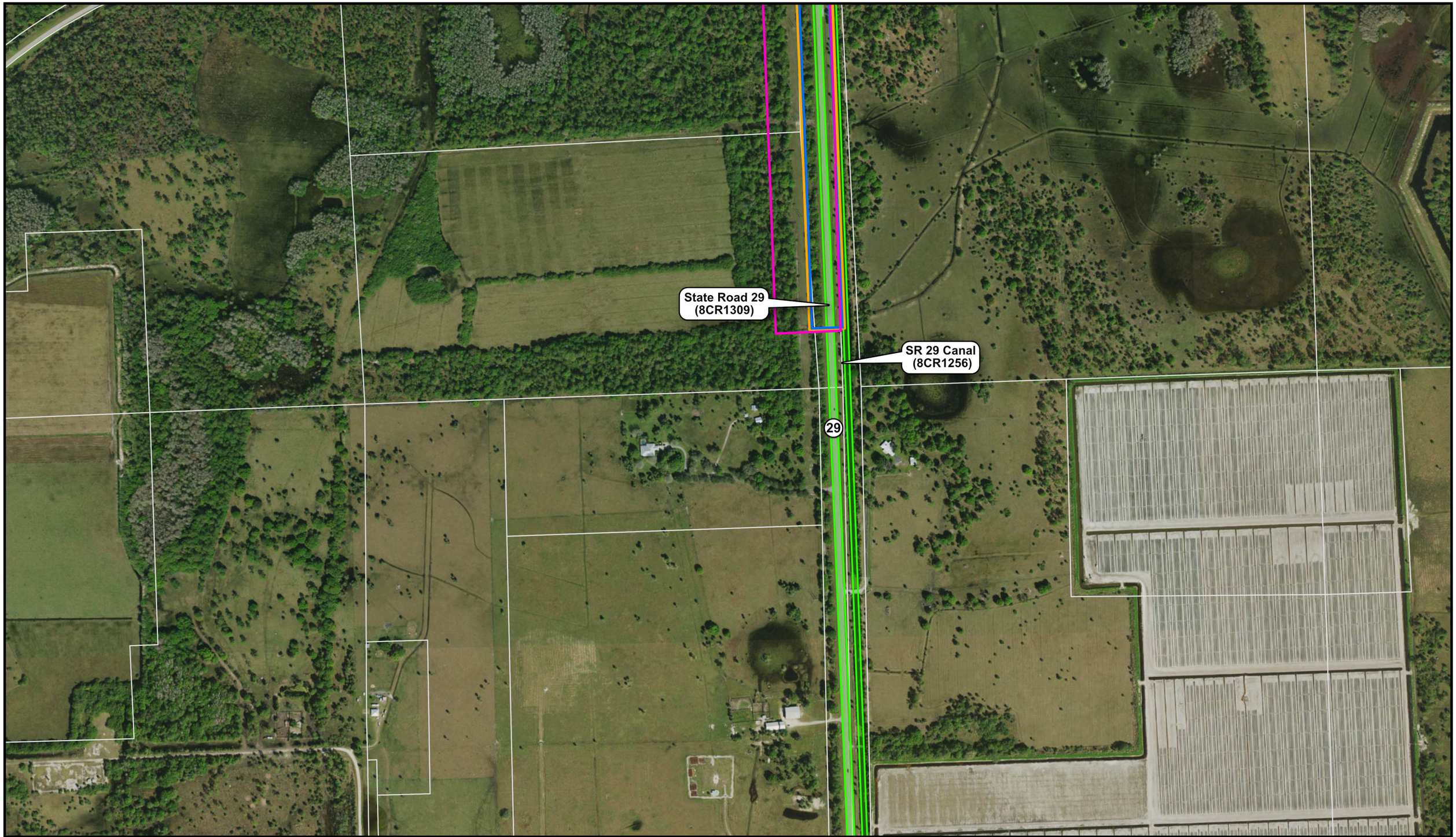
Identified Historic Resources within the Project APE
(Overview Map)

Historic Resources APE

Map

Collier County

Miles
0 1 2



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Identified Historic Resources within the Project APE

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- Historic Bridge
- 8CR000 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8CR000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

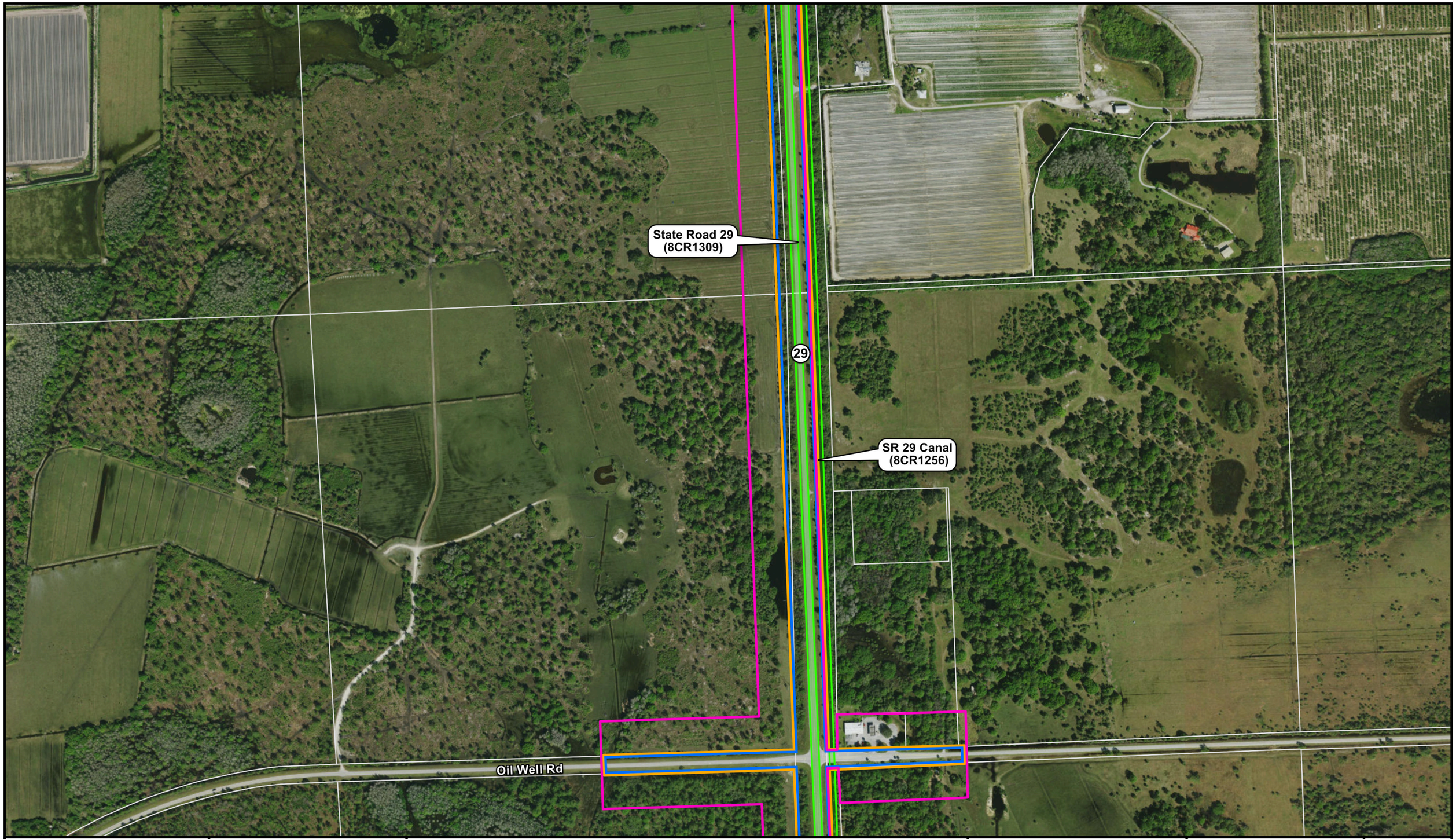
Note: The archaeological APE consisted of the existing road ROW as well as the footprint of any proposed new ROW.

Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 1



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

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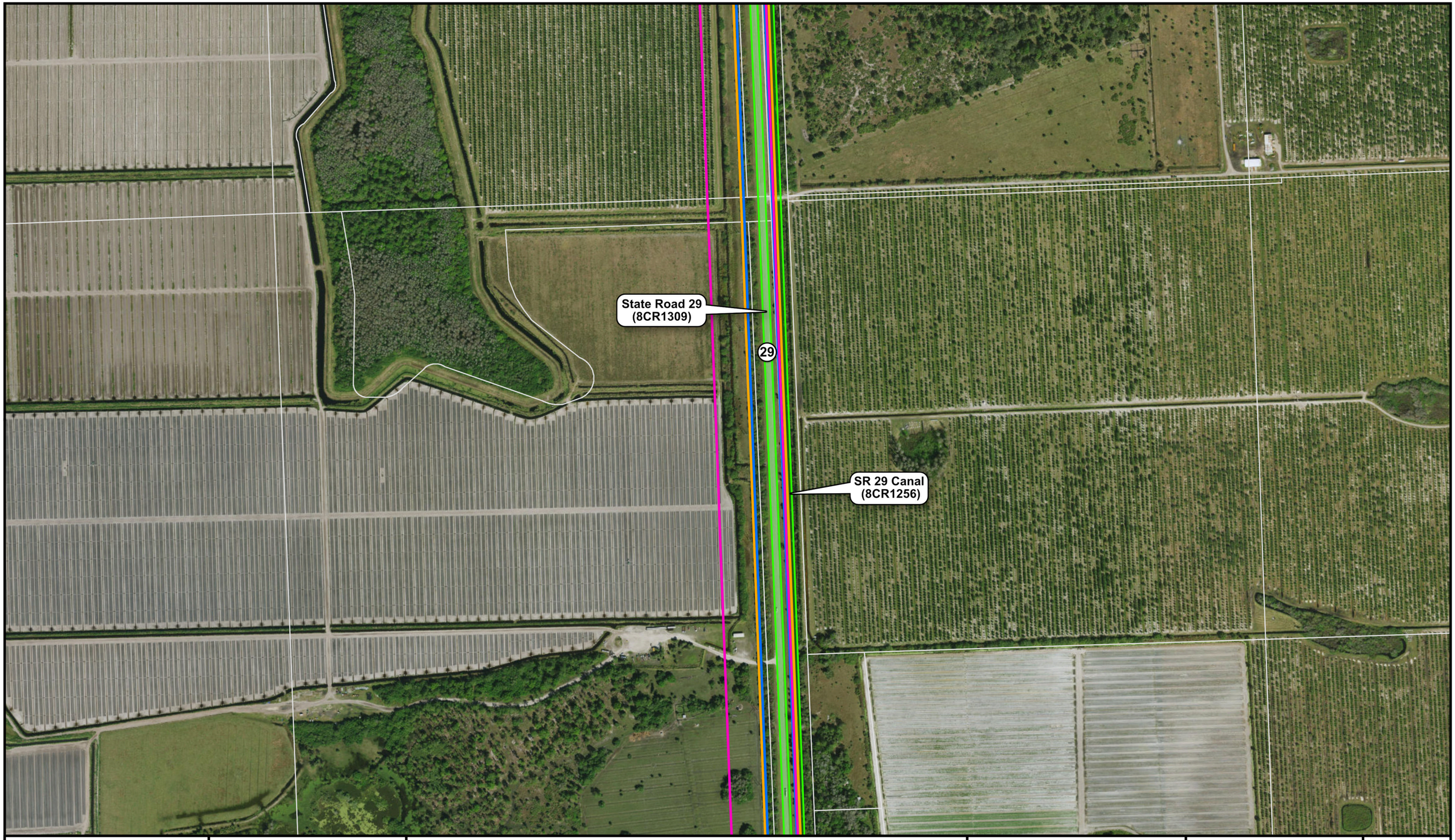
Collier County

0 250 500 Feet

Map 2



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Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 3

State Road 29
(8CR1309)

29

SR 29 Canal
(8CR1256)

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

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Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 4

State Road 29
(8CR1309)

29

SR 29 Canal
(8CR1256)

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

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- 8CR000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

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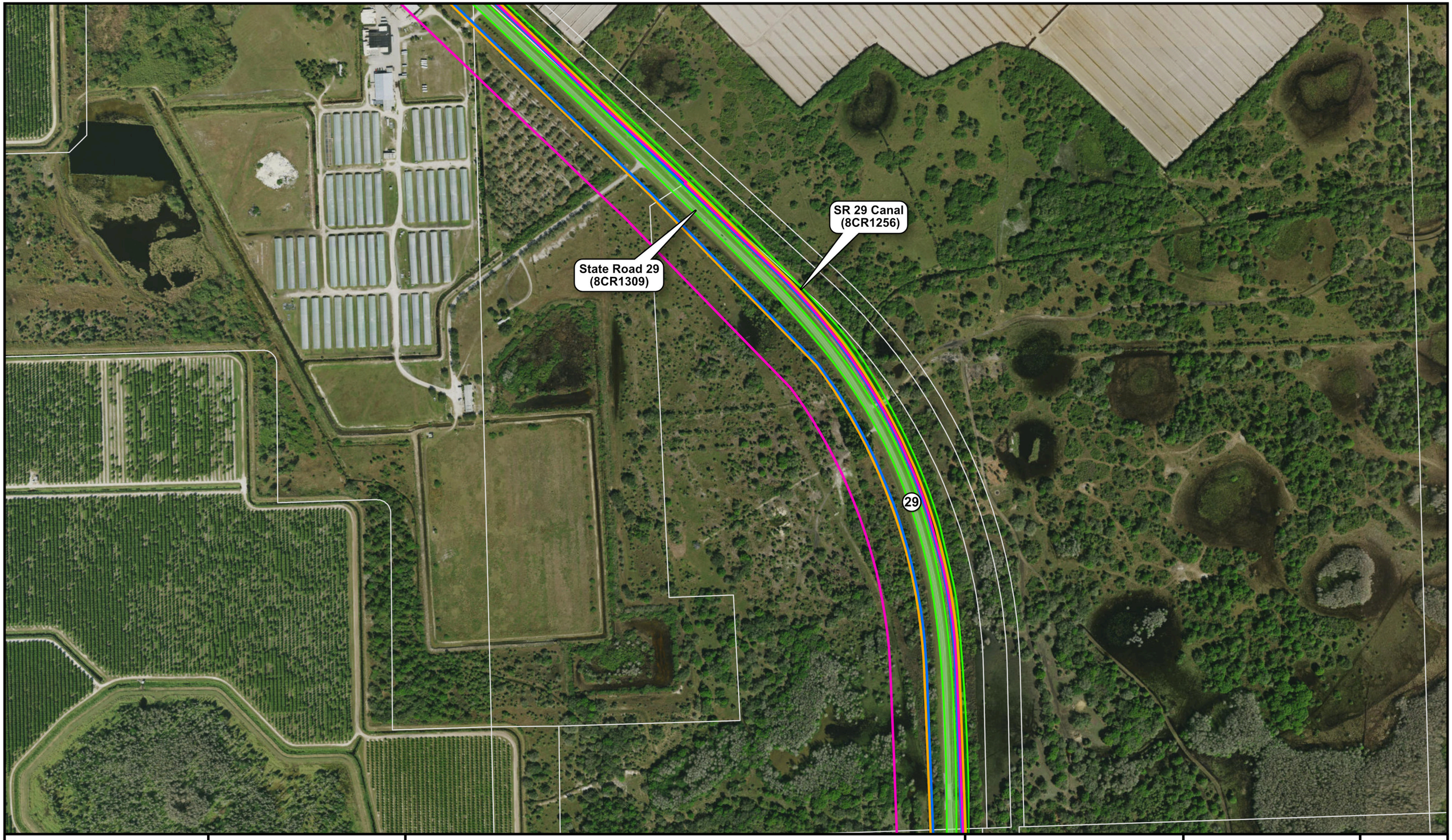
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 5



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

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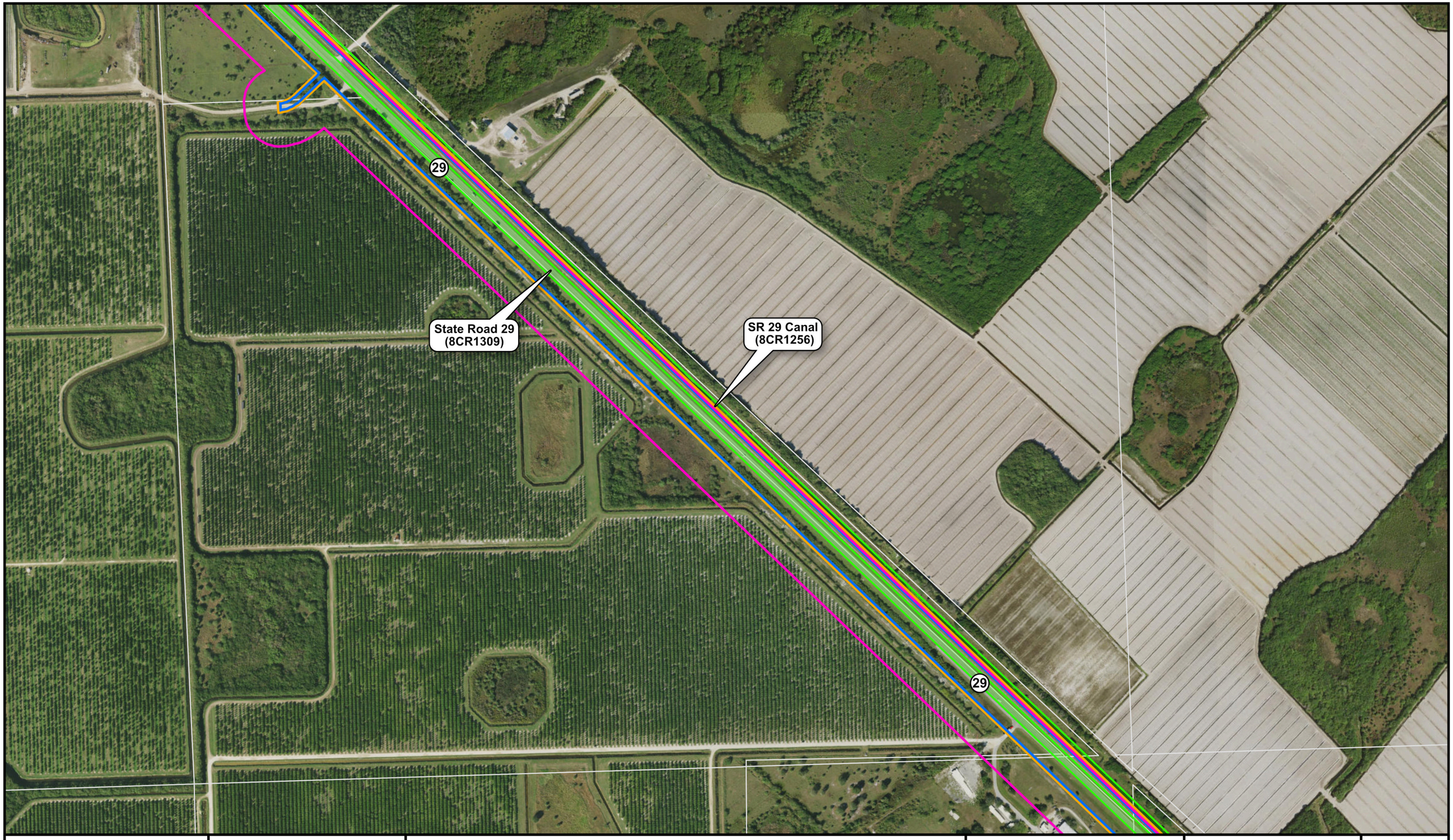
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 6



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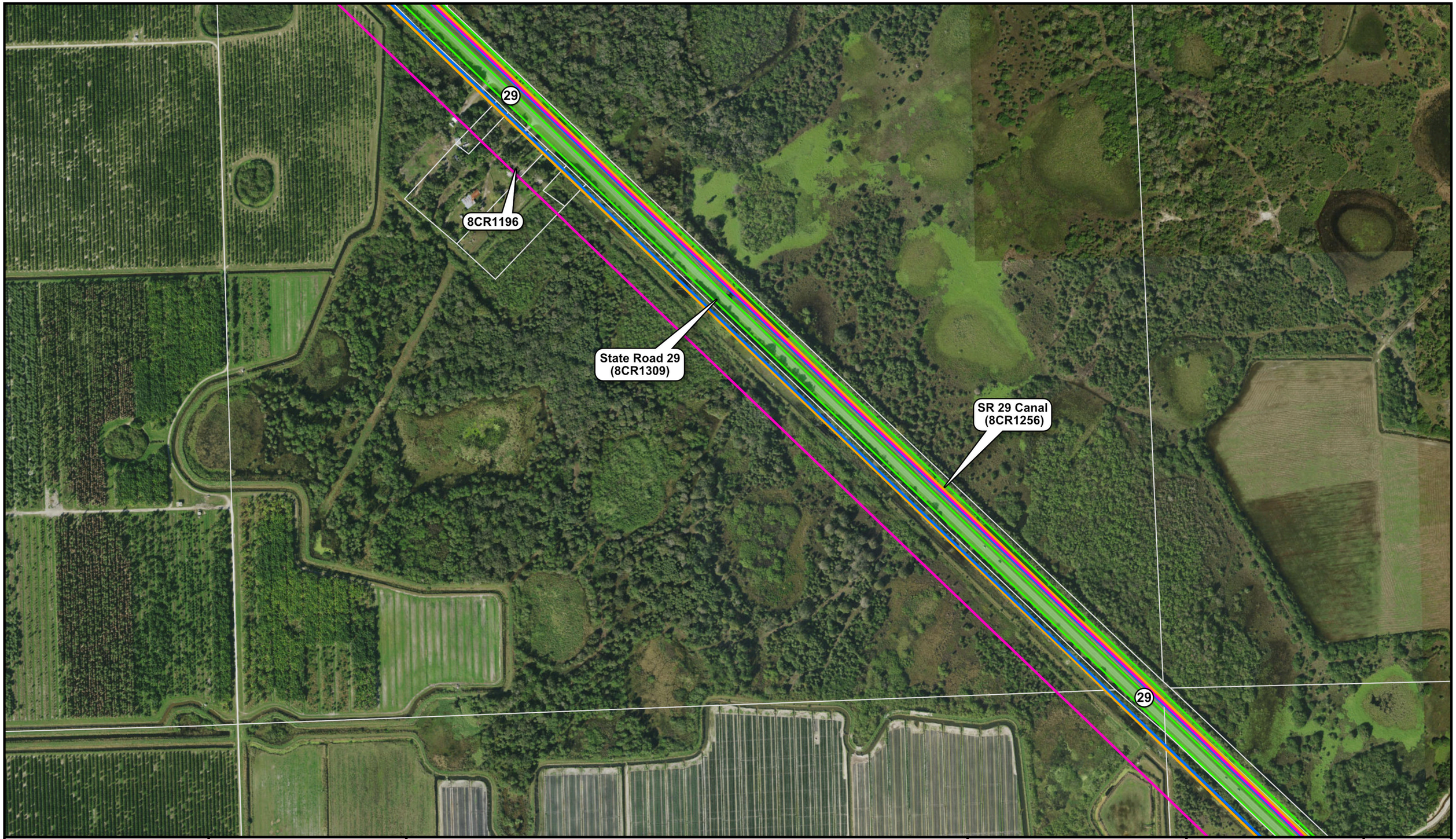
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 7



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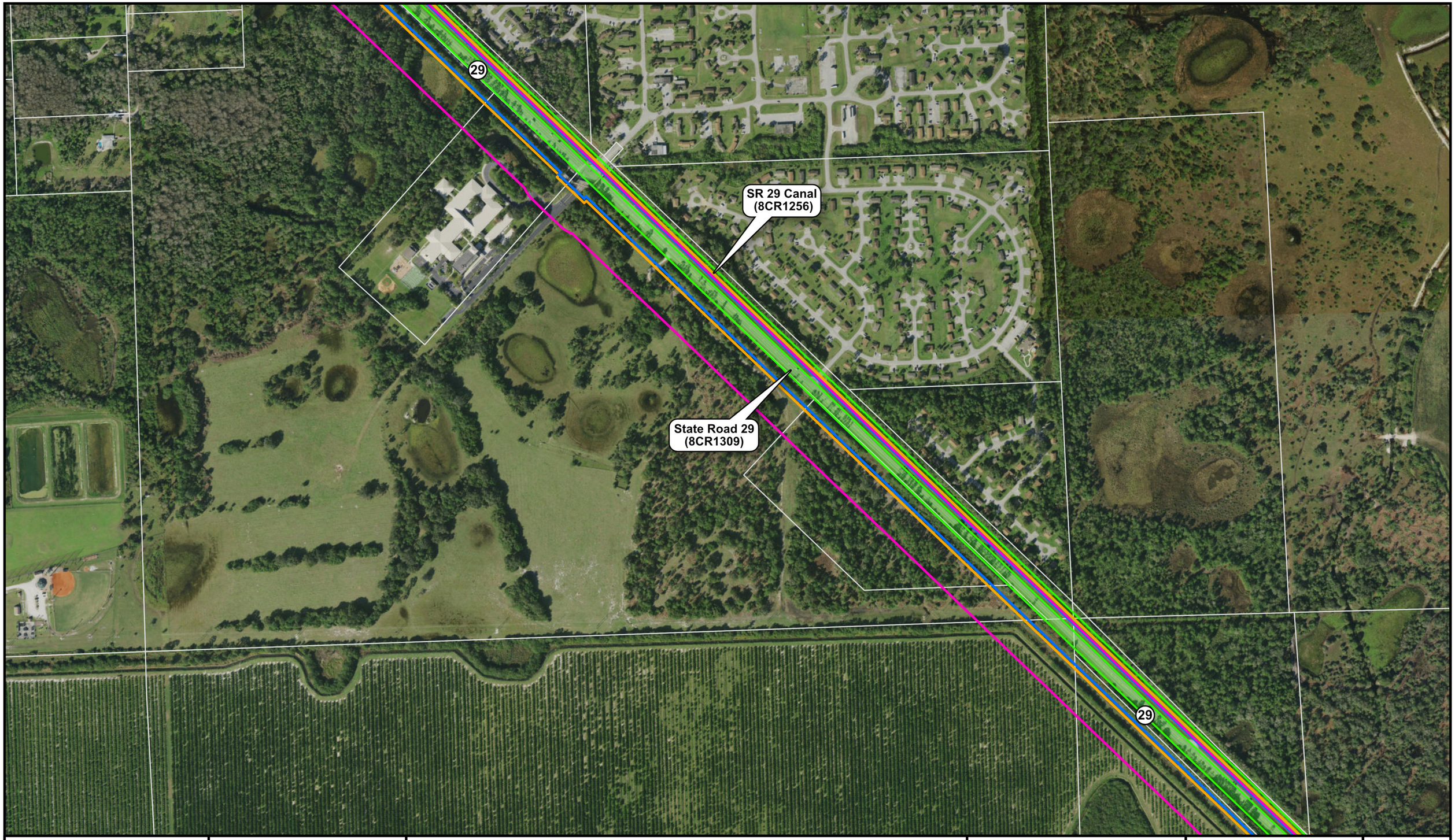
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 8



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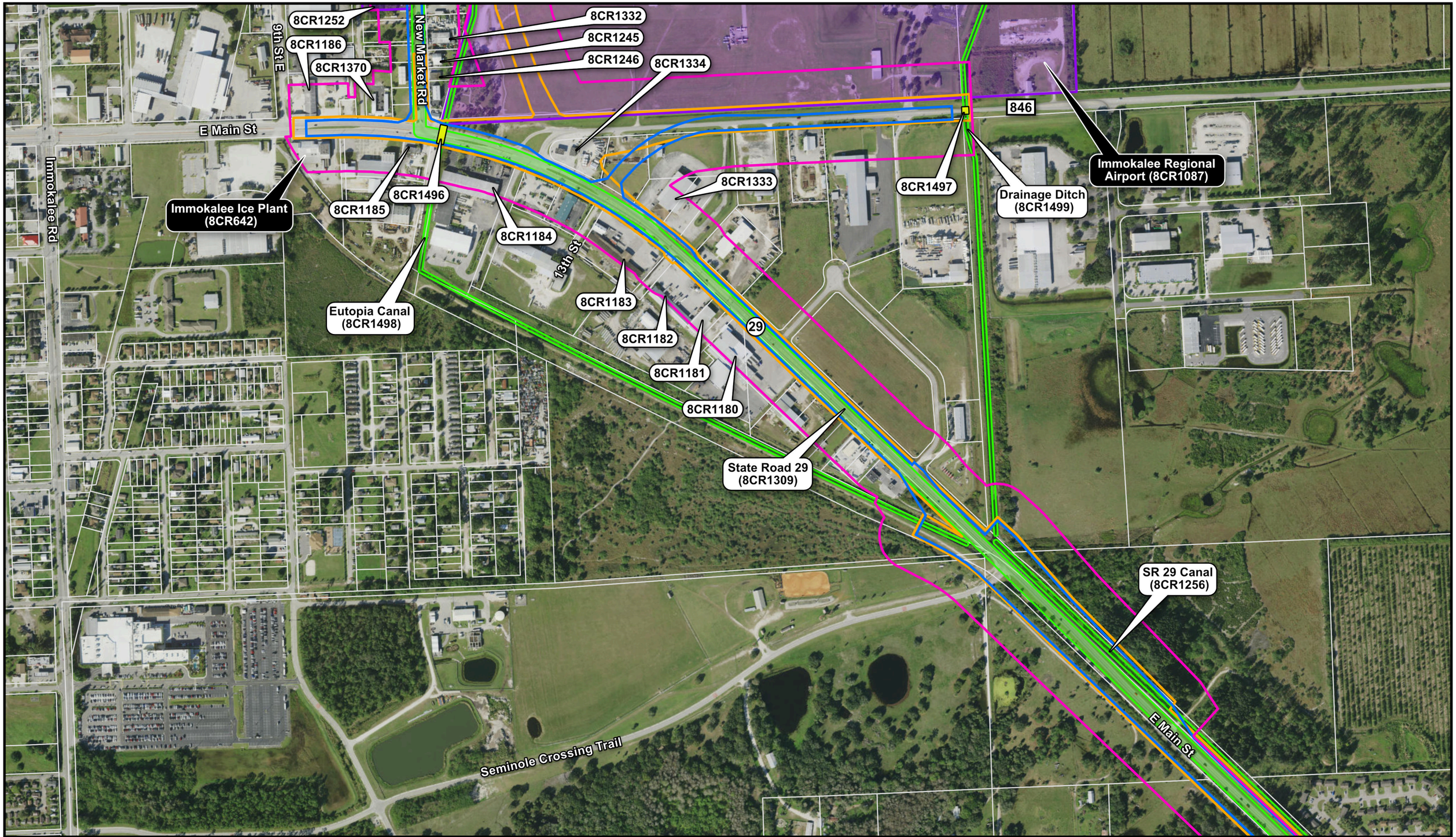
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 9



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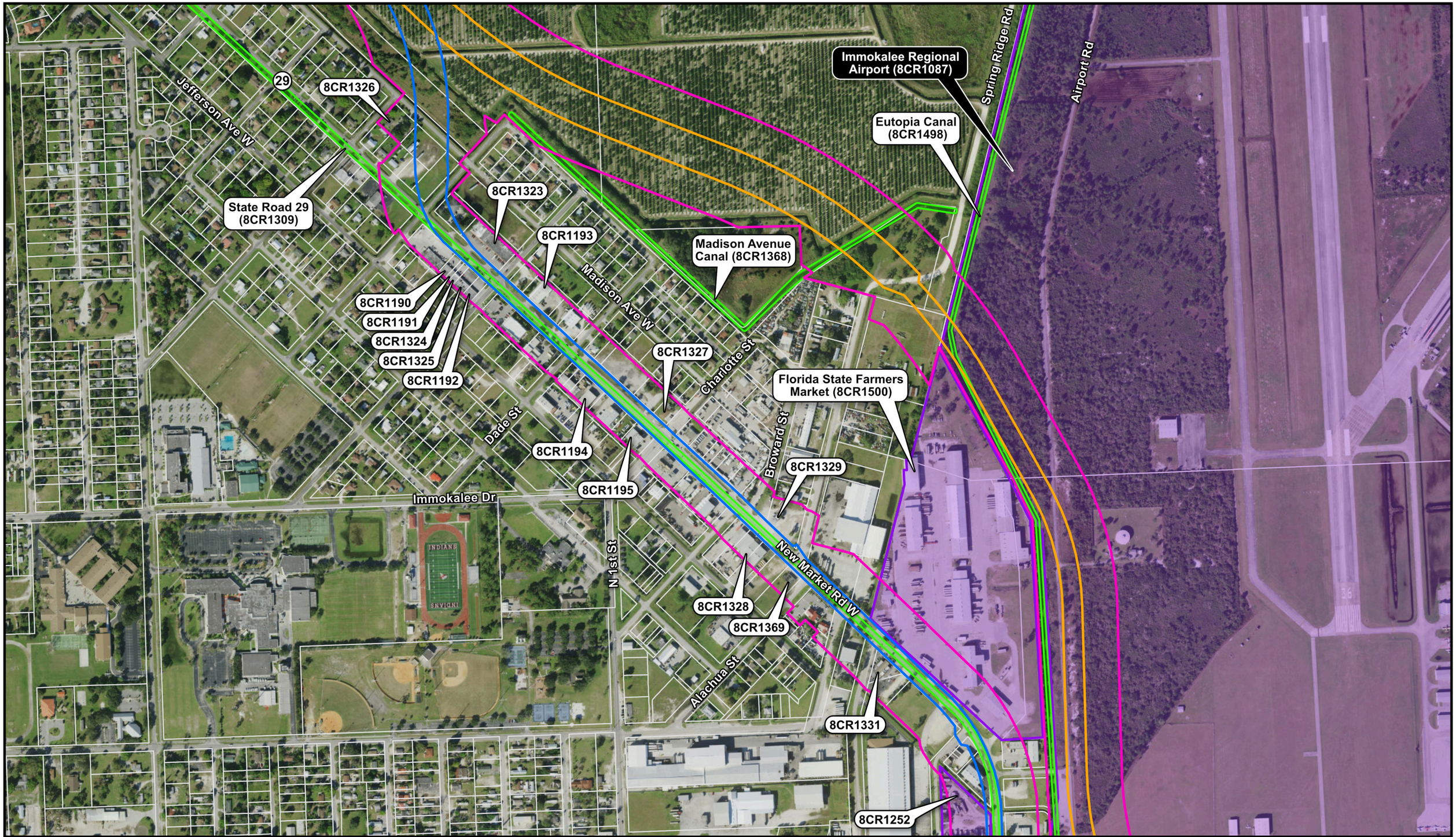
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 10



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- 8CR000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

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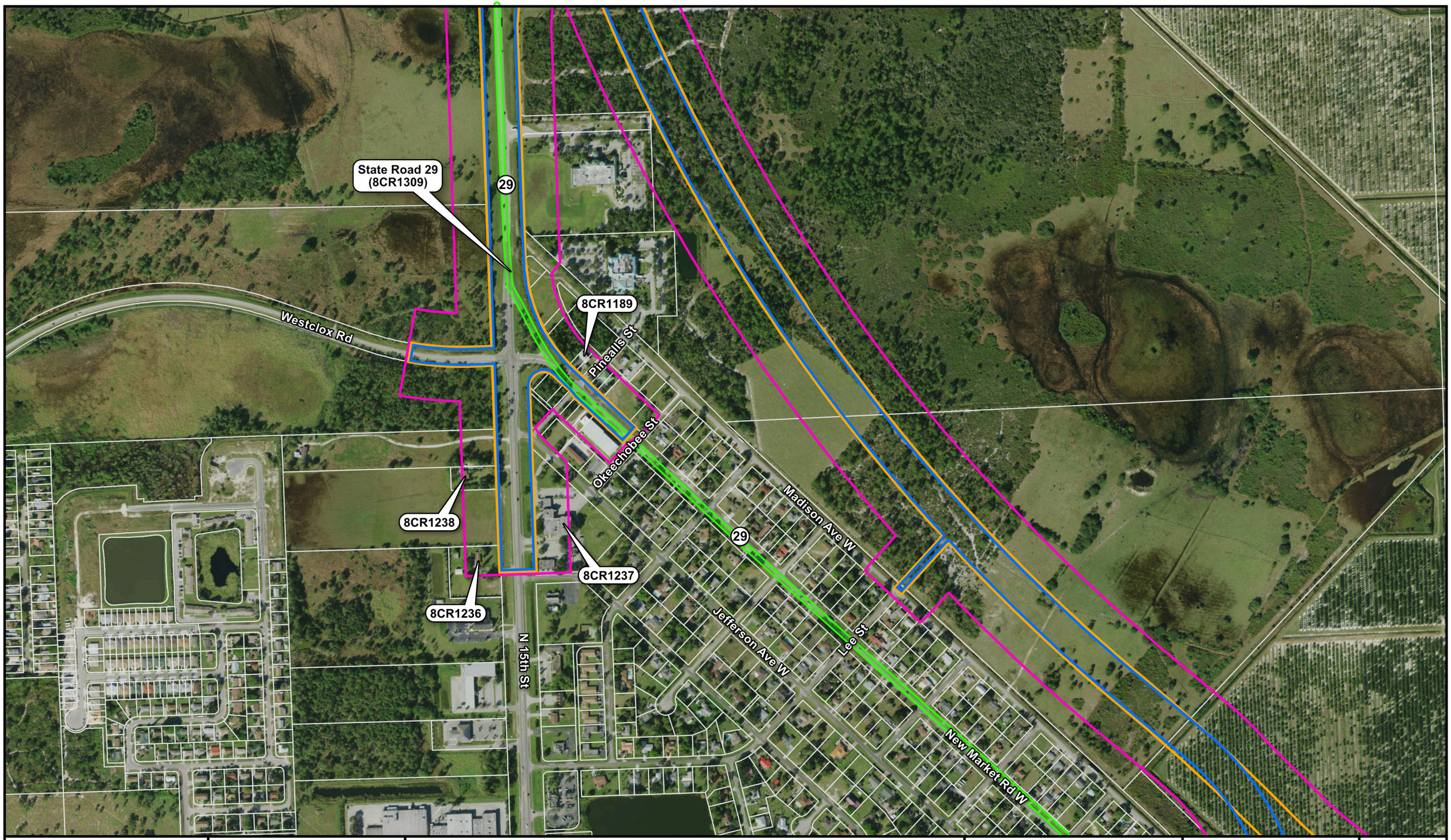
Collier County

0 250 500 Feet

Map 11



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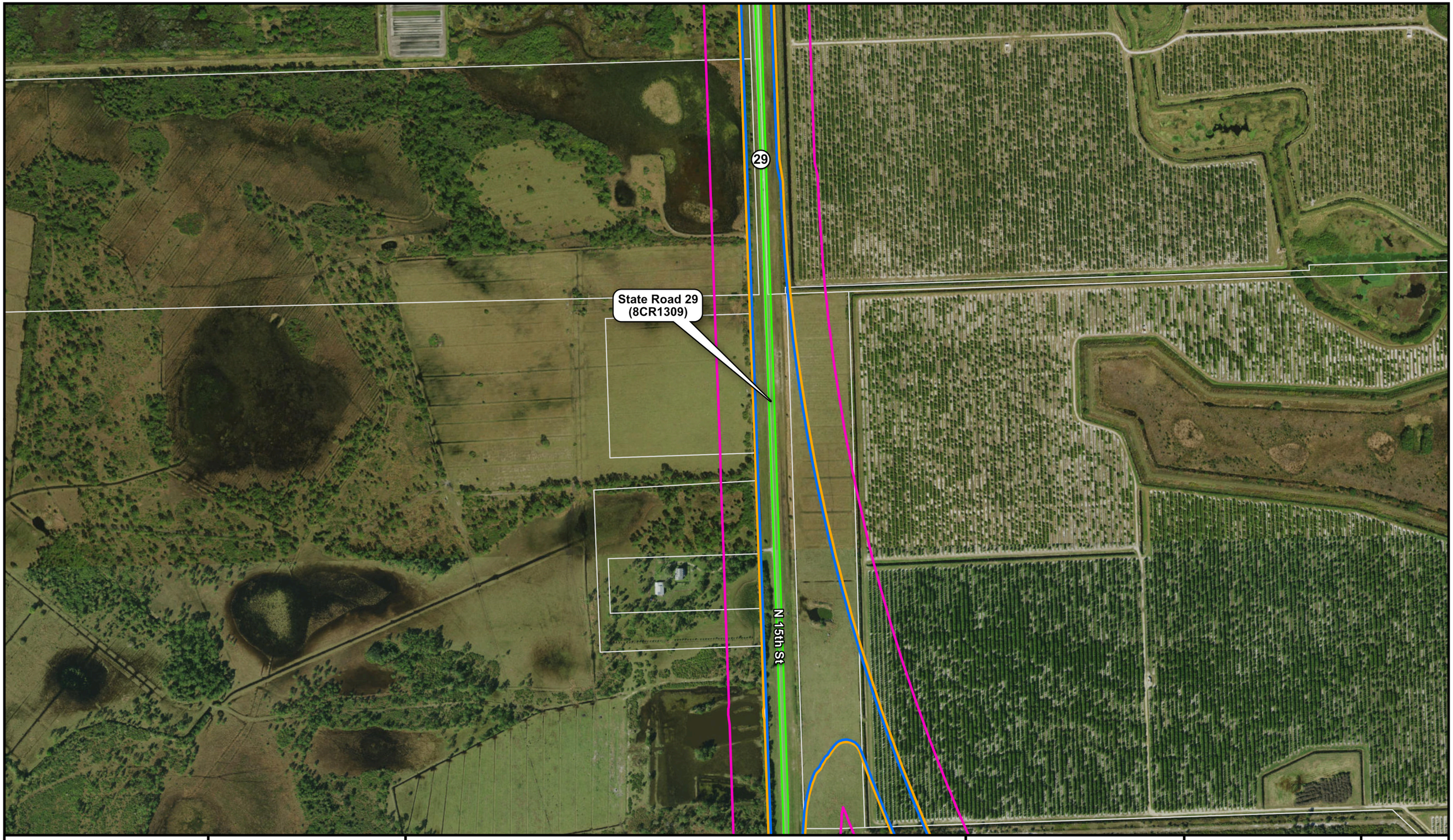
Collier County

0 250 500 Feet

Map 12



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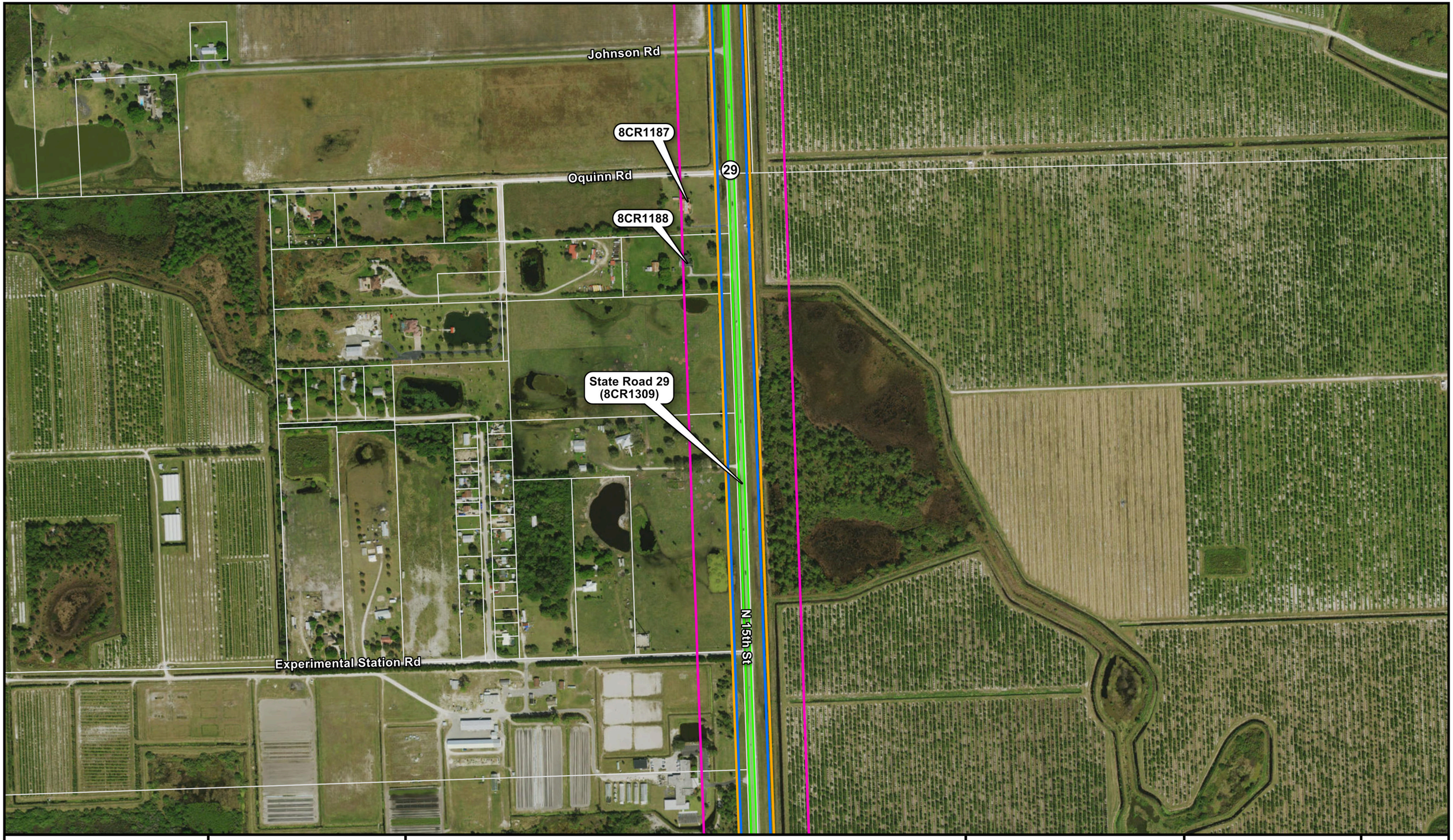
- 8CR000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Note: The archaeological APE consisted of the existing road ROW as well as the footprint of any proposed new ROW.

Collier County

0 250 500 Feet

Map 13



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- 8CR000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

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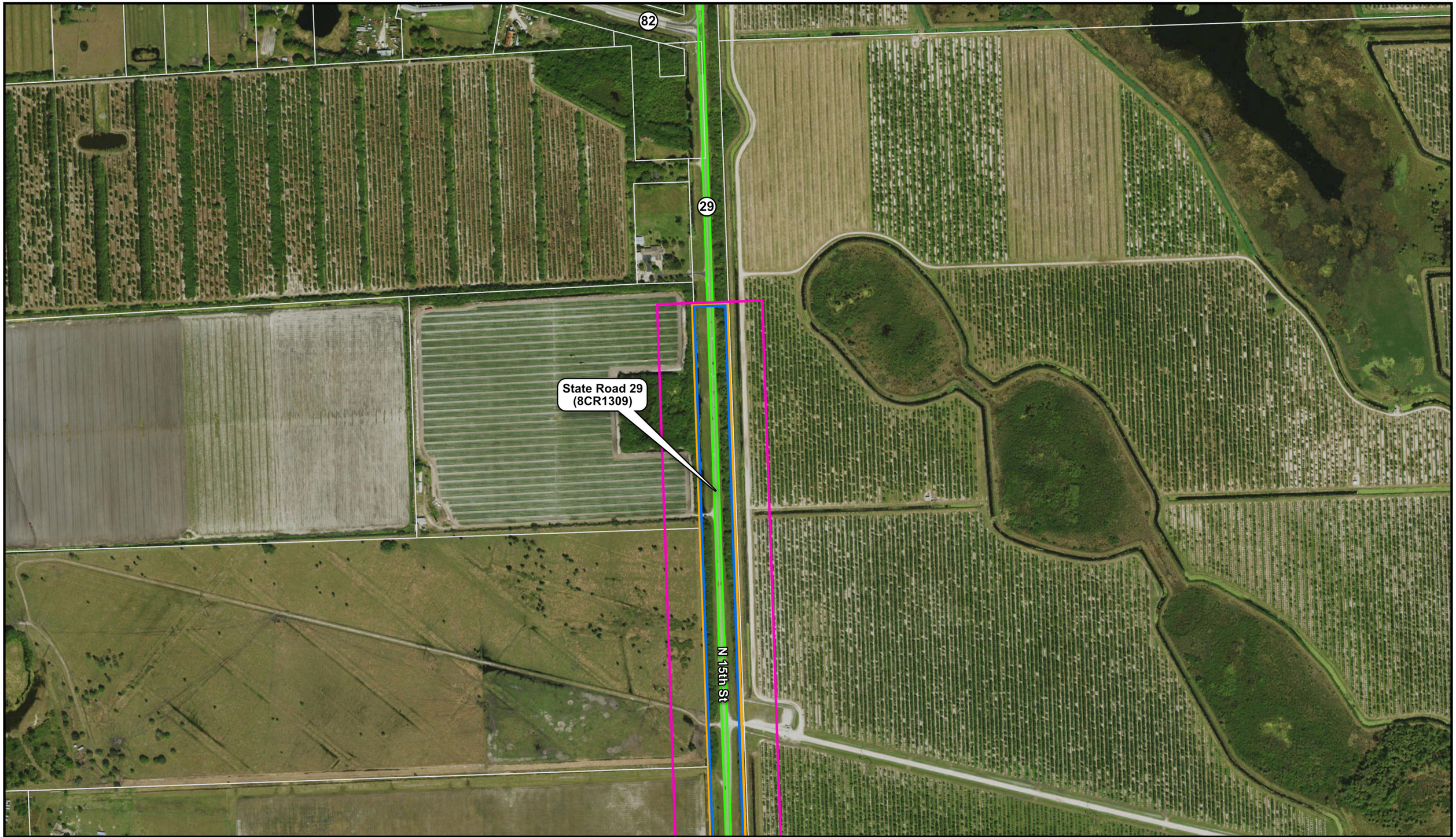
Collier County

N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 14



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- 8CR000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

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Collier County

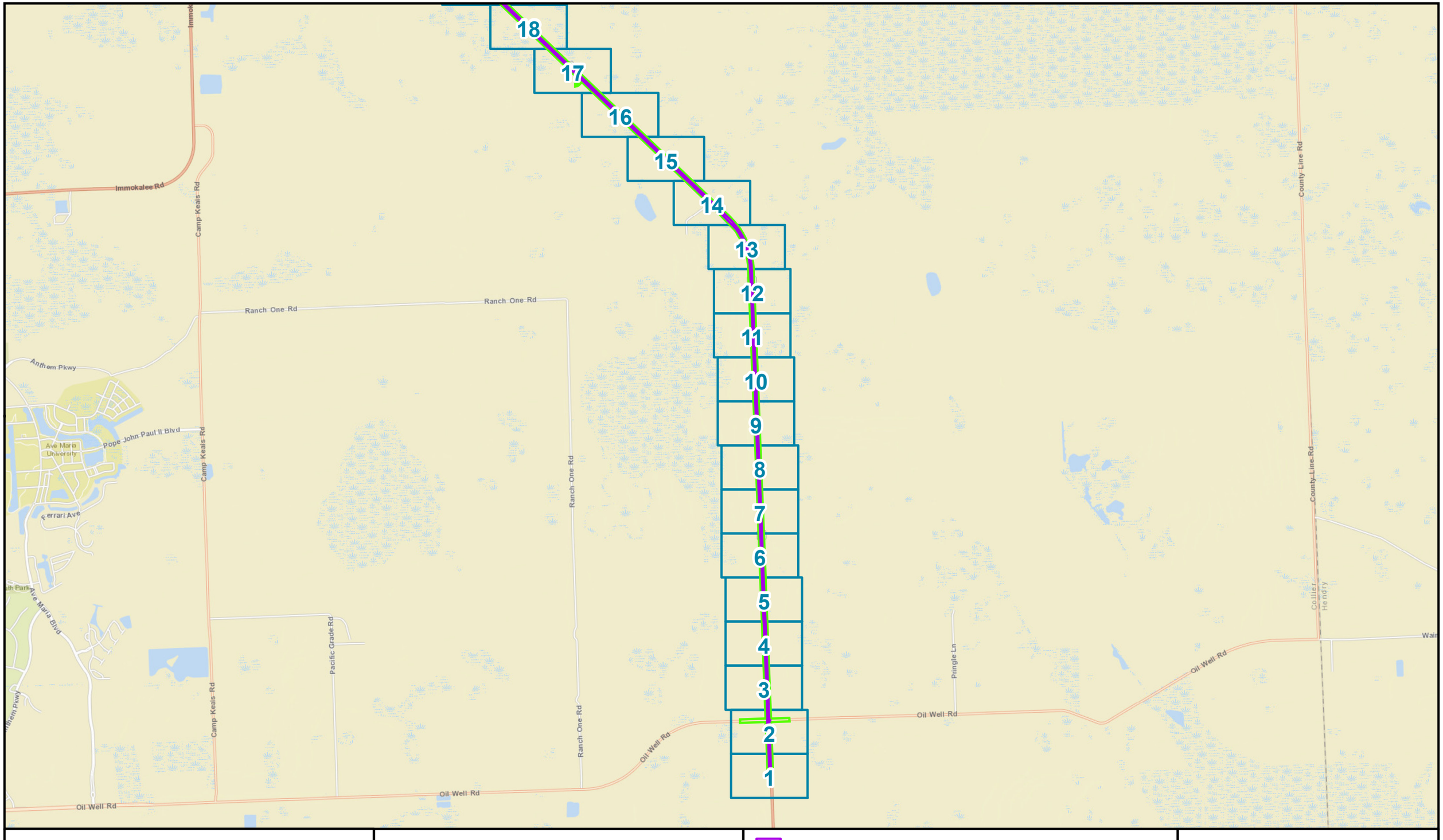
N

0 250 500 Feet

Map 15

APPENDIX C

Current Conditions and Shovel Test Locations on Aerial Field Maps



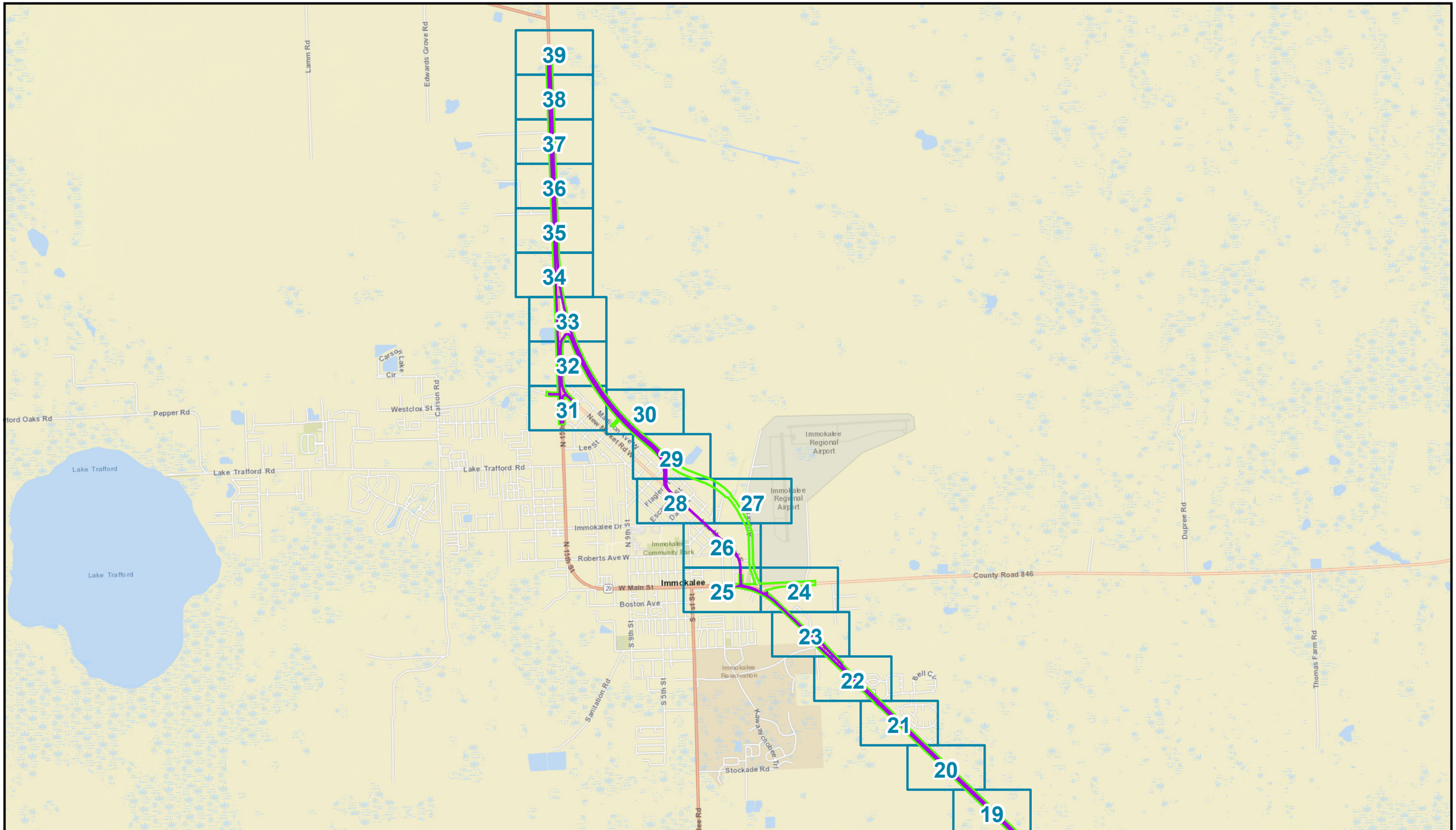
SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Test and Current Conditions (Overview Map 1 of 2)

Central 1R
Central 2
Map

Collier County

0 0.5 1 Miles



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Test and Current Conditions (Overview Map 2 of 2)

Central 1R
Central 2
Map

Collier County

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 1

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 2

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

Meters
0 50 100

Map 3

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 4

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 5

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 6

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 7

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 8

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 9

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 10

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 11

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 12

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 13

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 14

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

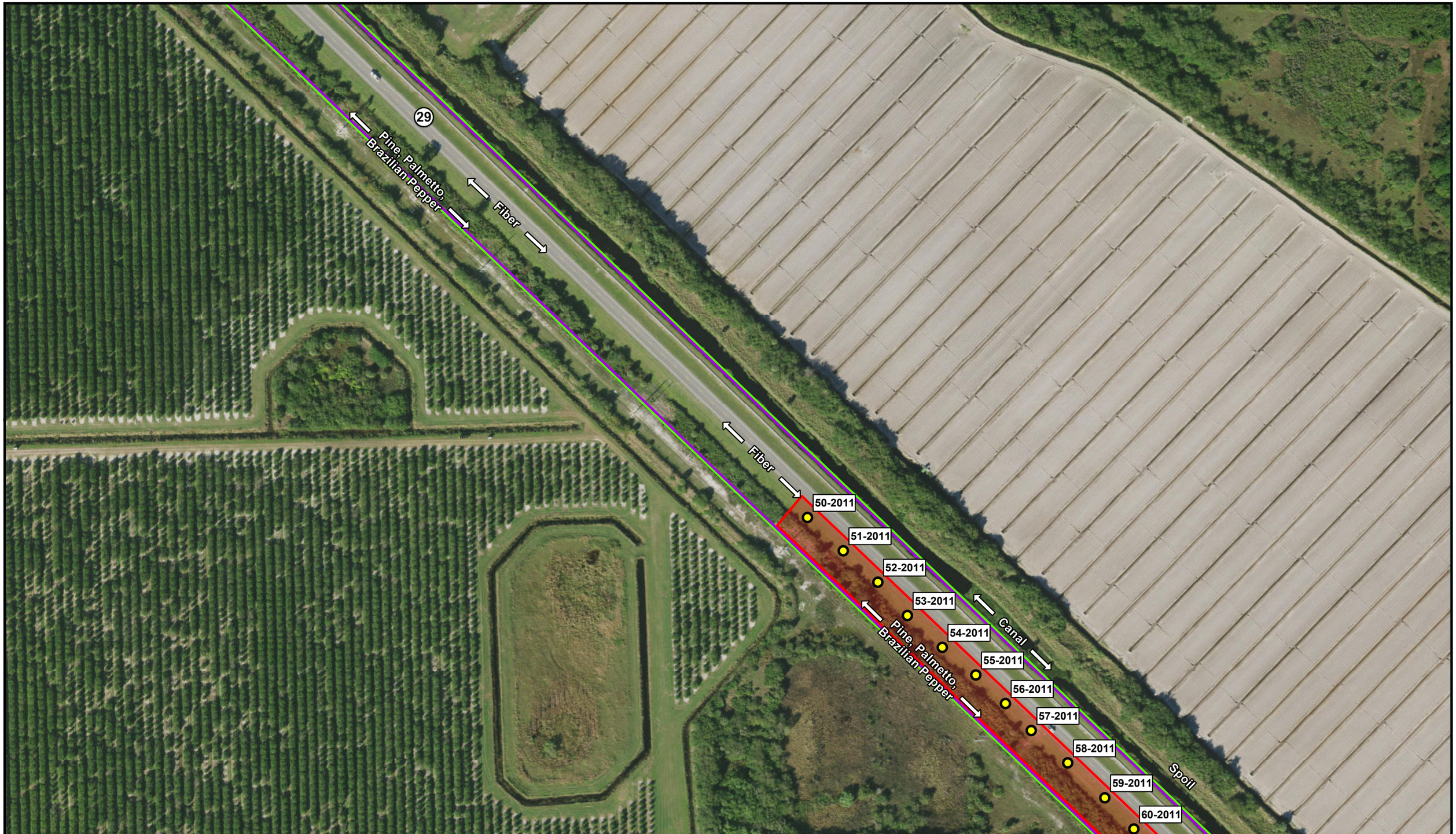
- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 15



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 16

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 17

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 18

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 19

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 20

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 21

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 22

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

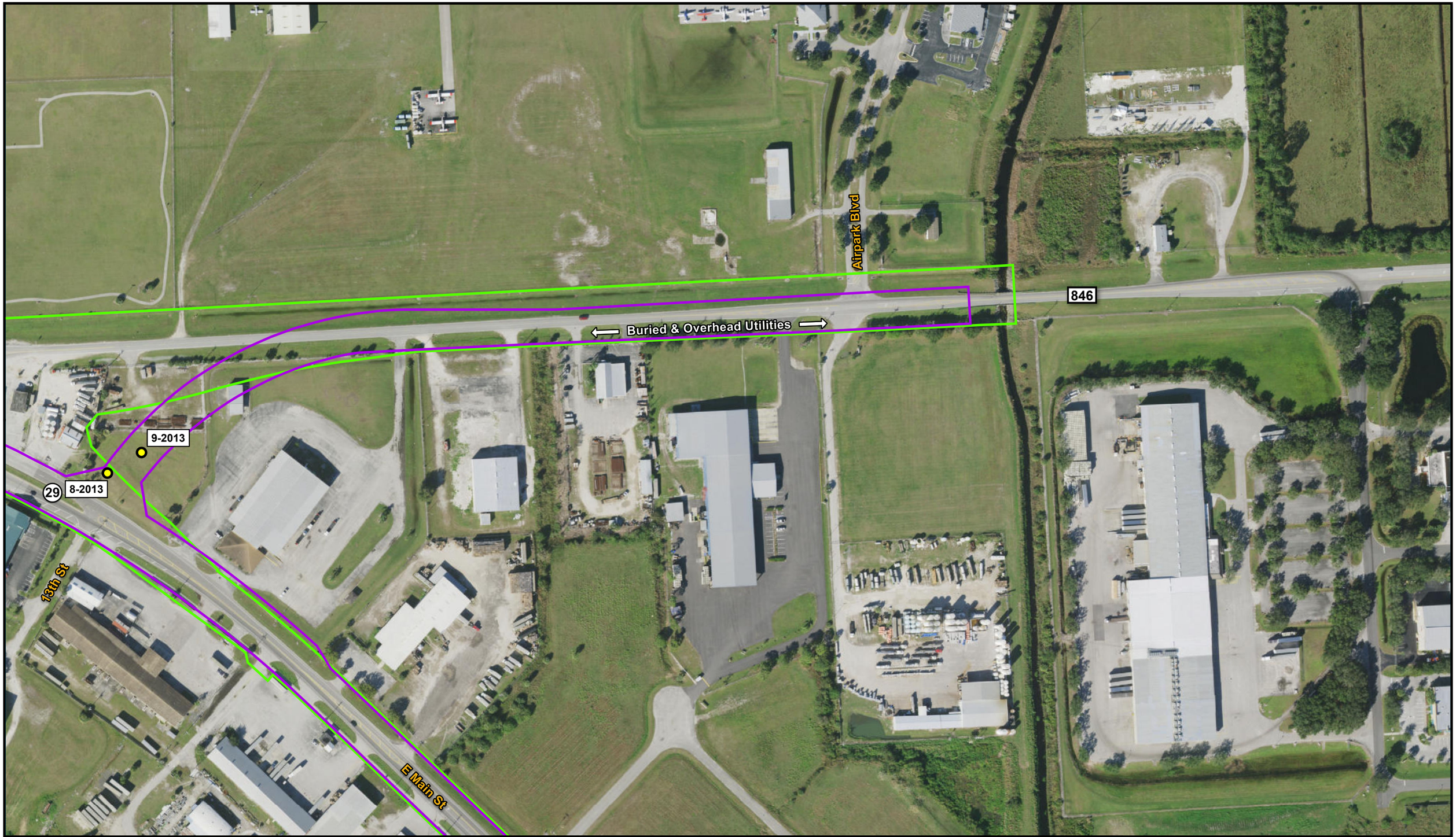
- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 23



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 24

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

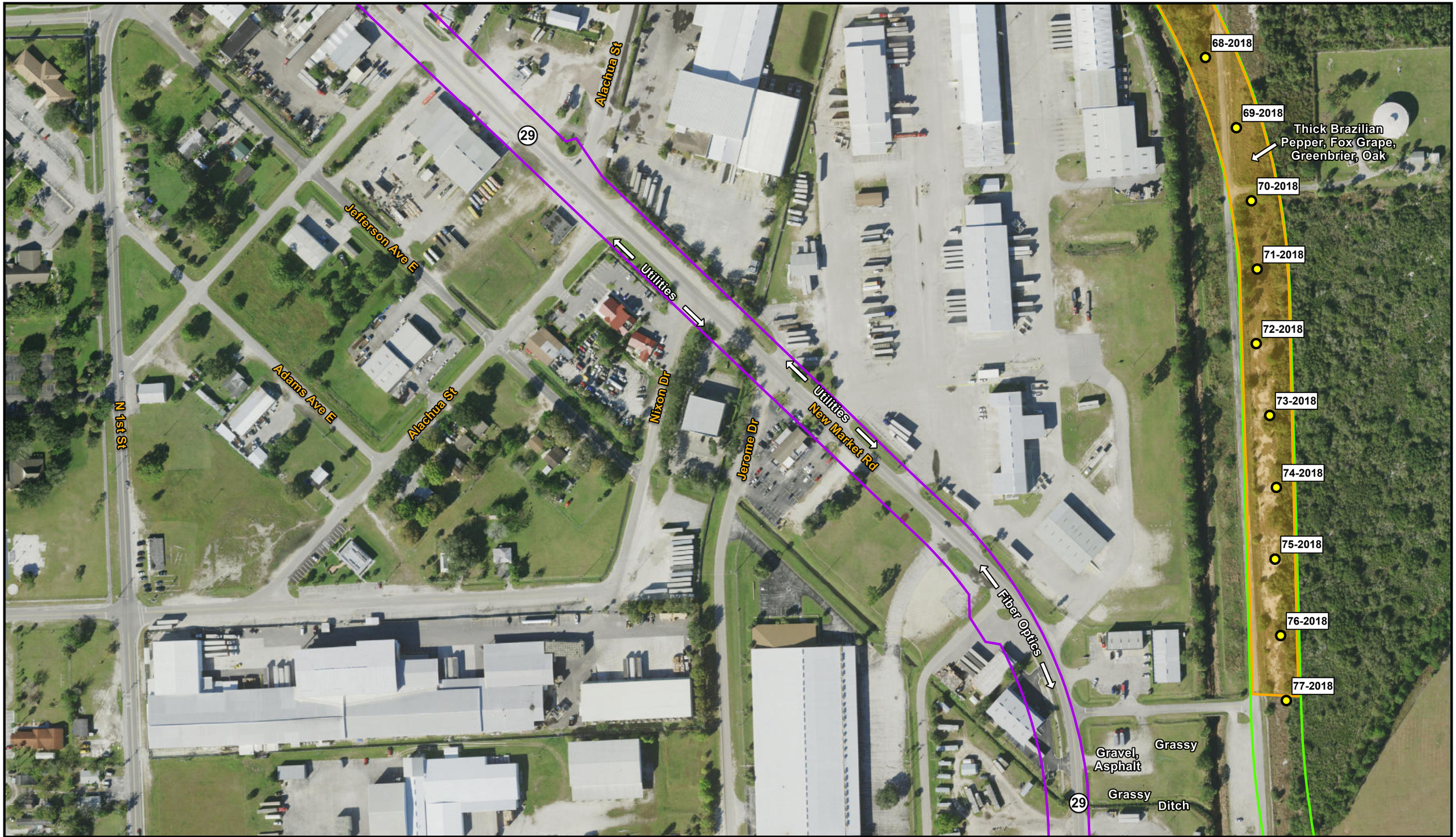
Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 25



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

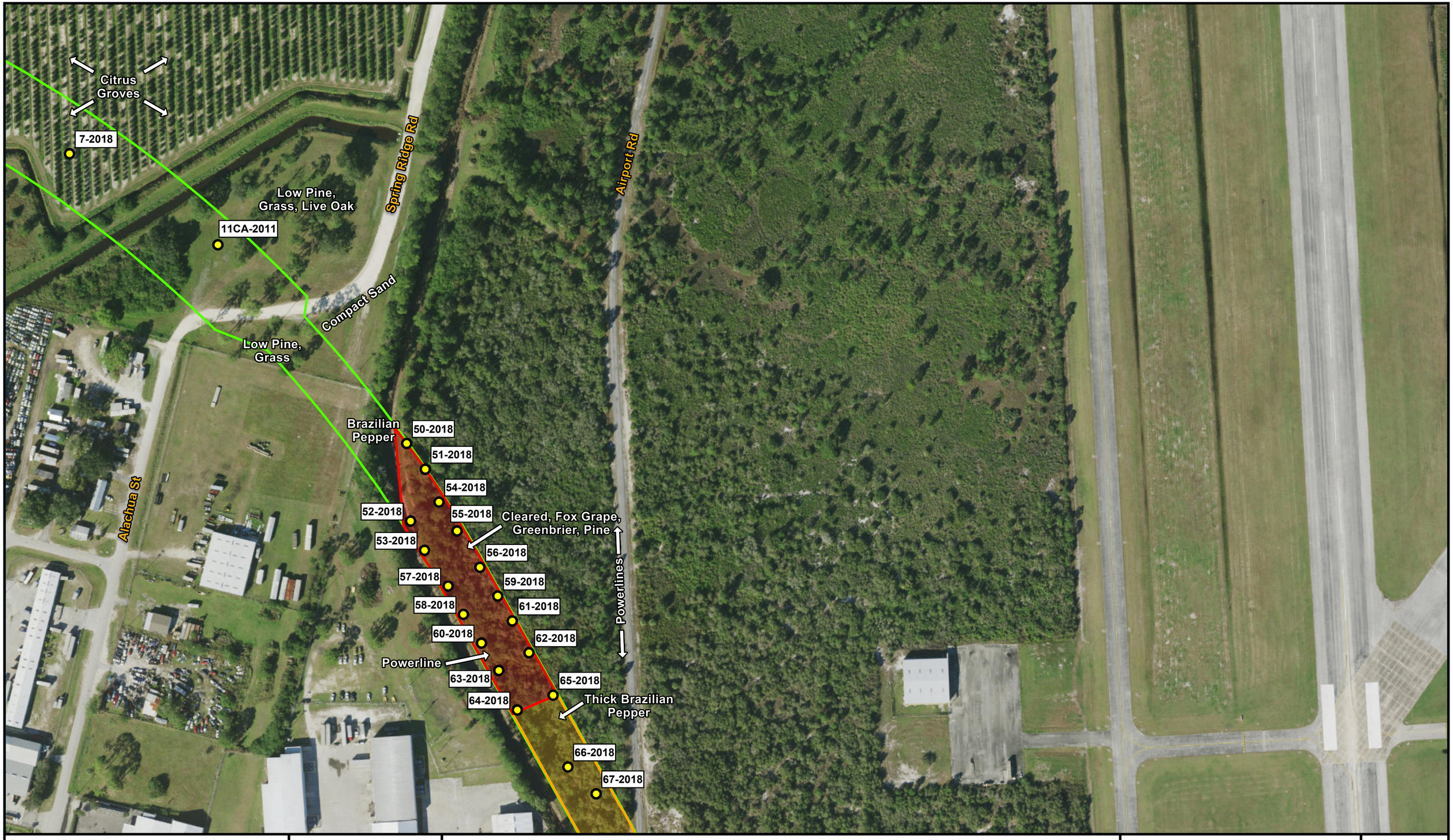
Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 26



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

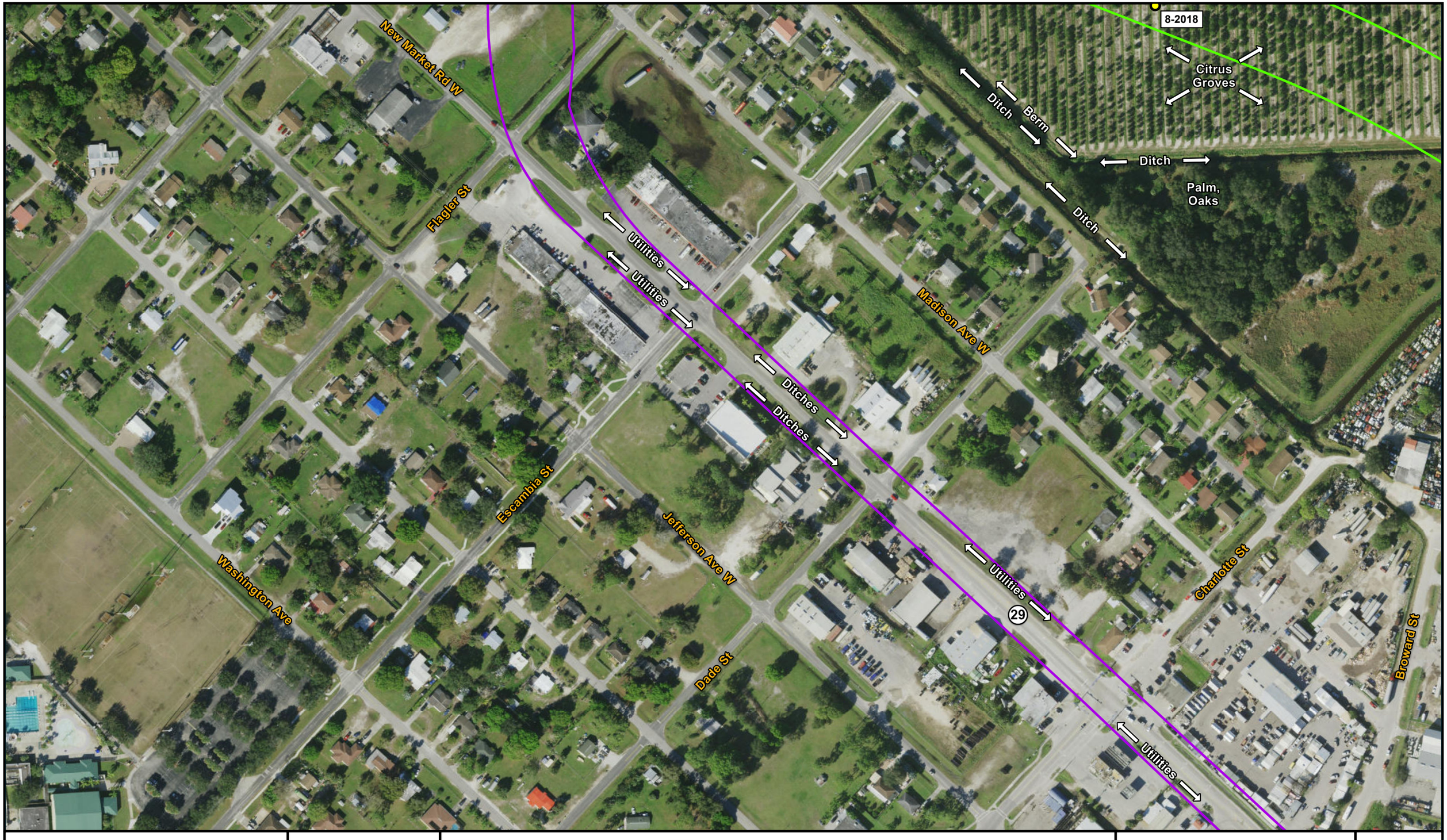
- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 27



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)	*Shovel Tests and Current Conditions*	Central Alternative #1 Revised Central Alternative #2 Negative Shovel Test High Probability Moderate Probability	**Collier County** N 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 28**

13-2018
Pine
Palm, Oak
Thick Palmetto, Pine, Palm, Wild Grape
Pasture
Saw Palmetto, Bay Galt, Fox Grape
14-2018
Palm
Pine, Brazilian Pepper, Fox Grape
12-2018
Active Grove, Grass Covered w/ Beggars Tick
Grassy Pasture
Citrus, Grass, Beggars Tick
Indian River St
11-2018
Active Grove
Madison Ave W
29
Berm
Ditch
Spoil
Sandy Road
Sandy Road
Hendry St
Brazilian Pepper, Cabbage Palm, Grasses
10-2018
Citrus Groves
Active Grove
9-2018
Ditch
Jefferson Ave W
New Market Rd W
Brazilian Pepper, Palm, Thick, Disturbed
Flagler St
Ditch
Berm

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 29

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

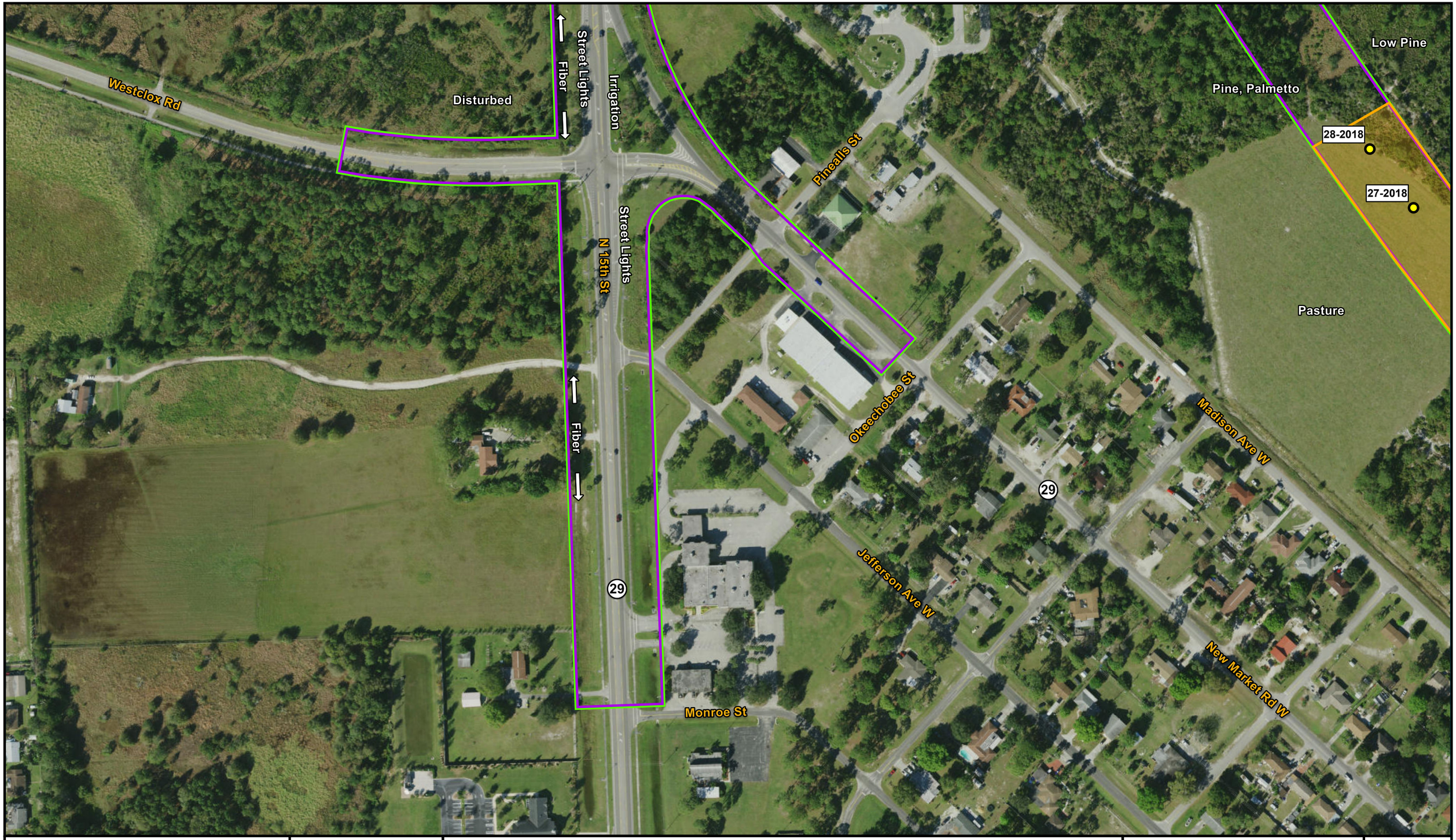
Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 30



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

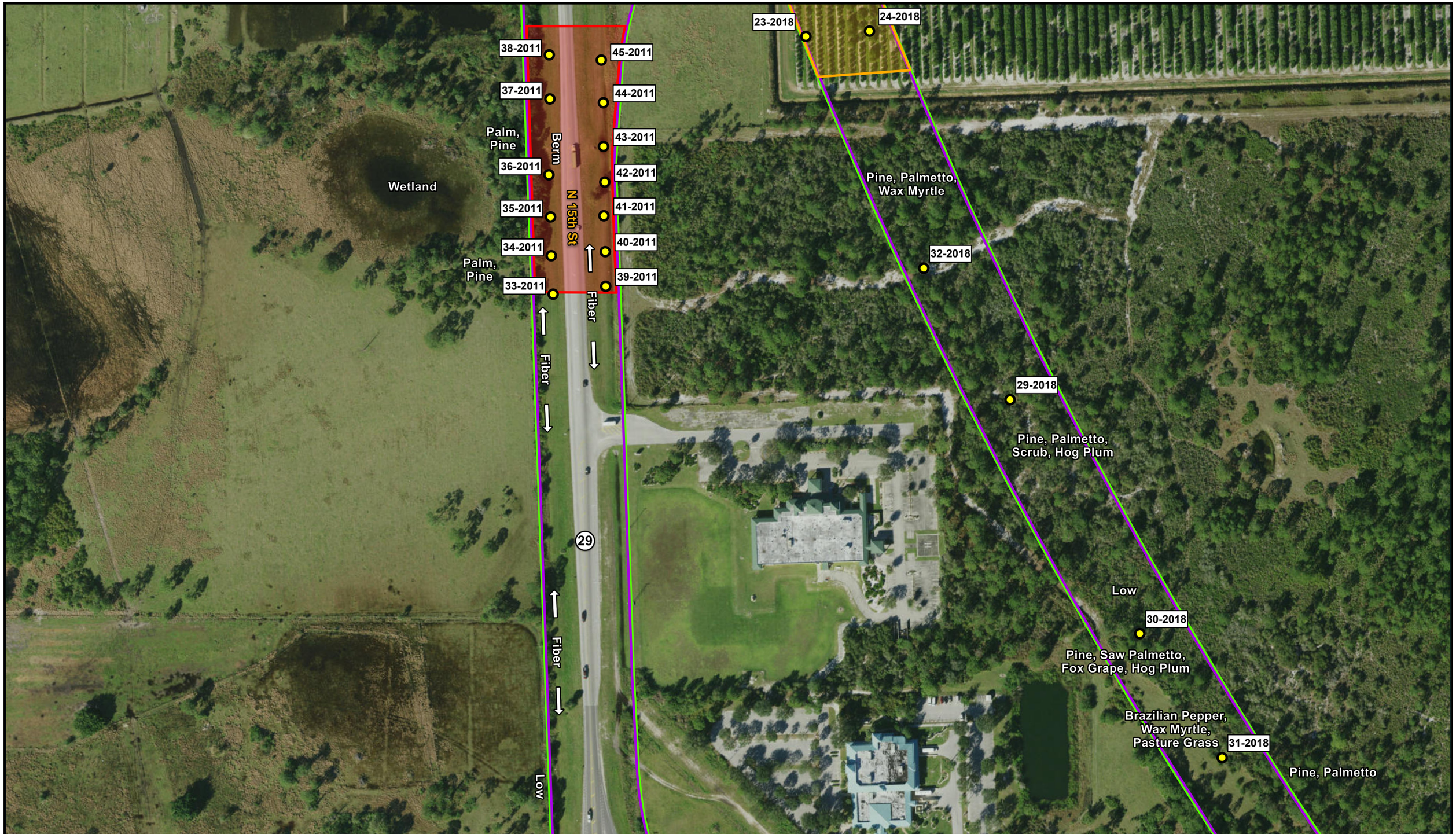
- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 31



SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 32

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 33

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 34

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 35

Wire Fence
Fiber
Fiber
29
5-2011
6-2011
7-2011
8-2011
9-2011
N 15th St
Fiber

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 36

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 37

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

- Central Alternative #1 Revised
- Central Alternative #2
- Negative Shovel Test
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability

Collier County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 38

SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82 (FP ID No. 417540-1-22-01; FAP No.3911 0229P)

Shovel Tests and Current Conditions

Central Alternative #1 Revised
Central Alternative #2
Negative Shovel Test
High Probability
Moderate Probability

Collier County

N

0 50 100 Meters

Map 39

APPENDIX D

Tribal Coordination

MEETING MINUTE REPORT
FDOT District One
SR 29 PD&E Projects

Person Met/Agency: Elaine Aquilar, Seminole Tribe of Florida Immokalee Reservation Council Liaison
Bill Steele, Seminole Tribe of Florida THPO

FDOT Representatives: Gwen Pipkin, District 1
Kate Hoffman, Janus Research

Date: June 6, 2008 (Immokalee Reservation)

Summary of Meeting: Discussed the study area and showed project aerial maps for the following three SR 29 projects:

- SR80 to CR 80A
- CR80A to US 27
- Oil Well Road to SR82

The objective was to identify areas of concern to the tribe during the corridor analysis phase of the projects. Tribal confidentiality was discussed and it was noted that any tribal areas of concern, exclusive of a marked cemetery, would be noted as a general vicinity area to avoid, if feasible.

Meeting Minutes: Aerial maps for each project were reviewed and a set was left with Mr. Steele. Three areas of concern were identified, all of which are located in Immokalee: Roberts Ranch, a known historic cemetery, and another area located in the vicinity of North 15th Street (see attached map). The cemetery is located at the intersection of North 9th Street and West Main Street. (see attached map). A field visit of both areas was conducted.

The historic cemetery is located on the west side of SR 29 and is identified by a historic marker, a fence, and a few existing headstones. The historic marker identifies it as the Cemetery of Christ Episcopal Church, which was founded as an Indian Mission and dedicated in 1896. The marker notes it was damaged by a hurricane in 1910 and again in 1926. It is possible this cemetery extends beyond the area currently demarcated by a fence. We discussed conducting a GPR survey of the adjacent properties to determine if remains exist underneath the pavement, sidewalk, and possibly the road.

	Mr. Steele said he would show the project maps to other tribal members to identify any additional areas of concern.
Important Issues:	See attached map
Follow-up:	Coordinate with engineers to determine “worse case” project limits in vicinity of cemetery and conduct a GPR survey to identify human remains prior to route selection.

APPENDIX E

Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only)_____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS for the SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road (CR 858) to SR 82, Collier County

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 29 Project Development & Environmental Study from Oil Well Road (County Road 858) to State Road 82, Collier County, FL

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2018 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 123

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

Janus Research, 1107 N. Ward Street, Tampa FL 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Hoffman, Kate and Amy Streelmand

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. SR 29 3. SR 82 5. Ice Plant 7. _____
2. Oil Well Rd 4. Airport 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 5-23-2018

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name IMMOKALEE Year 1988
2. Name IMMOKALEE NE Year 1973
3. Name SUNNILAND Year 1982
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-12-2017 End 3-21-2018 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 1,025 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Desktop analysis, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing; 122 shovel tests excavated; reconnaissance survey of historic resources.

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

☐Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐library research- *local public*	☒local property or tax records	☒other historic maps
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection - *nonlocal*	☐newspaper files	☒soils maps or data
☒Site File property search	☐Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	☒literature search	☐windshield survey
☒Site File survey search	☐local informant(s)	☐Sanborn Insurance maps	☒aerial photography

☒other (describe): Janus Library

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

☐Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐unknown

☐other (describe): _____

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

☐Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☐exposed ground inspected	☒occupant interview	☒tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): Aerial photographs, field survey

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 2 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 44

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) CR642, CR1087

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) CR1180-CR1196, CR1236-CR1238, CR1245-CR1246, CR1252, CR1256, CR1309, CR1323-8CR1329, CR1331-CR1334, CR1368-8CR1370, CR1496-8CR1500

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Form ☒Site File Electronic Recording Form

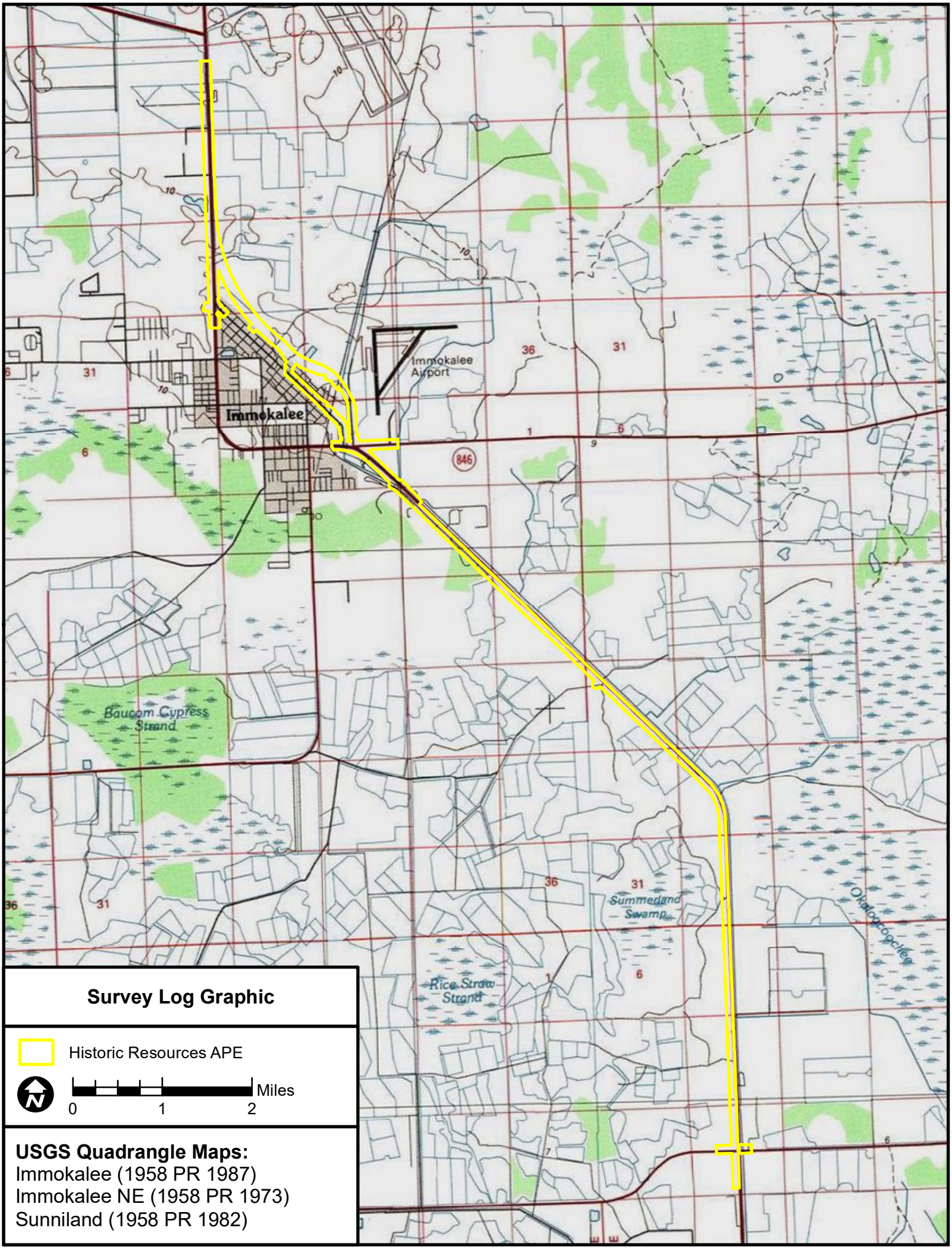
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐CARL ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational ☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report ☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: _____ **Plotability:** _____



Survey Log Graphic

Historic Resources APE

N

0 1 2 Miles

USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Immokalee (1958 PR 1987)
Immokalee NE (1958 PR 1973)
Sunniland (1958 PR 1982)