

7.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

7.1 Overview

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 15 historic resources located within the project APE. Of the total identified resources, two are considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. Both significant historic resources are located in the Orange County portion of the APE. At this time it appears that no significant historic resources are located in the Lake or Seminole County portions of the APE.

The 13 remaining historic resources appear ineligible for listing in the *NRHP* at this time. The majority of these resources are buildings that reflect a common design and/or exhibit significant non-historic exterior alterations. In most cases, these modifications obscure the building's original appearance or compromise its historic integrity to the point where the resource no longer conveys its architectural or historical significance. One of the resources is a roadway that exhibits a common road design and numerous non-historic alterations, and the other resource is a railroad corridor that no longer serves as a railroad and has numerous non-historic alterations as well.

An additional historic building located at 6229 Plymouth-Sorrento Road was identified through aerial photographs, property appraiser records, and local informants. The building is on the east side of Plymouth-Sorrento Road just south of Boch Road. This building is located directly within the project limits, and the property owners were contacted several time by phone and in person in order to gain access to survey the building; however, permission was not granted. The building is not visible from the current right-of-way. Therefore, a FMSF form could not be prepared and a determination of *NRHP* eligibility could not be made.

This results section includes tables listing each historic resource identified within the project APE by county (Tables 7.1-7.3); a map with the locations of each historic resource (Figure 7.1); and a description of representative architectural styles. The physical description and evaluation of *NRHP* eligibility are included in the narratives for these resources.

Table 7.1. Historic Resources Identified within the Orange County Segment of the Study Corridor.

FMSF NUMBER	SITE NAME/ADDRESS	STYLE	YEAR BUILT	NRHP STATUS
8OR7946	Paul Bock House/2626 Boch Road	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	Potentially <i>NRHP</i> -Eligible on an Individual Basis
8OR6232	43 Rainey Road	Frame Vernacular	c.1928	Potentially <i>NRHP</i> -Eligible on an Individual Basis
8OR6197	3229 Ponkan Road	Frame Vernacular	c.1940	Ineligible
8OR6198	2424 Boch Road	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	Ineligible

Table 7.2. Historic Resources Identified within the Seminole County Segment of the Study Corridor.

FMSF NUMBER	SITE NAME/ADDRESS	STYLE	YEAR BUILT	NRHP STATUS
8SE1953	State Road 46	N/A	c.1927	Ineligible
8SE1955	6200 SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	Ineligible
8SE2191	5650 Orange Boulevard	Frame Vernacular	c.1946	Ineligible
8SE2192	6005 Wayside Drive	Frame Vernacular	c.1920	Ineligible
8SE2193	170 S. Orange Avenue	Frame Vernacular	c.1935	Ineligible

Table 7.3. Historic Resources Identified within the Lake County Segment of the Study Corridor.

FMSF NUMBER	SITE NAME/ADDRESS	STYLE	YEAR BUILT	NRHP STATUS
8LA3409	Sorrento Cemetery	N/A	1890	Ineligible
8LA3410	2640 SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	Ineligible
8LA3411	2613 SR 46	Masonry Vernacular	c.1946	Ineligible
8LA3412	28130 SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	Ineligible
8LA3413	32222 SR 46	Masonry Vernacular	c.1955	Ineligible
8LA3414	Seaboard Coast Line Railway Corridor	N/A	1887	Ineligible

7.2 Representative Architectural Styles

Historic buildings in the APE exhibit two architectural styles: Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular. Construction dates for these historic buildings range from circa 1900 to circa 1955. One resource was constructed during the Spanish-American War era of the 1900s; no resources were constructed during the World War I and Aftermath era of the 1910s; one resource was constructed during the Boom Times era of the 1920s; six resources were built during the Depression/New Deal era of the 1930s; two resources were built during the World War II and Aftermath era of the 1940s; and one resource was built during the Modern era of the 1950s.

Frame Vernacular

The Frame Vernacular style is somewhat a misnomer as "vernacular" implies a lack of style. Vernacular (or Folk) houses are designed without imitating a specific style. Most

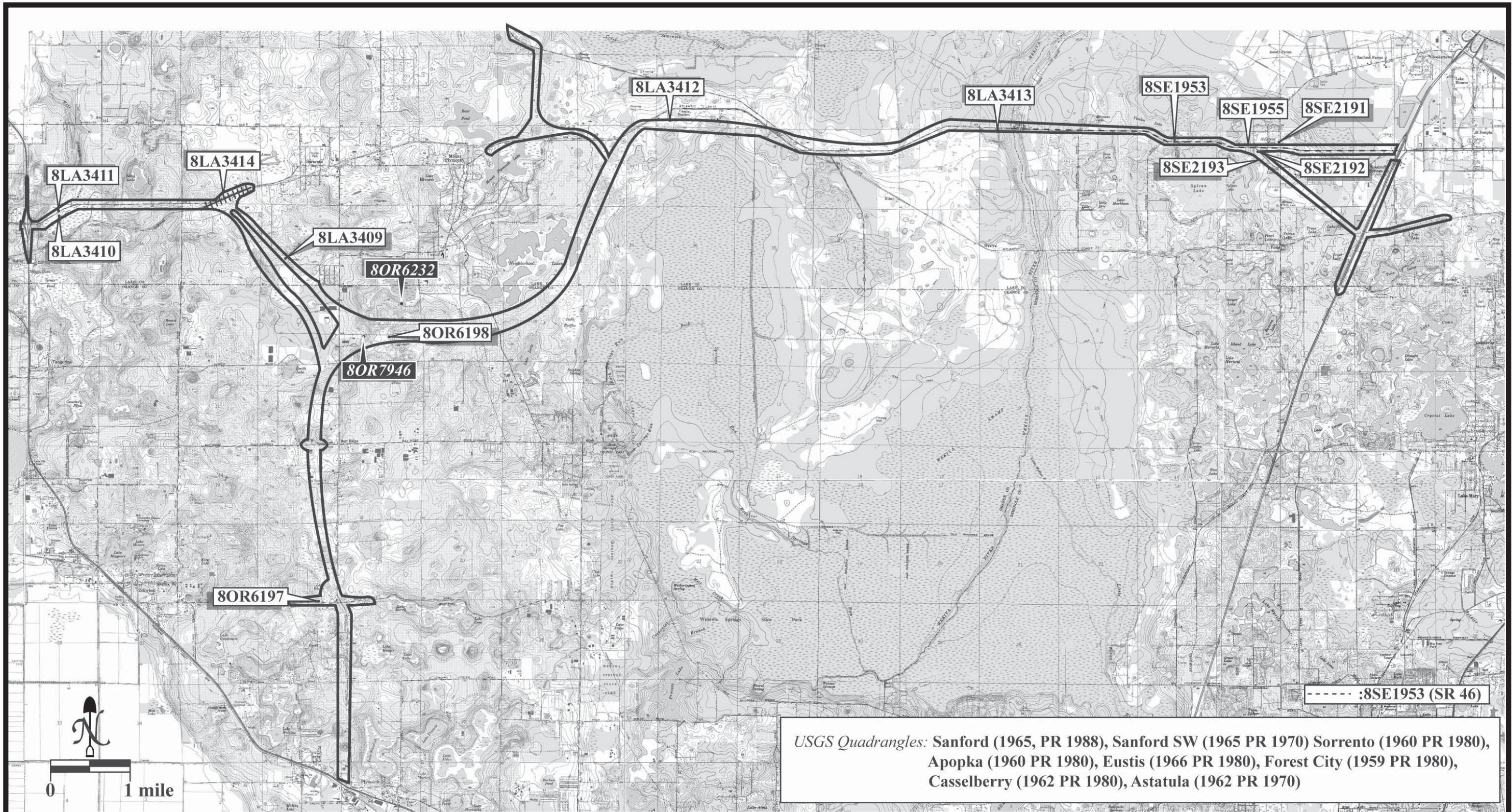


Figure 7.1. Location of historic resources within the Project APE (USGS Astatula, Fla. 1962, PR 1970, PI 1984; Eustis, Fla. 1966, PR 1980; Sorrento, Fla. 1960, PR 1980; Forest City, Fla. 1959, PR 1980; Apopka, Fla. 1960, PR 1980; Casselberry, Fla. 1962, PR 1980; Sanford, Fla. 1965, PR 1988; Sanford SW, Fla. 1965, PR 1970).

CRAS
WEKIVA PARKWAY (SR 429)/
SR 46 REALIGNMENT
PD&E STUDY
Orange, Lake and Seminole Counties

often they are built by nonprofessionals and, in many cases, by the occupants themselves (McAlester 1984:5). Vernacular can also describe "the native language or dialect of a particular region or place", and in Florida, the term "Cracker" is sometimes used to characterize frame vernacular structures (Haase 1992:10-11). These structures tend to be simple, largely unornamented, and constructed out of readily-available materials. In the project area, most vernacular structures are constructed as wood frames set on brick or concrete pier foundations. Gable roofs are most common, followed by hip roofs. The exterior cladding is most often wood drop siding and sheet metal roofing, either corrugated or crimped. Windows are commonly wood double-hung sashes. Most frame vernacular houses have entrance porches usually appended to the main structure; the porches are often supported by wood posts, although later porches often have concrete columns. Ornamentation, if there is any, is usually found at the porch and is most often made of wood.

Masonry Vernacular

Masonry Vernacular commercial buildings were mostly designed and built by anonymous individuals (Vogel 1985:105). The use of ready-mixed concrete revolutionized building techniques after 1920 (Rifkind 1980:293). Buildings constructed after this time used concrete blocks which provided the same amount of strength as other traditional masonry units but were lighter and cheaper (McAlester 1990:38). Many times, concrete block was covered in a veneer of brick or stone in order to make composite masonry walls and to enhance the exterior appearance. In the project area, the commercial buildings constructed in the Masonry Vernacular style are mostly one-story although two-story types are common. These structures are simple, unadorned, and primarily covered with stucco. In the project APE, the majority of the Masonry Vernacular commercial buildings' windows have been modified or obscured.

7.3 Historic Resources Identified

7.3.1 Orange County Segment

8OR7946: Paul Bock House/2626 Boch Road

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Boch Road in Orange County, Florida in Township 20 South, Range 28 East, Section 6 (Photo 7.1). This two-story house was built circa 1900 and is topped by a gable roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. Two chimneys are present on the house, one covered in stucco on the west side, and a brick one on the east side. The wood frame structural system is clad with drop siding and rests on a pier foundation. The house has a full-width front porch that has a shed roof; it is enclosed with jalousie windows. A second shed roof porch is on the rear façade and has been enclosed with a combination of plywood and metal windows. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configurations. Exterior ornamentation consists of cornerboards, exposed rafter tails, and wood surrounds. The only modification to the building is the enclosed front porch. This private residence is still owned by the Bock family and remains in fair condition.



Photo 7.1. Paul Bock House/2626 Boch Road, Facing Southeast

The overall property this house is sited on was originally deeded to James Kerr in 1883 (FDEP 1883). Kerr was among roughly 30 families who came to the Bay Ridge area in the 1880s, mostly from New England, and were the first settlers to the area (Shofner 1982). It is probable that James Kerr or a descendent built this house, as the land was owned by the Kerr family until the 1930s. The Kerrs profession is unknown, although agriculture is likely. The house went through several owners before Paul Bock acquired it in 1951. Bock grew citrus which is evident on aerial photographs and discussed in the transfer of deeds (Orange County Clerk of Courts various dates). Most of the groves froze in the 1960s, however, and the Bocks continued to raised chickens on the property (Howell 2007). The house is still owned by the Bock family.

Associated with one of the earliest settlers to the area, this house is believed to be one of the oldest buildings in the Bay Ridge area (Historic Properties Associates 1995). Although the house reflects the simple Frame Vernacular style, turn-of-the-century buildings that are associated with the original settlers to the area are a rare and disappearing resource type. This particular building retains a majority of its historic physical integrity and maintains its original siding, massing, windows, and architectural details. Due to these factors, this house is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the *NRHP* on an individual basis under Criteria A and C in the areas of Local Exploration/Settlement and Architecture. A Request for a Determination of Eligibility for the Paul Bock House (8OR7946) is contained in Appendix C.



Photo 7.2. 43 Rainey Road, Facing Southeast

8OR6232: 43 Rainey Road

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Rainey Road in Orange County, Florida in Township 20 South, Range 28 East, Section 6 (Photo 7.2). This U-shaped, one-and-a-half-story house was built circa 1928. It is topped by a hipped roof clad in tin shingles. The wood frame structural system is clad with weatherboard and rests on continuous concrete block foundation with an English basement and garage underneath. The garage and basement extend past the first floor wall above on the north side of the house creating an open deck. The main entrance to the house is found on this deck and is covered by a shed roof portico. A second patio is located to the rear and is L-shaped. Another entrance is found here and is covered by a shed roof portico. Fenestration includes mostly wood casement windows with three and five pane configurations, and only a few metal single-hung-sash windows with a six light configuration are evident. The house has six hipped roof dormers also containing wood casement windows. Two are located on the front slope of the roof, two are located on the rear, and one on each side. Exterior ornamentation consists of cornerboards, wood surrounds, and gable returns. Modifications to the building include the replacement of several windows, and the addition of the garage underneath. This private residence is currently vacant and remains in good condition.

The property this house is sited on was originally deeded to William C. Brooks in 1890 (FDEP, 1890). Brooks had moved to the Plymouth area by 1887. He was a real estate broker in the area and purchased much land to subdivide into lots and sell (Shofner, 1982). This house was built in a prominent location atop a hill overlooking Lake Lucie. Aerial photographs from the 1940s show some citrus groves associated with this house,

but relatively few compared to other surrounding properties. Being built in the 1920s, roughly 30 years after the land was acquired by William Brooks, it is unknown whether Brooks had this house built for himself or not. The prominent location of the house and relatively detailed construction of it leads one to believe it was built by a person of means such as Brooks. The few groves and fields associated with the house in the early years also point to that conclusion. This house historically sat on a much smaller parcel than it is currently sited. The majority of property now surrounding the house was only recently acquired by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection when they also acquired the property on which the house is sited (Jackson, 2006).

Although the builder and original owner of the house is unknown, the building is still considered architecturally significant. The house retains a majority of its historic physical integrity and maintains its original siding, massing, windows, and architectural details. Although the house reflects the simple Frame Vernacular style, it contains many elements such as numerous dormers, casement windows, and a raised basement that make it an unusual building in the rural areas of Plymouth and Sorrento. Due to these factors, this house is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the *NRHP* on an individual basis under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.



Photo 7.3. 3229 Ponkan Road, Facing Northwest

8OR6197: 3229 Ponkan Road

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Ponkan Road in Orange County, Florida in Township 20 South, Range 27 East, Section 24 (Photo 7.3). This one-story house was built circa 1940 and is topped by a gable roof clad in composition shingles. The wood frame structural system is clad with asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Fenestration includes metal single-hung sash windows with a two-over-two light configuration. Modifications to the building include the enclosure of the front porch and some window openings. A porch was also added to the side of the house. This former private residence now serves as the office to a nursery operation on the property. There are numerous other associated non-historic nursery buildings/greenhouses on the property as well.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Depression/New Deal-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.4. 2424 Boch Road, Facing Southwest

8OR6198: 2424 Boch Road

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Boch Road in Orange County, Florida in Township 20 South, Range 28 East, Section 6 (Photo 7.4). This one-story house was built circa 1930 and is topped by a gable roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. The wood frame structural system is clad with drop siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a two-over-two light configuration. Exterior ornamentation consists of cornerboards, exposed rafter tails, and wood surrounds. This private residence is currently vacant and in a deteriorated condition.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Depression/New Deal-era. Non-historic alterations and the building's condition limit the historic physical integrity, and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.

7.3.2 Seminole County Segment



Photo 7.5. State Road 46, Facing East from Lake Forest Boulevard

8SE1953: State Road 46

State Road (SR) 46 is located in the project APE, but also extends outside of the APE. In the APE, the highway traverses through Township 19 South, Range 30 East, Sections 29, 30; Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Sections 20-22, 25-27, 29, 30; Township 19 South, Range 28 East, Sections 22-25, 27, 28; Township 19 South, Range 27 East, Sections 26, 27, 33-35; in Seminole and Lake Counties, Florida (Photo 7.5 and 7.6). It is visible on the USGS Sanford (1965, PR 1988), Sanford SW (1965, PR 1970), and Sorrento (1960, PR 1980) Quadrangle maps in Seminole and Lake Counties, Florida. SR 46 travels west from Sanford and terminates at US 441 in Mount Dora which is also the western boundary of the APE. SR 46 extends to the east from Sanford and terminates at US 1 in Mims, Florida. Approximately nine miles of SR 46 are located within the project APE.

Within the project APE, SR 46 is covered in asphalt and concrete, and exhibits the lane markings and signage used in modern transportation and road systems engineering. The roadway consists of four lane segments with two eastbound and two westbound lanes divided by a grass median, as well as two lane segments. The width of the highway is approximately 150 feet in the four lane segments and 50 feet in the two lane segments. The Seaboard Coast Line Railway runs adjacent to SR 46 on the north side in several different areas. Left-hand turning lanes and traffic lights are situated at major intersections in the four lane segments. In the project APE, SR 46 is situated in rural and

urbanized settings, containing commercial, residential and agricultural areas. SR 46 remains in good condition.



Photo 7.6. State Road 46, Facing West from Orange Avenue



Photo 7.7. Historic Aerial Photograph of SR 46 crossing Wekiva River in 1947

SR 46 was originally built as SR 44 in 1925. The highway at that time extended from Mims, on the east coast of Florida, to Sanford. In 1927, it was extended to Mount Dora. This extension is the segment of the highway that is located in the project area. On June 11, 1945 the State of Florida renumbered the roads in their state highway system. SR 44 was given its current number, SR 46 at this time (Droz, 2000). Aerial photography from this time period show the highway was two lanes wide in the segment from Sanford to Mount Dora (Photo 7.7).

SR 46 continues to serve its historic function as an automobile corridor. However, the road has undergone a series of transformations based on modern transportation needs. This highway exhibits standard road design and common materials for modern road construction and does not retain any traces of its original materials, configuration, or character. Furthermore, the road is flanked by many non-historic resources and much construction, and its setting no longer retains integrity. Therefore, this resource is considered ineligible for listing in the *NRHP*, either on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.8. 6200 State Road 46, Facing North

8SE1955: 6200 State Road 46

This Frame Vernacular house is located on State Road 46 in Seminole County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Section 25 (Photo 7.8). This one-story house was built circa 1930 and is topped by a cross-gabled roof clad in composition shingles. The wood frame structural system is covered with vinyl siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Fenestration includes metal single-hung sash windows with

one-over-one and six-over-six light configurations. Modifications to the building include the replacement of most original doors, windows, and exterior siding. There is also an addition to the rear. This former private residence now serves as the office to an R.V. park on the property.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Depression/New Deal-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.9. 5650 Orange Boulevard, Facing Northwest

8SE2191: 5650 Orange Boulevard

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Orange Boulevard in Seminole County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Section 25 (Photo 7.9). This one-story house was built circa 1946 and is topped by a hipped roof clad in composition shingles. The wood frame structural system is covered with asbestos shingles and rests on a pier foundation. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration, metal single-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configurations, fixed metal single pane windows, and metal awning windows with four panes. Modifications to the building include the replacement of most original doors and windows. Several porches and a porte-cochere have also been added to the building. This private residence is now associated with a nursery operation on the property.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the World War II and Aftermath-era. Non-historic alterations limit the physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.10. 6005 Wayside Drive, Facing West.

8SE2192: 6005 Wayside Drive

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Wayside Drive in Seminole County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Section 25 (Photo 7.10). This one-story house was built circa 1920 and is topped by a hipped roof clad in composition shingles. The wood frame structural system is covered with weatherboard and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Fenestration includes metal single-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. There is a two-story garage apartment building to the rear of the house. Modifications to the main building include the replacement of original windows and the enclosure of the original porch. There is also an addition to the rear of the building.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Boom Times-era. Non-historic alterations limit the physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.11. 170 S. Orange Avenue, Facing North

8SE2193: 170 S. Orange Avenue

This Frame Vernacular house is located on Wayside Drive in Seminole County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Section 25 (Photo 7.11). This one and a half-story house was built circa 1935 and is topped by a crossed, clipped-gable roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. The wood frame structural system is covered with drop siding and rests on a pier foundation. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a six-over-one light configuration and metal single-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. There is a non-historic mother-in-law suite to the side of the house. Modifications to the main building include the replacement of some original windows and a large frame addition to the side of the building that includes a two-car garage. Porch elements such as turned wood posts and ginger breading have also been added.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Depression/New Deal-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.

7.3.3 Lake County Segment



Photo 7.12. Sorrento Cemetery, Facing Northwest



Photo 7.13. Sorrento Cemetery, Facing West.

8LA3409: Sorrento Cemetery

The Sorrento Cemetery is located on Oak Lane in Lake County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 27 East, Section 36 (Photos 7.12 and 7.13). Burials in this cemetery date from 1890, and continue through 2006. The cemetery is entered through a brick gate

denoting the name and year established on plaques. A chain link fence surrounds the entire cemetery. A concrete drive encircles a non-historic wooden gazebo within which has a list of all the family names and burial plot numbers of the cemetery interments. Mature Cedar trees line the circular drive. There are approximately 750 burials in Sorrento Cemetery. Gravestones present are cut from marble, granite, and concrete. There are several raised sarcophagi in the cemetery.

The *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*, states that “cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (*NRHP*) unless they meet special requirements” (U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service 1992: 1). Cemeteries that are nominated to the *NRHP* under Criteria A (association with significant events), B (association with significant people), or C (design) must also meet the Special Criteria Considerations C or D regarding graves and cemeteries. Cemetery sites which are eligible under Criterion D for the importance of the information they may impart are not required to meet other special considerations. However, cemetery sites eligible under Criterion D are generally archaeological sites. Special Criteria Consideration C applies to graves associated with a person of outstanding importance when there are no other sites or buildings associated with this person. Special Criteria Consideration D applies to cemeteries that derive their primary importance from the burials of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. The Sorrento Cemetery contains the graves of persons associated with the settlement of the area. However, other sites and buildings associated with these persons and the settlement period can be found throughout the community, such as the Haas House, and the Boch House. Therefore, this cemetery does not presently appear to be eligible for listing in the *NRHP* on an individual basis or as part of a district.



Photo 7.14. 2640 SR 46, Facing Southwest

8LA3410: 2640 SR 46

This Frame Vernacular house is located on SR 46 in Lake County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 27 East, Section 33 (Photo 7.14). This one-story house was built circa 1930 and is topped by a gable roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. The wood frame structural system is covered with drop siding and rests on a pier foundation. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Modifications to the building include two frame additions to the east side.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Depression/New Deal-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.15. 2613 SR 46, Facing Northeast

8LA3411: 2613 SR 46

This Masonry Vernacular house is located on SR 46 in Lake County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 27 East, Section 33 (Photo 7.15). This one-story house was built circa 1946 and is topped by a cross-gabled roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. The concrete block structural system is covered with stucco and rests on a poured concrete slab foundation. Fenestration includes metal awning windows with two panes and metal casement windows with eight panes. Modifications to the building include a garage addition to the side connected to the house by an enclosed breezeway addition.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the World War II and Aftermath-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.16. 28130 State Road 46, Facing Southeast.

8LA3412: 28130 State Road 46

This Frame Vernacular house is located on State Road 46 in Lake County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 28 East, Section 23 (Photo 7.16). This one-story house was built circa 1930 and is topped by a gable roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. The wood frame structural system is covered with vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Fenestration includes wood double-hung sash windows with a two-over-two light configuration and metal single-hung sash windows with a two-over-two light configuration. Modifications to the building include enclosing the original front porch and residing the exterior. This building is set back from the right-of-way on a large parcel. There is a historic wood pole barn to the rear of the house.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Depression/New Deal-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.17. 32222 SR 46, Facing Southwest

8LA3413: 32222 SR 46

This Masonry Vernacular house is located on SR 46 in Lake County, Florida in Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Section 28 (Photo 7.17). This one-story house was built circa 1955 and is topped by a gable roof clad in 5-V sheet metal. The concrete block structural system is left uncovered and rests on a poured concrete slab foundation. Fenestration includes metal single-hung sash windows with a one-over-one light configuration. Modifications to the building include the replacement of the original doors and windows. This former private residence now serves as the office to an excavation company.

This building exemplifies a common style in Florida constructed in the Modern-era. Non-historic alterations limit the historic physical integrity of the building and limited research revealed no known significant historical associations. The building is located in an area of discontinuous historic resources, so it could not be included within a potential historic district. This building is considered ineligible for listing in the *NHRP* on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7.18. Seaboard Coast Line Railway Corridor, Facing Northeast from Swan Road

8LA3414: Seaboard Coast Line Railway Corridor

The Seaboard Coast Line (S.C.L.) Railway Corridor is located within the project APE but also extends outside the APE. In the APE it travels through Township 19 South, Range 27 East, Sections 26, 35; Township 19 South, Range 28 East, Sections 22-25, 27-28; Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Sections 30; in Lake and Seminole Counties, Florida (Photo 7.18). It is visible on the USGS Sorrento (1960, PR 1980), Sanford SW (1965 PR 1970), and Sanford (1965, PR 1980) Quadrangle maps in Lake and Seminole Counties, Florida. The rail line is composed of one set of two iron rails on a built-up bed; however, in many segments the tracks are no longer extant and only the bed is present. The corridor traverses through grassy and wooded areas. The original wood ties are present in the segments where the tracks still exist. In the project area, the line runs east to west, in many places adjacent to SR 46. Approximately 4,500 feet of the railroad corridor are present in the project APE.

The S.C.L. corridor in the project area was originally the Sanford and Lake Eustis Railroad built in 1887. This line was operated by the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Company. Originating at the main line in Sanford, this spur traveled west through Paola, Markham, Ethel, Sorrento, Mount Dora, and on to Tavares. The segment between Sanford and Mount Dora is the length of the railway line located within the project APE. The Sanford and Lake Eustis Railroad was purchased by the Atlantic Coast Line (A.C.L.) Railway in 1902 (Sanford & Lake Eustis Railroad Plaque, 2006). The A.C.L. Railway was formed in 1900 from the merger of two smaller rail companies in Virginia and South Carolina. A.C.L. operated the line from Sanford to Mount Dora until 1967 when the A.C.L. Railroad was merged with its competitor the Seaboard Air Line

Railroad to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (Georgia Railroad History and Heritage, 2006). This spur of the S.C.L. was operated until 1980 when the line was abandoned. Since 1980 many sections of track have been either removed or paved over.

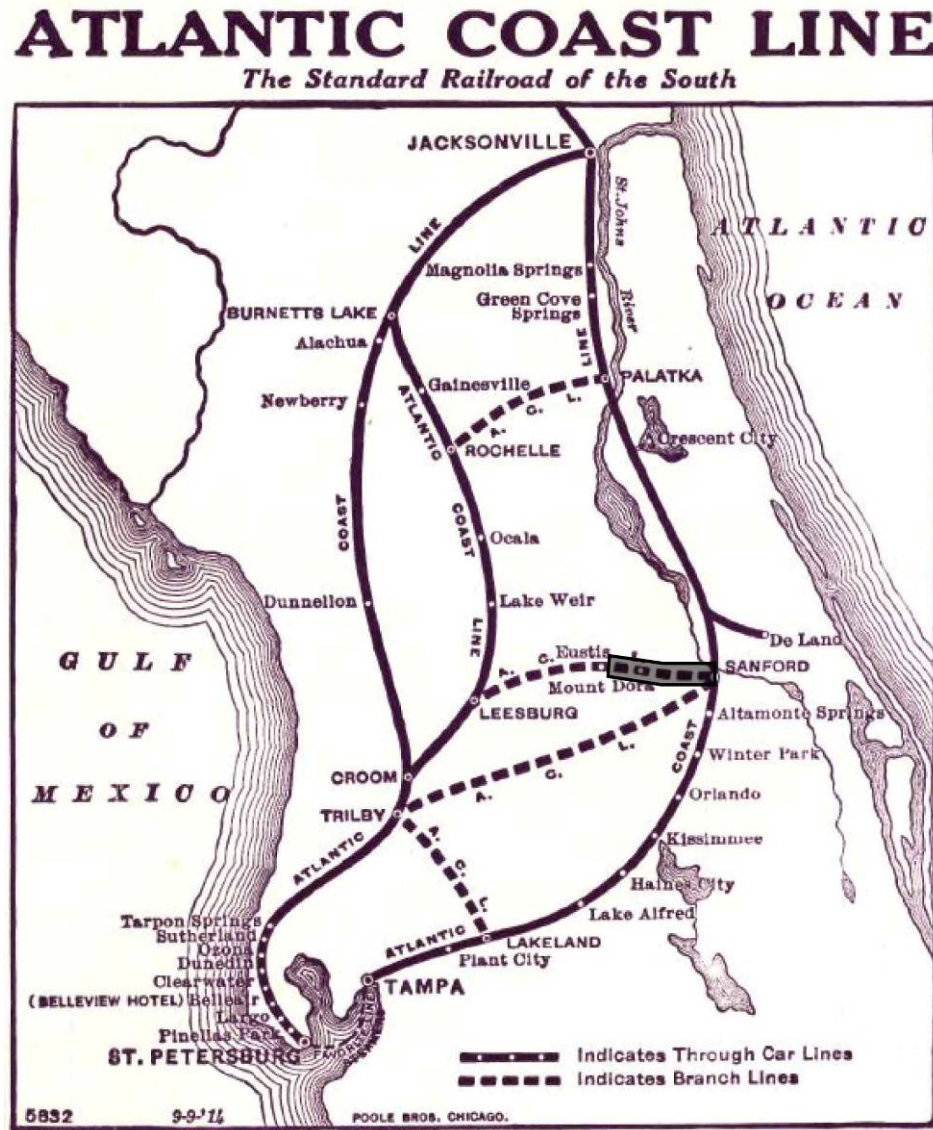


Photo 7.19. 1914 Map of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway system in Florida from *The Florida Photographic Collection* (The segment of line that passes through the project APE is highlighted)

The S.C.L. Railroad corridor retains historical importance for its role in the development and transportation of the area; however it no longer serves its historic function as a railroad. Since the line's abandonment, many sections of track have been removed or paved over by street crossings and private lanes. Some sections of the route are completely overgrown with vegetation creating a discontinuous railroad corridor. Additionally, most signage, street crossing guards, and other features related to the

railroad have been removed, detracting from the railroad corridor's historic physical integrity. Therefore, this resource is considered ineligible for listing in the *NRHP*, either on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.