

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF STATE ROAD 5 (US 17/N. MAIN STREET) FROM
AIRPORT CENTER DRIVE TO MAX LEGGETT PARKWAY
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT No. 209411-9-32-1
SEARCH PROJECT No. 230316**

PREPARED FOR

**OSIRIS CONSULTING, LLC
AND
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 2
LAKE CITY, FLORIDA**

BY

SEARCH

JUNE 2024

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF STATE ROAD 5 (US 17/N. MAIN STREET) FROM
AIRPORT CENTER DRIVE TO MAX LEGGETT PARKWAY
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT No. 209411-9-32-1
SEARCH PROJECT No. 230316**

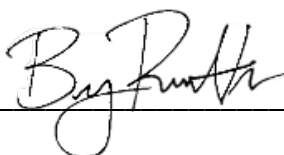
PREPARED FOR

**OSIRIS CONSULTING, LLC AND
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 2
LAKE CITY, FLORIDA**

PREPARED BY

SEARCH

BRITTANY RICKETTS, KATE WILLIS, AND ASHLEY PARHAM

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittany Ricketts', written over a horizontal line.

**BRITTANY RICKETTS, MA, RPA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kate Willis', written over a horizontal line.

**KATE WILLIS, MPS
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY**

WWW.SEARCHINC.COM

JUNE 2024

This page intentionally left blank.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a cultural resource assessment survey conducted in support of improvements to State Road (SR) 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) in Duval County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation District 2 is proposing improvements to SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) from Airport Center Drive north to Max Leggett Parkway. The project also includes road reconstruction and widening SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) from two to four lanes along the corridor's length. Additionally, this report addresses two proposed retention pond locations. The widening will occur within the existing right-of-way (ROW); no additional ROW is proposed. This project is locally funded for construction in 2026.

To encompass the potential improvements, the defined archaeological area of potential effects (APE) includes the existing ROW where improvements are proposed. The architectural history APE includes the existing ROW and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the ROW or no more than 100 meters (328 feet) from the ROW line. In this document, the "APE" refers to the combined archaeological APE and architectural history APE.

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey along the SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) corridor and within the two proposed pond footprints. Field conditions precluded the excavation of subsurface tests along most of the corridor, although subsurface testing was conducted at the pond locations. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. SEARCH recommends no further archaeological survey in support of the proposed SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) improvements.

Four historic resources were recorded in the APE. Two buildings, Resources 8DU16142 and 8DU14163, lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). SEARCH recommends both buildings ineligible. Two linear resources, Resources 8DU21308 and 8DU21309, have segments within the APE. While the segments are recommended ineligible for listing in the NHRP, there is insufficient information to make an evaluation of eligibility for the resources as a whole. Therefore, they were presumed eligible for listing in the NRHP for the purposes of this project only. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. SEARCH recommends no further architectural history.

SEARCH recommends that this project will result in *No Adverse Effect* to historic properties. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vi
Introduction	1
Project Location and Environment	5
Location and Modern Conditions	5
Paleoenvironment	5
Historic Overview	9
Native American Culture History	9
Postcontact History	9
Early Exploration, 1513–1564	9
First Spanish Period, 1565–1762	10
British Colonial Period, 1763–1783	11
Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821	12
American Territorial Period, 1821–1845	12
Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865	13
Reconstruction and Late Nineteenth Century, 1865–1899	14
Early Twentieth Century and Great Depression, 1900–1940	14
World War II and Recent History, 1941–Present	15
Background Research	17
Florida Master Site File Review	17
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review	21
Research Design	28
Project Goals	29
NRHP Criteria	29
Cultural Resource Potential	30
Survey Methods	30
Archaeological Field Methods	30
Architectural Field Methods	31
Laboratory Methods	31
Curation	31
Certified Local Government Consultation	31
Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries	31
Results	33
Archaeological Resources	33
Architectural Resources	38
Conclusion and Recommendations	45
References Cited	47
Appendix A: FDHR Survey Log Sheet	
Appendix B: FMSF Resource Forms	
Appendix C: Demolition Letter	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. SR 5 project location, Duval County, Florida.	2
Figure 2. APE in Duval County, Florida.....	3
Figure 3. Soil drainage within the APE.	7
Figure 4. Previous cultural resources surveys and previously recorded resources within the APE.	18
Figure 5. GLO Survey map of Township 1 North, Range 27 East (GLO 1849).....	23
Figure 6. USDA aerial photograph of Duval County, Florida (USDA 1943).....	24
Figure 7. USGS topographic map of Eastport, Hedges, Italia, and Trout River (USGS 1950, 1958).	25
Figure 8. USDA aerial photograph of Duval County, Florida (USDA 1960).....	26
Figure 9. USGS topographic map of Eastport, Hedges, Italia, and Trout River (USGS 1970)	27
Figure 10. Archaeological results, map one of two.	34
Figure 11. Archaeological results, map two of two.	35
Figure 12. Overview of Pond Alternate 1A, view west.	36
Figure 13. Left: shovel test profile in Pond Alternate 1A. Right: shovel test profile in Pond Alternate 1B with inundation.	36
Figure 14. Left: view north of encampment in center of Pond Alternate 1B. Right: view south of marked buried utilities along SR 5 corridor.....	37
Figure 15. Overview of Pond Alternate 1B, view east.	37
Figure 16. Previously recorded and updated resources within the APE.	39
Figure 17. Resource 8DU16142, facing southeast.....	40
Figure 18. Resource 8DU16143, facing southeast.....	41
Figure 19. Resource 8DU21308, facing north.....	41
Figure 20. Resource 8DU21309, facing south.....	42

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Native American Culture History of Northeastern Florida.	9
Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the APE.	17
Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the APE.....	19
Table 4. Summary of Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Resources.	38
Table 5. Extant Historic Resources Recorded within the Architectural History APE.....	38

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to SR 5 (US 17) in Duval County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District 2 is proposing improvements to a 1.1-mile (mi) segment of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) from Airport Center Drive north to Max Leggett Parkway. The proposed improvements include widening the existing two-lane road to four lanes and creating two potential retention ponds to accommodate storm water. Proposed improvements will be constructed within the existing SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) right-of-way (ROW); no additional ROW is required. This project is locally funded for construction in 2026.

The area of potential effects (APE) defines the area within which the roadway improvements and subsequent maintenance may cause visual, audible, and atmospheric effects to historic properties. To encompass the potential improvements, the archaeological APE was defined to include the existing ROW where improvements are proposed. The architectural history APE includes the existing ROW and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the ROW or no more than 328 feet (ft) from the ROW line (**Figure 2**). In this document, the “APE” refers to the combined archaeological APE and architectural history APE.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound archaeological resources, historic buildings or structures, and potential historic districts within the project’s APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. The work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of FDOT’s *Project Development & Environment Manual* (revised July 2023), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The principal investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 Federal Register 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 US Code), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Brittany Ricketts, MA, RPA, served as the principal investigator for archaeology for this project, and Kate Willis, MPS, served as the principal investigator for architectural history. The report was written by Mrs. Ricketts, Ms. Willis, Alyssa Costa, MS, and Ashley Parham, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Sam Williams, BA, and Sam Turner, PhD. Angelica Costa, BA, and Christopher Vandyke, BA, produced the field maps and report figures. Tim Parsons, PhD, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Ali Sundook, BA, edited and produced the document.

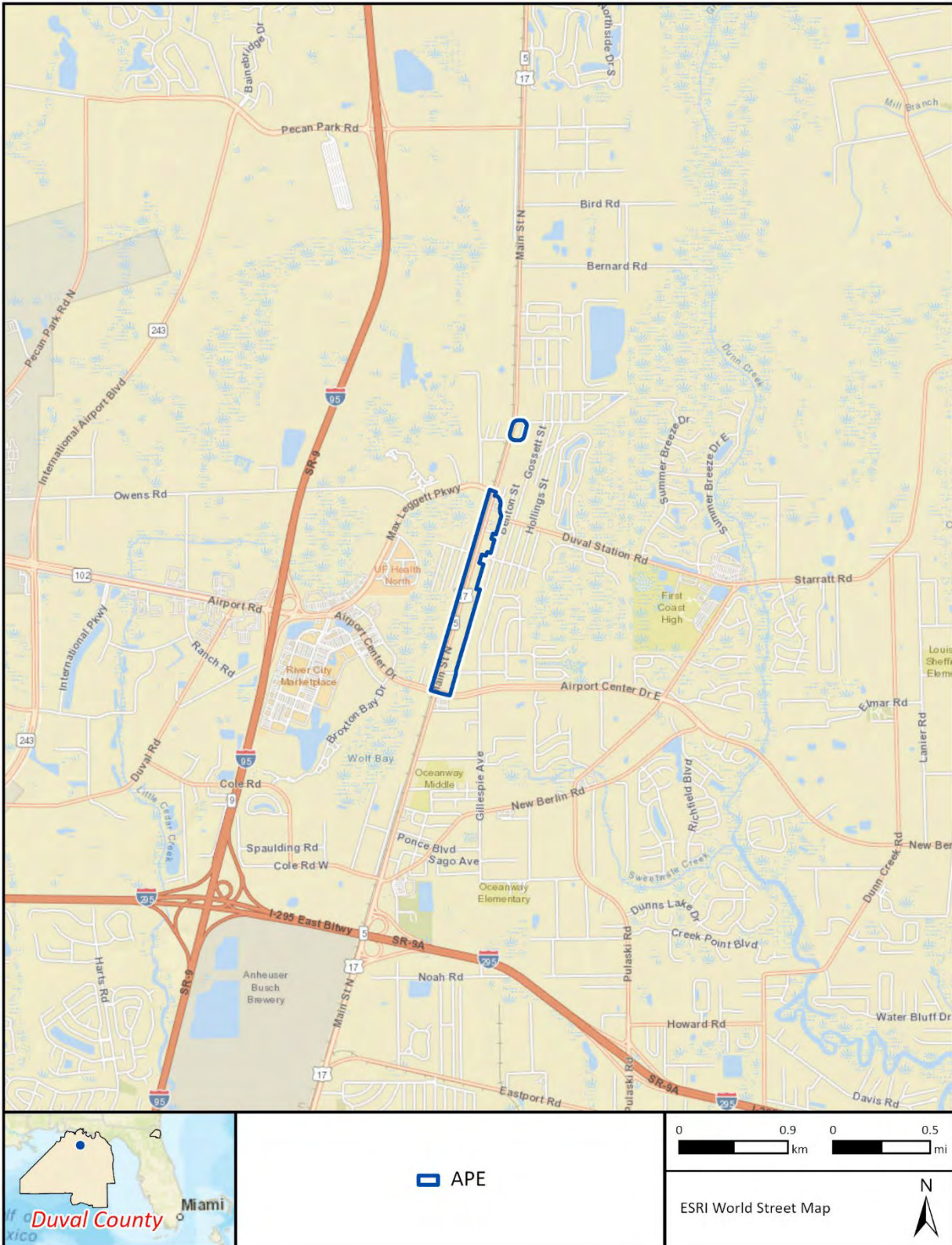


Figure 1. SR 5 project location, Duval County, Florida.



Figure 2. APE in Duval County, Florida.

This page intentionally left blank.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The approximately 1.1 mi project corridor is north of Jacksonville in Duval County, Florida, within Sections 20, 37, and 40 of Township 1 South, Range 27 East. Beginning at the intersection with Airport Center Drive the project corridor follows SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) northward, terminating at the intersection with Max Leggett Parkway. Commercial developments are along the eastern side of the proposed corridor, whereas a railway runs along the western side of the proposed corridor. The relatively flat terrain the corridor crosses has an elevation of approximately 30 ft above mean sea level. Geologically, the APE is a part of the North Florida Flatwoods physiographic province, which is a combination of dry prairie and pine flatwoods (Brooks 1981). Soils within the APE are primarily poorly to very poorly drained fine sands with smaller amounts of disturbed urban land complex associated with residential developments (Figure 3).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

An understanding of regional paleoenvironmental data is critical to determining how archaeological deposits were affected by post-depositional processes such as water and wind erosion, aggradation, and inundation—forces that impact or destroy archaeological sites or that create palimpsests at surface sites (Rees 2010:36–37). Conversely, sites near rivers or streams may have been buried by alluvium, sometimes deeply, and therefore were preserved. In addition, environmental change may have prompted technological, subsistence, social, and settlement strategy changes (Mandel and Holliday 2017).

Approximately 24,000 to 18,000 years ago, during the Last Glacial Maximum, global ice volumes were at their greatest, and temperatures were about 11 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) colder than they are today (Ehlers and Gibbard 2004). However, this period was also characterized by a slow warming trend that melted massive ice sheets and resulted in global sea-level rise (Rohling et al. 1998). At 22,000 calibrated years before present (cal BP), Gulf of Mexico sea levels were at a low stand of -125.0 to -130.0 m (-410.1 to -426.5 ft) below modern levels (Joy 2019:109), and Pleistocene shorelines extended at least 200 km (124 mi) further south than today (Balsillie and Donoghue 2004; Gagliano et al. 1982; Saucier 1994:49–50). With these conditions, most of Florida's lakes and ponds were dry basins, and water in river channels was variable because water tables are tied to sea level base levels (Thulman 2009).

After about 17,000 cal BP, global melting of the ice sheets (deglaciation) led to sea-level rise and transgression of the continental shelves, particularly Florida's western margins that drain the Floridan aquifer-fed rivers. Even during the Younger Dryas, the last return to glacial conditions about 13,800 cal BP, meltwaters slowed, but sea level continued to rise at least 60.0 m (196.9 ft)

over the next 2,400 years (Joy 2019). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; along the Gulf Coast, extensive grasslands probably existed, possibly attracting mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals.

The rate of sea-level rise was generally slow for 13,000 years to about 4500 cal BP; however, the rate and magnitude of ice melt was punctuated by three “melt-water pulses” that occurred in the late Pleistocene and early Holocene at approximately 14,200, 11,400, and 8000 cal BP (Blanchon 2011). Florida’s wetlands, lakes, and ponds formed mostly after 9000 cal BP (Watts and Hansen 1988). By 6000 cal BP, Florida’s climate included increased precipitation and surface water flow, as indicated by increased pine and wetland pollens, including abundant cypress, which indicates broad new areas of wetland habitat in the later pollen records (Watts and Hansen 1988; Watts et al. 1992). Higher sea levels and elevated water tables created essentially modern conditions by the late Holocene, approximately 4500 cal BP. The climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida have been relatively stable during the past 4,000 years.



Figure 3. Soil drainage within the APE.

This page intentionally left blank.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

Given the limited potential for the identification of intact archaeological deposits within the archaeological APE, the lack of recorded archaeological sites within the APE, and poorly drained soils surrounding the APE, a full discussion of the precontact history of northeastern Florida is beyond the scope of this report. **Table 1** provides the precontact temporal periods of northeastern Florida, which include Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. General cultural overview pertinent to the project area can be found in sources such as Milanich (1994, 1996), Stephenson et al. (2002), and Tebeau (1980).

Due to the presence of historic resources within the project APE, a brief historical context for Duval County is provided below. Additional detail regarding historic development within the project area is provided in the historic map and aerial review section.

Table 1. Native American Culture History of Northeastern Florida.

Name	Time Period
Paleoindian Period	10,000+ –8000 BC
Archaic Period	8000–500 BC
Early	8000–5000 BC
Middle	5000–3000 BC
Late	3000–500 BC
Preceramic	3000–2000 BC
Orange	2000–500 BC
Woodland Period	500 BC–AD 750
St. Johns I	500 BC–AD 100
St. Johns Ia	AD 100–500
St. Johns Ib	AD 500–750
Mississippian Period	AD 750–1565
St. Johns IIa	AD 750–1050
St. Johns IIb	AD 1050–1513
St. Johns IIc	AD 1513–1565

POSTCONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration, 1513–1564

This historical context presents an overview of Duval County from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Juan Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of Cape Canaveral near present-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Both spots place the landing significantly south of present-day Duval County. Ponce de León sighted land during the Feast of Flowers (Pascua Florida) and called it La Florida (Milanich 1995). Most of the Spanish explorers who followed, including Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1539, landed at and explored the Gulf Coast of Florida, trekking inland and northward to explore and attempt to colonize the newly claimed territory (Gannon 1996).

In the 1560s, Europeans attempted to establish strongholds along the coast of northeastern Florida. French Huguenot Jean Ribault led the first notable expedition to the region. Ribault landed near present-day St. Augustine (St. Johns County) in 1562 before traveling north to the St. Johns River (Duval County). There, he placed a marble column to claim the land for France.

Ribault continued with his northward journey and erected a fort known as Charlesfort at Port Royal in present-day South Carolina. René de Laudonnière, another Frenchman, established Fort Caroline at the mouth of the St. John's River in 1564. These settlements alerted the Spanish to the growing French presence in the region, especially after the capture of French deserters, and Philip II, king of Spain, authorized a stronger Spanish presence on the Atlantic coast. Philip II sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, who captured Fort Caroline (which the Spanish renamed San Mateo) and established the first permanent Spanish settlement at St. Augustine (St. Johns County) in 1565. Menéndez's effort secured the territory for Spain and warded off French interests (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1762

Early Spanish settlements in Florida concentrated on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. Menéndez had been ordered by the crown to implement a massive missionizing effort among the Native Americans. He petitioned the Jesuit Order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566. The Jesuits focused their missionizing efforts on the Native American villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River, and among the Guale and Orista who lived farther north. Some of the earliest missions, such as Nombre de Dios and San Sebastián, operated just outside of St. Augustine to Christianize local Indigenous peoples who were often exploited as a source of labor by the Spanish (Milanich 1999). The Spanish created a line of missions that linked St. Augustine on the east coast to Apalachee province in the panhandle.

During the First Spanish Period, France and England sought to weaken Spain's position on the Atlantic coast. Seeking revenge for the Spanish taking Fort Caroline and executing Jean Ribault, Dominique de Gourgues attacked San Mateo and burned it to the ground in 1568. Growing British interest in the Americas brought Sir Francis Drake to the Florida coast, where he attacked and raided the Spanish at St. Augustine in 1586 (Lyon 1996). St. Augustine served as an important entry point and a connection to the trade and mission networks of the interior, but it primarily operated as a military base to stop the intrusion of other European groups. Other than the establishment of (and subsequent attacks on) Fort Caroline/San Mateo, interest on the Atlantic coast concentrated on the area around St. Augustine. An attack from Robert Searle, an English privateer, in 1668 and the increased English settlement along the Atlantic coast caused the Spanish to increase their security measures. The Spanish crown authorized the building of the impressive stone fort known as Castillo de San Marcos in the 1670s. Spain later developed smaller fortifications along the St. Johns River in present-day Duval County (Bushnell 1996).

The First Spanish Period included the near total collapse of the Native American population of Florida. The Native American population contracted diseases from Europeans for which they had no immunity. As a result, thousands died. They were also a target of English raids to enslave Native Americans, which left villages in ruins. The cyclical warfare of the period took a heavy toll on the population, and by the beginning of the British period, the Native American presence in Florida had diminished (Milanich 1995, 1999).

British Colonial Period, 1763–1783

Great Britain gained control of Florida because of the Seven Years War (1754–1763), a global war that greatly affected territory in the Americas. Spain opposed Great Britain during the conflict; the Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, saw Spain relinquish Florida to Great Britain. When the British took possession of Florida, they received a colony that remained minimally developed beyond St. Augustine and Pensacola (Schafer 2010a). The interior, including Duval County, continued to be largely inhabited by various Native American groups who migrated to Florida to escape warfare and other pressures in neighboring parts of the Southeast. The British referred to these newcomers as Seminole, a name that many historians believe derived from *cimarron*, the Spanish word for runaway (Mahon 1985).

Great Britain divided Florida into two territories—East Florida and West Florida. Duval County was in the East Florida province, with its capital at St. Augustine. The British promoted the settlement and development of East Florida through several means, including supporting exploration and mapping of the territory. Bernard Romans, an explorer and scientist, made detailed notes on both East and West Florida in *Concise Natural History of East and West Florida* (Romans 1999 [1775]). George Gauld explored the bays and shorelines of Florida to create some of the most accurate charts to date (Ware 1982). William Bartram made an extensive journey up the St. Johns River and elsewhere in northern Florida on two separate trips during the period (Schafer 2010b).

The British also granted extensive acreage to individuals who vowed to improve the land with agriculture or other industries. Many of those who received land grants, such as nobles from Great Britain, never saw their land; however, their representatives developed prosperous plantations and farms in the St. Johns River Valley and along the outskirts of St. Augustine. The banks of the St. Johns River in Duval County had numerous plantations and timber operations. Timber, indigo, cotton, and rice were important products of these plantations (Schafer 2010b). Growth and development in the county along the river necessitated a transportation system to connect the outlying small villages and farms, as well as a means of travel between British East Florida and the colonies further north. This transportation system eventually became the Kings Road, one of the first public works projects undertaken in colonial Florida. Initially connecting St. Augustine to the St. Marys River, the road eventually passed through parts of East Florida—including Cow Ford, the early name for Jacksonville—before traveling north into the Georgia colony (Davis 1925; Weaver 2009).

Great Britain's hold on Florida became tenuous during the American Revolution. As the conflict began, hundreds of Loyalists from South Carolina and Georgia fled to British East Florida, which remained loyal to the Crown. The plantations and farms of northeast Florida became overwhelmed with newcomers. As the war passed and the Continental Army became stronger, the rebel forces made incursions into northeast Florida against Loyalist forces. The opposing forces clashed in what is now Duval County at Thomas Creek. In the treaty that ended the war, Florida reverted to the rule of Spain, which had assisted the Americans in their defeat of the British (Bennett 1970).

Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821

Spain's second period of rule over Florida began in 1784 with the lowering of the British flag and the raising of the Spanish flag in St. Augustine. The Spanish maintained the territorial designation of East and West Florida that the British had established. The Spanish also adopted the British program of awarding land grants as a means of bringing settlement and prosperity to Florida. Many of those who acquired land grants developed their farms and plantations on former British land grants (Coker and Parker 1996).

The influx of foreign nationals into North Florida and pressure from the United States presented a challenge to Spanish hegemony in Florida. The Seminole included formerly enslaved Africans and African Americans among their ranks who possessed valuable agricultural knowledge and could speak Native American languages and English. The issue of accepting people who had escaped slavery into the Seminole nation fueled tensions between Americans in the southern United States (who opposed the relationship between the Seminole and the formerly enslaved people) and the Spanish in East Florida (who accepted it) (Gannon 1996). These tensions culminated in an American-sponsored attempt to foment a rebellion against Spanish rule in Florida during the War of 1812. Known as the Patriot War (1812–1815), the conflict led to the ruination of numerous northeast Florida plantations and greatly disrupted East Florida. Though Spain maintained control of Florida, the lingering hostilities influenced future events (Cusick 2007).

A series of frontier incidents involving the Seminole led to the First Seminole War of the late 1810s. In 1817, the US War Department tasked General Andrew Jackson with bringing the Seminole under control. Jackson led a punitive mission against the Seminole in Spanish Florida in 1818 and ultimately occupied Pensacola with little opposition (Gannon 1996). Though controversial, Jackson's march into Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle during the First Seminole War ultimately highlighted Spain's weak control over the region and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. The Adams-Onís Treaty, signed in 1819 and ratified in 1821, transferred Florida to the United States (Carter 1956:8–11; Tebeau 1980).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1845

Duval County, named for second governor of Florida William Pope Duval, became one of the first counties established in the Florida Territory. Since the Spanish cession of Florida, the area remained part of St. Johns County. The Florida territorial government carved Duval County from St. Johns County in 1822 and named Cow Ford, renamed Jacksonville in honor of Andrew Jackson, the county seat. At the time of formation, Duval County included present-day Nassau County (formed in 1824). Settlers from adjacent states trickled into northern Florida. Some laid out farms, while others established plantations. The plantation owners who had settled under Spanish rule needed to substantiate their land claims to the new American government. In the first two decades of the county's existence, community building centered on Jacksonville, which

had 100 residents by 1830; the remainder of the county had less than 2,000 residents (Tebeau 1980).

The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (signed in 1823) established a reservation for the Seminole in Central Florida and forced the Seminole out of Duval County to clear the way for white settlement. Tensions on the frontier continued to escalate after the federal government attempted to remove all Native American nations to west of the Mississippi River through the Indian Removal Act (signed in 1830). Subsequent negotiations in 1832 between the federal government and the Seminole resulted in the failed Treaty of Payne's Landing and led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). White settlers wanted Seminole land and the Seminole to turn over escaped formerly enslaved people who found refuge with the Seminole since the Spanish period. In the context of the war, Jacksonville served as a major staging area for US forces. Troops entered Florida there and moved into the interior on riverboats and overland (Buker 1997). During the war, the Seminole raided some of the farmsteads and plantations of Duval County. The Seminole captured cattle and burned the homes of settlers (Gold 1929). By 1840, the war and the remaining Seminole shifted southward into the Florida peninsula and the Everglades (Mahon 1985). The war ended in 1842 with the US government restricting the Seminole to a reservation in southwest Florida.

Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865

Although Florida remained a vast frontier with few population centers, its political leaders successfully argued for its elevation to statehood, which was granted in 1845. Duval County held prominence in the new state because of Jacksonville, which had rapidly expanded in the early nineteenth century. By 1850, the town formerly known as a crossing place for cattle grew to be Florida's fourth-largest city after Key West, Pensacola, and St. Augustine (Denham and Brown 2003). Jacksonville's access to water routes on the St. Johns River and Atlantic Ocean made it a prime location for a shipping port. Cotton, lumber, and other agricultural goods arrived in Jacksonville for distribution to northern and international markets. A handful of sawmills operated in the county by the mid-1850s (Davis 1925).

On January 10, 1861, Florida seceded from the United States, joining the Confederate States of America. Slavery remained an integral part of Florida society, and the state's leaders chose to join neighboring southern states and uphold the institution of slavery at any cost. Because access to ports proved crucial for both sides, Union forces attacked and occupied Jacksonville throughout most of the war, and in the face of much aggravation from the Confederates, controlled the St. Johns River (Schafer 2010a). With Union victories elsewhere in the South in 1862 and 1863, the Confederate government looked to Florida for supplies, especially cattle and turpentine (Brown 1991). During its fourth invasion of Jacksonville in January 1864, the Union pressed inland along the route of the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Railroad (US War Department 1891). The Union had four objectives during the march into the interior: (1) bring Florida back into the Union, (2) revive trade on the St. Johns River, (3) recruit troops from Florida residents, and (4) cut off shipping routes for Confederate supplies (US War Department 1891).

Reconstruction and Late Nineteenth Century, 1865–1899

Immediately following the Civil War, Duval County and the state suffered from economic ruin and political discord; however, in the decades following the war, the combination of northern investment, railway development, and navigational improvements helped the county recover. Jacksonville developed into a major southern port during this period while new railroad lines went into the countryside, influencing new settlements, agricultural ventures, and industry (Gold 1929). In the late nineteenth century, land promoters and railway companies published gazetteers that described the various communities throughout Florida. Although the publications often exaggerated, they nevertheless provided general descriptions of the communities of Duval County. Some of these communities began as families established themselves near stations along the railroad. Wanton S. Webb's 1885 gazetteer stated the county's population to be nearly 20,000. Jacksonville remained a focal point and was the largest city in Florida at that time. Its wharves and warehouses connected with railways and ships that carried goods across the region and the sea. Agriculturally, the county produced cotton, sugarcane, rice, and winter vegetable farms. Webb emphasized the healthful atmosphere of Duval County while failing to mention recent yellow fever epidemics. He described several communities in Duval County, including Jacksonville (Webb 1885).

By 1890, the population of Duval County had reached approximately 27,000. Jacksonville operated as the leading commercial city in the state of Florida. The principal agricultural products of the countryside included corn, cotton, oranges, sweet potatoes, and peas (Belding 1895). Duval County's abundant pine resources had served as a foundation for the rise and prosperity of naval stores and timber industrialists. Jacksonville thus became a prominent naval stores and timber exporter. Along with these economic engines came tourism as wealthy Americans began to view the formerly barren Atlantic coast of Duval County as a vacation paradise (Buker 1992). These industries and interests ushered the county into the twentieth century.

Early Twentieth Century and Great Depression, 1900–1940

In the opening decades of the twentieth century, Duval County's population grew to 175,000. Jacksonville remained a significant port. Agriculture, including both fruits and vegetables, thrived in the countryside. In this period, farms became ever larger, and products diversified to include dairy cattle and poultry. During the 1910s and 1920s, the number of automobiles in the state and nation increased exponentially, exerting more pressure on the government to develop roads (Federal Highway Administration 1977). Most roads emanated from Jacksonville (Florida Chamber of Commerce 1935). In 1911, a meeting was held in the small community of Duval Station with the intention of rousing interest in the construction of a bridge over the Nassau River. The river was the dividing line between Duval and Nassau Counties, and a bridge could connect Jacksonville to King's Ferry and be the first step toward a Jacksonville–Savannah highway (*Palatka News and Advertiser* 14 April 1911:2). Construction on a hard-surfaced road between the Broward and Duval Station began in 1912 as part of a larger project to connect Jacksonville to Fernandina (*Miami Herald* 4 January 1912:3). Prior to 1924, only 748 mi of hard-

surfaced road existed in the state (Gold 1927). By 1928, this number grew to 1,588 mi with an additional 59 mi in the process of being paved (Jackson 1992; Kendrick 1964; Tebeau 1980). While paved roads ultimately became the preferred mode of transportation, railroads remained vital for much of this period. The county had over 500 mi of railroad trackage by the 1930s (Florida Chamber of Commerce 1935).

Outside of Jacksonville, there were numerous communities in Duval County in the early twentieth century. Arlington, which had a population of 500, was primarily a residential suburb of Jacksonville, as was South Jacksonville, which was incorporated into the City of Jacksonville in 1932 with a population of over 5,000 (Wood 1996:252). Baldwin remained primarily a railroad town and was home to several naval stores companies. Dinsmore also was a railroad town with a strong naval stores presence. Jacksonville Beach, which emerged in the late nineteenth century as a tourist destination, now boasted a population of 400 and had been incorporated. Mayport, which had a population of 511, was home to several businesses, including an ice plant that served the fishing industry. Mandarin, Maxville, Tisonia, and White House were rural communities with small populations that were primarily connected to the naval stores industry (Florida Chamber of Commerce 1935). Some during this period were little more than crossroads, including Duval Station and Oceanway/Broward (*Evening Reporter-Star* 4 November 1915:2)

World War II and Recent History, 1941–Present

In the late 1930s, a congressional board known as the Hepburn Board selected sites across the country for military usage, one of which became Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville. The development of this installation began in 1939. The government also developed several support installations for NAS Jacksonville at Cecil Field, St. Augustine Airport, Green Cove Springs, and Mayport, among others (Rosenzweig and Shmookler 1995). The main operation of NAS Jacksonville during World War II was the training of naval aviators. In 1944, roughly 1,000 aircraft operated on the base, and on average, two takeoffs and landings occurred every 60 seconds. During the conflict, more than 10,000 pilots and 11,000 crewmen received training at the installation. In 1945, NAS Jacksonville served as a holding center for more than 1,600 German prisoners of war (McLean 2022).

Jacksonville developed into a major metropolitan area over the course of the twentieth century. After World War II, the increase in highways and other transportation networks and the growth of the suburbs led to flight from urban areas, particularly by middle-class white people. This also occurred in Jacksonville, and the inclusion of many suburban communities led to the geographic growth of the city. However, these outlying communities did not boast the same municipal services as the areas that fell within the city limits. In the 1960s, political leaders proposed the consolidation of Duval County within the City of Jacksonville. As a reaction to this change, several cities began negotiations to join neighboring counties to keep their independence. Garden City and Oceanway sought to join Nassau County to the north, and Baldwin wanted to join Baker County. However, none of the separation plans ever materialized (*Tampa Times* 5 April 1965:1). The merger was approved in 1967. Declaring itself the “Bold New City of the South,”

Jacksonville combined its emergency services, government, housing, and other services across the county (Crooks 2004; Hoskinson 2013).

In the 1990s, Duval County industry included machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, bedding, fabricated metals, and construction materials. Two of the largest employers at the time included the construction and shipping industry on the waterfront. However, roughly 57% of the county continued to be rooted in agricultural production. Timber and pulpwood remained major products for the county. Additionally, Duval County farmers produced dairy, poultry, beef, corn, and tobacco (Watts et al. 1998). Jacksonville continued to grow and expand, becoming Florida's most populous city with over 1,900 businesses operating within the urban core of the city (JAXUSA Partnership 2023). Jacksonville is a popular location for corporate expansions and relocations because of its convenient location, mild climate, reasonable cost of living, high quality of life, and business-friendly government. Jacksonville is the economic driver for the seven-county, Northeast Florida area of approximately 1.7 million residents (City of Jacksonville and Duval County 2023). Of that total, 995,567 lived in Duval County in 2020 (US Census Bureau 2023).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

SEARCH reviewed Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from April 2024 to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF review indicates four previous cultural resource surveys within the APE (**Table 2; Figure 4**). Of these, the most relevant to the current project is FMSF No. 11996, which covers the length of the corridor.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Consultant/Author
11996	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Along State Road 5 (US17) From New Berlin Road to North of Pecan Park Road, Duval County, Florida</i>	2005	Estabrook, Richard
13872	<i>An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed East-West Connector Duval County, Florida</i>	2006	Handley, Brent M., Arthur A Kuhner, and Catherine Runyan
23122	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Conducted for the Florida Portion of the Once-Proposed Kinder Morgan Palmetto Pipe Line Project, Nassau and Duval Counties, Florida</i>	2016	Goodwin and Associates.
26886	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the River City on Main Development, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida</i>	2020	Ste. Claire, Dana

In 2005, SEARCH conducted a cultural resources survey in support of a Project Development and Environment study for SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) in Duval County (FMSF Survey No. 11996). The project included an archaeological and historic structures survey and resulted in the documentation of 57 historic buildings, nine of which are within the current APE. No archaeological resources were documented within the current APE (Estabrook 2005).

The FMSF review indicates that 17 historic buildings and three resource groups have been previously recorded within the APE (**Table 3; see Figure 4**). Historic resources 8DU16130–8DU16146 and 8DU16170 were evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO found there was insufficient information to evaluate the NHRP eligibility of US 17/Yulee Road (8DU21038) and the Fernandina & Jacksonville Railroad (8DU21039).

Resources 8DU16130–8DU16138 were recorded in the FMSF in 2005 as a group of eight buildings that make up Resource Group 8DU016139. At the time, all eight buildings were described as ruinous. Seven were noted as Frame Vernacular houses, and one was noted as a Masonry Vernacular. All were recorded as having gable or flat roofs and drop siding or weather board. The SHPO evaluated the resource group ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

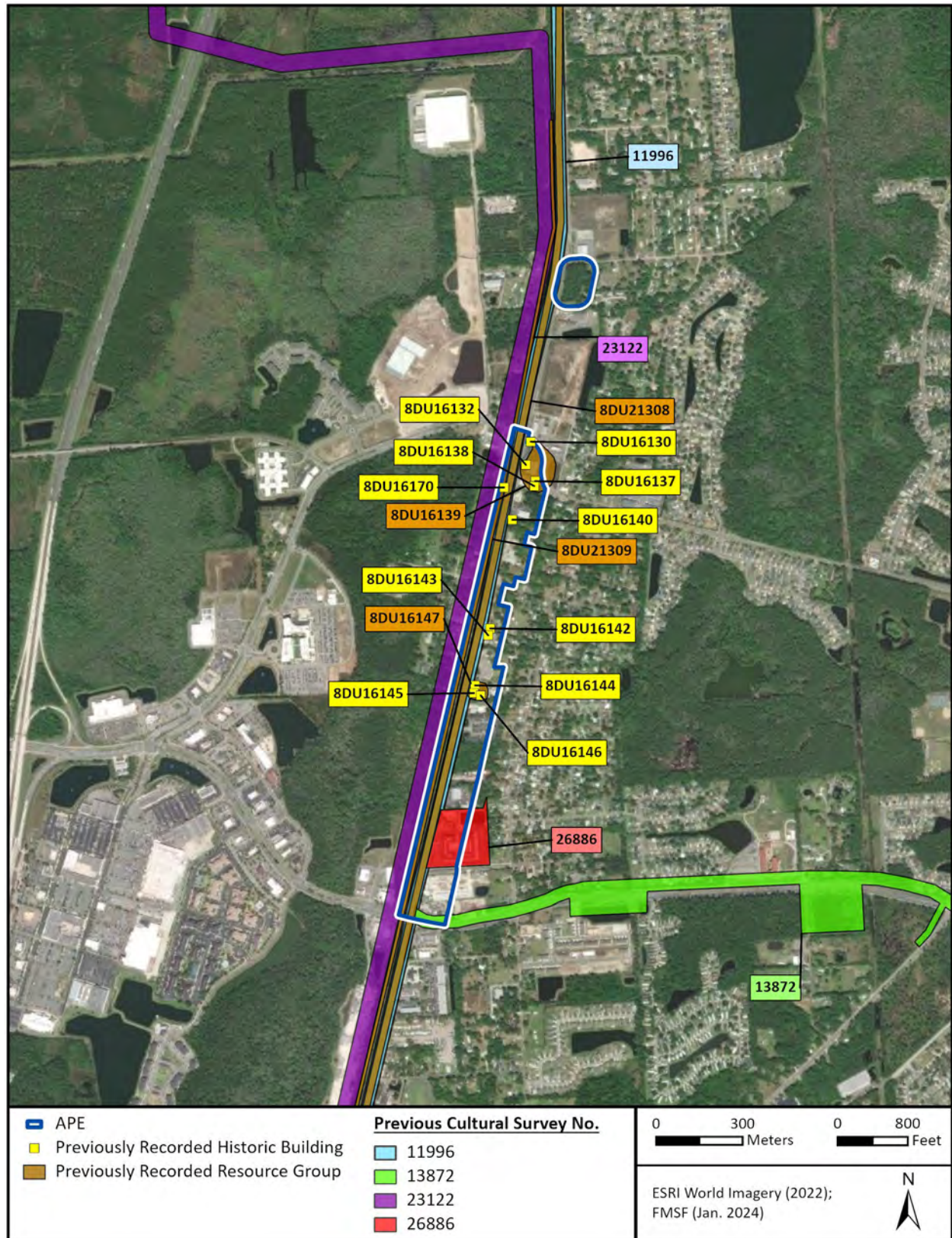


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources surveys and previously recorded resources within the APE.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the APE.

Historic Buildings				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
8DU16130	13937 N. Main St.	ca.1928	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16131	13935 N. Main St.	ca.1924	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16132	13935 N. Main St.	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16133	13935 N. Main St. Building C	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16134	13935 N. Main St. Building D	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16135	13935 N. Main St. Building E	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16136	13935 N. Main St. Building F	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16137	13935 N. Main St.	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16138	13935 N. Main St. Building A	ca.1948	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16140	13807 N. Main St.	ca.1946	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16142	13619 N Main St.	ca.1955	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16143	13609 N. Main St.	ca.1941	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16144	13547 N. Main St.	ca.1946	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16145	13541 N. Main St. (Bellavie Rentals)	ca.1944	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16146	13541 N. Main St. (Bellavie Rentals)	ca.1944	Ineligible	Ineligible
8DU16170	CSX Railroad	ca. 1892	Ineligible	Ineligible
Resource Groups				
FMSF No.	Name	Period of Significance		NRHP Eligibility Status
8DU16139	13935 N Main Street	n/a		Ineligible
8DU16147	Bellavie Rentals	20 th Century		Ineligible
8DU21308	US 17 (Yulee Road)	ca. 1900 to present		Insufficient information
8DU21309	Fernandina & Jacksonville RR	ca. 1900 to present		Insufficient information

Note: The CSX Railroad is recorded in the FMSF as a structure rather than a resource group.

Resource 8DU16130 is a single-story Masonry Vernacular house with two open porches on a continuous brick foundation. The building was recorded as having a clipped gable roof and boarded-up windows. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16131 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. It was recorded as having a partially collapsed flat roof with a parapet visible at the eastern, western, and southern elevations. The building was clad by drop siding, and all windows were boarded up. The house was supported by brick piers. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16132 is a Masonry Vernacular house and part of a motor court. It is U-shaped with a flat roof, double-hung sash windows, and fixed, glass picture windows with an open porch at the northern elevation. It is clad by a stucco finish and sits on continuous concrete block foundation. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16133 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. It is rectangular with a gable roof and drop siding. No windows were observed, and the entrance is on the southwestern elevation. The porch has collapsed. It is supported by pier foundations. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16134 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. The building has a collapsed roof; however, a porch remains visible at the western elevation. Weatherboard and a pier foundation were also observed. Windows and entrance doors were removed. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16135 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. The building nearly wholly collapsed. It appears to have low-pitched gable or flat roof with weatherboard siding. Fenestration and foundation were not discernable. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16136 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. This building has a gable roof and is clad by weatherboard. It has circular fixed windows and an open porch on the western elevation. It is nearly wholly collapsed. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16137 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. The building has a flat roof with a parapet on the northern, southern, and western elevations. The house is clad by weatherboard and features an open porch with double-hung sash windows. It is supported by a pier foundation. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16138 is a Frame Vernacular house and part of a motor court. The building has a flat roof with parapet at the northern, western, and southern elevations. The house is clad by weatherboard siding and supported by pier foundations. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

Resource 8DU16140 is a two-story Masonry Frame Vernacular house with a gable roof. It features double-hung sash and fixed glass block windows, as well as metal awnings. There is an open, two-tier porch on the western elevation. The house is constructed of concrete block with plywood cladding on a concrete block foundation. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU16142 is a single-story Masonry Vernacular building on a concrete block foundation. Its plan is rectangular, and it has a gable roof and features an open porch on the western elevation. It has single-hung sash windows. The building is constructed of concrete block with vinyl siding in the gable ends. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU16143 is a single-story Frame Vernacular house on a concrete pier foundation. It has an enclosed porch on the western elevation and single-hung sash and fixed windows throughout. It has a cross-gable roof sheathed by asphalt shingles. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU16144 is a single-story Frame Vernacular house that is part of Bellavie Rentals. It has drop and asbestos siding. There are two open porches on the western and southern

elevations. Windows and entrances were not discernable due to distance, and the foundation was similarly obscured. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU16145 is a two-story Masonry Vernacular building that is part of Bellavie Rentals. It is on a concrete block foundation and has stucco cladding. It features single-hung metal windows and metal awnings, as well as two open, two-tiered porches at the western and northern elevations. It has a clipped gable roof. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU16146 is a two-story Frame Vernacular house mostly obscured by 8DU16145. The FSMF form notes that it is blocked by 8DU16135; however, that is a typographical error. It has a clipped gable roof, single-hung sash windows, and an open porch on the western elevation. The house has stucco sheathing. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU16170 is the former Seaboard Air Line Railroad corridor that now carries CSX Railroad. It is a typical late nineteenth-century railroad that has been altered to accommodate modern freight needs. The recorded segment has modern crossing closures, nonhistoric crossing guard, and rail and cross tie replacements. The SHPO evaluated the resource ineligible in 2005.

Resource 8DU21308 (US 17/Yulee Road) is a major road connecting Florida to points north. Originally a two-lane rural highway known as Yulee Road, the corridor was renamed US 17 in 1927. The renaming was a part of a federal effort to organize the nation's roads as the age of the automobile was rapidly expanding. The FMSF notes that there is insufficient information to evaluate Resource 8DU21308 for NRHP eligibility, and the segment of the resource within the APE has not been evaluated.

Resource 8DU21309 is the Fernandina & Jacksonville Railroad. It is an approximately 21.5 mi railroad constructed ca. 1881 to shorten travel time between Jacksonville and Yulee, an important crossroads to the north. The FMSF notes that there is insufficient information to evaluate Resource 8DU21309 for NRHP eligibility, and the segment of the resource within the APE has not been evaluated.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

SEARCH examined historic maps and aerial photographs to identify past land use in the vicinity of the APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. Government land surveyors created GLO maps during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. A GLO map of Florida Township 1 North, Range 27 East shows most of the APE within a land grant belonging to John Broward, with a smaller portion in the

north within land plotted for sale (**Figure 5**) (GLO 1849). Broward received his land grant from the Spanish government in 1816 to build a sawmill. The Supreme Court confirmed his grant in 1840 (Florida State Library and Archives n.d.)

A map created in 1860 shows a road connecting the community of Mayport Mills and Jacksonville south of the APE, but no road is depicted on a map created in 1871 (Asher and Adams 1871; Johnson 1860). A map created in 1880 shows the communities of Yellow Bluff and White House outside the APE to the southeast and southwest, respectively (Leslie-Judge Company 1880). A county map created in 1890 shows six railroad lines converging at Jacksonville, including one intersecting the APE oriented northeast–southwest (Norton 1890). No further change is illustrated until a map created in 1917 shows a road on the present-day alignment of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) within the APE (C. S. Hammond and Company 1910; Florida State Road Department 1917; Rand McNally and Company 1900). In 1935, Seaboard Air Line Railroad owned the tracks within the APE, and a map created that year shows Duval Station within the APE in the far north (Florida State Road Department 1935).

Aerial photographs taken in 1943 show roads on the present-day alignments of Max Leggett Parkway, Duval Station Road, Broad Street, and Eubanks Street intersecting the APE. A transmission line extends from the APE to the northeast near Max Leggett Parkway. More than 25 buildings are within the APE east of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) (**Figure 6**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1943).

Topographic maps created in 1950 show 59 buildings within the APE east of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street), which is officially labeled. A road on the present-day orientation of Drury Lane intersects the APE in the far south (**Figure 7**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1950a, 1950b).

A map created in 1960 shows numerous buildings within the APE east of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street), including 10 buildings from a new planned community east of the APE. A new road is between Broad Street and Eubanks Street. A drive-in theater is partially within the APE in the far south (**Figure 8**) (USDA 1960).

Topographic maps created in 1970 show 61 buildings within the APE. The Seaboard Coast Line Railroad owned the tracks within the APE (**Figure 9**) (USGS 1970a, 1970b).

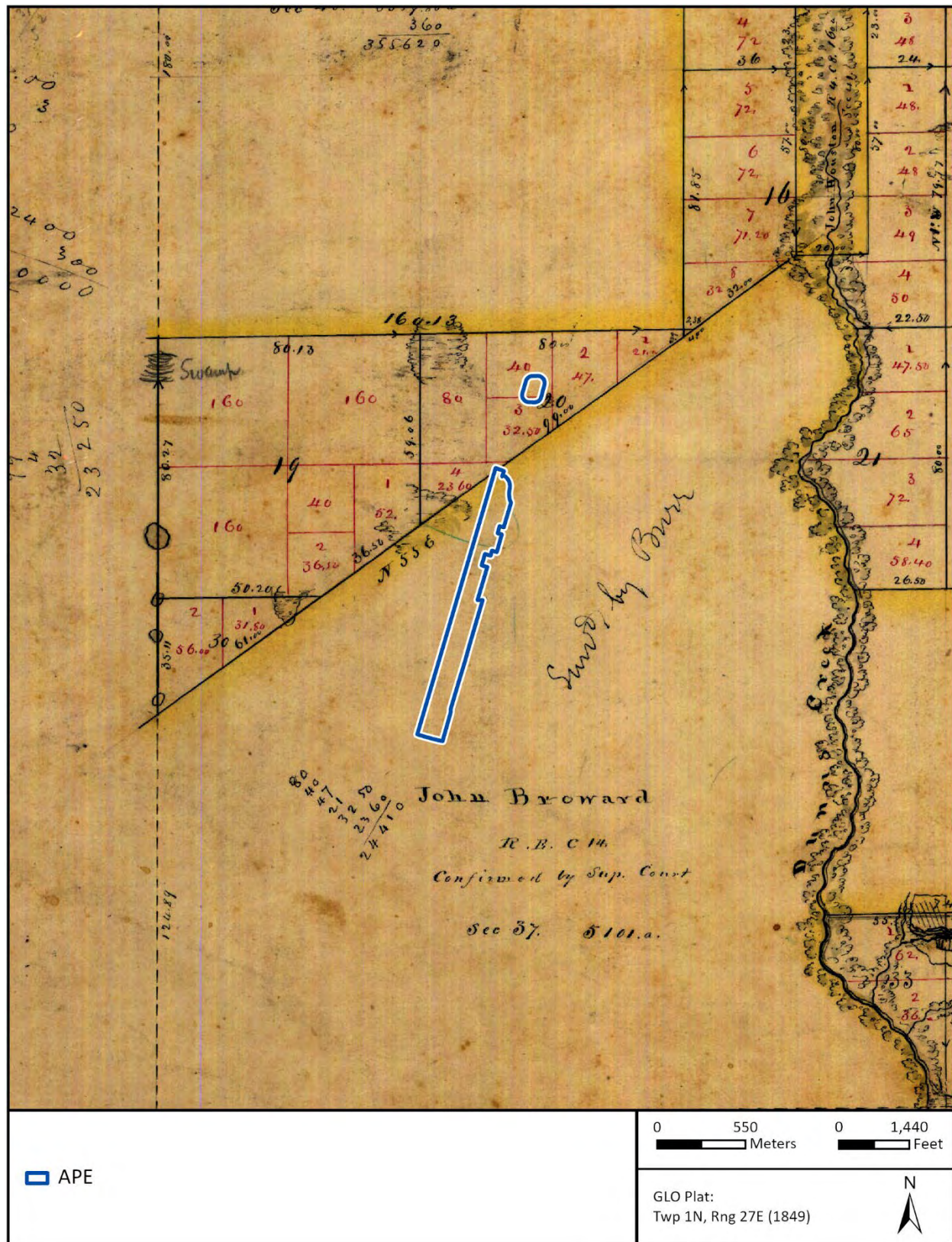


Figure 5. GLO Survey map of Township 1 North, Range 27 East (GLO 1849).

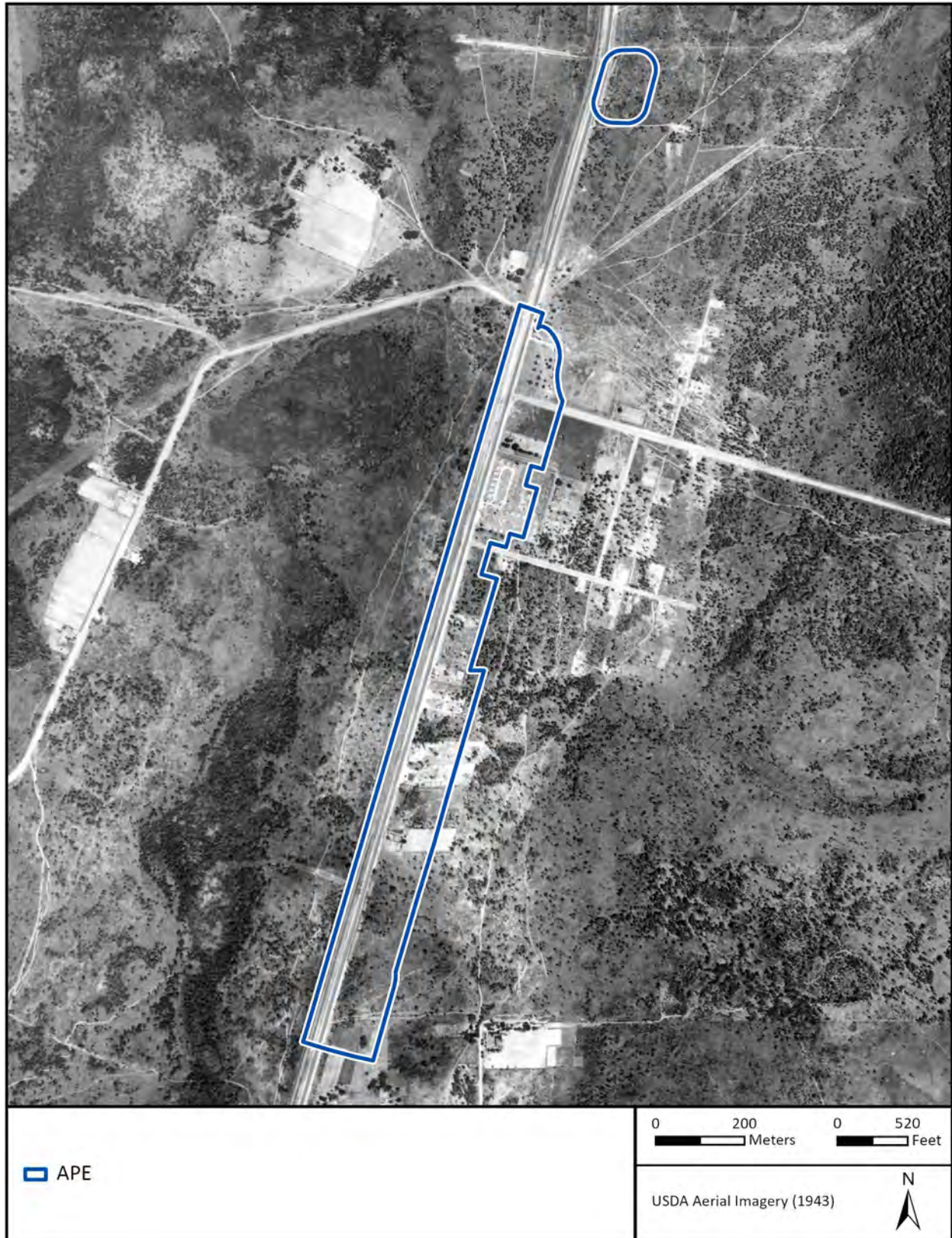


Figure 6. USDA aerial photograph of Duval County, Florida (USDA 1943).

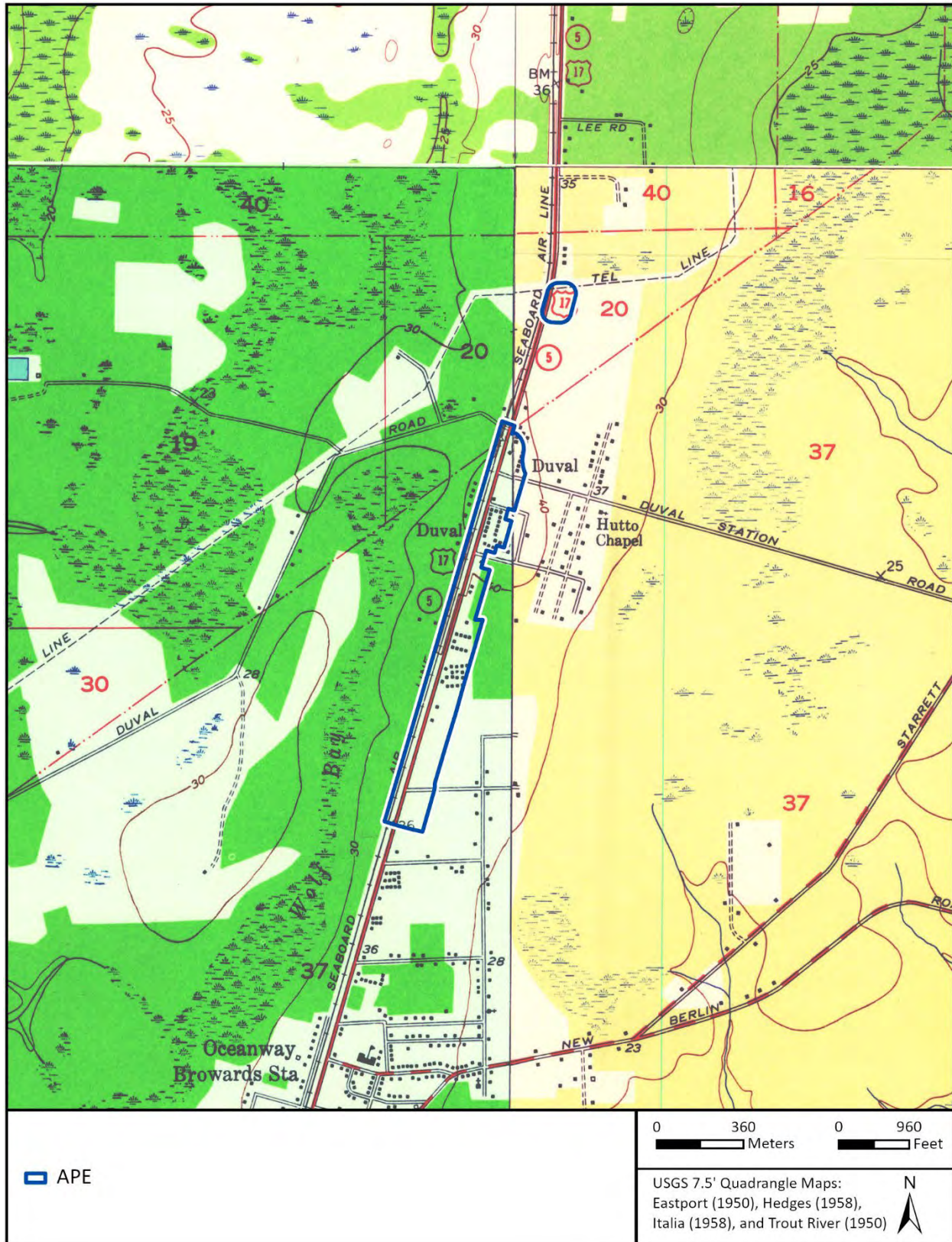


Figure 7. USGS topographic map of Eastport, Hedges, Italia, and Trout River (USGS 1950, 1958).

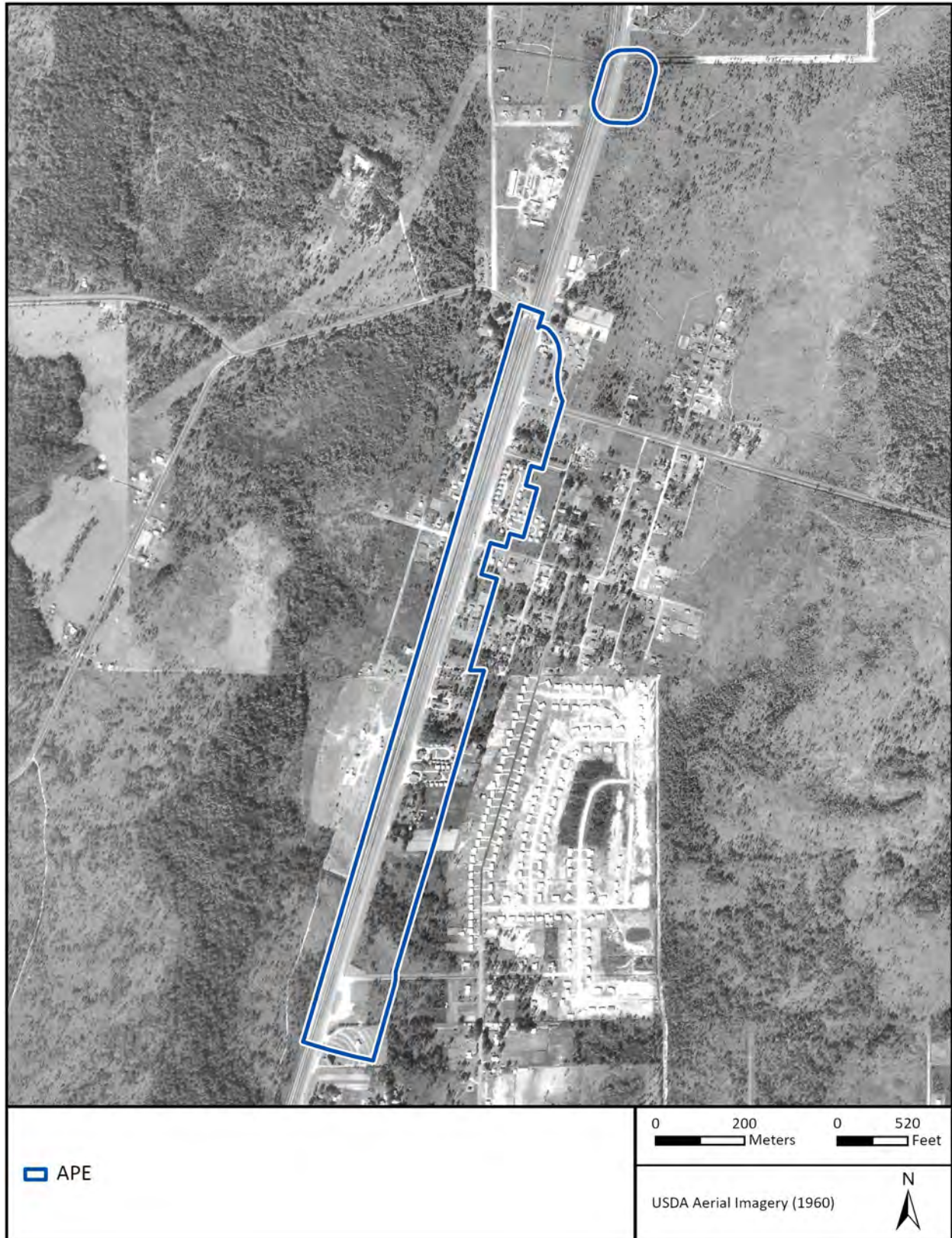


Figure 8. USDA aerial photograph of Duval County, Florida (USDA 1960).



This page intentionally left blank.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from the inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research, (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals, and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this CRAS was to locate and document evidence of historic or Native American occupation or use within the APE and to evaluate these findings' potential eligibility for NRHP listing. Such evidence includes archaeological or historic sites, historic resources, or archaeological occurrences (isolated artifact finds). The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of Native American settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the project area's physiographic and geological region. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (cultural resource potential).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary sources and a review of the FMSF for previously recorded historic resources. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures or buildings, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted Native American settlements within the project limits.

NRHP CRITERIA

Cultural resources identified within the APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (National Park Service 1997 [1990]). NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and proximity to fresh water, relative elevation/topography), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for Native American archaeological sites to be within the project APE was considered low. Although the historic map review indicates substantial historic development within the APE, previous surveys have not found evidence for intact historic archaeological sites, and the potential for new sites is low. The potential for unrecorded historic resources is considered low.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. The intensity of subsurface testing was based on the presence or absence of conditions conducive to human habitation (i.e., proximity to fresh water, topography, soil drainage). Proximity to previously recorded sites and evidence of existing disturbance was also considered. Based on these factors, subsurface tests were excavated at intervals of 100 m according to the low probability for archaeological resources along one transect within the right-of-way.

Shovel tests measured 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 cm below surface (cmbs), subsurface conditions permitting. Excavated sediments were screened through ¼-inch (in) mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on handheld GPS units. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded on field forms. In locations where subsurface testing was planned but not conducted, “no-dig” locations were marked on an aerial photograph and recorded with handheld GPS units.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey utilized standard procedures for locating, investigating, and recording historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic resources within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures built prior to 1979. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. The location of each historic resource was plotted on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. Identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and present condition was recorded on FMSF resource forms. Upon fieldwork completion, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, integrity of the resource, and how the resource relates to the surrounding landscape were carefully considered. The resources were evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, then recommended eligible, not eligible, or as having insufficient information for SEARCH to make a recommendation.

Laboratory Methods

SEARCH did not recover artifacts as a result of this survey; therefore, no laboratory analysis was required.

Curation

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry SEARCH office. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to the FDOT District 2 upon project completion; digital copies will be retained by SEARCH.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because the APE is within the City of Jacksonville, a Certified Local Government, SEARCH initiated consultation with Ms. Susan Kelly, the Certified Local Government representative for the city. On December 18, 2023, SEARCH archaeologist Brittany Ricketts, MA, RPA, emailed Ms. Kelly to discuss the project and inquire whether the city had concerns related to cultural resources associated with the project. In the email, Mrs. Ricketts provided the project maps to Ms. Kelly for review. As of the submittal of this report, city staff has not responded with concerns regarding the project.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of Native American and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may be encountered within the project limits. If evidence of unrecorded cultural resources is discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion

of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes precontact or historic pottery, stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. If potential cultural artifacts or features are uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT District 2 will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the resources. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT District 2 cultural resources coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether the state archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The archaeological APE is composed of an existing modernized roadway lined by buried utilities, bordered by a railway line, and surrounded by residential and commercial buildings. A pedestrian survey was conducted along the corridor because shovel testing was mostly prevented by underground utilities (**Figures 10–11**). Shovel testing was possible within the two proposed pond locations. An FDHR survey log is provided in **Appendix A**.

No archaeological sites or occurrences were recorded within the archaeological APE. It is SEARCH's opinion that, based on the disturbed nature of the roadside soils and negative shovel tests, there is no potential for archaeological sites to be located within the ROW. SEARCH recommends no further archaeological survey in support of the proposed roadway widening.

SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) Corridor

The corridor consists of 1.1 mi section of existing roadway along SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street), which is lined with underground utilities, railway lines, and residential and commercial developments (see **Figures 10–11**). The corridor contains very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soils and was assessed as having a low probability for archaeological deposits. Vegetation consists of landscaping foliage, lawns, and light forestation. Buried utilities were present in much of the roadway corridor, mostly precluding excavation. Sixteen no-dig points were taken, and one negative shovel test was excavated (see **Figures 10–11**). Buried utilities along the corridor length precluded excavation of shovel tests along both sides of the road. The typical, natural soil profile consisted of heavily disturbed sediments with dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) sand from 0 to 95.0 cmbs (0 to 37.4 in below surface [inbs]; Stratum I) and very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand from 0 to 25.0 cmbs (0 to 9.8 inbs; Stratum I) over very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sand from 25.0 to 100.0 cmbs (9.8 to 39.4 inbs; Stratum II). None of the shovel tests contained artifacts. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the corridor.



Figure 10. Archaeological results, map one of two.



Figure 11. Archaeological results, map two of two.

Pond Alternate 1A

Pond Alternate 1A is located on the eastern side of SR 5, just north of the intersection with Drury Lane. The footprint encompasses 0.64 acres (ac; see **Figure 11**). Low scrub brush, grass, and a line of mature trees cover the pond location (**Figure 12**). One shovel test was excavated within the pond footprint and was negative for artifacts.

Soils in Pond Alternate 1A footprint consist of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand from 0 to 25.0 cmbs (0 to 9.8 inbs; Stratum I) and very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand from 25.0 to 100.0 cmbs (9.8 to 39.4 inbs; Stratum II) (**Figure 13** and **Figure 14**).



Figure 12. Overview of Pond Alternate 1A, view west.



Figure 13. Left: shovel test profile in Pond Alternate 1A. Right: shovel test profile in Pond Alternate 1B with inundation.



Figure 14. Left: view north of encampment in center of Pond Alternate 1B. Right: view south of marked buried utilities along SR 5 corridor.

Pond Alternate 1B

Pond Alternate 1B is located on the eastern side of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street), just south of the intersection with Castleberry Road. The footprint encompasses 1.7 ac (see **Figure 10**). Mature trees and palms cover the pond location (**Figure 15**). Two shovel tests were excavated within the footprint and were negative for artifacts. One shovel test was offset from its preplotted location due to an encampment.

Typical soils in Pond Alternate 1B footprint consist of dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sand from 0 to 15.0 cmbs (0 to 5.9 inbs; Stratum I), dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand from 15.0 to 45.0 cmbs (5.9 to 17.7 inbs; Stratum II), and gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam from 45.0 to 70.0 cmbs (17.7 to 27.6 inbs; Stratum III). Both were terminated prior to 100 cmbs due to inundation (see **Figure 13** and **Figure 14**). Neither shovel test contained artifacts.



Figure 15. Overview of Pond Alternate 1B, view east.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey determined that many of the resources from FMSF Survey No. 11996 (Estabrook 2005) had been removed (**Table 4; Figure 16**). The resources (8DU16130–8DU16138) associated with Resource Group 8DU16139 have been replaced by nonhistoric commercial buildings and a nonhistoric road. Additionally, resources 8DU16144, 8DU16145, and 8DU16146, associated with Resource Group 8DU16147, were removed, and now there is a recreational vehicle dealership.

Resource 8DU16170 (CSXT Railroad) was recorded on an FMSF Historical Structure form in 2005. The form notes ca. 1892 as the construction date, which aligns with Resource 8DU21309, the Fernandina & Jacksonville Railroad (F&J Railroad). The F&J Railroad corridor is depicted in historic maps, atlases, and aerial imagery as running parallel slightly west of US 17/Yulee Highway. The CSXT Railroad is also well-documented as having the same corridor as F&J Railroad. Resources 8DU16170 and 8DU21309 are the same resource. This report will discuss the history of both under Resource 8DU21309, and SEARCH recommends that 8DU16170 be combined with 8DU21309.

The survey confirmed four previously recorded resources within the APE are extant (**Table 5**). It did not record new resources. Resources within the APE lack architectural distinction and the significant historical associations necessary for listing in the NRHP. Resources 8DU16142 and 8DU16143 are recommended ineligible, and Resources 8DU21308 and 8DU21309 are found to have insufficient information for a NRHP eligibility recommendation. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. The completed FMSF forms for the resources are provided in **Appendix B**

During background research, SEARCH discovered that nine previously recorded resources were determined to have been demolished or removed since the original forms were recorded with the FMSF (8DU16130, 8DU16132, 8DU16137, 8DU16138, 8DU16139, 8DU16140, 8DU16144, 8DU16145, and 8DU16146). These resources are described in further detail in **Appendix C**.

Table 4. Summary of Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Resources.

Resource Type	Number of Resources Identified	Number of Resources with Updated FMSF Forms	Number of Resources Determined NRHP Eligible
Previously Recorded Resources			
Linear Resources	2	2	0
Buildings	2	2	0
Total	4	4	0

Table 5. Extant Historic Resources Recorded within the Architectural History APE.

FMSF Number	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
Previously Recorded Resources				
8DU16142	13619 N. Main Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1955	Ineligible
8DU16143	13609 N. Main Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1941	Ineligible
8DU21308	US 17 (Yulee Road)	No style	ca. 1920	Insufficient information
8DU21309	Fernandina & Jacksonville Railroad	No style	ca. 1892	Insufficient information



Figure 16. Previously recorded and updated resources within the APE.

8DU16142, Kim's Electric, Inc. (13619 N. Main Street)

Resource 8DU16142 is a previously recorded building within Section 37 of Township 1 North, Range 27 East, as depicted on the 1992 *Trout River* USGS quadrangle. It houses a commercial electrical business. The building fronts US 17 on a rectangular parcel behind a chain-link security fence. The SHPO previously evaluated the building ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

The single-story, concrete block, Masonry Vernacular building is on a poured concrete slab. The fenestration is irregular with two large, single-hung vinyl sash windows at the northern corner flanked by a metal door. A third slightly smaller vinyl window is slightly south of center. The southern corner features a historic, wooden, single-hung sash window; a full plate glass door; and a historic picture window that wraps around the corner and extends on the southern elevation. All windows, save the center window, are protected under maroon fabric awnings (**Figure 17**). The building has a gable roof



Figure 17. Resource 8DU16142, facing southeast.

sheathed by asphalt shingles featuring drop siding in the gable ends. The parking lot is enclosed by a chain-link fence, minimal landscaping, and non-historic outbuildings.

Assessment

Resource 8DU16142 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with a significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with a person or people significant in history. Additionally, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of distinction. Finally, 8DU16142 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. SEARCH recommends that Resource 8DU16142 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

8DU16143, 13609 N. Main Street

Resource 8DU16143 is a previously recorded building within Section 37 of Township 1 North, Range 27 East, as depicted on the 1992 *Trout River* USGS quadrangle. The building fronts US 17 on a square parcel behind a chain-link security fence. The SHPO previously evaluated the building ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2005.

This single-story, Frame Vernacular-style house is supported by a concrete pier foundation. Vinyl lattice skirting has been applied around the sill of the house, and vegetation has been planted along the crawl space (**Figure 18**). The fenestration is irregular. A pair of nonhistoric sash windows are centered in a front projection under the cross-gable eave. A third nonhistoric sash window is north of a nonhistoric metal panel door and holds a window A/C unit. Two fixed-pane picture windows are south of the door, slightly off-center from the southern corner. Decorative shutters are attached to one side of each window. The house is sheathed by panels of plyboard with battens over the seams. The house has a cross-gable roof with a shed addition over the doors and three windows, indicating this area could be a former porch. A chimney extends through the east gable side near the cross gable.



Figure 18. Resource 8DU16143, facing southeast.

Assessment

Resource 8DU16143 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with a significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with a person or people significant in history. Additionally, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of distinction. Finally, 8DU16143 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. SEARCH recommends that Resource 8DU16143 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

8DU21308, US 17 (Yulee Road)

Resource 8DU21308 is a previously recorded north-south linear resource in Section 37 of Township 1 North, Range 27 East, as depicted on the 2021 *Trout River, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Although the road itself has been previously recorded, the segment of US 17 (8DU21308) within the APE is newly recorded. This segment is bound to the east by private parcels and to the west by the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad (8DU21309), which runs parallel to US 17. Within the APE, Resource 8DU21308 stretches 1.09 mi from the intersection of East Airport Center Drive and US 17 north to Max Leggett Parkway (**Figure 19**).



Figure 19. Resource 8DU21308, facing north.

US 17 was originally known as Yulee Road and stretched from Jacksonville, Florida, to Kingsland, Georgia (see **Figure 15**). In the early 1920s, United States officials understood that there was a need for a uniform approach to the highway nomenclature in the country. The tenth annual Convention of the American Association of State Highway Officials was held in San Francisco, California, in 1924. Here, the states were persuaded to work together to form a comprehensive system for designating state routes US highways. In 1927, this road was officially designated US 17, and it has been modified over the decades to meet modern transportation needs (*Florida Highways* 1925).

Assessment

When constructed in 1918, US 17 was originally a two-lane highway. Although some sections of US 17 within the APE are still two lanes, the road has been significantly modified with added turn lanes, paved shoulders, modern signage, and paved and grassy medians. A concrete sidewalk is west of the road. Additionally, the road expands into four lanes south of the New Berlin Road and US 17 intersection. On May 15, 2017, the SHPO evaluated the previously recorded segments of Resource 8DU21308, located outside the APE, as having insufficient information to make an eligibility determination for listing in the NRHP. Because most of Resource 8DU21308 occurs outside the APE, it is outside SEARCH's current scope of work to evaluate the resource in its entirety. Therefore, no recommendation of NRHP eligibility can be provided. An assessment of effects is provided below.

Effects

The proposed project includes widening US 17 (SR 5) from two to four lanes along the length of the corridor within the existing ROW. The proposed work represents in-kind upgrades previously made to US 17 in the vicinity of the APE. Therefore, SEARCH recommends the proposed project will have no adverse effect to Resource 8DU21308.

8DU21309 Fernandina & Jacksonville Railroad

Resource 8DU21309 is a previously recorded resource, but the segment within the APE is newly recorded. This segment is in Section 37 of Township 1 North, Range 27 East, as depicted on the 2021 *Trout River, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. This segment travels north-south and is bound to the west by private parcels and to the east by 8DU21308 (US 17). Within the APE, Resource 8DU21309 stretches 1.09 mi from the intersection of East Airport Center Drive and US 17 north to its intersection with Max Leggett Parkway (**Figure 20**).



Figure 20. Resource 8DU21309, facing south.

In its entirety, the ca. 1881 Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad (8DU31309) stretches approximately 21.5 mi and was built to decrease the travel time between Jacksonville and Yulee, Florida (see **Figure 16**). According to an article in the Tallahassee-based newspaper *The Weekly Floridian*, the opening of this railroad was eagerly anticipated. The article noted that the railroad was “expected to run trains through from Jacksonville to Fernandina in forty-five minutes, thus making a trip between the two cities not longer than it used to be for a New York merchant to go down town to his place of business” (*The Weekly Floridian* 1880). The railroad was organized by New York locals Bayard Cutting and E. H. Harriman and has changed owners over the decades since it was opened (Pettengill 1998). The owners include the Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad Company, Florida Railway and Navigation Company, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and the current owner, CSX Corporation (Chambless 2011). The railroad is still active.

Assessment

Within the APE, the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad (8DU21309) is primarily one track but expands into two tracks to the west of where the northern Interstate 295 off-ramps meet US 17. One track continues to follow the north–south direction of the main line, and the other veers to the west, traveling parallel to Interstate 295. The segment within the APE is significant; however, changes to the corridor have diminished the integrity of the segment. SEARCH recommends the segment ineligible for listing in the NRHP. On May 15, 2017, the SHPO evaluated the previously recorded segments of Resource 8DU21309, located outside the APE, as having insufficient information to make an eligibility determination for listing in the NRHP. Because most of Resource 8DU21309 occurs outside the APE, it is out of SEARCH’s current scope of work to evaluate the resource in its entirety and, therefore, no recommendation of NRHP eligibility can be provided. An assessment of effects is provided below.

Effects

The proposed project includes widening US 17 (SR 5) from two to four lanes along the length of the corridor within the existing ROW. The current ROW includes a two-lane and four-lane paved road and shoulder approximately 66.94 ft to the east of the resource. No work will be done in the railroad corridor. The proposed work is similar to existing conditions in other nearby segments of US 17 and does not represent an alteration to the features of the railroad in a manner that would diminish the integrity of Resource 8DU21309. Therefore, SEARCH recommends the proposed project will have no effect to the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad.

This page intentionally left blank.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a CRAS conducted in support of improvements to SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) in Duval County, Florida. The FDOT District 2 is proposing improvements to SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) from Airport Center Drive north to Max Leggett Parkway. The project also includes road reconstruction and the widening of SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) from two to four lanes along the corridor's length, along with the construction of a retention pond for stormwater management. The roadway widening will occur within the existing ROW; no additional ROW is proposed.

The archaeological survey included one negative shovel test and 16 no-dig points within SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) ROW. Three shovel tests were conducted within the associated pond footprints. Buried utilities precluded the excavation of subsurface tests along most of the corridor, though subsurface testing was conducted at the pond locations. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. SEARCH recommends no further archaeological survey in support of the proposed SR 5 (US 17/N. Main Street) improvements.

Four historic resources were recorded in the APE. Two buildings, Resources 8DU16142 and 8DU14163, lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP. SEARCH recommends both buildings ineligible. Two linear resources, Resources 8DU21308 and 8DU21309, have segments within the APE. Although the segments are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, there is insufficient information to make an evaluation of eligibility for the resources as a whole. Therefore, they were presumed eligible for listing in the NRHP for the purposes of this project only. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. SEARCH recommends no further architectural history survey.

SEARCH recommends that this project will result in *No Adverse Effect* to historic properties. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

This page intentionally left blank.

REFERENCES CITED

Asher and Adams

- 1871 Duval County. In Asher and Adams' New Commercial, Topographical, and Statistical Atlas and Gazetteer of the United States. New York. Electronic document, <https://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Balsillie, James, and Joseph F. Donoghue

- 2004 High-Resolution Sea-Level History for the Gulf of Mexico since the Last Glacial Maximum. Florida Geological Survey, Report of Investigations #103.

Belding, George

- 1895 *Florida Railroad Gazetteer and Business Directory*. Franklin Printing and Publishing, Atlanta.

Bennett, Charles E.

- 1970 *Southernmost Battlefields of the Revolution*. Blair, Bailey's Crossroads.

Blanchon, Paul

- 2011 Meltwater Pulses. In *Encyclopedia of Modern Coral Reefs: Structure, Form and Process*, edited by D. Hopley, pp. 683–690. Earth Science Series. Springer-Verlag.

Brooks, H. K.

- 1981 Guide to the Physiographic Divisions of Florida. Florida Cooperative Extension Service. University of Florida, Gainesville.

Brown, Canter Jr.

- 1991 *Florida's Peace River Frontier*. University of Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Buker, George E.

- 1992 *Jacksonville: Riverport-Seaport*. University of South Carolina, Columbia.
1997 *Swamp Sailors in the Second Seminole War*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Bushnell, Amy Turner

- 1996 Republic of Spaniards, Republic of Indians. In *The New History of Florida*, edited by Michael Gannon, pp. 62-77. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Carter, Clarence Edwin (compiler and editor)

- 1956 *The Territorial Papers of the United States, Volume XXII, The Territory of Florida, 1821-1824*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Chambless, Elizabeth J.

2011 *CRAS of SR 9A from Dames Point to the I-95/I-295/SR 9A North Interchange, Duval County, Florida*. FMSF Survey No. 18667. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

City of Jacksonville and Duval County

2023 Office of Economic Development: About Jacksonville. Electronic document, <https://www.coj.net/departments/office-of-economic-development/about-jacksonville>, accessed April 14, 2023.

Coker, William S. and Susan Parker

1996 Second Spanish Period in the Two Floridas. In *The New History of Florida*, edited by Michael Gannon, pp. 150-166. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Crooks, James B.

2004 *Jacksonville: The Consolidation Story, From Civil Rights to the Jaguars*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

C. S. Hammond and Company

1910 Duval County. In *Atlas of the World*. New York. Electronic document, <https://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Cusick, James G.

2007 *The Other War of 1812: The Patriot War and the American Invasion of Spanish East Florida*. University Press of Georgia, Athens.

Davis, T. Frederick

1925 *History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity, 1513-1924*. San Marco Bookstore, Jacksonville.

Denham, James M., and Canter Brown, Jr. (editors)

2003 *Cracker Times and Pioneer Lives: The Florida Reminiscences of George Gillett Keen and Sarah Pamela Williams*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Estabrook, Richard W.

2005 *CRAS Along State Road 5 (US 17) from New Berlin Road to North of Pecan Park Road, Duval County, Florida*. FMSF Survey No. 11996. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

Ehlers, Jürgen, and Philip L. Gibbard (editors)

2004 *Quaternary Glaciations: Extent and Chronology, Part II: North America*. Elsevier, Amsterdam.

Evening Reporter-Star [Orlando, Florida]

1915 Progress of Library Work in City of Jacksonville. 4 November:2. Orlando, Florida. Electronic document, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/340816530>, accessed December 7, 2023.

Federal Highway Administration

1977 *America's Highways, 1776-1976*. US Government Printing Office, Washington DC. Electronic document, https://www.google.com/books/edition/America_s_Highways_1776_1976/, accessed September 15, 2022.

Florida Chamber of Commerce

1935 *Industrial Directory of Florida*. The Record Company, St. Augustine.

Florida Highways

1925 Florida Highways; Official Detour Bulletin. Florida Public Works, Winter Garden, Florida.

Florida State Library and Archives

n.d. Breward, John. Box 5, Folder 20. Electronic document, <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/232529?id=2>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Florida State Road Department

1917 Road Map, State of Florida. Electronic document, <https://www.fdot.gov/gis/floridatransportationmaparchive.shtm>, accessed December 4, 2023.

1935 General Highway Map of Duval County. Electronic document, <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00016174/00001/>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Gagliano, S. M., C.E. Pearson, R.A. Weinstein, D.E. Wiseman, and C.M. McClendon

1982 *Sedimentary Studies of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Criteria for the Identification of Submerged Archaeological Sites of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Continental Shelf*. Technical Report, Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge.

Gannon, Michael

1996 *The New History of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

General Land Office (GLO)

1849 Survey Map of Township 1 North, Range 27 East. Electronic document, https://www.labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm, accessed November 16, 2023.

Goodwin and Associates

- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Conducted for the Florida Portion of the Once-Proposed Kinder Morgan Palmetto Pipe Line Project, Nassau and Duval Counties, Florida*. FMSF Survey No. 23122. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

Gold, Pleasant Daniel

- 1927 *History of Volusia County*. Painter Print Company, DeLand.
1929 *History of Duval County*. The Record Company, St. Augustine.

Handley Brent M., Arthur A Kuhner, and Catherine Runyan

- 2006 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed East-West Connector Duval County, Florid*. FMSF Survey No. 13872. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

Hoskinson, Cyd

- 2013 Former Jacksonville Mayor Hans Tanzler Remembered For Consolidation, St. Johns River Clean-Up. Electronic document, <http://news.wjct.org/>, accessed June 5, 2020.

Jackson, Roy Adlai (editor)

- 1992 *The Historic Highway Bridges of Florida*. Environmental Management Office, Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.

JAXUSA Partnership

- 2023 The Region: Duval County. Electronic document, <https://jaxusa.org/the-region/duval-county/>, accessed April 14, 2023.

Johnson, A. J.

- 1860 Duval County. In Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas. Johnson and Browning, New York.

Joy, Shawn

- 2019 The Trouble with the Curve: Reevaluating the Gulf of Mexico Sea-level Curve. *Quaternary International* 525:103–113.

Kendrick, Baynard

- 1964 *Florida Trails to Turnpikes, 1914-1964*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Landers, Jane

- 1999 *Black Society in Spanish Florida*. University of Illinois Press, Bloomington.

Leslie-Judge Company

- 1880 Duval County. In Leslie's New World Atlas. New York. Electronic document, <https://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Lyon, Eugene

1996 *The Enterprise of Florida: Pedro Menendez and the Spanish Conquest of 1565-1568*. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Mahon, John K.

1985 *History of the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Mandel, Rolfe D., and Vance T. Holliday

2017 Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction. In *Encyclopedia of Geoarchaeology*, edited by Allen S. Gilbert, pp. 588–601. Springer Dordrecht, Heidelberg.

McLean, Joe

2022 NAS Jacksonville: Amid world of conflict, base trained generation of Navy pilots for battle. Electronic document, <https://www.news4jax.com/news/local/2022/06/02/nas-jacksonville-amid-world-conflict-base-trained-generation-of-navy-pilots-for-battle/>, accessed April 13, 2023.

Miami Herald [Miami, Florida]

1912 State News Notes. 4 January:3. Miami, Florida. Electronic document, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/615754332>, accessed December 6, 2023.

Milanich, Jerald T.

1994 *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

1995 *Florida Indians and the Invasion from Europe*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

1996 Original Inhabitants. In *The New History of Florida*, edited by Michael Gannon, pp. 1-15. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

1999 *Laboring in the Fields of the Lord: Spanish Missions and the Southeastern Indians*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

National Park Service

1997 [1990] How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. *National Register Bulletin*, 15.

Norton, Charles Ledyard

1890 Duval County. In *A Handbook of Florida*. Longmans, Green and Company, New York. Electronic document, <https://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Palatka News and Advertiser [Palatka, Florida]

1911 Good Roads Meet at Duval. 14 April:2. Palatka, Florida. Electronic document, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/863608394>, accessed December 6, 2023.

Pettengill, George W., Jr.

1998 The Story of the Florida Railroads, 1934-1903. The Railway and Locomotive Historical Society Bulletin No. 86. A southeast Chapter Reprint with additions and corrections from

Bulletin No. 88. The Southeast Chapter of the Railway and Locomotive Historic Society, Inc., Jacksonville.

Rand McNally and Company

1900 Duval County. Electronic document, <https://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/>, accessed December 4, 2023.

Rees, Mark A.

2010 Paleoindian and Archaic. In *Archaeology of Louisiana*, edited by Mark A. Rees, pp. 34–62. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Ricketts, Brittany, Brittaney London, Anna Suphanniam, and Ashley Parham

2023 *Cultural Resources Assessment Survey from SR 5 (US 17/ N. Main Street) to New Berlin Road to Airport Center Drive, Duval County*. FMSF Survey No. pending. Submitted to FDHR, Tallahassee.

Rohling, E. J., M. Fenton, F. J. Jorissen, P. Bertrant, G. Ganssen, and J. P. Caulet

1998 Magnitudes of Sea-Level Lowstands of the Past 500,000 Years. *Nature* 394:162–165.

Romans, Bernard

1999 [1775] *A Concise History of East and West Florida*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Rosenzweig, Mark S. and Leonid I. Shmookler

1995 *Cultural Resource Assessment for Base Realignment and Closure, Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Florida*. Prepared by Ecology and Environment, Jacksonville, Florida, for the US Department of the Navy, Charleston, South Carolina. Report Number 6184, on file, Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

Saucier, Roger T.

1994 *Geomorphology and Quaternary Geologic History of the Lower Mississippi Valley*. US Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experimental Station, Vicksburg.

Schafer, Daniel L.

2010a *Thunder on the River: The Civil War in Northeast Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

2010b *William Bartram and the Ghost Plantations of British East Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Ste. Claire, Dana

2020 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the River City on Main Development, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida*. FMSF Survey No. 26886. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

Stephenson, Keith, Judith A. Bense, and Frankie Snow

- 2002 Aspects of Deptford and Swift Creek of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains. In *The Woodland Southeast*, edited by David G. Anderson and Robert C. Mainfort Jr., pp. 318–351. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Tampa Times [Tampa, Florida]

- 1965 Big County Division Eyed. 5 April:1. Tampa, Florida.

Tebeau, Charlton W.

- 1980 *A History of Florida*. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables.

Thulman, David K.

- 2009 Freshwater Availability as the Constraining Factor in the Middle Paleoindian Occupation of North Central Florida. *Geoarchaeology* 24(3):243–27

US Census Bureau

- 2023 QuickFacts: Duval County, Florida; Jacksonville city, Florida. Electronic document, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/duvalcountyflorida,jacksonvillecityflorida/>, accessed April 14, 2023.

US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1943 Aerial Photographs of Duval County, FL. Electronic document, <https://original-ufdc.ufliib.ufl.edu/UF00071741/00002/>, accessed November 16, 2023.
- 1960 Aerial Photographs of Duval County, FL. Electronic document, <https://original-ufdc.ufliib.ufl.edu/UF00071741/00010/>, accessed November 16, 2023.

US Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1950a Topographic Map of Eastport, FL. Electronic document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, accessed November 16, 2023.
- 1950b Topographic Map of Trout River, FL. Electronic document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, accessed November 16, 2023.
- 1970a Topographic Map of Eastport, FL. Electronic document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, accessed November 16, 2023.
- 1970b Topographic Map of Trout River, FL. Electronic document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, accessed November 16, 2023.

US War Department

- 1891 *The War of the Rebellion*. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Ware, John D.

- 1982 *George Gauld: Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

- Watts, Frank C., Hershel D. Dollar, David Howell, Douglas L. Lewis, Leon T. Stem, Elmer M. Ward, Carol A. Wettstein, Francis Wilhelm, and Howard Yamataki
1998 *Soil Survey of Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida*. US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Electronic document, https://www.google.com/books/edition/Soil_Survey/28vwAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0, accessed April 14, 2023.
- Watts, W. A., and B. C. S. Hansen
1988 Environments of Florida in the Late Wisconsin and Holocene. In *Wet Site Archaeology*, edited by Barbara Purdy, pp. 307–323. Telford Press, Caldwell.
- Watts, W. A., B. C. S. Hansen, and E. C. Grimm
1992 Camel Lake: A 40,000 YR Record of Vegetational and Forest History from Northwest Florida. *Ecology* 73(3):1056–1066.
- Weaver, Paul L.
2009 The King's and Pablo Roads, Florida's First Highways: A Narrative History of their Construction and Routes in St. Johns County. Historic Property Associates, St. Augustine. Electronic document, <http://www.co.st-johns.fl.us/Environmental/media/ColonialRoadsSurvey.pdf>, accessed January 14, 2021.
- Webb, Wanton S. (editor)
1885 *Webb's Historical, Industrial and Biographical Florida*. Part 1. W.S. Webb and Company, New York.
- Wood, Wayne W.
1996 *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage: Landmarks for the Future*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

APPENDIX A.

FDHR 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 of SR 5 from Airport Center Drive to Max Leggett Road Duval County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR SR 5 FROM AIRPORT CENTER DRIVE TO MAX LEGGETT ROAD DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Ricketts, Brittany 3. Parham, Ashley

2. Willis, Kate 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2024 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 63

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

On file at SEARCH, Newberry, SEARCH Project No. 230317, FDOT FM No. 209411-9-32-1

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Ricketts, Brittany

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research ☒ City Orlando, FL

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

1. SR 5 3. Airport Center Drive 5. _____ 7. _____

2. Max Leggett Road 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name FDOT Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 2 ☒

Address/Phone/E-mail Lake City, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Brittany Ricketts Date Log Sheet Completed 4/10/2024

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. Duval ☒ 3. _____ ☒ 5. _____ ☒

2. _____ ☒ 4. _____ ☒ 6. _____ ☒

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

1. Name BELLE MEADE ☒ Year 1958 4. Name _____ ☒ Year _____

2. Name _____ ☒ Year _____ 5. Name _____ ☒ Year _____

3. Name _____ ☒ Year _____ 6. Name _____ ☒ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 3/4/2024 End 3/4/2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 65.7 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 2

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: 100 meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 1 miles

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 pedestrian inspection; shovel testing at 100m intervals, 50 cm diameter

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): _____

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, uncontrolled ☐ 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): windshield survey

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 4 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 0

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

DU16142, DU16143, DU21308, DU21309

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Form ☒ Site File Electronic Recording Form

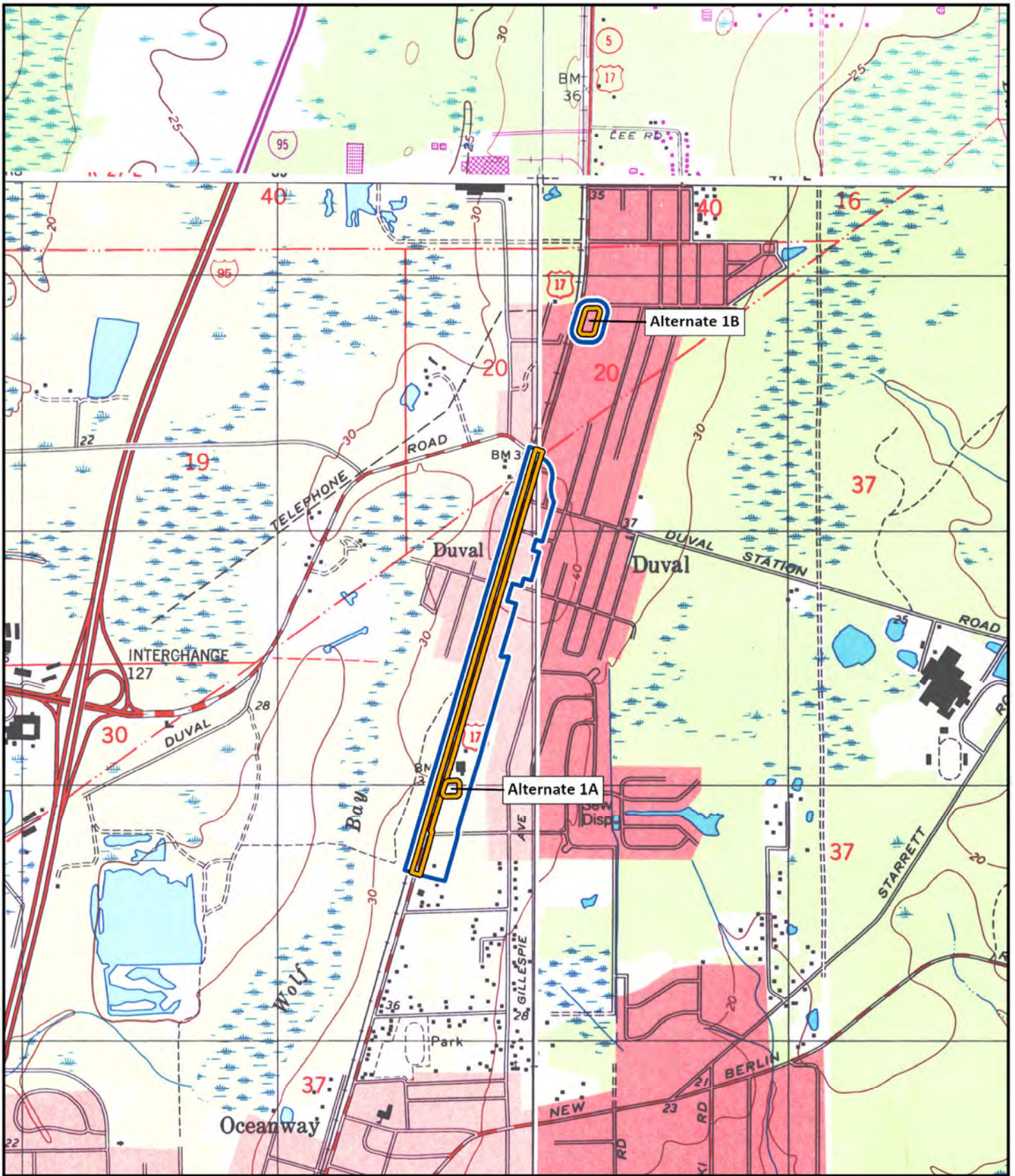
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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: _____



-  Architectural History APE
-  Archaeological APE

0 360 0 960
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps:
Eastport (1994), Hedges (1992),
Italia (1992), and Trout River (1994)



APPENDIX B.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS

☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **DU16142**
 Field Date 3-26-2024
 Form Date 4-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Kim's Electric, Inc. (13619 N. Main St) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name SR 5 to Max Leggett Road Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 13619 N Main Street _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Drury Lane; Eubanks St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name TROUT RIVER USGS Date 1992 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Duval
 Township 1N Range 27E Section 37 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 1078070000 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1955 To (year): UNK
 Current Use Commercial From (year): UNK To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Date UNKN; new windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): UNKN Builder (last name first): UNKN
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Block-concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl framed 8/8, wood framed sash corner windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Wood framed window wraps around the right front corner

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

Paved parking area, signage, chain-link fence

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

Located on the northwest facing façade, Hollow core door with large rectangular light

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

NA

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

Resource 8DU16142 is a single story Masonry Vernacular building with a rectangular plan set on a poured concrete slab foundation. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are clad in concrete block.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☒ library research☐ building permits☐ Sanborn maps☐ FL State Archives/photo collection☐ city directory☐ occupant/owner interview☐ plat maps☒ property appraiser / tax records☐ newspaper files☐ neighbor interview☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS)☐ historic photos☐ interior inspection☐ HABS/HAER record search☒ other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

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

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU16142 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing 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. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research1) Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 230316

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Alyssa CostasAffiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804; (850) 570-0925; alyssa.costas@searchi
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**When submitting an image, it must be included in digital **AND** hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8DU16142_a Facing Southeast



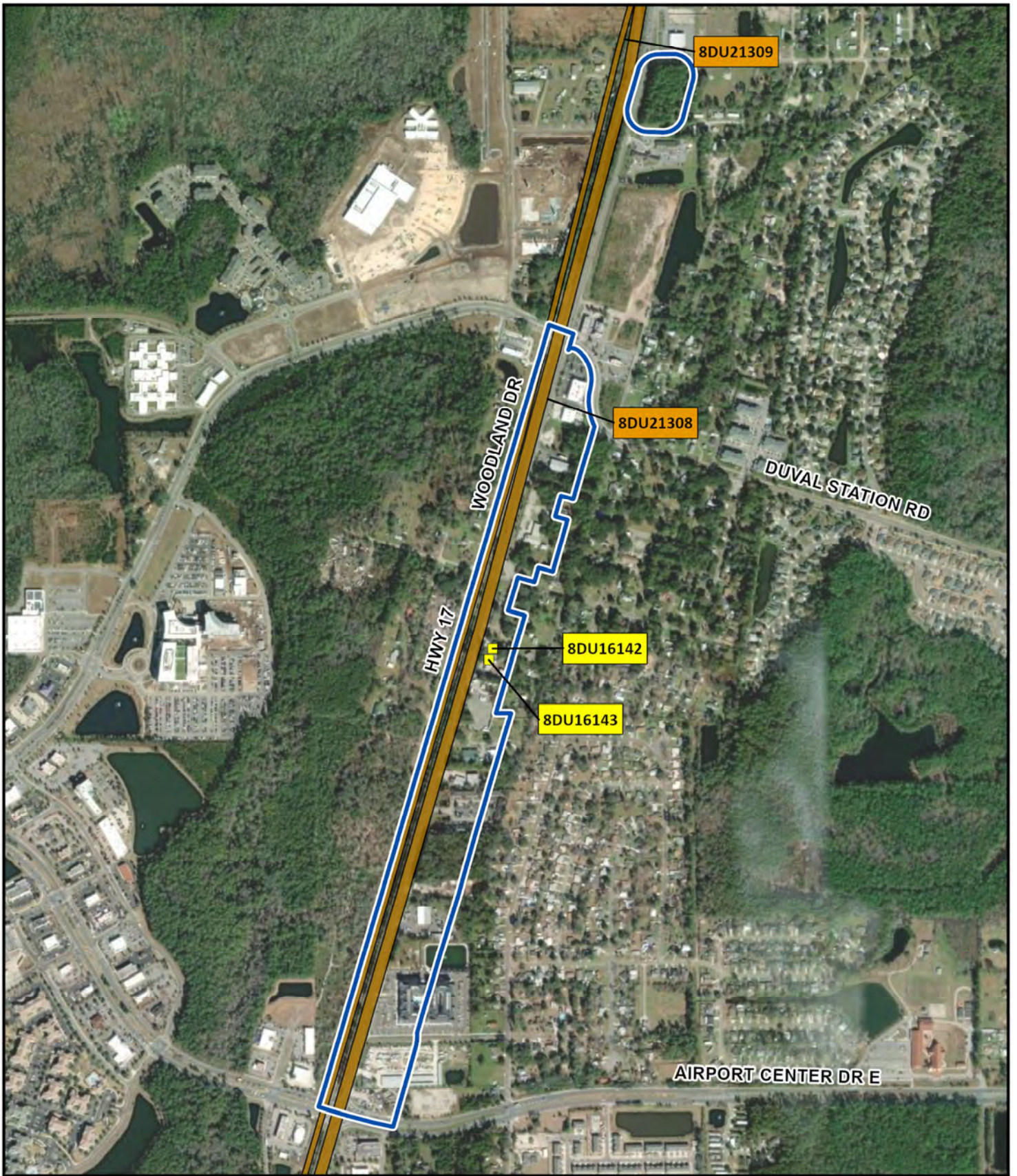
8DU16142_b Facing Southeast



8DU16142_c Facing East



8DU16142_d Facing East



■ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

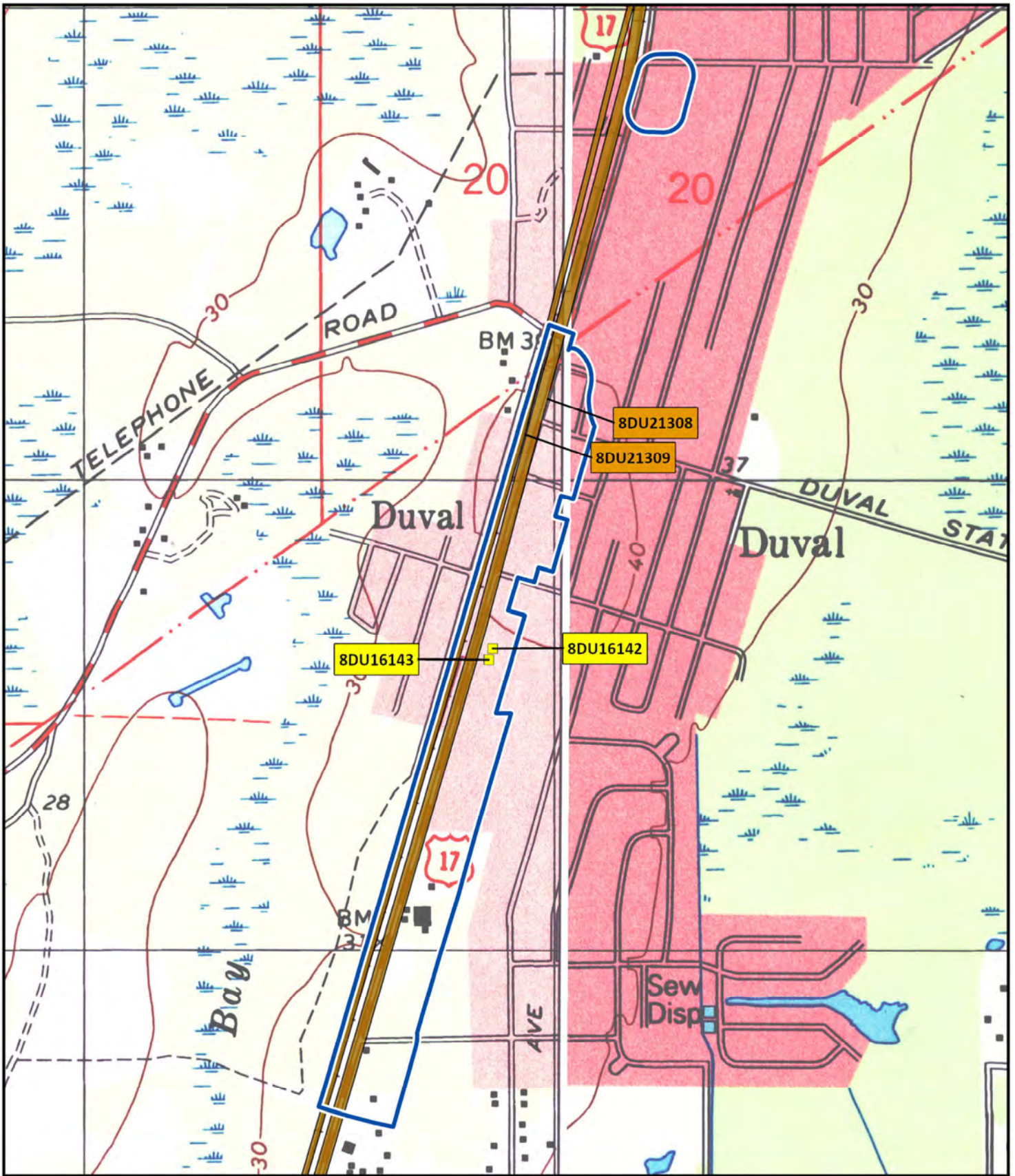
■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200
Meters

0 520
Feet

ESRI World Imagery (2022)





□ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200 0 520
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps:
Eastport (1994), Hedges (1992),
Italia (1992), and Trout River (1994)



☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **DU16143**
 Field Date 3-26-2024
 Form Date 4-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13609 N. Main Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name SR 5 to Max Leggett Road Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 13609 N Main Street
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Drury Ln; Eubanks St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name TROUT RIVER USGS Date 1992 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Duval
 Township 1N Range 27E Section 37 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 1078080000 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1941 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1941 To (year): 2024
 Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1941 To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Date UNKN; new windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): UNKN Builder (last name first): UNKN
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, 1/1 and fixed picture windows, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Lattice skirting obscures majority of foundation

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

Chain-link fence surrounds the property

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on the northwest facing façade, hollow core door

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

NA

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8DU16143 is a single-story Frame Vernacular house with a rectangular plan set on a concrete block pier foundation. The cross gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are clad in plywood.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU16143 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing 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. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Alyssa Costas Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804; (850) 570-0925; alyssa.costas@searchi
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



8DU16143_a Facing Southeast



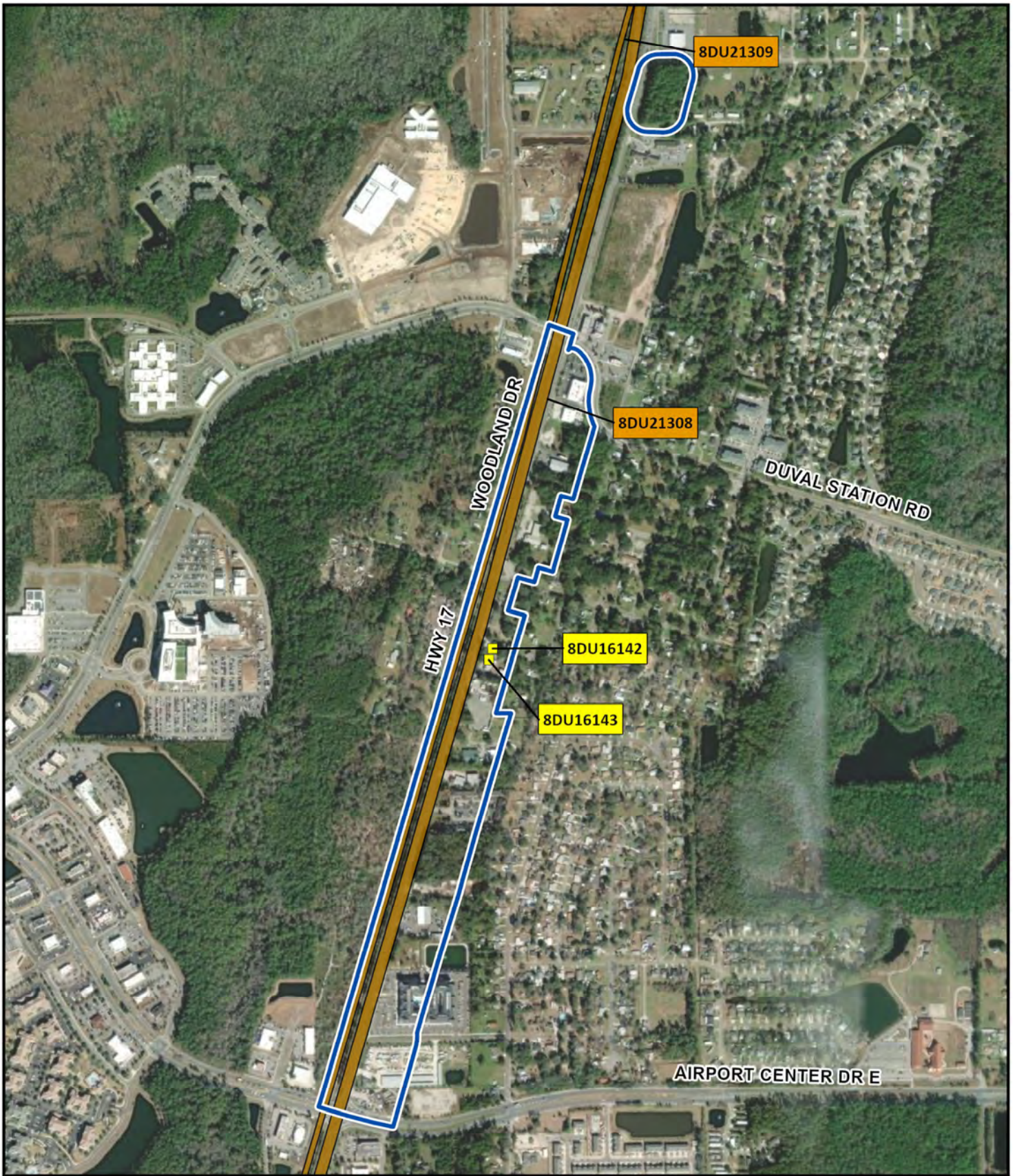
8DU16143_b Facing Southeast



8DU16143_c Facing Northeast



8DU16143_d Facing East



■ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

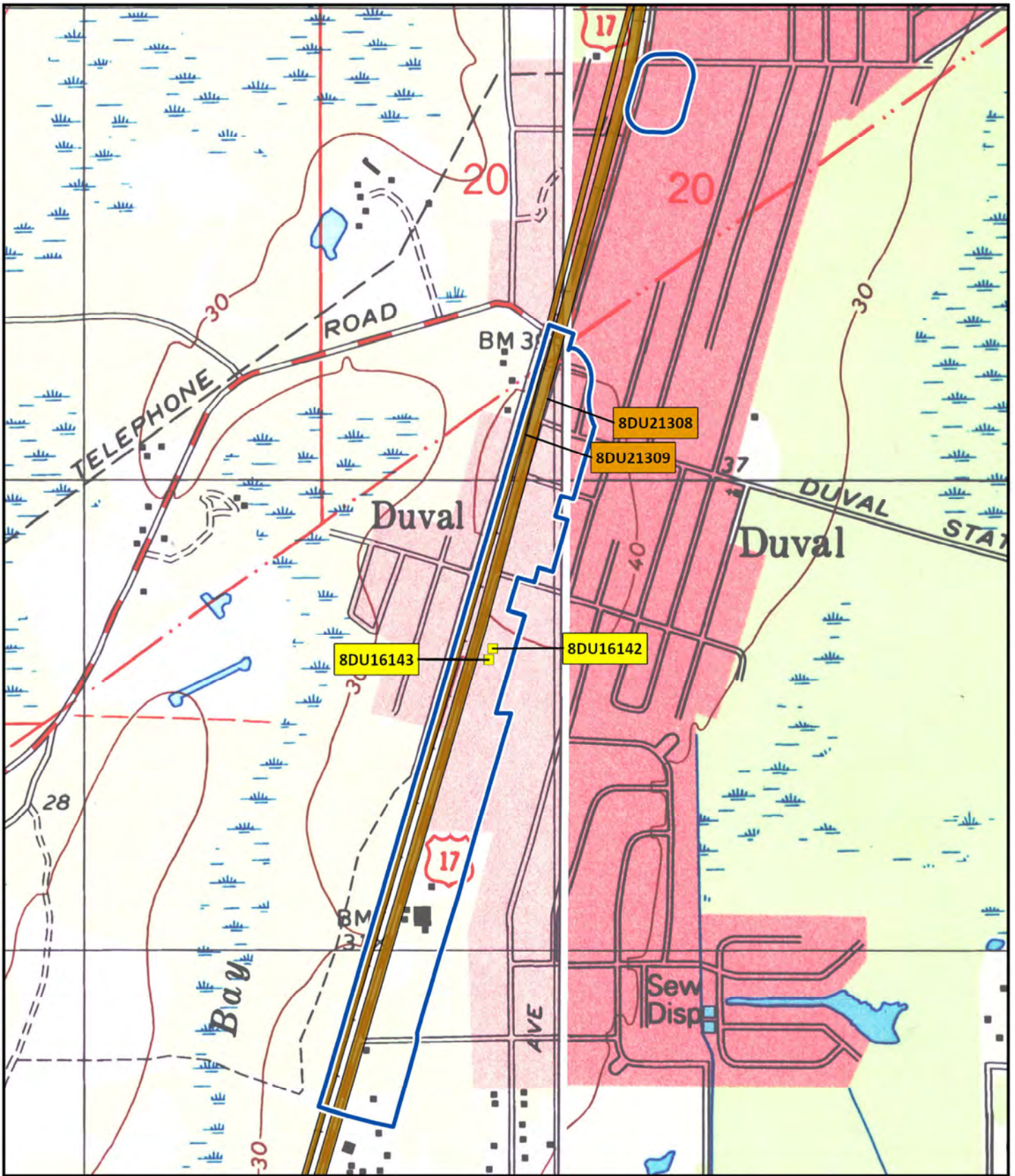
■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200
Meters

0 520
Feet

ESRI World Imagery (2022)





□ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200 0 520
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps:
Eastport (1994), Hedges (1992),
Italia (1992), and Trout River (1994)



☐ Original
☒ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site #8 **DU21308**
 Field Date 3-26-2024
 Form Date 4-1-2024
 Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name US 17 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name SR 5 to Max Leggett Road 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) Jacksonville In Current City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) DUVAL
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 1N Range 27E Section 37 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 1N Range 27E Section 46 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 TROUT RIVER USGS Date 1992
 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)

This segment is bound to the east by private parcels and to the west by the Fernandina and Jacksonville Railroad (8DU21309), which runs parallel to US 17.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1920 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or laterArchitect/Designer: UNKN Builder: UNKNTotal number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing 1

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; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

Resource 8DU21308 is a ca. 1920 road located in Duval county. In 1927, this road was officially designated as US 17 and has been modified over the decades to meet modern transportation needs. Originally a 2-lane rural route, expanded to 4-lanes.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

The majority of resource 8DU21308 lies outside the APE, therefore there is insufficient information to make an eligibility determination.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 230316
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Alyssa Costas Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804; (850) 570-0925; alyssa.costas@searchi
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

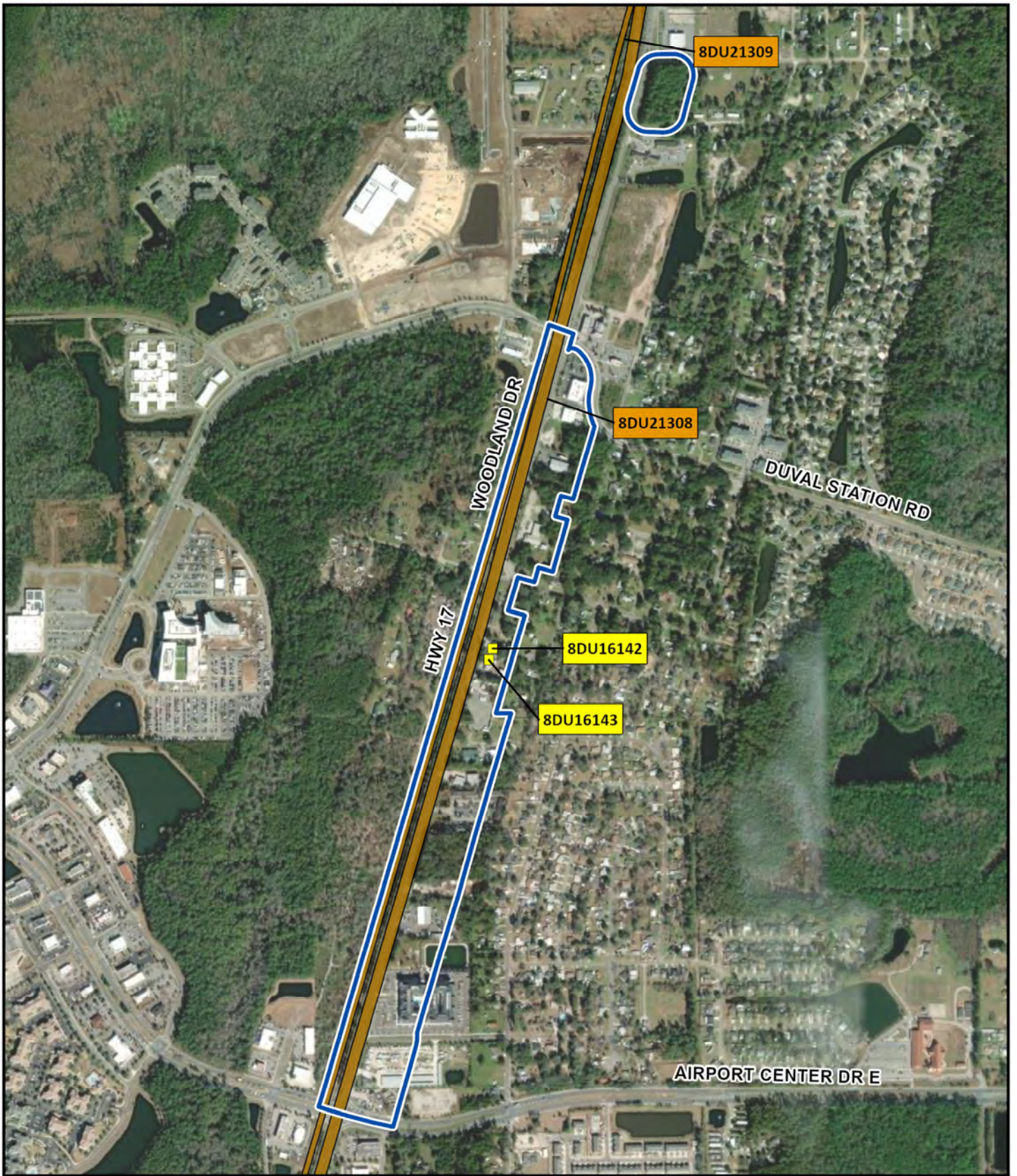
- ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- ③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
- ④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
 When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8DU21308_a Facing North



8DU21308_b Facing North



■ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

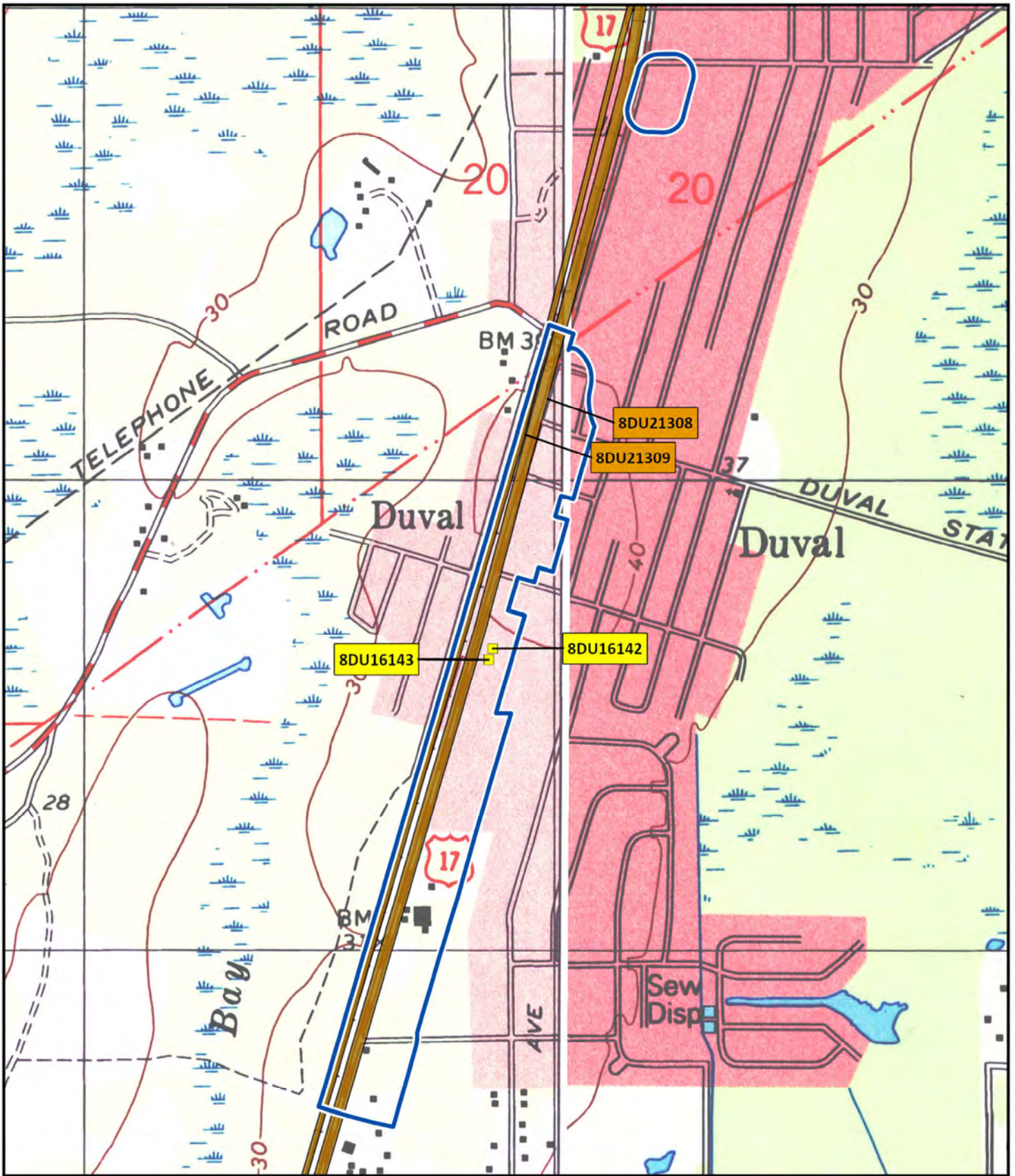
■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200 Meters

0 520 Feet

ESRI World Imagery (2022)





□ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200 0 520
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps:
Eastport (1994), Hedges (1992),
Italia (1992), and Trout River (1994)



☐ Original
☒ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site #8 **DU21309**
 Field Date 3-26-2024
 Form Date 4-1-2024
 Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Fernandina & Jacksonville RR Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name SR 5 to Max Leggett Road 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) Jacksonville In Current City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Duval
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 1N Range 27E Section 37 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 1N Range 27E Section 46 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 HEDGES USGS Date 2021
 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)
Parallel to 8DU21308, US Highway 17, on east side

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1892 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☒year listed or laterArchitect/Designer: UNKN Builder: UNKNTotal number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1

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; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

Resource 8DU21309 is a railroad with I-beam metal rails set on wood cross ties set on a gravel bed. Non-historic crossing guards, rail replacements, and cross tie replacements are present.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

The majority of resource 8DU21309 lies outside the APE, therefore there is insufficient information to make an eligibility determination.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research1) Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 230316

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

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Alyssa Costas Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804; (850) 570-0925; alyssa.costas@searchi
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

- ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- ③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
- ④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



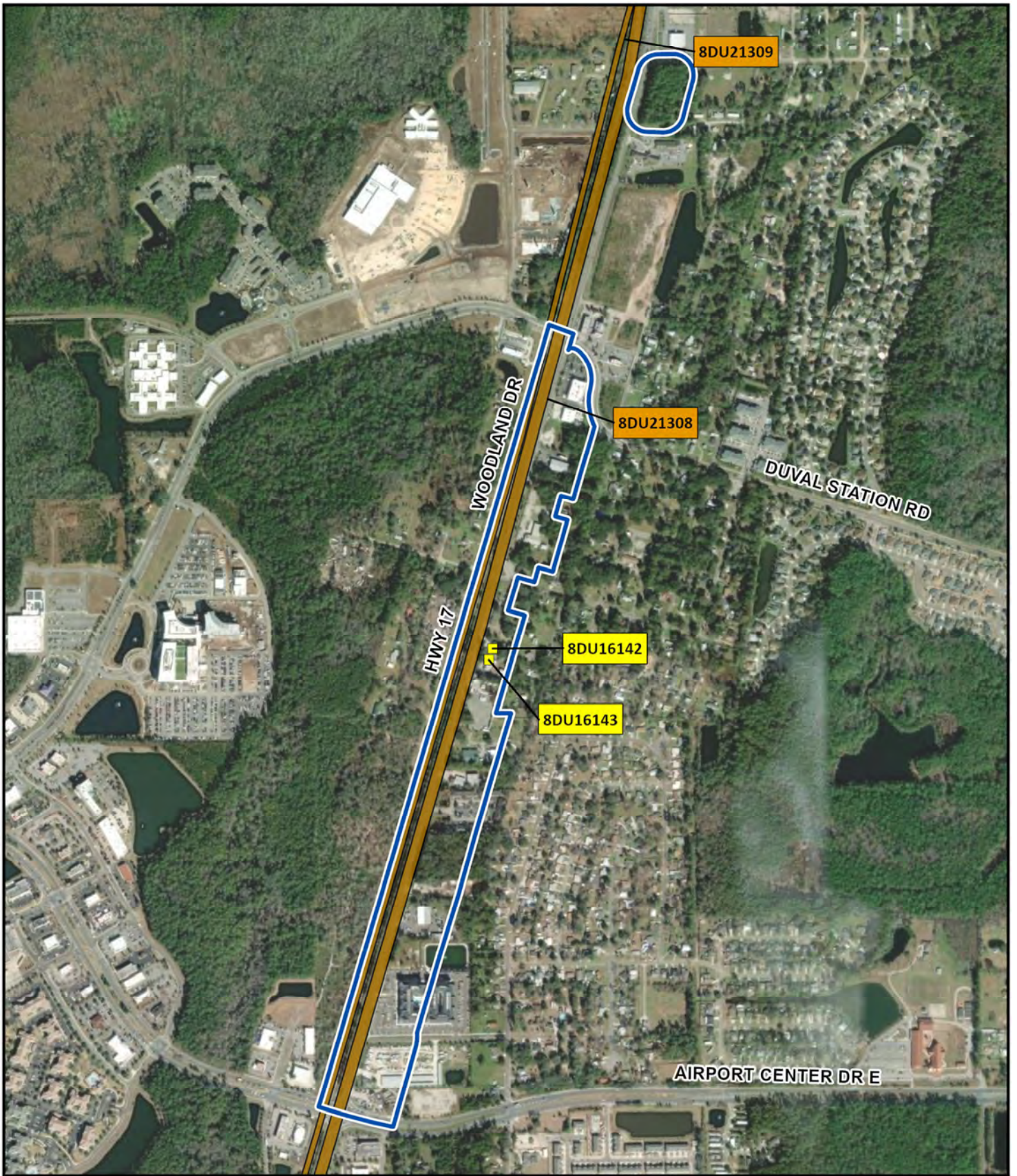
8DU21309_a Facing North



8DU21309_b Facing North



8DU21309_c Facing North



■ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

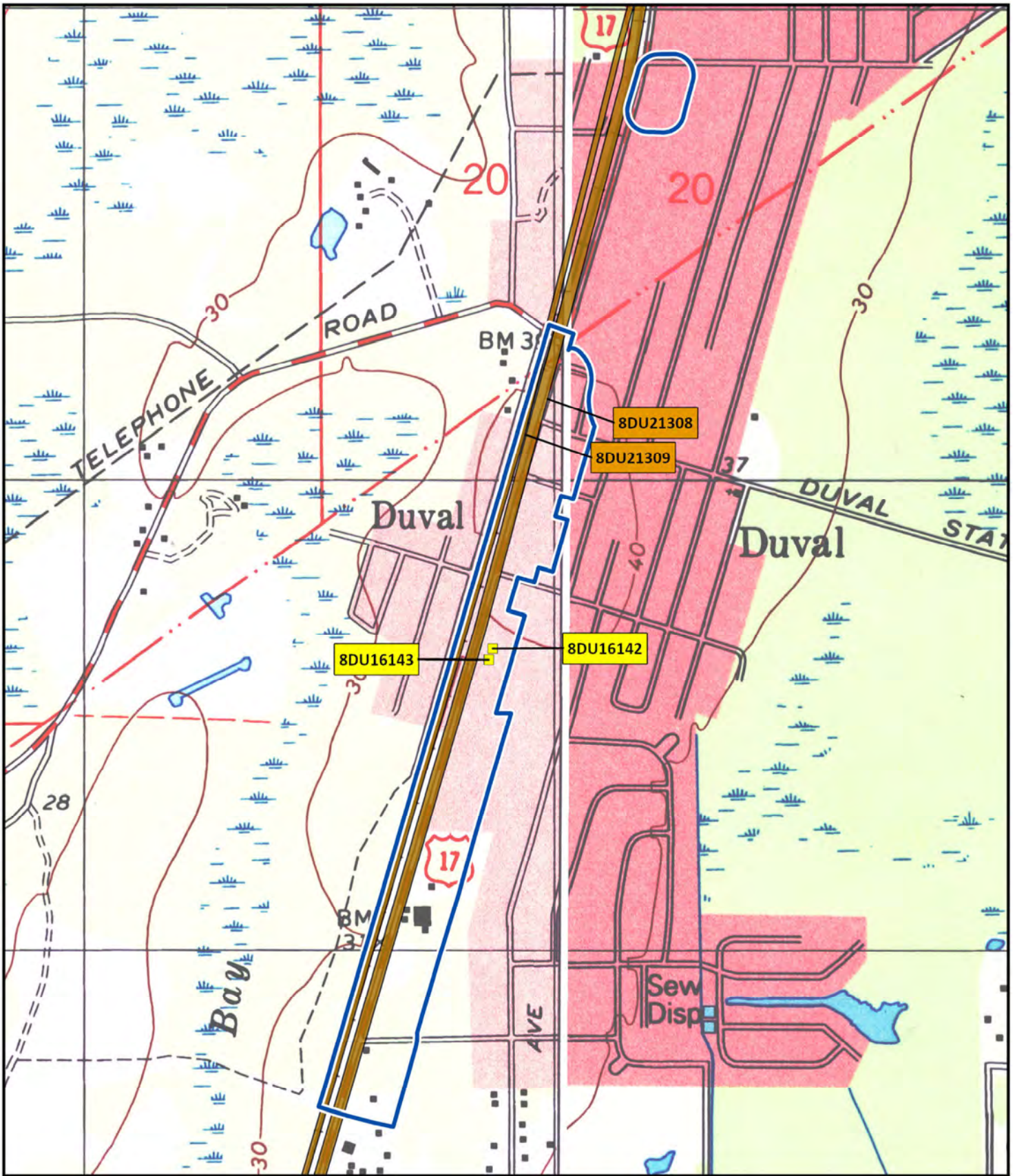
■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200
Meters

0 520
Feet

ESRI World Imagery (2022)





□ APE

■ Previously Recorded Resource Group

■ Previously Recorded Historic Building

0 200 0 520
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps:
Eastport (1994), Hedges (1992),
Italia (1992), and Trout River (1994)



APPENDIX C.

DEMOLITION LETTER



March 12, 2024

Eman M. Vovsi, PhD
Historical Data Analyst
Florida Master Site File
500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Subject: Demolished Resources for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 5 from Airport Center Drive to Max Leggett Road, Duval County, Florida

During background research, SEARCH discovered that nine previously recorded resources were determined to have been demolished or removed since the original forms were recorded with the Florida Master Site File (**Table 1**). The cultural resource assessment survey includes maps with updated locations. Photographs for five of the nine existing conditions of the resource locations as recorded for this project are enclosed at the end of this letter.

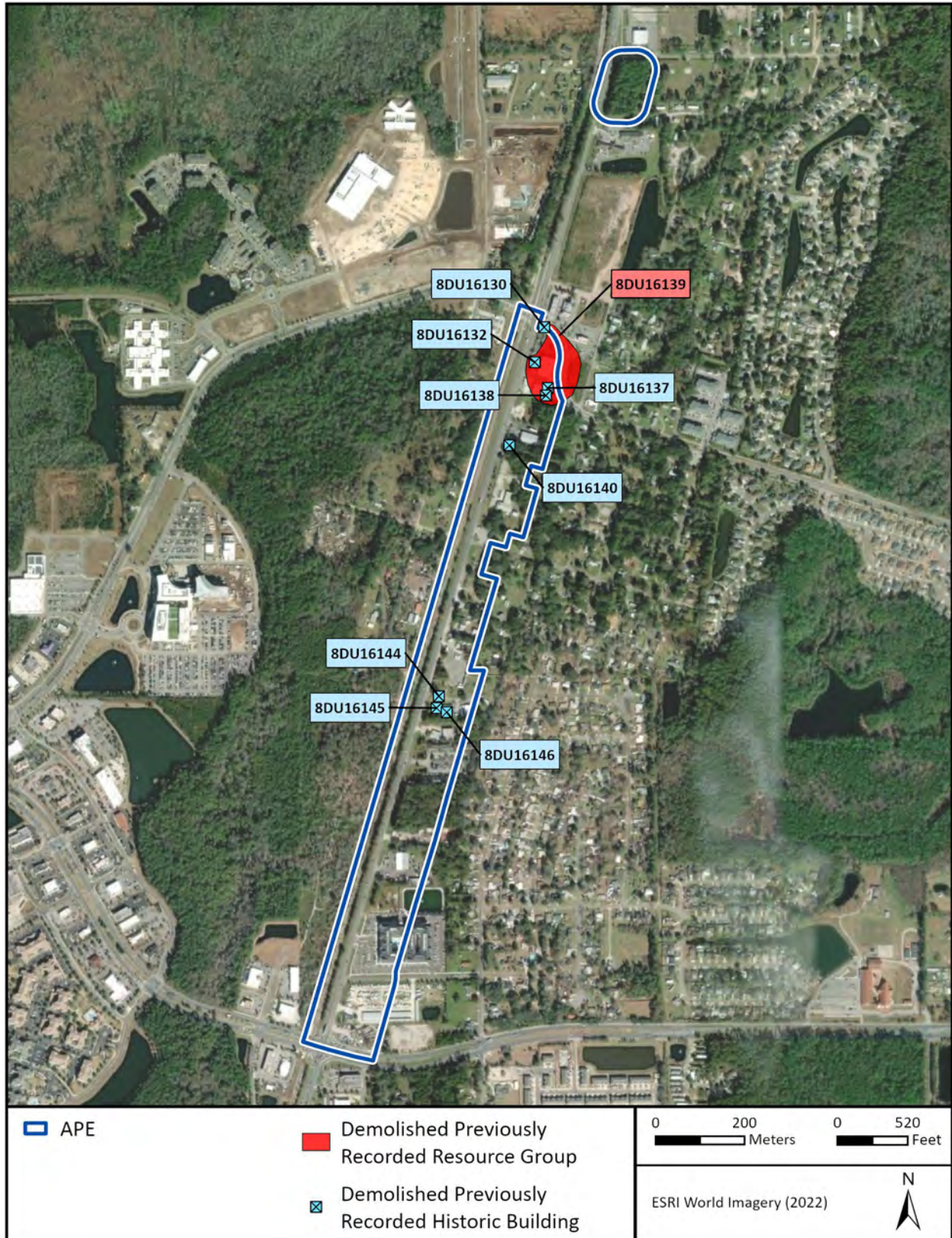
Table 1. Demolished Cultural Resources within the APE.

Resource	Name/Address	Resource Type / Style	Year Built	National Register of Historic Places Recommendation
<i>Previously Recorded</i>				
8DU16130	13937 N. Main St.	Residence/Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1928	Ineligible
8DU16132	13935 N. Main St.	Residence/Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1948	Ineligible
8DU16137	13935 N. Main St.	Residence/Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Ineligible
8DU16138	13935 N. Main St. Building A	Residence/Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Ineligible
8DU16139	13935 N Main Street	Resource Group/no style	n/a	Ineligible
8DU16140	13807 N. Main St.	Residence/Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	Ineligible
8DU16144	13547 N. Main St.	Residence/Frame Vernacular	ca. 1946	Ineligible
8DU16145	13541 N. Main St. (Bellavie Rentals)	Residence/Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1944	Ineligible
8DU16146	13541 N. Main St. (Bellavie Rentals)	Residence/Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1944	Ineligible

Sincerely,

Kate Willis, MPS
Architectural Historian

**Encl: map of demolished buildings within APE
updated lot photographs**



Demolished or removed resources within the APE.



Location of demolished Resource 8DU16130, photograph facing north.



Location of demolished Resource 8DU16132, photograph facing north.



Location of demolished Resources 8DU16137 and 8DU16138, photograph facing south.



Location of demolished Resource 8DU16140, photograph facing east.



Location of demolished Resources 8DU016144-8DU16146, facing east.