

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE  
STATE ROAD 408 EASTERN EXTENSION  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY,  
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY CONTRACT NO. 001064  
SEARCH PROJECT NO. 3434-15096T**

**PREPARED FOR**

**CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY  
AND  
METRIC ENGINEERING, INC.**

**BY**

**SEARCH**

**OCTOBER 2017**



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
FOR THE STATE ROAD 408 EASTERN EXTENSION  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY,  
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY CONTRACT NO. 001064  
SEARCH PROJECT NO. 3434-15096T**


**PREPARED FOR**

**CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY  
AND  
METRIC ENGINEERING, INC.**

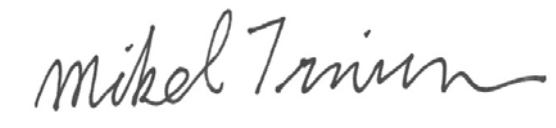
**PREPARED BY**

**SEARCH**

**ELIZABETH CHAMBLESS, ANGELA MATUSIK, MIKEL TRAVISANO, DAVID W. RAY, ALLEN KENT,  
KIRSTEN ARMSTRONG, AND DREW COTHRAN**

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Angela Matusik", written over a horizontal line.

**ANGELA MATUSIK, MA  
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY**

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Mikel Travisano", written over a horizontal line.

**MIKEL TRAVISANO, MS  
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY**

**WWW.SEARCHINC.COM**

**OCTOBER 2017**





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the State Road (SR) 408 Eastern Extension Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Orange County, Florida. The limits for the study are from the current terminus of SR 408 at Colonial Drive (SR 50) to the vicinity of the SR 50/SR 520 intersection. The project proposes a major new roadway passing through commercial, light industrial, residential, municipal, and vacant parcels south of Colonial Drive (SR 50). On the basis of the PD&E study, the Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) will determine if a reasonable improvement option exists to meet the current and projected transportation needs of the area.

The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way within which the improvements are proposed and was extended 330 feet (100 meters) from the maximum proposed right-of-way line.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 88 shovel tests and the documentation of areas that could not be shovel tested due to extensive disturbance, urban development, buried utilities, drainage improvements, and/or wetland and pond areas within the corridor. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the right-of-way, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 107 historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension Area of Potential Effect (APE), including three previously recorded historic resources and 104 newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resources include three historic buildings, all of which were determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on December 28, 2015. The newly recorded historic resources include 101 historic structures, two resource groups, and one linear resource. Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all of the historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE lack the historical significance and architectural or engineering distinction necessary for listing in the NRHP and are therefore ineligible. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further work is recommended.

Based on the results of the investigation, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

This page intentionally left blank.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Figures .....	vii
List of Tables .....	viii
Introduction .....	1
Project Location and Environment .....	4
Location and Modern Conditions .....	4
Paleoenvironment .....	6
Historic Overview.....	6
Native American Culture History .....	6
Post-Contact History .....	10
Background Research .....	17
Florida Master Site File Review.....	17
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review.....	19
Research Design.....	25
Project Goals.....	25
NRHP Criteria .....	25
Cultural Resource Potential .....	26
Survey Methods .....	26
Results.....	28
Archaeological Resources .....	28
Architectural Resources.....	39
NRHP Evaluations.....	46
Conclusion and Recommendations .....	56
References Cited .....	57
Appendix A: Architectural Resource Maps	
Appendix B: Historic Resources Identified within the APE	
Appendix C: FMSF Resource Forms	
Appendix D: FDHR Survey Log Sheet	

This page intentionally left blank.

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	SR 408 Eastern Extension project location, Orange County, Florida.....	2
Figure 2.	SR 408 Eastern Extension APE, Orange County, Florida .....	3
Figure 3.	Soils within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way .....	5
Figure 4.	1926 FSRD map showing the route of SR 22, which connected Orlando to the Atlantic Coast and SR 4 .....	15
Figure 5.	Previous surveys and recorded resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE .....	18
Figure 6.	GLO maps with the SR 408 Eastern Extension in blue.....	20
Figure 7.	Historic map of Orange County, Florida, with SR 408 Eastern Extension APE in blue .....	22
Figure 8.	1953 USGS topographic map of Bithlo and Oviedo SW, Florida .....	23
Figure 9.	1969 USDA aerial photograph of Orange County, Florida.....	24
Figure 10.	Shovel test results within the western section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	29
Figure 11.	Shovel test results within the western-central section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	30
Figure 12.	Shovel test results within the central section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	31
Figure 13.	Shovel test results within eastern-central section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	32
Figure 14.	Shovel test results within eastern section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way .....	33
Figure 15.	Profiles of excavated shovel tests within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way .....	34
Figure 16.	Representative photographs around excavated shovel tests within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	35
Figure 17.	Photographs of the Econlockhatchee River along Old Cheney Highway within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	36
Figure 18.	Representative photographs of existing ponds and areas with wet soils within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way .....	37
Figure 19.	Representative views of pedestrian-surveyed areas within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.....	38
Figure 20.	Overview of all historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE .....	42
Figure 21.	Resource 8OR10903, example of a mobile home, facing north.....	43
Figure 22.	Resource 8OR10970, example of a Masonry Vernacular structure, facing northwest.....	44
Figure 23.	Resource 8OR10868, example of a Frame Vernacular structure, facing southwest..	44
Figure 24.	Resource 8OR10966, example of a Ranch structure, facing west.....	45
Figure 25.	Resource 8OR10933, example of an Industrial Vernacular structure, facing southwest.....	45
Figure 26.	1939 Florida trailer park postcard .....	46

Figure 27. Tin Can Tourist Camp of Gainesville, n.d. ....	47
Figure 28. 1942 government trailer park.....	48
Figure 29. Representative views of the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902) .....	50
Figure 30. Representative views of Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953).....	52
Figure 31. Representative views of Old Cheney Highway (8OR10654).....	53
Figure 32. Resource 8OR10654, access road for Orlando Air Base .....	54

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Soil Drainage within the SR 408 Extension Right-of-Way.....	4
Table 2. Prehistory of Central Florida.....	6
Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Intersecting the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE ...	17
Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.....	19
Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.....	39
Table 6. Architectural Styles within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.....	43

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the State Road (SR) 408 Eastern Extension Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Orange County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The limits for the study are from the current terminus of SR 408 at Colonial Drive (SR 50) to the vicinity of the SR 50/SR 520 intersection. The project proposes to construct a major new roadway passing through commercial, light industrial, residential, municipal, and vacant parcels south of Colonial Drive (SR 50). On the basis of the PD&E study, the Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) will determine if a reasonable improvement option exists to meet current and projected transportation needs of the area.

The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way within which the improvements are proposed and was extended 330 feet (100 meters) from the maximum proposed right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). The architectural survey included the entire APE. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential 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. All work was performed in accordance with the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's *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 Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Angela Matusik, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for archaeology for this project, and Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Ms. Matusik, Mr. Travisano, Drew Cothran, MHP, Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil, David W. Ray, MHP, and Allen Kent, PhD. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Eden Andes, BS, John Gowen, BA, Brandon Grimison, BA, Jeremiah Hull, BA, and Neal MacClyment, BA. The architectural survey was done by Ms. Armstrong, Mr. Cothran, and Erin White, MFA. Field and report graphics were prepared by Ms. Matusik, Jena Sadd, MA, and Ryan Shears, BA. Elizabeth Chambliss, MS, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Katy Harris, MS, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.



Figure 1. SR 408 Eastern Extension project location, Orange County, Florida.





## PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

### LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The SR 408 Eastern Extension APE is located in the northeastern portion of Orange County and extends west to east for approximately 9 miles. It begins roughly 6 miles east of the city limits of Orlando along SR 408 at Colonial Drive (SR 50), south of the University of Central Florida, and continues through commercial, light industrial, residential, municipal, and vacant parcels south of Colonial Drive (SR 50), reaching east of Dallas Boulevard where it rejoins with Colonial Drive (SR 50) near Bithlo and then connects to SR 520. The Orlando International Airport is about 11 miles to the southwest and the Orlando Executive Airport is about 7.5 miles to the west. The proposed project will cross the Econlockhatchee River at the location of the former, and now demolished, Old Cheney Highway Bridge. The project APE lies within Sections 23, 24, and 27 of Township 22 South, Range 31 East, and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35 and 36 of Township 22 South, Range 32 East. Elevations within the project APE range from 50 to 75 feet above mean sea level (amsl), except for a dip to 30 amsl along the Econlockhatchee River.

The APE is located in the Eastern Flatwoods physiographic district (Brooks 1981). Specifically, the project corridor lies within the Holopaw-Indian Town Ridges and Swales province, which prograded southward from the Orlando Promontory province in the distant geologic past (Brooks 1981). The province is characterized by gentle slopes and fine sands that result in a general covering of flatwoods with areas of cypress strands in the swales and other expanses of sand pine scrub (Brooks 1981). US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soils data are provided in **Table 1** and visualized in **Figure 3**. Approximately 84 percent of the project right-of way has poorly drained or wetter soils.

**Table 1. Soil Drainage within the SR 408 Extension Right-of-Way.**

Soil Name	Drainage	Acres	Percentage
Pomello Fine Sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	37.81	7.4%
Zolfo Fine Sand	Somewhat Poorly Drained	41.53	8.2%
Immokalee Fine Sand	Poorly Drained	50.50	9.9%
Ona Fine Sand	Poorly Drained	2.27	0.4%
Smyrna Fine Sand	Poorly Drained	228.43	44.9%
St. Johns Fine Sand	Poorly Drained	27.11	5.3%
Wauberg Fine Sand	Poorly Drained	38.92	7.6%
Felda Fine Sand, Frequently Flooded	Poorly Drained	20.58	4.0%
Basinger Fine Sand, Depressional	Very Poorly Drained	32.60	6.4%
Sanibel Muck	Very Poorly Drained	26.30	5.2%
Water		2.89	0.6%
Totals		508.95	100.0%



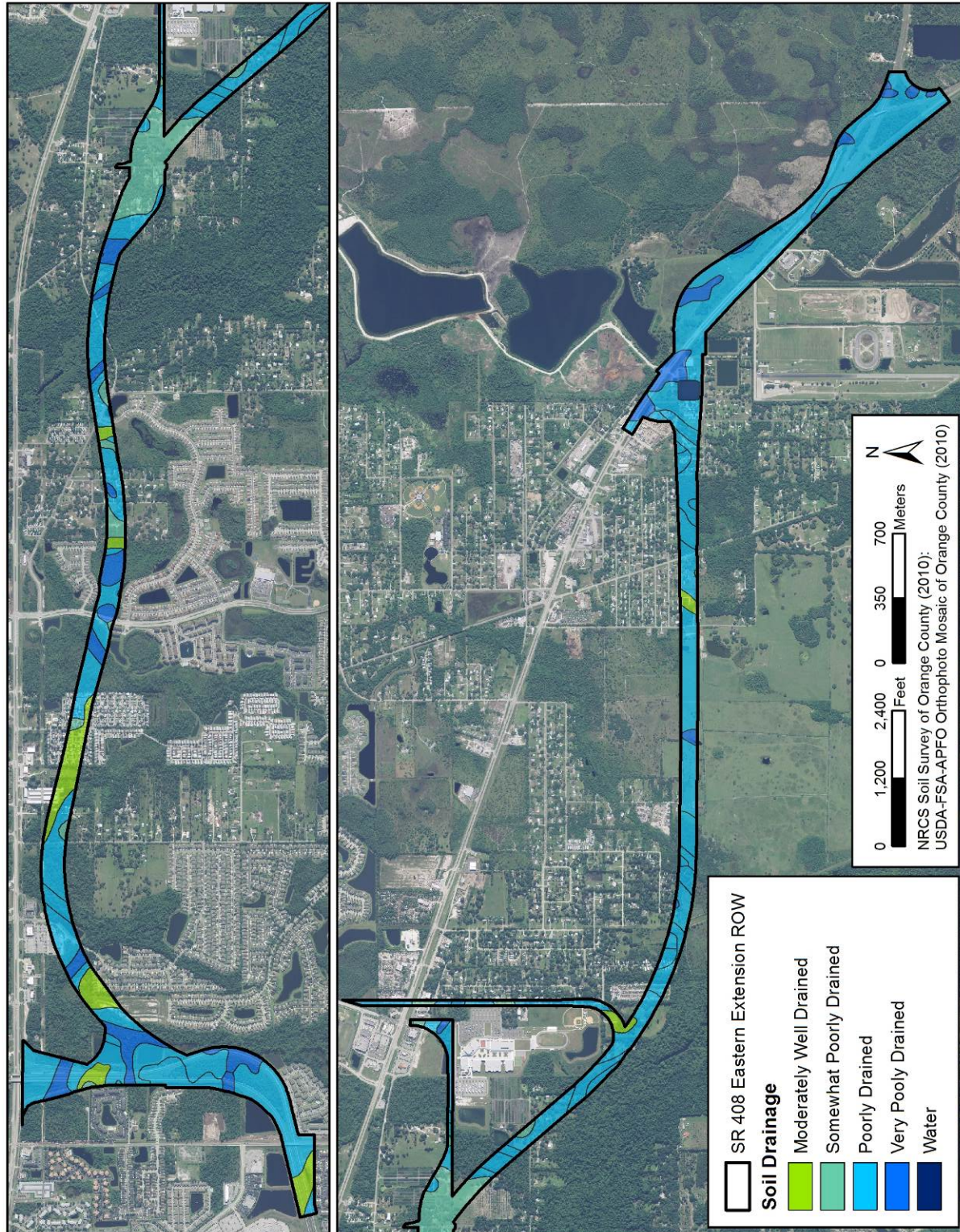


Figure 3. Soils within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.

## PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years.

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The following prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. These periods along with their regional subperiods are presented in **Table 2**.

#### Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BC)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of the New World argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska, some 12,000 years ago. However, data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupations of the New World, it does not appear that Florida was inhabited by humans prior to about 12,000 years ago. The best evidence comes from the Sloth Hole and Page-Ladson sites in Jefferson County, where radiocarbon dates predating 12,000 <sup>14</sup>C yrs BP have been obtained from levels containing lithic

**Table 2. Prehistory of Central 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

waste flakes but no diagnostic tool forms (Dunbar 2006; Hemmings 2004). The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who wandered into an environment quite different than that of the present.

## **Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)**

Around 8000 BC, the environment and physiology of Florida underwent some pronounced changes due to climatic amelioration. These changes were interconnected and include a gradual warming trend, a rise in sea levels, a reduction in the width of peninsular Florida, and the spread of oak-dominated forests and hammocks throughout much of Florida (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986). Concomitant with these environmental changes were alterations in native subsistence strategies, which became more diverse due to the emergence of new plant, animal, and aquatic species. Also occurring at this time was a significant increase in population numbers and density, with native groups developing regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). As conditions became wetter, coastal, riparian, and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly more common. The Archaic period is typically divided into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods by archaeologists, as shown in **Table 2**.

Within the Central Lakes District, evidence of the earliest occupations usually consists of lithic scatters containing chert debitage and occasionally projectile points. While Early Archaic Bolen projectile points have been recovered at sites in central Florida, Middle Archaic points, such as Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan, are typically much more common (Smith and Bond 1984:53-55). As life became more settled during the Archaic period, an array of site types evolved that included residential bases, short-term settlements, specialized procurement camps, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75-85). Collectively, these comprised the regional settlement-subsistence system.

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this ceramic ware is among the earliest pottery types in North America and was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). During a span of approximately 1,500 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced; decorated variants, however, underwent periods of stylistic popularity. With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand-molded and tended to be thick-walled, whereas some of the later vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the Atlantic Coast, south of the present-day Florida/Georgia border; however, other fiber-temper-producing potters lived north of the border, throughout coastal Georgia, and up to southern South Carolina. A localized variant of the fiber-tempered ceramic series is the Tick Island type, found in the upper St. Johns drainage. The designs incised onto the exterior of Tick Island pots are curvilinear and incorporate small dashes or punctations. A typical design uses concentric



circles and small dashes between the lines of the circle. Farther west, along the Gulf Coast, fiber-tempered pottery is equated with the Norwood culture.

## **Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)**

The Central Lakes District is not well studied archaeologically, but research to date finds that St. Johns is the dominant ceramic type in the region. Culturally it is included within the east and central Florida region, which is dominated by the St. Johns tradition. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery produced between 500 BC (or earlier) and AD 1565, increased population and settlement numbers compared to the Archaic period, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243-274). While St. Johns ceramics are found across the peninsula, the St. Johns River drainage in central and northeastern Florida was the core area of the St. Johns culture. In eastern and central Florida, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the Orange culture. This is evidenced by the carryover of late Orange-period designs to early St. Johns-period pottery. Within the St. Johns period there are two major subdivisions (I and II), as outlined below.

In addition to St. Johns wares, sites in the Central Lakes District typically contain Glades and Belle Glade ceramics, which originate in the Lake Okeechobee region. These are more common in the south-central portion of this district, whereas purer St. Johns assemblages are found in the northern portion of the region (Sears 1959). Sites in the Central Lakes District are often characterized by freshwater shell and black earth middens located along the banks of inland rivers and lakes (Austin and Hansen 1988; Hardin et al. 1984).

### ***St. Johns I***

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily on hunting, fishing, and wild plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

At St. Johns Ia sites (AD 100–500), St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery continued to be produced, and a red-painted St. Johns variant called Dunns Creek Red was also made. Exotic Hopewellian artifacts also occur in burial mounds. Weeden Island pottery (a primarily Gulf Coast ware) has been recovered from late St. Johns Ia sites, apparently acquired as a trade ware. The St. Johns Ib period (AD 500–750) is similar to the Ia period, with the carryover of St. Johns Plain and Incised wares and Dunns Creek Red, but Weeden Island pottery became more common. However, the majority of everyday ceramics are plain. As the St. Johns culture progressed, sand mounds continued to be constructed and became larger through time.

## **St. Johns II**

The St. Johns II period is further divided into three subperiods (IIa, IIb, and IIc). As populations grew, the number and size of mounds and villages increased. The emergence of check stamping marks the beginning of the St. Johns II period around AD 750 and, along with plain pottery, dominates the assemblages throughout the period. During St. Johns IIa (AD 750–1050), incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf Coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. Late Weeden Island pottery continued to be traded into the St. Johns region and is recovered in sand burial mounds.

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (AD 1050–1513). Classic Mississippian traits such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Cult burial paraphernalia in association with perceived elite burials are evident (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986), indicating influence from northwest Florida. Some sand burial mounds were quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading up to their summits (Milanich 1994:269-270). The rise in the number of St. Johns village and mound sites implies greater cultural complexity compared to that of the earlier St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:267-274; Miller 1991). Shell and bone ornaments, worked copper, and other materials and artifacts occur with some frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994).

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263–264). In fact, sixteenth-century French and Spanish documents allege that beans, squash, and maize were heavily cultivated by the Timucua of northern Florida (Bennett 1964, 1968, 1975; Lawson 1992), although direct evidence of prehistoric horticulture is lacking for the St. Johns region.

The St. Johns IIc (AD 1513–1565) represents the protohistoric period in northeastern Florida and is characterized by the introduction of European artifacts. Prior to the founding of St. Augustine by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565, the Spaniards made several forays into Florida, beginning with Ponce de León in 1513. Except for the natives' intermittent exposure to European goods and diseases, the St. Johns IIc seems to represent a continuation of the earlier St. Johns II period. Items such as glass beads, European pottery, hawk's bells, mirrors, and metal hoes, axes, and chisels have been recovered in association with St. Johns IIc burials. Other metals such as copper, silver, and gold were also acquired and reworked by native artisans.

## POST-CONTACT HISTORY

---

### Early Exploration, 1513–1564

This historic context presents an overview of Orange County from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape near modern-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Either landing spot puts Ponce de León just east of present-day Orange County. Despite the fact that the area had already been occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed to discover Florida. He called this land *La Florida*, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce was followed by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528. Narváez landed near Tampa Bay and trekked into the interior of Florida, reaching the Apalachee region of west Florida in several months. He died later in the year when his fleet of ships sank en route to Mexico. Two survivors, Cabeza de Vaca and his companion, Estevan, began their 10-year trek from northwestern Florida across southern North America, representing the first contact of Europeans with many indigenous groups of the Southeast and Southwest (Clayton et al. 1993).

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, the de Soto expedition entered the peninsula near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida, and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is unlikely they traveled as far east as Orange County. After some time traveling north, de Soto turned westward, going as far as Tallahassee, then turned north into what is now Georgia (Carswell 1991). First Spanish contact with natives of central Florida, including the Ais and Mayaca of present-day Orange County, may have happened in the 1560s with the arrival of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and the first permanent Spanish settlements at St. Augustine. Menéndez's many travels served to secure the territory for Spain and to ward off French interests in the peninsula. His attempts to rid the area of French influence and establish coastal settlements also took him inland to the lands of central Florida (Lyon 1996).

### First Spanish Period, 1565–1762

Early Spanish settlements in Florida were 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 Indians. He petitioned the Jesuit Order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566 (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their missionizing efforts on the native villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River, and among the Guales and Oristas who lived farther north. A few missions were established in central Florida during the early seventeenth century, but were soon abandoned (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995). A line of missions was established, linking St. Augustine on the east coast to



Apalachee province in the panhandle. However, this focus on the northern and coastal regions meant little Spanish activity in the early period in present-day Orange County.

By the 1690s, the Spanish actively sought to set up missions among the Jororo Indians, who the Spanish combined in their writings with the Mayaca as both spoke a similar language. The Spanish traveled down the St. Johns River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Orange County) and then further south to the Jororo (Orange and Osceola Counties). This area was so far from established Spanish settlements that the Spaniards called the Mayaca and Jororo region *la rinconada*, “meaning a corner or nook, a place away from major activities” (Milanich 1995:63-64). Spanish interest in the area was lacking until the late seventeenth century, especially after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory.

### **British Colonial Period, 1763–1783**

The Spanish mission system caused a drastic decline in the Native American populations in Florida. Their numbers dropped significantly due to war and disease, and this allowed the Creeks from Georgia and the Carolinas to migrate into the area. In 1765, these migrating Indians were referred to with the Spanish term *cimarrón*, meaning “wild” or “runaway.” The *cimarrón* Indians moved into wild, unsettled territories (Fairbanks 1973). The name “Seminole” is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992).

The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, began pushing for more territory and influenced the natives to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 1971). In response, the Spanish began building a stone fort in St. Augustine, forcing Apalachee Indians to provide labor for its construction (Paisley 1989). During the ever-shifting alliances between Native American groups and various colonial groups, the Spanish began courting Creek Native Americans to settle in the once-thriving Apalachee region. Many accepted the invitation after the British defeated the Creeks in the Yamasse War of 1715 (Paisley 1989). Like the Spanish, the British focused on the coastal settlements and northern peninsular region of the territory, while Spanish missions still worked to convert natives in central Florida.

The British continued to vie for Florida, but not until the Seven Years’ War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Present-day Orange County was part of British East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine. Britain took possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783 (Wright 1975).

Instead of the mission system of the Spanish, the British set up several trading posts in Florida. During this time, runaway black slaves from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge either in a black colony outside St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and occasionally soldiers, or in the Indian settlements in the interior of the colony. Native

Americans, especially Seminoles, helped the runaways form their own settlements and often prevented slave-catchers from recapturing them (Fairbanks 1975 [1853]).

## **Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821**

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the cause of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British Florida (Wright 1976). In 1783, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, the United States was increasing pressure on Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflict often involved the British, Native Americans of the region, as well as runaway slaves who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain's weak control over the region and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. During the First Seminole War, Jackson marched into Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle. Though the move was criticized by many in the United States, it led to Spain's cession of Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996).

## **American Territorial Period, 1821–1845**

Originally named Mosquito County, Orange County was created in 1824 as the eleventh county in a massive re-organizing of the Florida territory. The county was created from St. Johns County and covered much more territory than today's Orange County. Mosquito County originally encompassed entire portions of central Florida and the Atlantic coastline, including parts of present-day Brevard, Flagler, Indian River, Lake, Marion, Martin, Palm Beach, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (Drayton 1827; Porter et al. 2009). In the early nineteenth century, a few white settlers, especially cattlemen, were attracted to the area; however, Seminole Indians occupied a majority of the lands of the new county. Much of Orange County lay within the boundaries of the Seminole Reservation that was established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823. The treaty restricted the Seminoles to more than 4 million acres of land in the center of the state (Mahon 1985). It was unpopular with the Seminole because they believed the land was not suited for cultivation. Subsequent treaties were equally unpopular. This dissatisfaction led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). During this conflict, several forts were established in the region including Fort Gatlin, near present-day Orlando, Fort Maitland, near Lake Apopka, and Fort Christmas and Fort Lane, near the settlement of Bithlo (Mahon 1985; Roberts 1988).

Following the Second Seminole War, the US government attempted to encourage settlement by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. The act made available for homesteading 200,000 acres of land that was once the Seminole Reservation. Homesteads of 160 acres were awarded to any head of a family or single man, 18 years of age or older, who would agree to cultivate at least 5 acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1971). A cattleman from Georgia named Aaron Jernigan was among the early pioneers who ventured into present-day

Orange County. Well-versed in fighting territorial battles with Native Americans from his time in Georgia, Jernigan set out to settle this new land in Florida. He first traveled to Tallahassee and then moved to the central portion of the state where he built a stockade near Lake Holden and a small settlement emerged around it. The settlement was known as Jernigan and later became present-day Orlando (Bacon 1975).

## **Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865**

Florida gained admission as the twenty-seventh state in March 1845 (Schafer 1996). Soon after, Mosquito County was renamed Orange County by an act of the new legislature. In 1856, the county seat was moved from the village of Enterprise to Orlando. The population in the county was miniscule at the time of statehood; however, it would continue to increase during the next few decades, reaching nearly 1,000 by the start of the Civil War. The population of Orange County remained sparse, and conditions were frontier-like for decades to come. County infrastructure was so poor that, until 1872, convicted criminals had to be jailed in Ocala (Marion County) because Orange County had no such facility. The dominant economic activity of the area remained cattle ranching until after the Civil War (Blackman 1927). Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Most of Florida's involvement in the Civil War (1861–1865) was relegated to the coastal regions, where Union forces raided and occupied Florida coastal communities at will. Though Orange County did send men to join the Confederate Army as soldiers, no major battles were fought in and around this central county of the state (Bacon 1975).

## **Late Nineteenth Century, 1865–1899**

In the 1870s, citrus agriculture was introduced to the county and dominated the economy soon after. This new industry was given a major boost when railroad companies extended their lines into the Orlando area, thus enabling the growers to transport crops to northern and western markets. The South Florida Railroad, set to run from Tampa to Sanford, promised the county an increased connection with the rest of the state, especially in terms of agricultural exchange. With the advent of citrus agriculture and the railroad, the population of Orange County increased. Between 1870 and 1880, the population of the county tripled to 6,600 residents as a result of these developments (Porter et al. 2009). By 1887, Orlando boasted 4,500 residents. Longwood came in second with 1,000 residents, followed by Apopka (950), Tavares (700), Winter Park (613), Maitland (400), Altamonte Springs (350), Oviedo (310), Lake Charm (250), Oakland (200), and Ocoee (115) (Blackman 1927). In 1887, Orange County lost some of its territory with the creation of Lake County from the western portion and Osceola County from the southern portion (Porter et al. 2009).

Eatonville, though one of the smaller towns in Orange County, was notable in that its population was primarily African American. Eatonville, located north of Orlando, was incorporated in 1887 and is known today as the early home of famed Florida author Zora Neal Hurston. A visitor in 1889 described the town as:

A thriving little village of several hundred inhabitants, all colored, and many of them living on their own property, with its church and schoolhouse, its own minister and teacher, its stores, and even its own little newspaper, edited and printed all at home (Drysdale 1889).

The prosperity that citrus brought to Orange County was threatened in the late nineteenth century when the so-called Great Freeze of 1894–1895 devastated the industry. A series of two freezes, the first in December 1894 and the second in February 1895, nearly spelled the end of the citrus industry in the county as well as in other parts of Florida. So devastating was the freeze that resident Benjamin M. Robinson entered an affidavit at the Orange County Clerk of Court “for the information of future generations.” Of the first freeze, Robinson deposed that “the entire crop of oranges and other fruits in the County of Orange and other counties was ruined and lost.” He described the second freeze as:

The greatest ever known in the history of the state, the thermometer reaching as low as 18 degrees above zero, by reason of which second freeze, almost all of the orange trees in Orange and other counties were killed to the ground (Blackman 1927).

Growers in the Orlando area recovered, and the industry was again thriving at the start of the twentieth century. Farmers had begun to diversify on a larger scale. There was an astonishing array of crops cultivated in the county in addition to citrus. Corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, lettuce, celery, watermelons, cantaloupes, and strawberries were among them (Anonymous 1906).

## **Turn of the Century and Great Depression, 1900–1940**

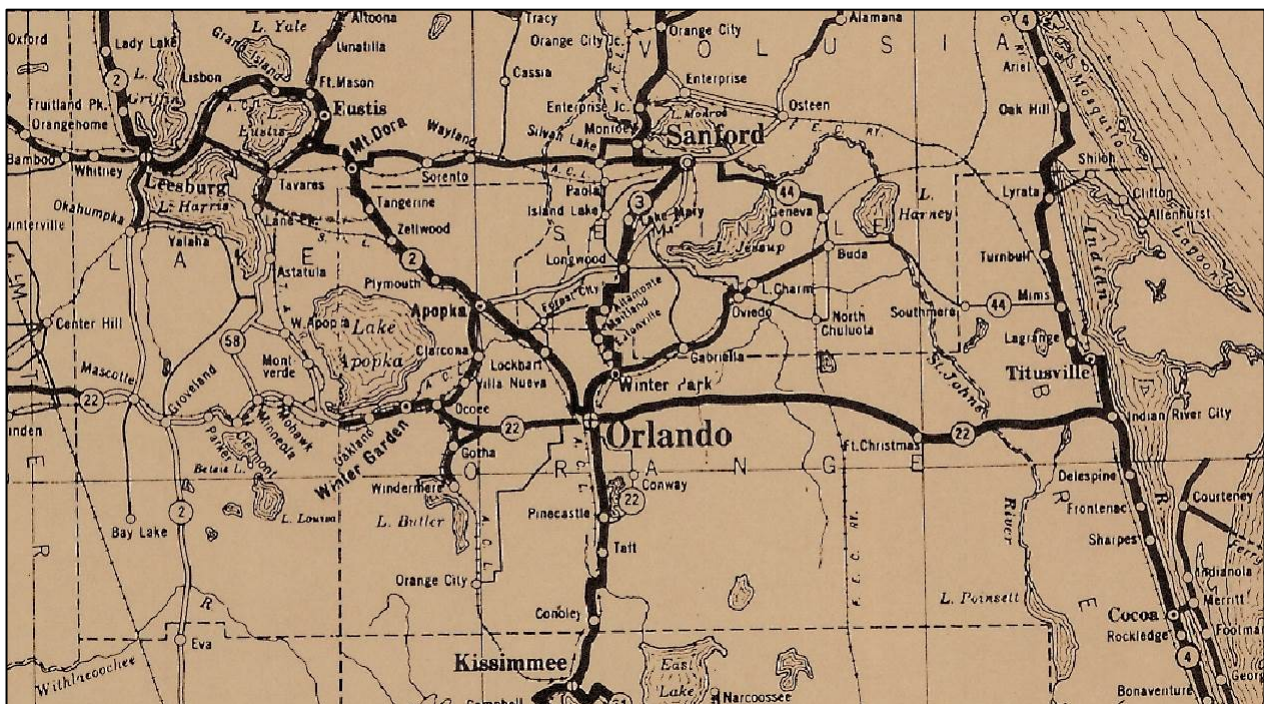
Other industries entered Orange County at the turn of the twentieth century. The timber and naval stores industries were especially prominent. African Americans comprised the majority of the work force for both. The use of state convict labor was prevalent in the naval stores industry until the practice was abolished in the 1910s. Even this act did not end the exploitative labor practices that characterized the industry (Shofner 1981).

The value of Orange County real estate, along with other counties in the state of Florida, swelled during the land boom of the 1920s. Contemporary historian William Fremont Blackman estimated that 3,000 to 5,000 realtors “of high to low degree” came and went in Orange County as “bank clerks, store clerks, teachers, stenographers, nurses, and high school pupils” entered the real estate business. The boom went bust within several years. At the time that Blackman (1927) wrote, the economy appeared to be recovering. Though the county suffered from the experience, there were certain remnants of the boom for which they could be thankful. Railroad extensions and improvements, public utility companies, hard-surfaced roads, and modern school houses built during the boom continued to serve residents through the difficult days of the Great Depression (Blackman 1927:78-79).

Florida's transportation networks expanded greatly in the first decades of the twentieth century, and this was especially evident in the building of a state highway system. The Florida State Road Department (FSRD) set about constructing and designating a numbered road system that would connect various cities and communities around the state; the increase of automobile ownership dictated that highways would serve as the modern form of personal and commercial transport. Built as SR 22, the Old Cheney Highway was created as a means of bridging Orlando with the Atlantic Coast, as well as connecting it with points to the west (Bacon 1975:344-5).

By the early 1920s, travel throughout much of the land between Orlando and Indian River City was done on trails made of sand (Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1939:454). The need for a modern roadway was answered early in that decade with the construction of SR 22, opened by 1924; some historians (Bacon 1975) have called the opening of the 38-mile highway "the biggest accomplishment" of that year for the city of Orlando, as well as "one of the most important steps in the tying together of Florida communities that had yet been taken" (Bacon 1975:344-5). The Biennial Report of the State Road Department described SR 22 as "Extending from Orlando to Indian River City, via Ft. Christmas, also from Orlando to Crystal River, via Winter Garden, Clermont, Mascotte, Groveland, Bushnell and Inverness" (FSRD 1923-4:17). The highway further improved Orlando residents' automotive transport throughout the state as it connected with SR 4, which traversed the entire East Coast from Jacksonville to Miami (**Figure 4**) (Bacon 1975:345).

The city council voted to name the stretch between Orlando and Indian River City "Cheney Highway," after Judge John Cheney and sent a representative to a meeting of Dixie Highway Association to secure this designation (Blackman 1927:60). John Moses Cheney was an early



**Figure 4.** 1926 FSRD map showing the route of SR 22, which connected Orlando to the Atlantic Coast and SR 4.

pioneer settler in the 1880s, a long-standing judge in various state and federal positions, and a candidate for Congress and the governorship. Cheney had been instrumental in pushing for increased highway systems in the state during his life; the highway was named in his memory after his death in 1922 (Bacon 1977:359). Dedications for the opening of the highway took place on December 31, 1924, and included various public officials and Judge Cheney's granddaughter, Lois E. Ellerbe (Bacon 1975:345).

The completion of Cheney Highway brought new life to a variety of Orange County businesses and towns (Comas 1991). One of those towns was Bithlo, a community situated just east of Orlando within the project area. Bithlo was established in 1912 and nicknamed the "Gateway to Orange County." It was named by after a Seminole word "pilo," roughly translated to "canoe" or "outlook" (Porter et al. 2009). The early economy depended on lumber, and by 1921, the settlement was a stop along the Okeechobee Branch of the East Coast Railway (Clark 2013; Cram 1921). By 1930, Bithlo was an incorporated community with a population of 128 (US Federal Census 1930). Unfortunately, the community was hit hard by the onset of the Great Depression, and prosperity was short-lived. By 1940, the population had dropped to only 79 residents (Clark 2013; US Federal Census 1940).

Citrus, the mainstay of Orange County industry well into the twentieth century, held strong through the Great Depression as it had through frosts, pestilence, and drought in earlier years. Shortly before the stock market crashed, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Orlando was the center of marketing for fruit grown in the central region of the state. All told, this accounted for about 80 percent of the total citrus crop in Florida. Citrus had effectively modernized Orlando, which was, several decades earlier, a backwoods outpost (*Wall Street Journal* 1929).

By 1935, Orange County touted its reputation as the largest shipping center for citrus fruits in all of Florida. Although Polk County was first in the quantity of their product, Orange County considered itself the "the real Citrus Capital of Florida." The growth of the industry in the county since the beginning of the century was dramatic. While there were 310,000 fruit-bearing trees in the county ca. 1905, there were approximately 2.3 million in 1934 (Hudson Printer 1906; Orange County Chamber of Commerce ca. 1935:1-3). Aside from orange groves, other visible signs of the citrus industry in the county on the eve of World War II were numerous citrus packing, shipping, and canning plants (*Wall Street Journal* 1937).

## **World War II and Recent History, 1941–present**

Following World War II, the currents of change were swirling in Orange County. Many of the servicemen and women who were stationed in Florida during the war returned to the state to make it their home. Others followed their lead, and Florida was transformed from a predominantly rural-agricultural state into a populous, urban one (Shofner 1982:267). As more people moved into the state, Florida real estate became more valuable. The citrus industry felt the impact. A former agricultural agent for Orange County wrote, "Those who stayed in the business [of citrus growing] enjoyed the luxury of watching their land values exceed their agricultural potential by far" (Swanson 1975:20).

From 1960 to 1975, and especially after the establishment of Walt Disney World in 1971, Orange County's notable presence in the realm of the Florida citrus industry begun to wane as it dropped from the third largest producer in the state to the fourth (Swanson 1975:19-20). As of the 2002–2003 season, Orange County placed nineteenth, an indication of the drastic change that the citrus industry experienced since its roots were laid nearly 150 years before (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services 2004). In the present, the tourism industry is the major economic force in the region, with Orlando being the most visited city in America (Forbes 2016). The Orlando area has grown to become one of the principal metropolitan areas in the state, largely due to the presence of industries associated with tourism. Additionally, Orlando is home to the University of Central Florida, one of the United States' largest college campuses, as well as economic powerhouses of the aerospace and healthcare industries.

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data, updated April 2017, were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE. The FMSF review indicates that eight previous cultural resource surveys intersect the current APE (**Table 3; Figure 5**).

**Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Intersecting the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.**

Survey No.	Title	Year	Author
704	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Huckleberry planner Unit Development	1982	Kehoe, Nancy
5346	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of State Road 520 from Interstate 95 in Brevard County to State Road 50 in Orange County, Florida	1996	Johnson, Robert E.
9263	Technical Memorandum Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Seven Proposed Retention Pond Locations for the Widening of SR 50, from Dean Road to Old Cheney Highway, Orange County, Florida	2003	SEARCH
9395	Cultural Resource Survey of the Old Cheney Highway Right-of-Way from SR 50 East of Pilgrim Street to SR 50 West of CR 419, Orange County, Florida	2003	SEARCH
16085	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Timber Creek University Relief High School Orange County, Florida	2009	Batun-Alpuche, A. Ivan
22476	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 50 From Chuluota Road to State Road 520 Orange County, Florida	2015	SEARCH
22269	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 50 from East of Old Cheney Highway to Chuluota Road Orange County, Florida	2015	SEARCH
22375	Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of a Proposed Pond along State Road 50 West of the Intersection with Chuluota Road, Orange County, Florida	2015	SEARCH





The FMSF review indicates that three historic structures have been previously recorded within the project APE (**Table 4**; see **Figure 5**). These structures were all recorded during FMSF Survey No. 22476 (SEARCH 2015c) and all have been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP. Along Colonial Drive (SR 50) in the vicinity of the APE, there are numerous historic structures and a historic bridge, but no archaeological sites or any other previously recorded cultural resources. There are only two small archaeological sites that have been previously recorded within one mile of the APE.

**Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.**

<b>Historic Structures</b>				
<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Surveyor Evaluation</b>	<b>SHPO Evaluation</b>
8OR10293	19554 East Colonial Drive	ca. 1966	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OR10294	19468 East Colonial Drive	ca. 1965	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OR10295	19543 East Colonial Drive	ca. 1956	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP

## HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historical maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to better understand past land use in the vicinity of the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE. The earliest maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. GLO maps were created by government land surveyors 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. GLO maps of Township 22 South, Ranges 31 and 32 East created in the 1840s are combined as **Figure 6** (GLO 1843, 1848). These maps show little evidence of human settlement, though they do provide some context about the landscape. There are various ponds and swamps throughout the area. Most significantly for the APE, a waterway crosses through the central portion from south to north; this corresponds with the Econlockhatchee River which still passes through this area today. The land around the river is shown as swampy or heavily vegetated. The main evidence of human settlement within the APE are individually marked plots of land in Section 19 (see **Figure 6**). However, claims on this land were not made until the 1880s (GLO 1885, 1886). No other features of note are evident within or near the project area.

Mosquito County, the precursor to Orange County, was first created in 1824 from part of St. Johns County. However, a majority of what became Orange County actually fell within the boundaries of the Seminole Reservation that was established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823 (Schafer 1996). This land was reclaimed by the Florida territorial government in 1834 after the Second Seminole War and became part of Hillsborough County. Redrawn boundaries at statehood in 1845 officially expanded the county and renamed it from Mosquito to Orange. The county was much larger at the time, encompassing all or parts of today's Brevard, Lake, Osceola, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (Map of US 2016).

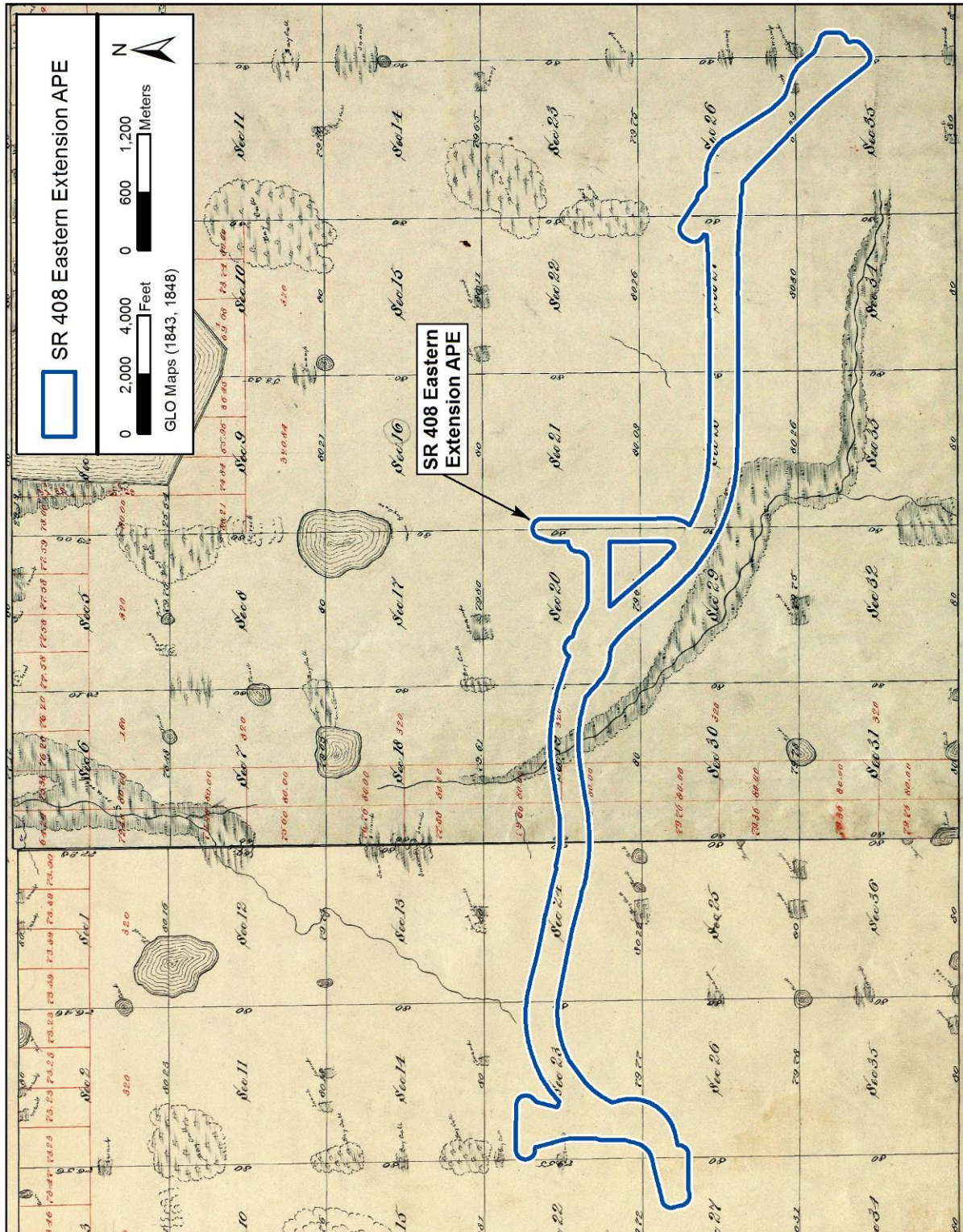


Figure 6. GLO maps with the SR 408 Eastern Extension in blue. Source: GLO 1843, 1848.

A map of Orange County from 1921 shows the project area in relation to the rest of the county (**Figure 7**) (Cram 1921). This map also shows the railroad lines that passed through the county and helped spur development beginning the latter half of the nineteenth century. The earliest was the South Florida Railroad, which passed through the western part of the state in the 1880s. By the early 1900s, the Okeechobee Branch of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway connected the eastern portion of the state, including the town of Bithlo that falls partially within the project area (Kremer-Wright 2009; Turner 2008). This line is illustrated crossing through the APE in **Figure 7**. Nicknamed the "Gateway to Orange County," Bithlo's economy depended largely on the lumber industry. By 1930, Bithlo was an incorporated community with a population of 128 (US Federal Census 1930). The railroad line helped local industry and business grow. Unfortunately, the community was hit hard by the onset of the Great Depression, and prosperity was short-lived. By 1940, the population had dropped to only 79 residents, and the railroad was no longer in use in 1944 (Clark 2013; US Federal Census 1940).

As automobile ownership increased throughout the first half of the twentieth century, the FSRD—precursor to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)—began constructing highways to connect various parts of the state. By the time of the 1953 topographic map created by the US Geological Survey (USGS), SR 50, which was known at that time as Cheney Highway, crossed in a general east-west direction through Orange County (USGS 1953a, 1953b) (**Figure 8**). In a majority of the APE, there are no existing roads illustrated. Various other highways, including SR 420 and SR 419, cross into the APE and connect with SR 50. The Econlockhatchee River is illustrated passing through the APE. The town of Bithlo is illustrated to the north of the APE. As many as 14 structures are evident within the APE at the time of this 1953 map, including the Lockwood Church.

An aerial photograph from 1969 provides some context to the land in and around the APE (USDA 1969) (**Figure 9**). Much of the land that appears in this photograph is uncleared, marshy, and unsettled. However, there is significant development near the APE and areas of minor development within the APE. Many roads are evident branching off of SR 50 in all directions. Some of the land in the area appears to be cleared for agriculture. Lakes and the Econlockhatchee River are also apparent. In the southeastern portion of the APE, interchanges and branches of SR 50 and SR 520 highway are evident and in the same configuration as present day.



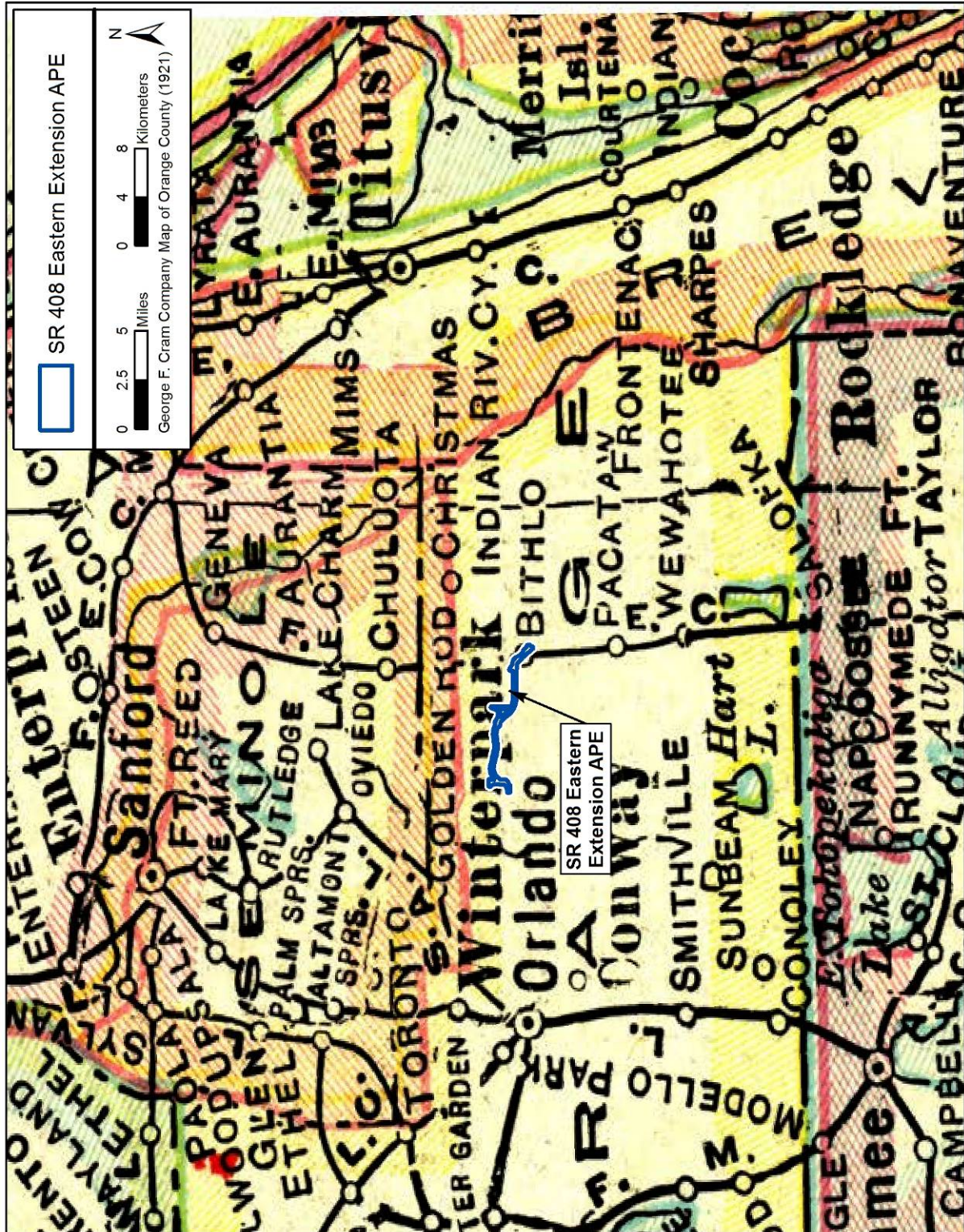


Figure 7. Historic map of Orange County, Florida, with SR 408 Eastern Extension APE in blue. Source: Cram 1921.







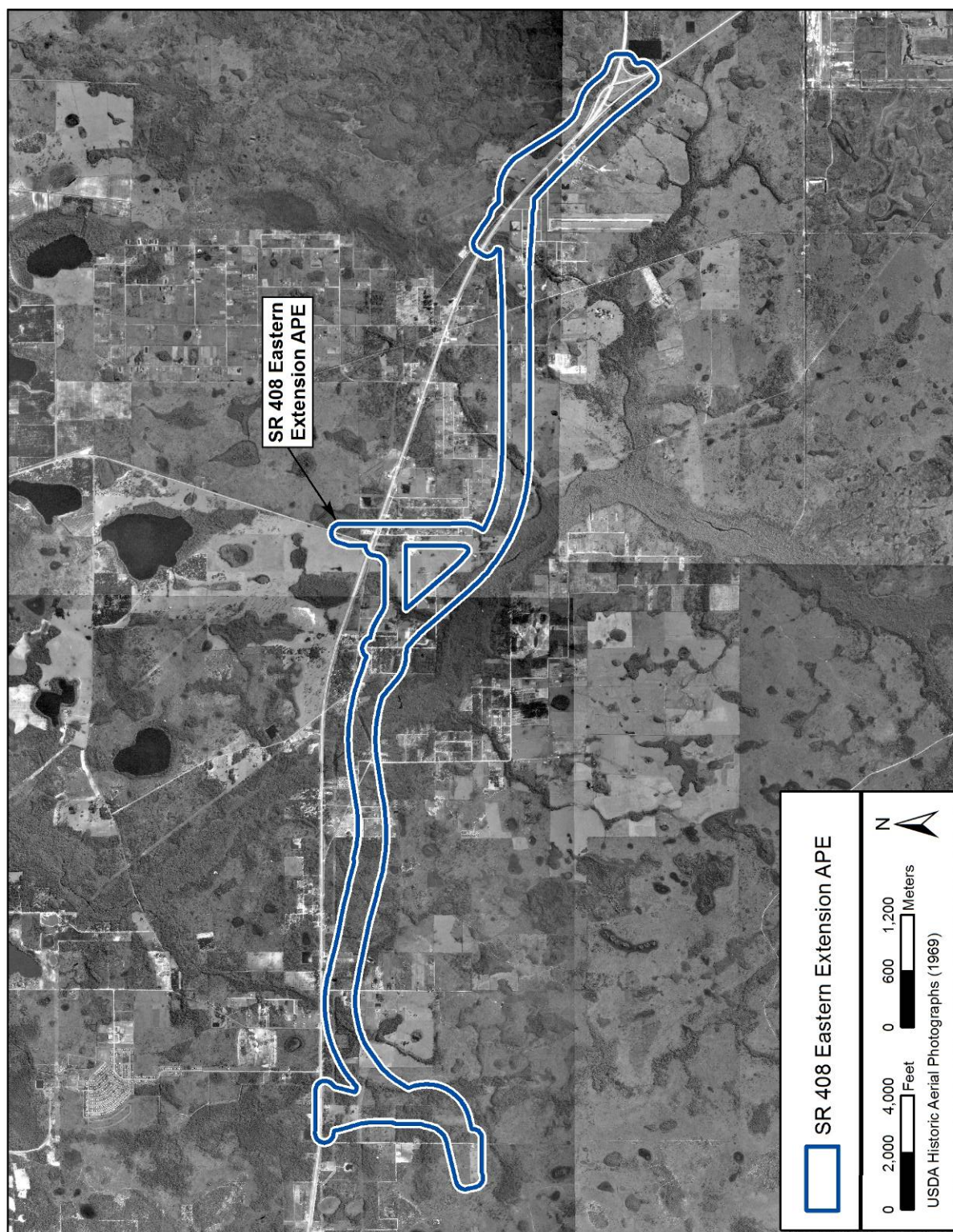


Figure 9. 1969 USDA aerial photograph of Orange County, Florida.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### PROJECT GOALS

---

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from 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 cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. 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 prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

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

### NRHP CRITERIA

---

Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service (NPS), 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. 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 marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered to be generally low. This assessment was based on the poorly-drained nature of the soils within the right-of-way (see **Figure 5**) and the negative results of previous archaeological surveys within and adjacent to the APE. The SR 408 Eastern Extension APE was judged to have a moderate potential for historic-period archaeological sites based on the number of structures evident on historic maps and aeriels. Portions of the right-of-way that have been disturbed by the installation of roadway, underground utilities, drainage improvements, or closely adjacent deep landscaping associated with residential or commercial developments were considered to have poor potential for prehistoric or historic archaeological sites.

The SR 408 Eastern Extension APE was judged to have a high potential for historic structures. Review of the Orange County Property Appraiser's GIS database showed 79 parcels with historic age (pre-1973) structures. Additionally, the historic-age Old Cheney Highway has not been previously recorded.

---

## **SURVEY METHODS**

### **Archaeological Field Methods**

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. As the project area was determined to have generally low archaeological potential, most shovel tests were excavated on a judgmental basis within the right-of-way. In areas where there was no obvious disturbance and the soil drainage was moderately well drained, shovel tests were placed at a 100 meter (330 foot) or less interval. Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and



were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled handheld GPS units. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks.

## **Architectural Field Methods**

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF database for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1973. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were categorized according to their significance for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

## **Laboratory Methods**

No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and no laboratory analysis was required.

## **Curation**

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry, Florida, office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to the Central Florida Expressway Authority upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

## **Informant Interviews**

The field archaeologists met with several landowners to gain access to their properties, but did not conduct informant interviews.

## **Certified Local Government Consultation**

Because this project is located outside the City of Orlando, no Certified Local Government (CLG) representative was consulted for this project.

## Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, work in the area should cease, and qualified archaeological professionals should be called to the site to assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

## RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

---

A total of 88 shovel test were excavated within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way (**Figures 10-14**). Disturbances from buried utilities, road construction, commercial and residential development, and constructed ponds, as well as wetlands, within the right-of-way were documented and prevented excavation of additional shovel tests. All shovel tests were negative for cultural material.

Soil profiles within the corridor vary from two to five strata and were generally inconsistent in their matrix composition, but overall were found to be fairly undisturbed. **Figure 15** presents representative soil profiles from shovel tests throughout the right-of-way, and **Figure 16** provides representative photographs in the vicinity of a number of the excavated shovel tests.

The soil profile of Shovel Test (ST) 17 consisted of two strata with undisturbed grayish brown, loose, medium sand from 0 to 25 cmbs (0 to 9.8 inches) above very pale brown, very loose, medium sand from 25 to 100 cmbs (9.8 to 39.4 inches). Three strata are represented in the soil profile of ST 7: dark gray, moderately compact silty sand from the surface to 18 cmbs (0 to 7.1 inches); black medium sand that appeared disturbed from 18 to 65 cmbs (7.1 to 25.6 inches); and dark brown fine sand from 65 to 100 cmbs (25.6 to 39.4 inches). The soil profile of ST 28 presented four strata: mottled and disturbed soils from the surface to 36 cmbs (0 to 14.2 inches); gray sand from 36 to 58 cmbs (14.2 to 22.8 inches); very dark grayish brown sand from 58 to 65 cmbs (22.8 to 25.6 inches); and light yellowish brown sand from 65 to 100 cmbs (25.6 to 39.4 inches). Lastly, five strata were recorded for the soil profile of ST 86: gray brown coarse sand from 0 to 30 cmbs (0 to 11.8 inches); light gray medium sand from 30 to 60 cmbs (11.8 to 23.6 inches); very dark brown compact sand from 60 to 64 cmbs (23.6 to 25.1 inches); brown medium sand from 64 to 72 cmbs (25.1 to 28.3 inches); and gray

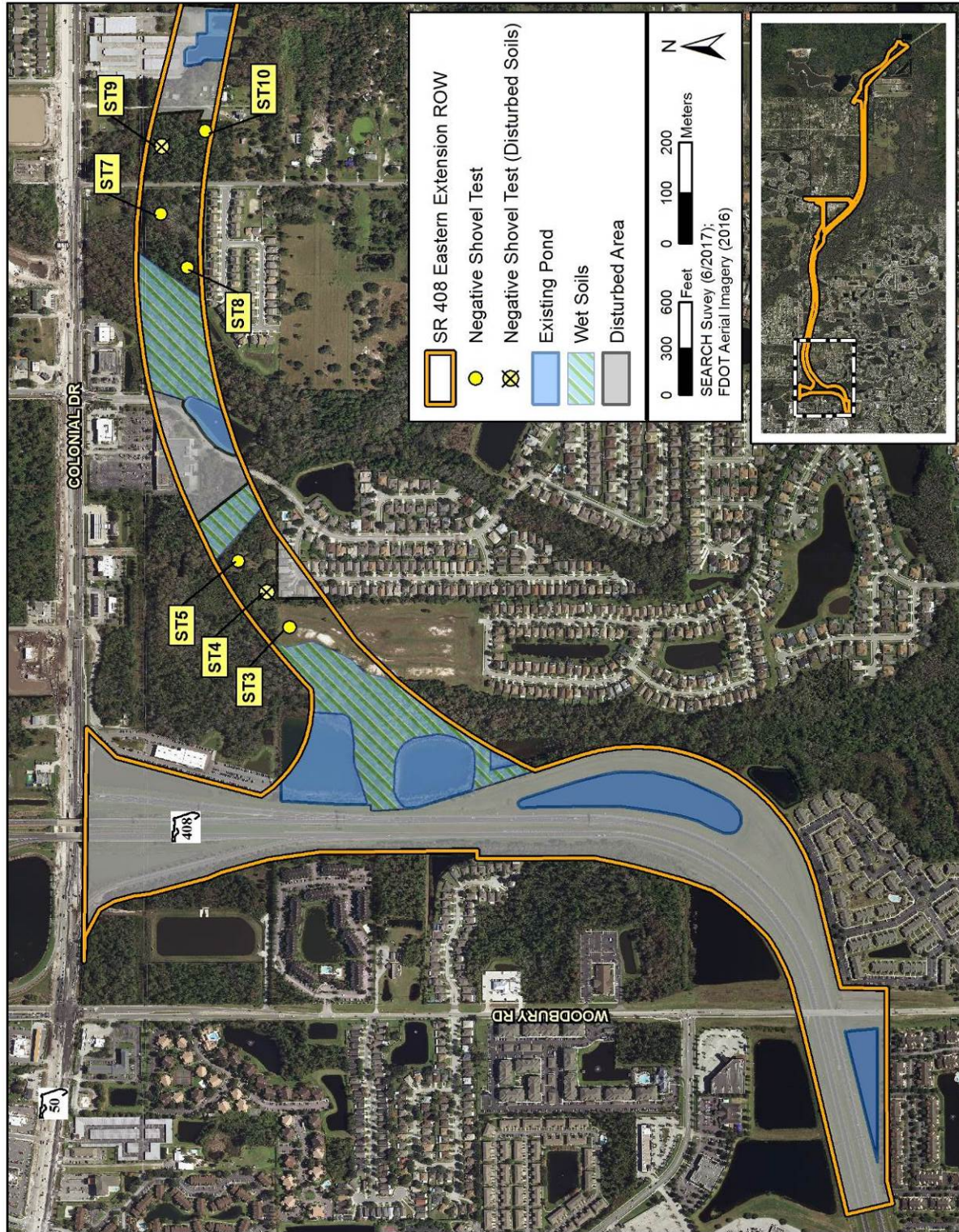


Figure 10. Shovel test results within the western section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.



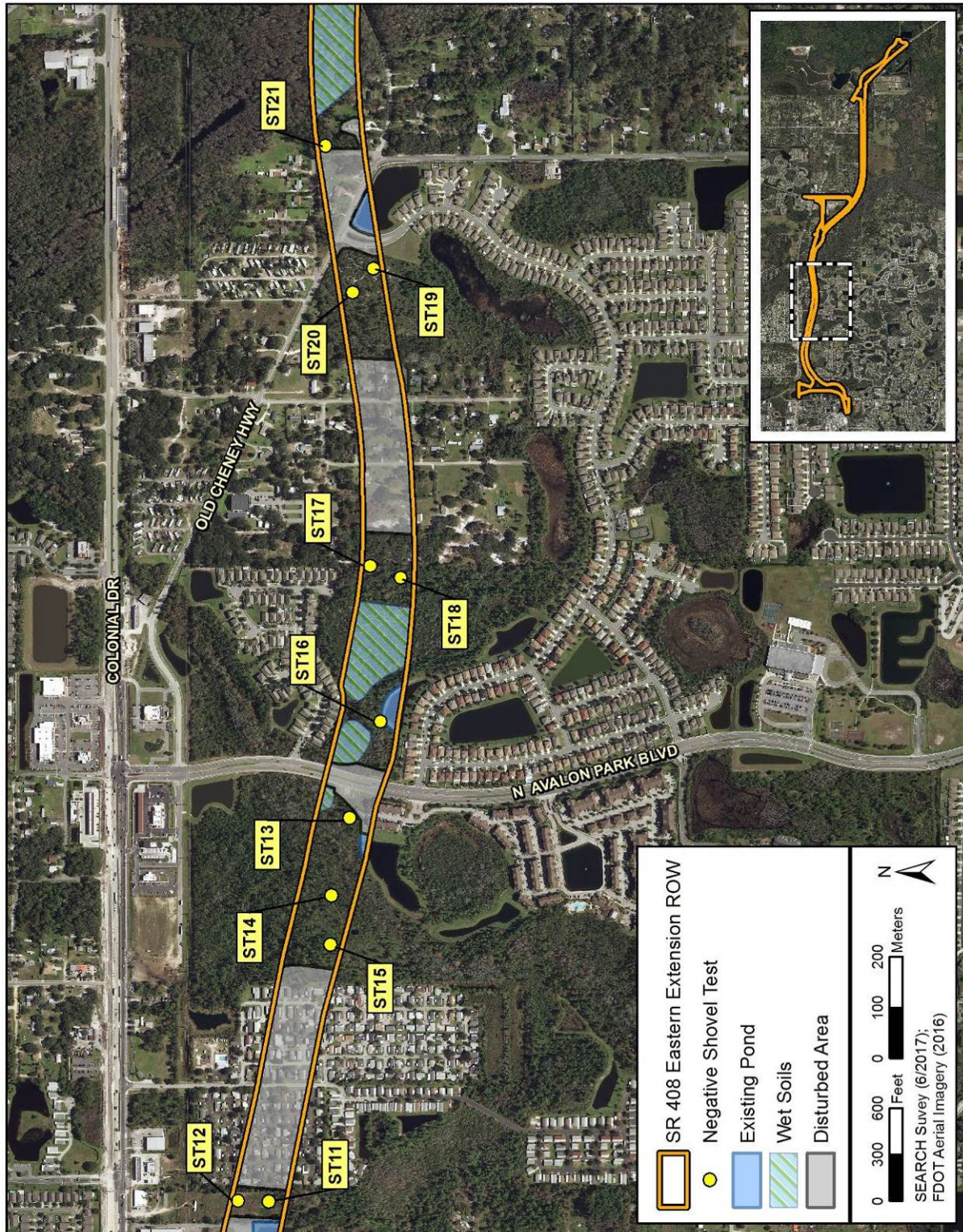


Figure 11. Shovel test results within the western-central section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.



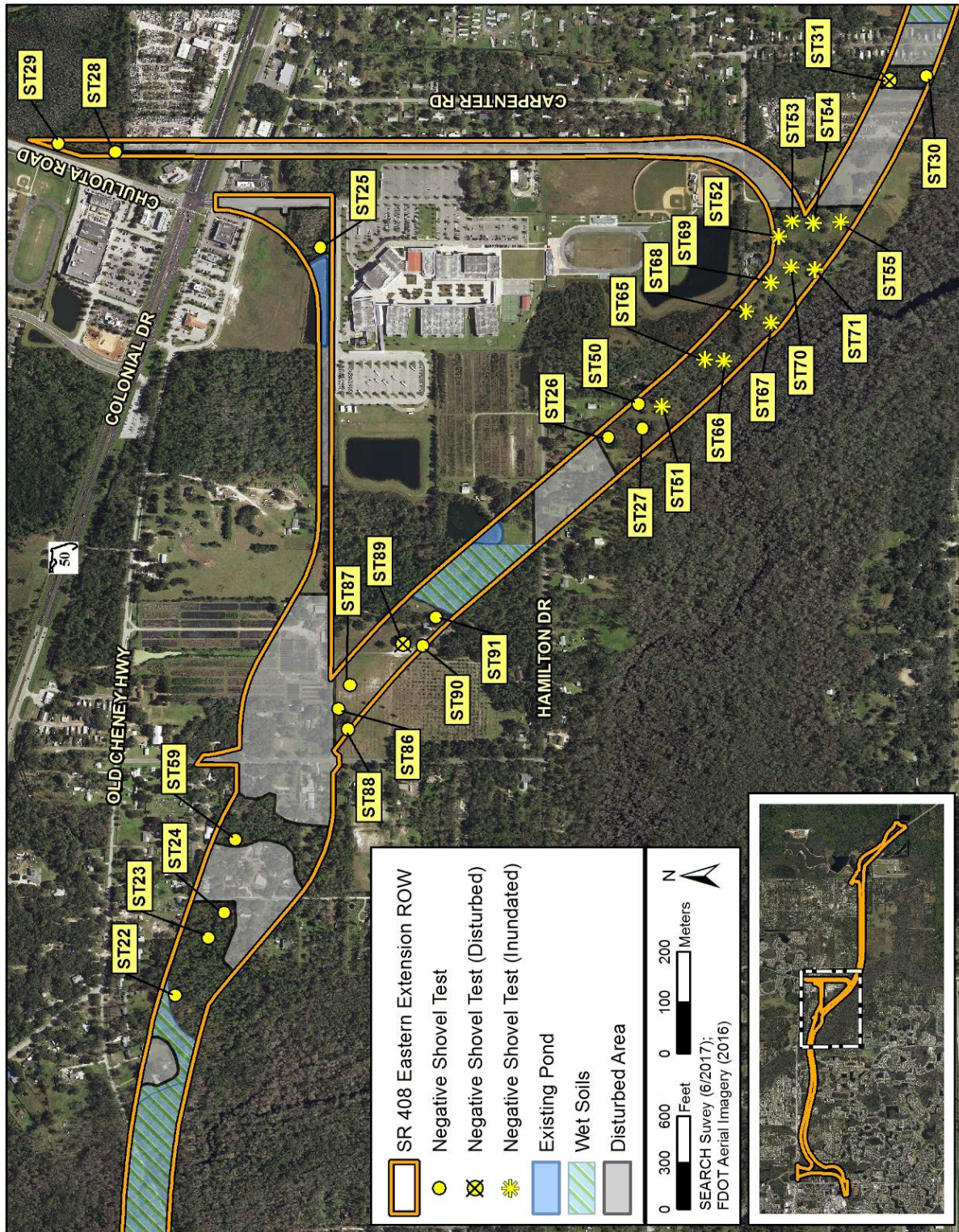


Figure 12. Shovel test results within the central section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.



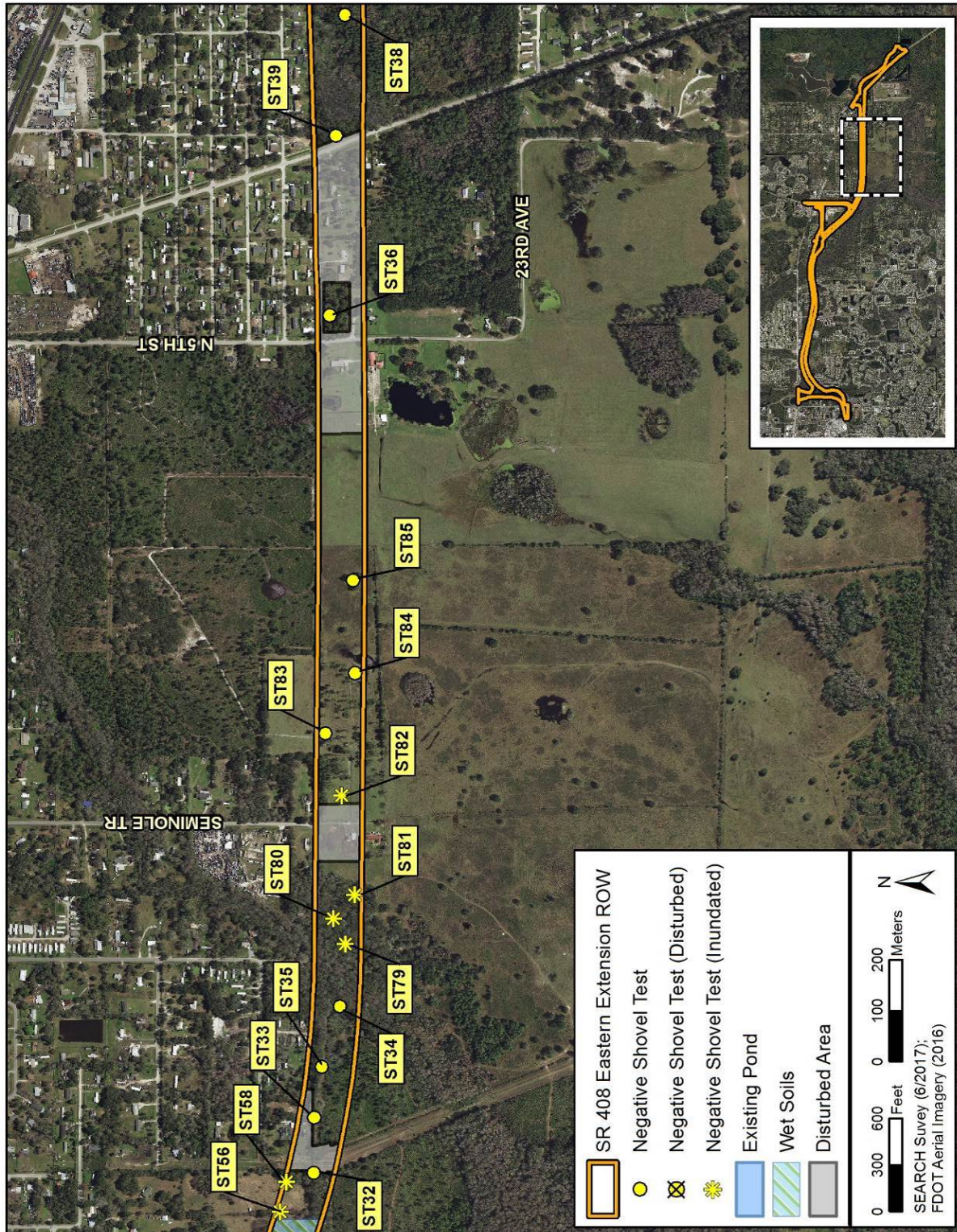


Figure 13. Shovel test results within eastern-central section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.



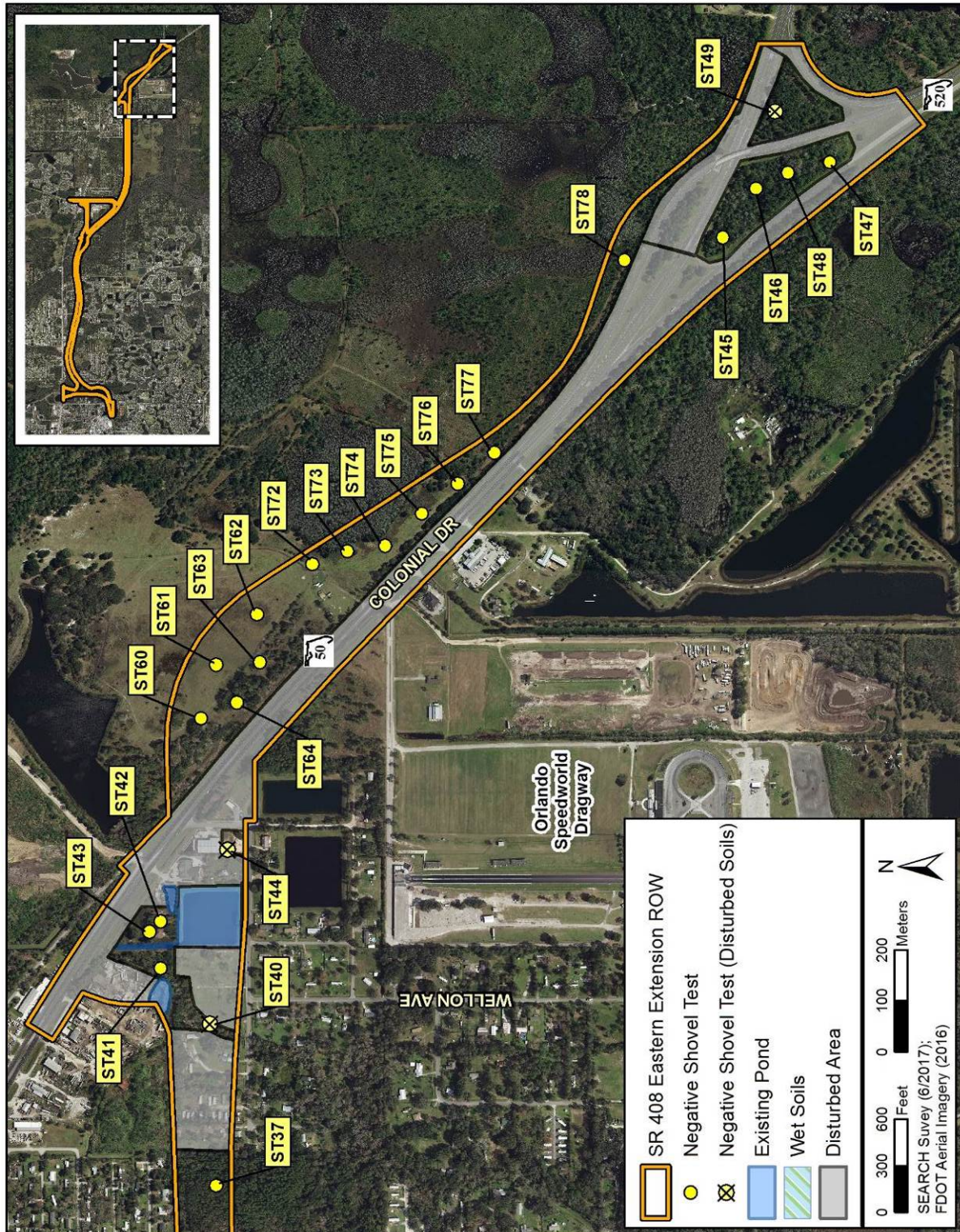


Figure 14. Shovel test results within eastern section of the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way.





**Figure 15. Profiles of excavated shovel tests within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way. Top left: south wall profile of ST 3; top center: west wall profile of ST 7; top right: west wall profile of ST 17; center left: east wall profile of ST 24; center: south wall of ST 28; center right: west wall profile of ST 30; bottom left: north wall profile of ST 72; bottom center: east wall profile of ST 79 showing water; bottom right: north wall profile of ST 86.**

brown wet sand from 72 to 100 cmbs (28.3 to 39.4 inches) with water intrusion at 105 cmbs (41.3 inches).

Most of the corridor consisted of poorly to very poorly drained soil with standing water recorded in some areas, including the Econlockhatchee River (**Figure 17**). Water intrusion prevented the excavation of 18 shovel tests to the terminal depth of 100 cmbs (39.4 inches). All of the inundated shovel tests are located within the central and eastern-central areas of the right-of-way (see **Figures 12-13**). Existing ponds and areas where groundwater was observed were recorded as ponds or wet soils, respectively, and no shovel tests were excavated (**Figure 18**; see **Figures 10-14**).

Out of the 88 shovel tests excavated, only seven were documented with soils being moderately to significantly disturbed throughout with modern refuse, fill dirt, burned modern trash, and/or due to forestry activity (see **Figures 10, 12, and 14**). However, several other tests had one stratum that was disturbed, which was generally the one at the surface. Additionally, there





**Figure 16. Representative photographs around excavated shovel tests within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way. Top left: view south from ST 3; top right: view south from ST 17; center left: view west from ST 28; center right: view north from ST 72; bottom left: view east from ST 79; bottom right: view west from ST 86.**





**Figure 17. Photographs of the Econlockhatchee River along Old Cheney Highway within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way. Top left: view south; top right: view north; bottom left: view west; bottom right: view east.**

were abundant disturbances visible within the right-of-way, and the archaeological technicians were careful to document these. In the areas where shovel testing could not be conducted due to disturbance, surface inspection was utilized instead. Field archaeologists traversed the corridor completing a pedestrian survey, including detailed notation and photography of areas of disturbance (**Figure 19**). No excavation was completed in either the western end of the corridor along SR 408 due to a mixture of disturbances such as road build-up, buried utilities, and constructed ponds. Although the eastern end of the corridor overlapping SR 50 was not excavated for the same reasons, undisturbed areas located east of SR 50 were able to be tested. The proposed right-of-way connecting these ends is interspersed with areas of commercial and residential development, wet soils, and ponds, but shovel tests were placed as possible in undisturbed areas.

Overall, a majority of the corridor has wet soils, which generally have a low probability for prehistoric archaeological sites. Even in areas where it was thought that demolished structures of historic age were once located, no artifacts were recovered. Additionally, much of the project area is disturbed. Existing rights-of-way and various commercial and residential parcels





**Figure 18. Representative photographs of existing ponds and areas with wet soils within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way. Top left: view south of pond on the east side of SR 408 south of SR 50; top right: view south of pond located east of Bridgeway Boulevard; center left: view east of Econlockhatchee River floodplain; center right: view west of forested wetlands located north of Hamilton Drive; bottom left: view west from wetlands west of ST 56; bottom right: view east of pond located north of East River High School.**





**Figure 19. Representative views of pedestrian-surveyed areas within the SR 408 Eastern Extension right-of-way. Top left: looking west at flags for buried utilities and the Woodbury Road overpass along SR 408; top right: looking west across Bridgeway Boulevard toward side of Winn Dixie Supermarket; center left: north view of Caudle Street residential area showing roadway, drainage ditches on both sides of the road, driveways, and landscaping; center right: looking south at ranch property along Seminole Trail; bottom left: west view of scrapyard at 18800 E. Colonial Drive; bottom right: northwest view of utility pylon and built-up roadway where SR 50 meets SR 520.**

have been disturbed by road construction, drainage improvements, and extensive underground utilities, as well as residential, commercial, and agricultural development. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified during the pedestrian survey and shovel testing within the corridor, and no further archaeological survey is recommended within the present alignment.

## ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of 107 historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE, including three previously recorded historic resources and 104 newly recorded historic resources (**Table 5; Figure 20; Architectural Resource Maps in Appendix A**). The previously recorded resources include three historic buildings (8OR10293, 8OR10294, and 8OR10293). The newly recorded resources include one linear resource (8OR10654), two resource groups (8OR10902 and 8OR10957), and 101 historic structures (8OR10868-8OR10879, 8OR10900-8OR10901, 8OR10903-8OR10952, 8OR10954-8OR10978, and 8OR10980 – 8OR10991). Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902), Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953), and Old Cheney Highway (8OR10654) are discussed below as the presentation of their attributes in a table was insufficient. Descriptions and evaluations of the remaining historic resources within the APE are provided in **Appendix B**. FMSF forms were completed for all of the resources and are provided in **Appendix C**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

**Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.**

FMSF No.	Address/Name	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8OR10293	19543 East Colonial Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1956	Ineligible
8OR10294	19468 East Colonial Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8OR10295	19544 East Colonial Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8OR10654	Old Cheney Highway	No style	ca.1924	Ineligible
8OR10868	1628 Hancock Lone Palm Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Ineligible
8OR10869	1705 Fricke Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1955	Ineligible
8OR10870	1683 Fricke Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1959	Ineligible
8OR10871	1671 Fricke Avenue	Mobile Home	ca. 1964	Ineligible
8OR10872	1474 Caudle Street	Ranch	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10873	1400 Caudle Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8OR10874	1415 Caudle Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8OR10875	1395 Caudle Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Ineligible
8OR10876	1490 Sherman Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8OR10877	14200 East Colonial Drive	Mobile Home	ca. 1955	Ineligible
8OR10878	1380 Sherman Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1971	Ineligible
8OR10879	1350 Sherman Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8OR10900	1437 Sherman Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1971	Ineligible
8OR10901	1455 Sherman Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8OR10902	Big Econ Mobile Home Park	No style	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10903	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 1	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10904	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10905	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 3	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible

**Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.**

FMSF No.	Address/Name	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8OR10906	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 4	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10907	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 5	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10908	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 6	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10909	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 7	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10910	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 8	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10911	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 9	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10912	15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 10	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10913	15479 Oregon Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1953	Ineligible
8OR10914	15523 Old Cheney Highway	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Ineligible
8OR10915	15539 Old Cheney Highway	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8OR10916	15834 Old Cheney Highway	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1962	Ineligible
8OR10917	15912 Old Cheney Highway	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Ineligible
8OR10918	15944 Old Cheney Highway	Mobile Home	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8OR10919	15960 Old Cheney Highway	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Ineligible
8OR10920	16038 Old Cheney Highway – Building 1	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10921	16038 Old Cheney Highway – Building 2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10922	762 Hamilton Drive	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1963	Ineligible
8OR10923	827 Hamilton Drive	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1971	Ineligible
8OR10924	16077 Morris Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Ineligible
8OR10925	16109 Morris Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1963	Ineligible
8OR10926	16121 Morris Drive	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10927	16134 Morris Drive	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10928	840 Lockwood Drive	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1956	Ineligible
8OR10929	764 Lockwood Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10930	702 Lockwood Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10931	801 Lockwood Drive	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8OR10932	16366 Old Cheney Highway – Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10933	16366 Old Cheney Highway – Building 2	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1960	Ineligible
8OR10934	777 Lockwood Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10935	16578 Old Cheney Highway	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1960	Ineligible
8OR10936	725 Story Partin Road	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10937	627 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10938	619 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10939	603 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8OR10940	545 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8OR10941	529 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1968	Ineligible
8OR10942	521 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1964	Ineligible
8OR10943	425 Story Partin Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8OR10944	409 Story Partin Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10945	418 Carpenter Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10946	426 Carpenter Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1971	Ineligible
8OR10947	708 Carpenter Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10948	716 Carpenter Road – Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8OR10949	716 Carpenter Road – Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8OR10950	309 Carpenter Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10951	267 Story Partin Road	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10952	200 Story Partin Road	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8OR10953	Wilson Trailer Park	No style	ca. 1947	Ineligible



**Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.**

FMSF No.	Address/Name	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8OR10954	17400 Wilson Road – Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1947	Ineligible
8OR10955	17400 Wilson Road – Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1964	Ineligible
8OR10956	17400 Wilson Road – Building 3	Mobile Home	ca. 1971	Ineligible
8OR10957	17400 Wilson Road – Building 4	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10958	17400 Wilson Road – Building 5	Mobile Home	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8OR10959	17400 Wilson Road – Building 6	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10960	17400 Wilson Road – Building 7	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10961	17400 Wilson Road – Building 8	Mobile Home	ca. 1969	Ineligible
8OR10962	17400 Wilson Road – Building 9	Mobile Home	ca. 1964	Ineligible
8OR10963	22 Seminole Trail	Mobile Home	ca. 1963	Ineligible
8OR10964	10 Seminole Trail	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1971	Ineligible
8OR10965	23 Seminole Trail	Mobile Home	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8OR10966	100 South 5th Street	Ranch	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8OR10967	175 South 5th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10968	18290 17th Avenue - Building 1	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR10969	18290 17th Avenue - Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR10970	12 North 6th Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR10971	18785 Lansing Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1968	Ineligible
8OR10972	18773 Lansing Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR10973	18824 Lansing Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1968	Ineligible
8OR10974	207 Wellon Avenue	Mobile Home	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8OR10975	14162 E Colonial Drive – Building 1	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1949	Ineligible
8OR10976	14162 E Colonial Drive – Building 2	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1949	Ineligible
8OR10977	15135 Orleans Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8OR10978	15232 Old Cheney Highway	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Ineligible
8OR10980	16157 Morris Drive	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10981	16205 Morris Drive	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR10982	16216 Old Cheney Highway	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8OR10983	16426 Hamilton Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8OR10984	613 Carpenter Road	Mobile Home	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8OR10985	254 S 5th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Ineligible
8OR10986	18320 16th Avenue	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR10987	18403 16th Avenue / 55 N 6th Street - Building 1	Mobile Home	ca. 1960	Ineligible
8OR10988	18403 16th Avenue – Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1975	Ineligible
8OR10989	18635 16th Avenue	Mobile Home	ca. 1964	Ineligible
8OR10990	219 Wellon Avenue	Mobile Home	ca. 1968	Ineligible
8OR10991	220 Wellon Avenue	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible

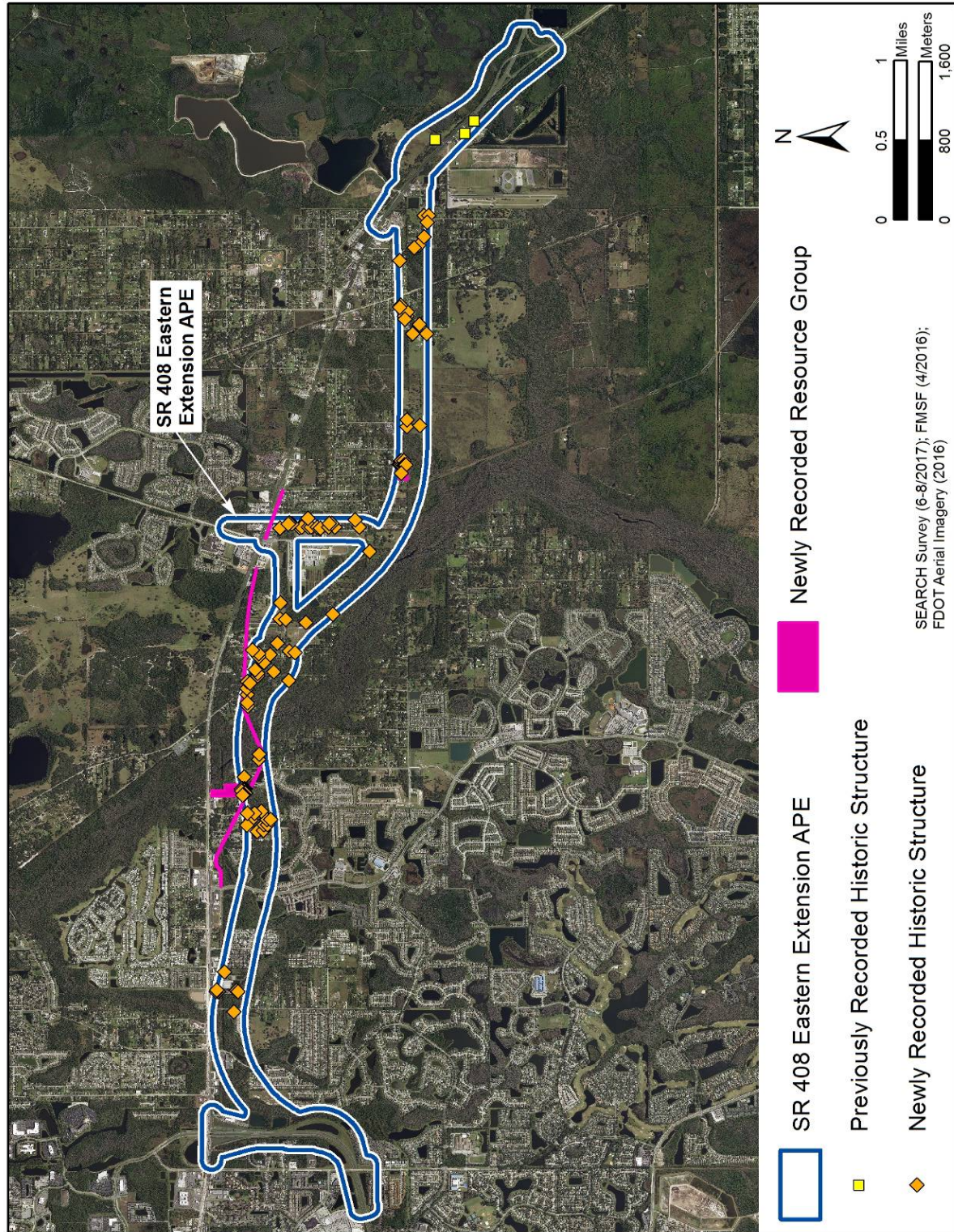


Figure 20. Overview of all historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.



## Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The SR 408 Eastern Extension APE contains a variety of architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America in the twentieth century. **Table 6** lists the major architectural styles that are present within the APE along with the number of resources of that style and their percentage of the total survey results.

**Table 6. Architectural Styles within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE.**

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Mobile Home	52	48.6%
Masonry Vernacular	28	26.2%
Frame Vernacular	20	18.7%
Ranch	3	2.8%
Industrial Vernacular	1	0.9%
No Style	3	2.8%

### Mobile Home

There are 52 resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE which can be categorized as mobile homes (**Figure 21**). In the 1930s, travel trailers and campers emerged as some of the earliest examples of mobile homes. Their small size, generally no wider than 8 feet in the 1930s, meant that their use was most often restricted to that of a more mobile and transient nature (McAlester 1996:159). Symbols of motion, such as lightning or waves, were popular in early trailer design. Streamlined, vehicle-like bodies dominated the market. Doors usually featured a porthole or a rounded square window. Often silver with a rounded front and back, the trailers were short in length, generally around 25 feet long (Wallis 1991).



**Figure 21. Resource 8OR10903, example of a mobile home, facing north.**

The mindset towards mobile homes began to change during World War II, when they were used in a semi-permanent manner to accommodate workers who had relocated in order to join the war effort in the various wartime industries (McAlester 1996:150). The use of mobile homes as permanent housing sparked interest. After the war, an effort to create designs which would allow for more permanent residence in mobile homes was seen (McAlester 1996; Wallis 1991). Manufacturers began offering several upgrades, including picture windows and bay windows. Trailer manufacturers experimented with foldout porches, awnings, and other details for convenience on site. Trailer length and width often increased. In 1954, at the Florida Mobile Home Exposition in Sarasota, Elmer Frey introduced a trailer 10 feet wide and up to 50 feet long. It was built on a wood frame rather than a chassis (Wallis 1991). As trailers increased in length, a distinction grew between the mobile home and the house trailer. Over time, interiors of house trailers were made more house-like while the exteriors continued to appear vehicular. Nonetheless, Wallis notes in *House Trailers: Innovation and Accommodation in Vernacular Housing* that “the more sculptural shaping of the sides of the trailer for streamlining

had given way to a boxier appearance better suited to the utilization of interior space” (Wallis 1989:40).

Common types of trailer homes include the single-shed development, featuring an enclosed or open self-supported structure attached along the entry side of the mobile home, and the double-shed development, consisting of the original trailer flanked on both sides by sheds (Wallis 1989:41).

### ***Masonry Vernacular***

There are 28 buildings in the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE that can be classified as Masonry Vernacular. The Masonry Vernacular style generally refers to a type of building most often constructed by lay, or self-taught, builders. Masonry Vernacular buildings typically have no predominant stylistic details and are not associated with any particular period of construction (**Figure 22**). Masonry Vernacular buildings are generally constructed of brick or concrete block and have a continuous or slab foundation. Many times these buildings incorporate elements from various architectural styles including, but not limited to, Neoclassical Revival, Georgian Revival, and Mediterranean Revival.



**Figure 22. Resource 8OR10970, example of a Masonry Vernacular structure, facing northwest.**

### ***Frame Vernacular***

There are 20 buildings within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE that can be categorized as Frame Vernacular (**Figure 23**). Although classified as a building style, the term “Frame Vernacular” most often refers to a building constructed by a self-taught builder, utilizing local materials. Frame Vernacular structures usually are not associated with any predominant stylistic details or any one particular period of construction. Frame Vernacular residences are of basic wood-frame construction with some type of wood siding. Most are one to two stories high, rectangular in plan, often with a gable or hip roof, and generally set about one to two feet



**Figure 23. Resource 8OR10868, example of a Frame Vernacular structure, facing southwest.**

above ground on brick or concrete-block pier foundations. Windows are typically wood double-hung sash with traditional one-over-one, two-over-two, or four-over-four panes, although some may have popular Craftsman-style four-vertical-over-one or two-vertical-over-one panes. Many of these residences have been re-clad with asbestos shingle, metal, or vinyl siding. Windows are typically replaced with metal awning or single-hung sash.

### ***Ranch***

Three resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE can be classified as Ranch (**Figure 24**). Originating in California during the early 1930s, the Ranch style became popular in residential architecture during the 1940s. It only gained popularity throughout the 1950s and 1960s, becoming the dominate house style constructed throughout the United States (McAlester 1996:602). The sprawling nature of the Ranch style and its focus on land, the automobile, and the “American Dream” encouraged migration from the city to suburbs. The style waned in the 1970s and 1980s due to rising land prices (McAlester 1996:603).



**Figure 24. Resource 8OR10966, example of a Ranch structure, facing west.**

The style is loosely based upon early Spanish Colonial architecture found throughout the American southwest and influenced by both the Craftsman and Prairie styles of the first half of the twentieth century (McAlester 1996:603). Characteristics of the style include asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs, moderate or wide eave overhang, both wooden and brick exterior fabric, decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters, ribbon windows, large picture windows, and usually an integral garage. The typical one-story and one-room deep ranch house was set parallel to the street, and secondary gable or hip roof room extensions are common.

### ***Industrial Vernacular***

There is one resource in the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE that has elements of the Industrial Vernacular style (**Figure 25**). Both steel and wood framing members were used in construction. Wood, brick, and steel exterior fabrics sheath the buildings with steel



**Figure 25. Resource 8OR10933, example of an Industrial Vernacular structure, facing southwest.**



becoming more prevalent during the twentieth century. There are usually no predominant stylistic details. Industrial Vernacular buildings are typically found in Florida's citrus, phosphate, and railroad industries.

### **No Style**

This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, cemeteries, or previously recorded resources that have been demolished. One linear resource and two resource groups within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE can be categorized as having no style. All are discussed further below.

## **NRHP EVALUATIONS**

### **Trailer Park Historic Context**

Within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE, there are two mobile home parks: the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902) and the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10903). In order to facilitate a NRHP evaluation of these resource groups and their structures, additional historic context for the relationship between mobile homes, trailer parks, and tourism in Florida is presented here.

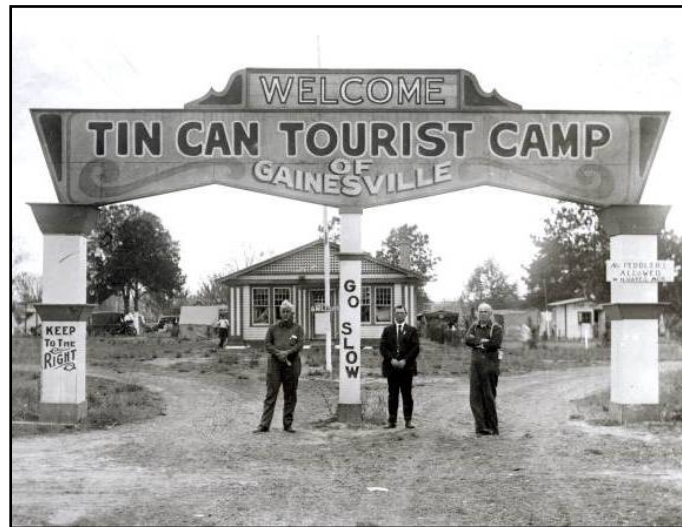
Florida took an early lead nationally in the development of trailer parks, with 178 "autocamps" established throughout the state by 1925 (Hatton 1987:176) (**Figure 26**). These autocamps



**Figure 26. 1939 Florida trailer park postcard. Source: Atlas Mobile Home Directory.**

went through many iterations during their development: from a standard camp where one could pitch a tent, to a camp with rudimentary cabins, and finally to cottage camps, complete with beds and kitchenettes (Hatton 1987:177). As automobile tourism rose in popularity, and automobile tourists sought more amenities and convenience, these camps transitioned into motor courts. Some autocamps became trailer parks for travelers who pulled a travel trailer on wheels behind their car (Wallis 1991:42). During the 1920s and 1930s, trailer parks ranged from small “mom-and-pop” operations with rudimentary amenities to national chain parks in Iowa, Illinois, and Florida that eventually included paved parking pads, electricity, and restrooms (Wallis 1991:42-43). A trailer was considered generally mobile and used as a vacation vehicle until the late 1930s (Wallis 1991:81).

The Tin Can Tourists were a group that organized in 1920 in Tampa, Florida. Their objective was “to unite fraternally all autocampers,” and their guiding principles were “clean camps, friendliness among campers, decent behavior, and to secure plenty of clean, wholesome entertainment for those in camp” (Bone 2006) (**Figure 27**). The Tin Can Tourists had a major impact on the physical, social, and economic development of trailer parks in Florida. The Federal Writers’ Project publication *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State* addresses the popularity of the Tin Can Tourists:



**Figure 27. Tin Can Tourist Camp of Gainesville, n.d.**  
Source: Florida Photographic Collection.

In mid-November an army of trailer-tourists rolls its homes into Florida for the winter season. These visitors live in the hundreds of camps that have been established for them throughout the State. Their most representative organization, the Tin Can Tourists of the World... was formed in 1920 at Tampa... These tourists assemble at Dade City for Thanksgiving and move to Arcadia for Christmas, where they celebrate the season with a community Christmas tree and a Santa Claus for the children. In January, the colony changes its residence for an annual convention, usually at Sarasota; in 1939 this was held at Tampa. A spirit of comradeship, often lacking in the more expensive tourist centers of the State, is evident as the trailer folk gather in their camps and exchange tales of Nation-wide wanderings (Federal Writers’ Project 1939).

Tin Can Tourists organized conventions, instrumental bands, holidays, dances, and games, laying the foundation for the active lifestyle of the future trailer parks in Florida. Camp members often played together, ate together, and even migrated together from one camp to another during any given year. With a membership ranging from 30,000 to 100,000 by 1932,

cities in Florida competed to host annual festivals including Homecoming, Winter Convention, and Going Home gatherings. The Winter Convention was the best attended of the meetings and brought an economic boost to the hosting city (Bone 2006). Trailer dealers began flocking to conferences to sell their latest models, and trailer parks began forming all over Florida to accommodate the tourists.

Initially trailer space was first come, first served. Little to no fee was charged for parking on undeveloped, often rural, land. In an issue dated January 20, 1939, *Trailer News* reports that “Upon entering the Tampa Municipal Camp, one is inclined to agree that TCT [Tin Can Tourist] folk do have some cause for dissatisfaction, for to the left several contented looking cows graze with bovine indifference.” However, as space to park one’s trailer became a premium, the parks organized their plans, setting aside areas for trailers, community life, and traffic. Land could be rented so that the trailers were less mobile and parked in one location throughout the year. The trailer owners could come and go with the seasons without having to pull the trailer along for each trip. Gradually, people began living in trailer parks for greater time spans during the year. The proximity of the trailers and the continuity of the community that returned each year inspired friendships as well as clubs, games, group activities, and gatherings. Social activities continued to be an essential function of the trailer-park environment.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, the percentage of trailers utilized for year-round housing grew from 10 to 90 percent (Wallis 1991:87). As the country prepared for and during World War II, workers were employed by the thousands. Many had to relocate to areas unaccustomed to providing housing for such numbers. In response, more than 50 percent of relocated workers were lodged in government trailers. As one author states, “Since the severity of the housing shortage was obvious, they felt no stigma living in their trailer dwellings. Rather it was regarded as evidence of their sacrifice to help win the war” (Wallis 1991:83). Temporary trailer housing for war workers was perceived as positive because it could be removed after the war, minimizing the impact to the community (**Figure 28**). In addition, trailers were manufactured easily; their creation did not add to the burden already placed on laborers in high demand.

After the war, returning soldiers found temporary housing through the trailer industry. Nearly 70 percent of trailer dwellers surveyed in southern California were veterans. Post-war, the government also made trailers available to universities with swelling enrollments of veterans (Wallis 1991:94). Thirty years later, a number of the veterans were still living in the “temporary” trailers.



**Figure 28. 1942 government trailer park.**  
Source: Atlas Mobile Home Directory.

By 1953, approximately 50 to 75 percent of trailers utilized the 12,000 trailer parks existing at that time across the country (Wallis 1991:114). The following year, military households accounted for one-fifth of all inhabited trailers (Wallis 1991:95). Further, many young families purchased trailers as their first homes. The movement was furthered by the establishment of the interstate highway system; indeed, its workers found shelter in trailers as they transitioned between job locations with their families (Wallis 1991:95).

The concept of the more permanent, modern-day mobile home was initiated in the mid-1930s when two professors of architecture, M. R. Doberman and John W. Davis, designed the Durham House (Wallis 1991:65-67). The Durham House mobile home did not have a permanently affixed chassis or axles and was transported to its site by a flatbed truck. The building was designed to be fixed to a site and large enough for year-round living. The transportability of the building was important for bringing the house from the manufacturing plant to its “permanent” site. Year-round-living mobile homes grew to dominate the trailer market after World War II with the subsequent housing shortage (Wallis 1991:87, 133-134).

The first modern trailer-park community where people purchased lots on which to place mobile homes as part of a community with planned recreation and shared facilities was the Trailer Estates development in Bradenton, Florida (Wallis 1991:167-168). Conceptualized by Syd Adler and Franklyn McDonald in 1955, Trailer Estates was the first mobile-home subdivision in the United States. This evolution brought the trailer park layout from a campground-like setting to a more permanent planned-community design. Trailer Estates amenities included social activities such as square dancing, potluck suppers, ballroom dancing, shuffleboard courts, a marina, a post office, a grocery store, a laundry room, and a 1,400-seat auditorium (Wallis 1991:168). Set on 40-x-60-foot parcels, the community contained 1,451 lots, including some lots bordering canals leading to Sarasota Bay.

While Trailer Estates developed the first trailer subdivision, most parks still catered to the needs of a population looking for a low-cost, low-maintenance housing option. In 1965, a study of parks was conducted for the Trailer Coach Association. Professor James Gillies, a business professor at the University of California Los Angeles, concluded:

[T]here were two kinds of parks, housing-oriented and service-oriented. In housing-oriented parks, residents have chosen to live in a mobile home primarily because of the cost of housing; whereas in service-oriented communities, residents are more concerned with ease of upkeep and amenities such as golf courses and clubhouses. These types of parks generally correspond to the two most common types of households in mobile homes: young couples with no children and retired people. Service-oriented parks appeal to the more affluent retirees who can afford a second home and the cost of a high-quality park. Some housing-oriented parks also cater exclusively to retired persons, but usually to those with fixed or limited incomes (Wallis 1991:189).

Perhaps for the reasons mentioned above, trailer parks were particularly successful in the Sunbelt states. The warmer southern states attracted young families looking for new job



opportunities and saving to buy a site-built home, as well as retirees looking for a change. The 1960 census confirmed this trend, with “the greatest concentration of mobile homes at the fringes of rapidly growing urban areas, particularly in the West and the South” (Wallis 1991:133).

## Resource Groups

### ***8OR10902, Big Econ Mobile Home Park***

The newly recorded Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902) is located at 15342 E. Colonial Drive within Section 19 of Township 22 South, Range 32 East, as shown on the 1981 *Oviedo Southwest, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Appendix A**). The Big Econ Mobile Home Park was established in the latter half of the twentieth century, sometime between 1957 and 1969, as seen on historic aerials. Within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE, the resource group contains 10 historic mobile homes (8OR10903-8OR10912) (**Figure 29**). Additional mobile homes lie outside of the APE. Semon Drive, Genie Street, Coldwell Street, and Hyla Street provide vehicle access within the mobile home park.



**Figure 29. Representative views of the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902). Top left, facing northwest; top right, facing northeast; bottom left, facing north; bottom right, facing north.**



## Assessment

Based on the historic context, the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902) is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Additionally, this resource group is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Furthermore, 8OR10902 is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902) is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

### **8OR10953, Wilson Trailer Park**

The newly recorded Wilson Trailer Park Resource Group (8OR10953) is located at 17400 Wilson Road in Section 28 of Township 22 South, Range 32 East, as shown on the 1981 *Oviedo Southwest, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Appendix A**). The Wilson Trailer Park was not established until the latter half of the twentieth century. A concrete block residence has been on the property since 1947, but it was not until the late 1960s that the lot began to contain mobile homes as well. The resource group contains one masonry vernacular residence (8OR10954), eight historic age mobile homes (8OR10955-8OR10962), one non-historic mobile home, and a storage outbuilding. Cochran Trail, a north-south oriented dirt road, provides access to the mobile homes which flank the road to its east and west (**Figure 30**).

## Assessment

Based on the historic context, the resource group is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Additionally, it is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Furthermore, 8OR10953 is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953) is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

## Linear Resource

### **8OR10654, Old Cheney Highway**

The Old Cheney Highway (8OR10654) is a newly recorded linear resource within Orange County, Florida. The section of 8OR10654 situated within the current SR 408 Eastern Extension APE is located in Sections 19, 20, and 21 of Township 22 South, Range 32 East, as shown on the 1981 *Oviedo Southwest, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Appendix A**). Resource 8OR10654 is a meandering east-west oriented highway. It originally connected Orlando to the east coast of Florida, but it now consists of fragments from just east of the East Colonial Drive and Pel Street



**Figure 30. Representative views of Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953). Top left, facing southeast; top right, facing southwest; bottom left, facing southwest; bottom right, facing southwest.**

intersection to Cox Drive within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE. SR 50 to the east and west of this area roughly follows the original Cheney Highway alignment with some areas of Old Cheney Highway diverging from SR 50. Within the APE, Old Cheney Highway consists of segments of asphalt-paved, two-lane roadway and dirt road. One segment runs roughly 0.71 miles within Section 19. This segment is interrupted by the removal of the bridge over the Econlockhatchee River and the unmaintained segments of dirt road immediately to the east and west of the river. The other segments within the APE are roughly 416 feet (127 meters) and 753 feet (229 meters) of asphalt-paved roadway in Sections 20 and 21. For representative views of Old Cheney Highway, see **Figure 31**.

Prior to 1924, little can be found as to whether any roadway existed in the alignment of Old Cheney Highway. One source suggests that prior to 1924, SR 22 ran through the area, but there is little information and no construction date is given (*Orlando Weekly* 2011). Other sources suggest that the Old Cheney Highway was the first along this alignment, with completion of the roadway occurring in 1924 (Beatty 2002; *Orlando Sentinel* 1991, 1992). It is likely that construction of this roadway began, prior to its opening on December 31, 1924, with the name of SR 22. However, when Judge John M. Cheney, a prominent member of the Orlando





**Figure 31. Representative views of Old Cheney Highway (8OR10654). Top left, facing west; top right, facing east; bottom left, facing northwest; bottom right, facing northeast.**

community, died in 1922, it seemed fitting to re-christen the roadway with an additional name upon its opening.

During the latter half of the 1880s, John M. Cheney moved from Massachusetts to Florida, where he began practicing law in Orlando with his partner Arthur F. Odlin. By 1889, Cheney was city attorney for Orlando. The next year, he was tasked to supervise the US Census for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District of Florida. From 1906 to 1912, Cheney served as the US Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. However, his political aspirations, seen in his bid for a Congressional seat and his subsequent bid for Governor, were unsuccessful. From 1912 to 1913, he served as a US judge. Afterwards, he returned to his practice in Orlando (Irvin n.d.; *Orlando Sentinel* 1992). In 1893, while still practicing at his law firm, Cheney purchased the existing water works in Orlando, founding the Orlando Water and Light Company. Under his ownership, the company provided necessary services to the city of Orlando. In 1922, due to population growth, Cheney campaigned for Orlando residents to “vote for a \$975,000 bond issue to enable the citizens of Orlando to purchase and municipally operate his privately owned utilities,” thus creating the Orlando Utilities Commission (Orlando Utilities Commission 2017).

John M. Cheney was a proponent for better and more efficient roadways. So, after his death in 1922, it was deemed appropriate to also name the roadway after him upon its opening. In its original iteration, the Cheney Highway was a two-lane, brick-paved roadway stretching roughly 40 miles, all the way from Orlando to the east coast (*Orlando Sentinel* 1991). It was the first paved roadway to connect Orlando to the east coast, thus providing a more comfortable route. Granddaughter of the roadway's namesake, Barbara Cheney, provided this insight into the opening of Cheney Highway:

Mercy goodness, we wouldn't have to worry about getting stuck in the mud all the time. Mommy and Daddy thought it was very nice and comfortable driving on that road—much better than those bumpy dirt roads (*Orlando Sentinel* 1991).

Ranking third in the nation with 389 brick roadways, tales of Florida's infrastructural triumph, as seen in the Old Cheney Highway, were broadcast to the nation through Fox film reels shown at various theaters across the country (*Orlando Weekly* 2011).

During World War II, changes were made to a segment of Cheney Highway which extended "from Mill Street in Orlando, east through the Orlando Air Base" such that new concrete pavement "40' wide with curb and gutter and sidewalks" replaced "a 15 ½' rock base road surfaced with asphaltic concrete" (FDOT 1944:17). An elaborate drainage system was required to combat high run off and water found near the ground surface. These improvements relieved traffic buildup between the city center and the air base (**Figure 32**).

New infrastructural needs after World War II led to further expansion of Cheney Highway. By 1947, plans were in place to expand and connect the roadway from the west coast of Florida to the east coast of Florida (*Orlando Weekly* 2011). This new imagining of Cheney Highway became known as the Cross State Highway, or SR 50, which roughly follows Cheney Highway's alignment. However, parts of Old Cheney Highway veer off of SR 50 in various places. The segments remaining of the original Cheney Highway are therefore incomplete and often merge into SR 50.



**Figure 32.** Resource 8OR10654, access road for Orlando Air Base. Source: FDOT 1944.



## Assessment

The segments of Old Cheney Highway within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE have undergone a significant loss of integrity in design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Although portions of the Old Cheney Highway have been obscured by SR 50, the segments that are still discernible within the current APE retain their integrity of location, with the exception of a break in the roadway at Columbia School and Story Partin Roads, where it appears the alignment was modified to allow for commercial development. The segments of Old Cheney Highway which do not follow SR 50 roughly retain their integrity of design. These portions still consist of a two-lane roadway. However, alterations have been made such that the roadway is no longer continuous, with the removal of its bridge over the Econlockhatchee River and the closing of the unmaintained dirt section immediately east and west of the river. Furthermore, the parts of SR 50 that follow the original alignment of Old Cheney Highway consist of four lanes divided by a grassy median, with occasional turning lanes. Therefore the overall integrity of design within the APE is low. Integrity of setting has also been compromised. What once traversed “virgin wilderness, winding [through] beautiful woodlands, along sparkling water courses and silvery lakes” now travels through residential and commercial areas (*Orlando Weekly* 2011). The land has been built up, changing the setting. 8OR10654 has a complete loss of integrity with regards to its original brick material. Old Cheney Highway was once a brick paved roadway, but now consists of an asphalt paved and dirt roadway within the APE. While material improvements such as these (from brick to asphalt) do not necessarily compromise the historic integrity of a road, the complete loss of material around the river does constitute a critical loss of integrity. With the loss of integrity in design, setting, and materials comes loss of feeling and association. Without a continuous roadway stretching to the east coast, Old Cheney Highway loses its feeling as a thoroughfare for travelers and tourists. Furthermore, its association as the first paved roadway to connect Orlando to the east coast of Florida has been weakened.

Old Cheney Highway (8OR10654) is significant for its association with the development of Florida’s highway system, as the first paved roadway to connect Orlando with the east coast, and for its association with John M. Cheney. However, based on the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the segments within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE lack sufficient historic integrity to express its significance for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A or B. Furthermore 8OR10654 is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of engineering distinction. The segment within the APE is representative of many asphalt and dirt roads in the area. Finally, 8OR10654 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the segments of Old Cheney Highway (8OR10654) located within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE are ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of the SR 408 PD&E Study in Orange County, Florida. The limits for the study are from the current terminus of SR 408 at Colonial Drive (SR 50) to the vicinity of the SR 50/SR 520 intersection with the new roadway passing through commercial, light industrial, residential, municipal, and vacant parcels south of Colonial Drive (SR 50). On the basis of the PD&E study, the Central Florida Expressway Authority will determine if a reasonable improvement option exists to meet current and projected transportation needs of the area, which may be served by the extension of SR 408.

The archaeological survey included a pedestrian survey and the excavation of 88 shovel tests. Wet soils and a variety of disturbances prevented the excavation of additional shovel tests. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified in the corridor, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 107 historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE, including three previously recorded historic resources and 104 newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resources include three historic buildings, all of which were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on December 28, 2015. The newly recorded historic resources include 101 historic structures, two resource groups, and one linear resource. Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all of the historic resources within the SR 408 Eastern Extension APE lack the historical significance and architectural or engineering distinction necessary for listing in the NRHP and are therefore ineligible. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further work is recommended.

Based on the results of the investigation, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

## REFERENCES CITED

Anonymous

1906 Orange County: State Fair Edition, 1906. Hudson Printer, Orlando.

Austin, Robert, and Howard Hansen

1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Walker Ranch DRI Development Site, Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida*. Prepared for Fischer and Associates, Inc. Piper Archaeological Research, Inc., St. Petersburg.

Bacon, Eve

1975 *Orlando: A Centennial History, Vol I*. The Mickler House, Chuluota, FL.

1977 *Orlando: A Centennial History, Vol II*. The Mickler House, Chuluota, FL.

Batun-Alpuche, A. Ivan

2009 *Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Timber Creek University Relief High School Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 16085. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Beatty, Bob

2002 Legacy to the People: The Civic Origins of the Orange County Regional History Center. The Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 81, No. 1. Pp. 22-43. Electronic Document, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30147613>, accessed June 2017.

Bennett, Charles E.

1964 *Laudonnière and Fort Caroline*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

1968 *Settlement of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

1975 *Three Voyages: René Laudonnière*. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Blackman, William Freemont

1927 *History of Orange County, Florida: Narrative and Bibliographical*. E.O. Painter Printing Co., Deland. Reprinted by The Mickler House, Chuluota, FL, 1975.

Bone, Terry

2006 Tin Can Tourists. Electronic document, <http://www.tincantourists.com>, accessed June 2017.

Brooks, H. K.

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

Bullen, Ripley P.

1972 The Orange Period of Peninsular Florida. In *Fiber-tempered Pottery in Southeastern United States and Northern Columbia: Its Origins, Context, and Significance*, edited by R. P. Bullen and J. B. Stoltman, pp. 9–33. Florida Anthropological Society Publication 6. Gainesville.

Carswell, Elba Wilson

1991 *Washington: Florida's Twelfth County*. Rose Printing Company, Tallahassee.

Clark, James C.

2013 *Orlando Florida A Brief History*. The History Press: Charleston, South Carolina.

Clayton, Lawrence A., Vernon James Knight Jr., and Edward C. Moore (editors)

1993 *The De Soto Chronicles: The Expedition of Hernando de Soto to North America in 1539-1543*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Coker, William S. and Susan R. Parker

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

Comas, Martin

1991 Old Highways Lead Down Paths of History. Orlando Sentinel, October 6. Electronic document, [http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1991-10-06/news/9110040298\\_1\\_dirt-roads-barbara-cheney-garden-road](http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1991-10-06/news/9110040298_1_dirt-roads-barbara-cheney-garden-road), accessed June 17, 2017.

Cram, George F.

1921 Orange County. Electronic document, <http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/>, accessed May 30, 2017.

Deagan, Kathleen A.

1978 Cultures in Transition: Fusion and Assimilation Among the Eastern Timucua. In *Tacachale, Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia During the Historic Period*, edited by Jerald T. Milanich and Samuel Proctor, pp. 89-119. The University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Drayton, Joseph

1827 *A complete historical, chronological, and geographical American atlas*. Carey and Lea, Philadelphia. Electronic document, <http://fcit.usf.edu>, accessed September 1, 2016.

Drysdale, William

1889 Among the Florida Lakes. *New York Times*, 27 October. New York.



Dunbar, James S.

2006 Paleoindian Archaeology. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*, edited by S. David Webb, pp. 403–438. Springer, Dordrecht, Netherlands.

Fairbanks, Charles H.

1973 *The Florida Seminole People*. Indian Tribal Series, Phoenix.

Fairbanks, George R.

1975 [1858] *The History and Antiquities of the City of St. Augustine, Florida*. Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville.

Federal Writers' Project

1939 *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Fernald, Edward A., and Elizabeth D. Purdum

1992 *Atlas of Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

2004 Citrus Summary, 2002-2003. Florida Agricultural Statistics Services, Orlando, FL. Electronic resource, [http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Florida/Publications/Citrus/index.php](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Florida/Publications/Citrus/index.php), accessed September 1, 2016.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

1944 Fifteenth Biennial Report of the State Road Department of the State of Florida.

Florida State Road Department (FSRD)

1923-4 Fifth Biennial Report of the State Road Department of the State of Florida. Electronic document, <https://archive.org/details/BiennialreportoftheStateRoadDepartmentoftheStateofFloridafortheperiod1923-24>, accessed June 28, 2017.

1926 Official Road Map of Florida. Electronic document, <http://www.fdot.gov/geospatial/FloridaTransportationMapArchive.shtm>, accessed June 28, 2017.

Forbes

2016 Orlando, FL. Electronic resource, <http://www.forbes.com/places/fl/orlando/>, accessed June 25, 2017.

Gannon, Michael

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

General Land Office (GLO)

1843 Survey Map of Township 22 South, Range 31 East. Electronic document, <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/>, accessed June 7, 2017.

- 1848 Survey Map of Township 22 South, Range 32 East. Electronic document, <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/>, accessed June 7, 2017.
- 1885 Register of Land for George W. Lockwood. Electronic document, <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/>, accessed June 7, 2017.
- 1886 Register of Land for George W. Bidwell. Electronic document, <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/>, accessed June 7, 2017.

Goggin, John M.

- 1952 *Space and Time Perspective in Northern St. Johns Archaeology, Florida*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 47. Yale University, New Haven.

Griffin, James B.

- 1945 The Significance of the Fiber-Tempered Pottery of the St. Johns Area in Florida. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 35(7):218–233.

Hardin, Kenneth, Janice Ballo, and Mark Brooks

- 1984 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Southport Sanitary Landfill Site, Osceola County, Florida*. Submitted to Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., Tampa. Piper Archaeological Research, Inc., St. Petersburg.

Hatton, Hap

- 1987 *Tropical Splendor: An Architectural History of Florida*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Hemmings, C. Andrew

- 2004 The Organic Clovis: A Single Continent-wide Cultural Adaptation. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Hudson Printer

- 1906 Orange County, State Fair Edition, 1906. Hudson Printer, Orlando.

Irvin, David

- n.d. John M. Cheney (1859-1922); Donald A. Cheney (1889 1983): Father and Son Trustees. Rollins College Library. Electronic Document, [http://lib.rollins.edu/olin/oldsite/archives/golden/dcheney.htm#\\_ftnref2](http://lib.rollins.edu/olin/oldsite/archives/golden/dcheney.htm#_ftnref2), accessed June 2017.

Johnson, Robert E.

- 1996 *A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of State Road 520 from Interstate 95 in Brevard County to State Road 50 in Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 5346. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Kehoe, Nancy

- 1982 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Huckleberry planner Unit Development*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 704. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Kremer-Wright, Garret

2009 Bithlo. In *Historic Orange County: The Story of Orlando and Orange County*. Historical Publishing Network, San Antonio.

Lawson, Sarah (translator)

1992 *A Foothold in Florida: The Eyewitness Account of Four Voyages Made by the French to That Region and Their Attempt at Colonization, 1562–1568, Based on a New Translation of Laudonnière's L'Histoire Notable de la Florida*. Antique Atlas Publications, East Grinstead, West Sussex, England.

Lyon, Eugene

1996 Settlement and Survival. In *The New History of Florida*, edited by Michael Gannon. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Mahon, John K.

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

Map of US

2016 Interactive Map of Florida County Formation History. Electronic document, <http://www.mapofus.org/florida/>, accessed June 5, 2017.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester

1996 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

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.

Miller, James A.

1991 "The Fairest, Frutefullest and Pleaseantest of all the World": An Environmental History of the Northeast Part of Florida. PhD dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

2010 Orange County Soil Survey. US Department of Agriculture (USDA). Electronic document, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>, accessed May 30, 2017.

Orange County Chamber of Commerce

ca. 1935 Orange County in Central Florida. Rollin Press, Inc., Winter Park.



*Orlando Sentinel*

- 1991 Getting there – Traffic Talk: Old Highways Lead Down Paths of History. October 6. Electronic Document, [http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1991-10-06/news/9110040298\\_1\\_dirt-roads-barbara-cheney-garden-road](http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1991-10-06/news/9110040298_1_dirt-roads-barbara-cheney-garden-road), accessed June 2017.
- 1992 Flashback – Orange County History: Cheney Family Sparked a Century of Growth. November 29. Electronic Document, [http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1992-11-29/news/9211261008\\_1\\_cheney-family-orlando-water-utility-services](http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1992-11-29/news/9211261008_1_cheney-family-orlando-water-utility-services), accessed June 2017.

Orlando Utilities Commission

- 2017 History of OUC: In the Beginning. Electronic Document, <http://historyofouc.com/chapters/chapter1.php>, accessed June 2017.

*Orlando Weekly*

- 2011 Highway 50 Revisited: Exploring one of the busiest, yet most overlooked, roadways in our region. November 30. Electronic Document, <https://www.orlandoweekly.com/orlando/highway-50-revisited/Content?oid=2248920>, accessed June 2017.

Paisley, Clifton

- 1989 *The Red Hills of Florida, 1528-1865*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Porter, Tana Mosier, Cassandra Fyotek, Stephanie Gaub Antequino, Cynthia Cardona Meléndez, Garret Kremer-Wright, and Barbara Knowles

- 2009 *Historic Orange County: The Story of Orlando and Orange County*. Historical Publishing Network, San Antonio.

Roberts, Robert B.

- 1988 *Encyclopedia of Historic Forts: The Military, Pioneer, and Trading Posts of the United States*. Prentice Hall, New York.

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.

Schafer, Daniel L.

- 1996 U.S. Territory and State. In *The New History of Florida*, edited by Michael Gannon, pp. 207-230. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Sears, William H.

- 1959 *Two Weeden Island Period Burial Mounds, Florida*. Contributions of the Florida State Museum, Social Sciences No. 5. Gainesville.

Shofner, Jerrell H.

- 1981 Forced Labor in the Florida Forests. *Journal of Forest History* 25(January):14-25.

1982 *History of Apopka and Northwest Orange County, Florida*. Rose Printing Company, Tallahassee.

Smith, Bruce D.

1986 *The Archaeology of the Eastern United States: From Dalton to de Soto, 10,500–500 B.P. Advances in World Archaeology* 5:1–93.

Smith, James M., and Stanley C. Bond Jr.

1984 *Stomping the Flatwoods: An Archaeological Survey of St. Johns County, Florida, Phase I*. Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, St. Augustine.

#### SEARCH

2003a *Technical Memorandum Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Seven Proposed Retention Pond Locations for the Widening of SR 50, from Dean Road to Old Cheney Highway, Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 9263. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

2003b *Cultural Resource Survey of the Old Cheney Highway Right-of-Way from SR 50 East of Pilgrim Street to SR 50 West of CR 419, Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 9395. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

2015a *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 50 from East of Old Cheney Highway to Chuluota Road Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 22269. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

2015b *Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of a Proposed Pond along State Road 50 West of the Intersection with Chuluota Road, Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 22375. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

2015c *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 50 From Chuluota Road to State Road 520 Orange County, Florida*. Florida Master Site File Survey No. 22476. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Swanson, Henry F.

1975 *Countdown for Agriculture in Orange County Florida*. Designers Press of Orlando, Orlando.

Tebeau, Charlton W.

1971 *A History of Florida*. Revised 1980. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida.

Thomas, David Hurst

1990 *The Spanish Missions of La Florida: An Overview*. In *Columbian Consequences, Volume 2: Archaeological and Historic Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands East*, edited by David Thomas, pp. 357-397. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Turner, Gregg M.

2008 *A Journey into Florida Railroad History*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1969 Aerial Photographs of Orange County, FL. Electronic document, <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials/>, accessed May 30, 2017.
- 2010 Orthophoto Mosaic of Orange County, FL. Farm Service Agency (FSA) Aerial Photography Field Office (AFPO). Electronic document, <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/>, accessed May 30, 2017.

US Federal Census

- 1930 *US Federal Census 1930*. Electronic document, <http://www.census.gov>, accessed May 30, 2017.
- 1940 *US Federal Census 1940*. Electronic document, <http://www.census.gov>, accessed May 30, 2017.

US Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1953a Topographic Map of Bithlo, FL. Electronic document, <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>, accessed May 30, 2017.
- 1953b Topographic Map of Oviedo SW, FL. Electronic document, <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>, accessed May 30, 2017.
- 1985 Topographic Map of Bithlo, FL. Electronic document, <http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>, accessed May 30, 2017.
- 1985 Topographic Map of Oviedo SW, FL. Electronic document, <http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>, accessed May 30, 2017.

*Wall Street Journal*

- 1929 Orlando Citrus Sales. 9 February. Washington, DC.
- 1937 Orlando Has Many Citrus Packing Plants. 13 December 1937. Washington, DC.

Wallis, Allan D.

- 1989 House Trailers: Innovation and Accommodation in Vernacular Housing. In *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Volume 3*, edited by T. Carter and B. L. Herman, pp. 28–43. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.
- 1991 *Wheel Estate: The Rise and Decline of Mobile Homes*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Watts, W. A.

- 1969 A Pollen Diagram from Mud Lake, Marion County, North-Central Florida. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 80:631–642.
- 1971 Postglacial and Interglacial Vegetation History of Southern Georgia and Central Florida. *Ecology* 52:676–690.
- 1975 A Late Quaternary Record of Vegetation from Lake Annie, South Central Florida. *Geology* 3:344–346.
- 1980 The Late Quaternary Vegetation History of the Southeastern United States. *Annual Reviews of Ecology and Systematics* 11:387–409.



## Works Progress Administration (WPA)

1939 *Florida: Guide to the Southernmost State*. Compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project. Oxford University Press, New York.

Wright, J. Leitch, Jr.

1975 *British St. Augustine*. Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, St. Augustine, Florida.

1976 *Florida in the American Revolution*. University of Florida Presses, Gainesville, Florida.

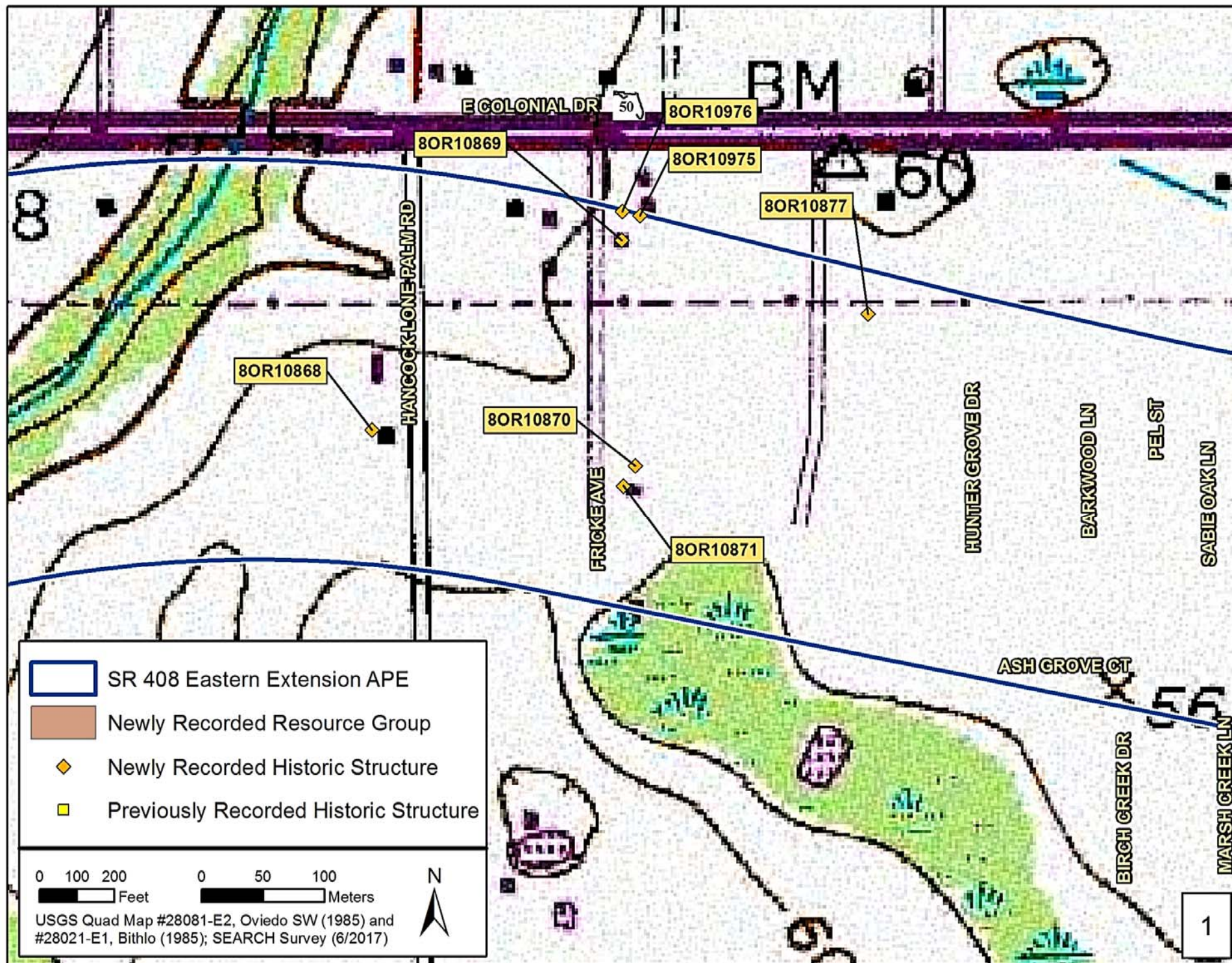
This page intentionally left blank.

## **APPENDIX A.**

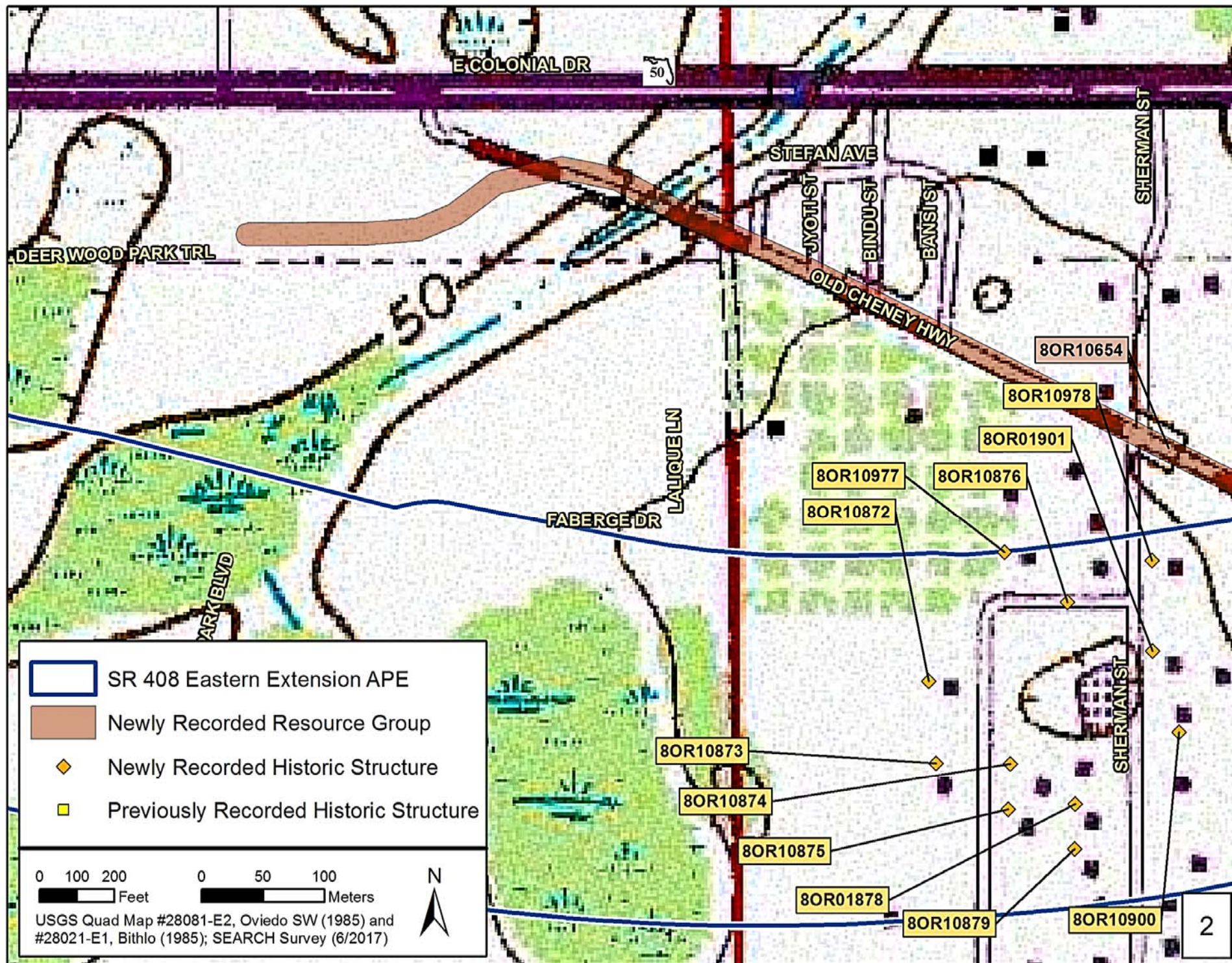
### **ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE MAPS**



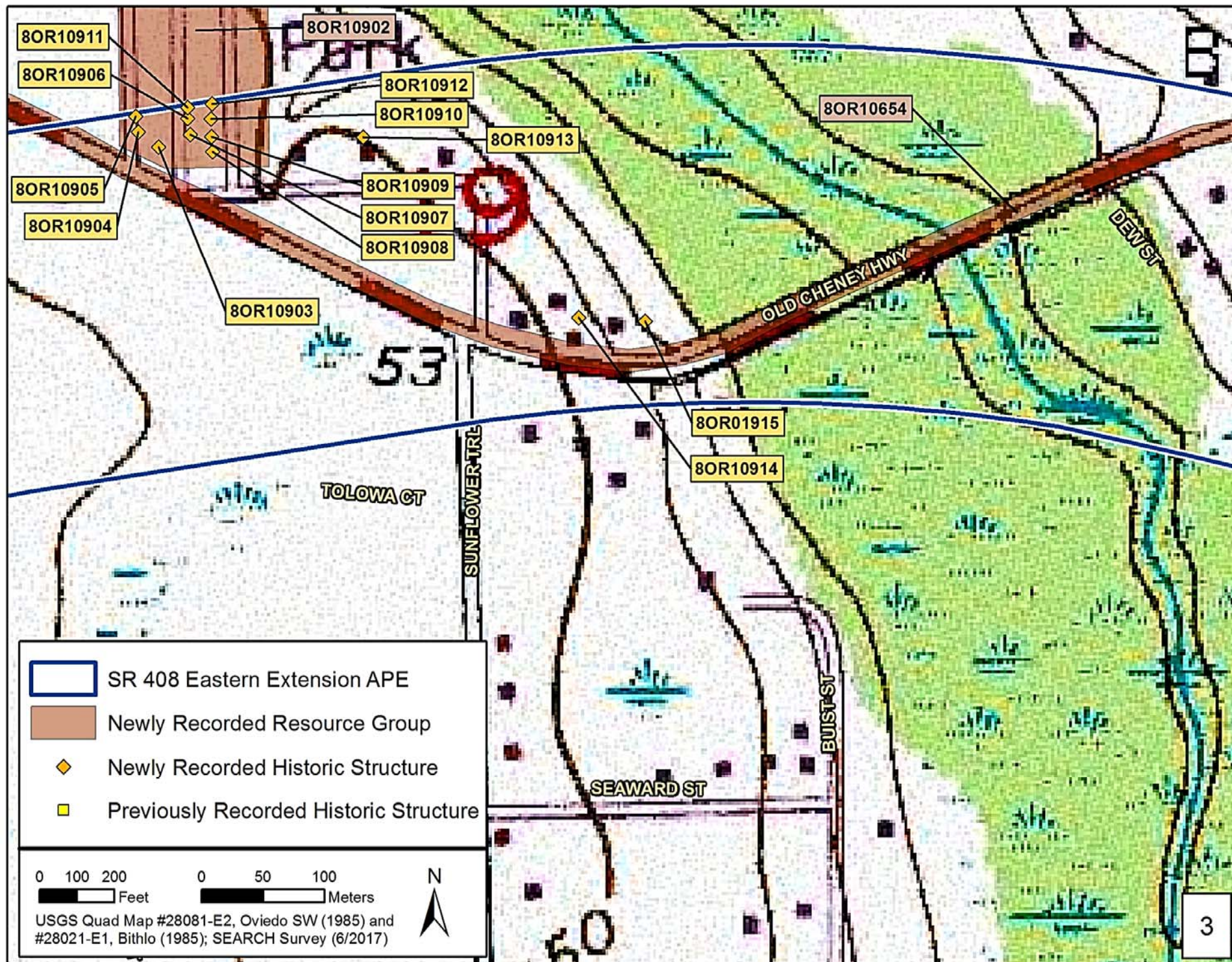




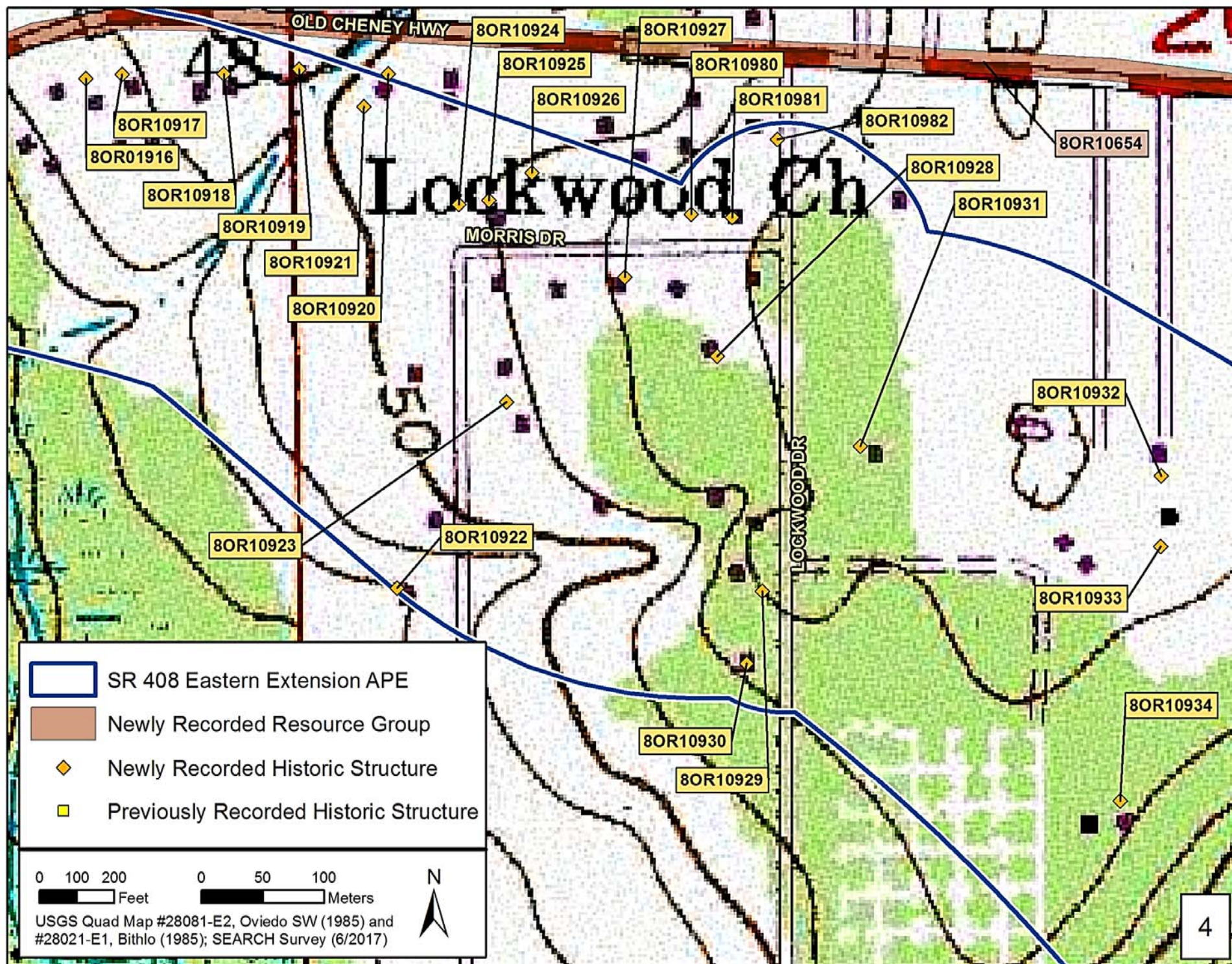




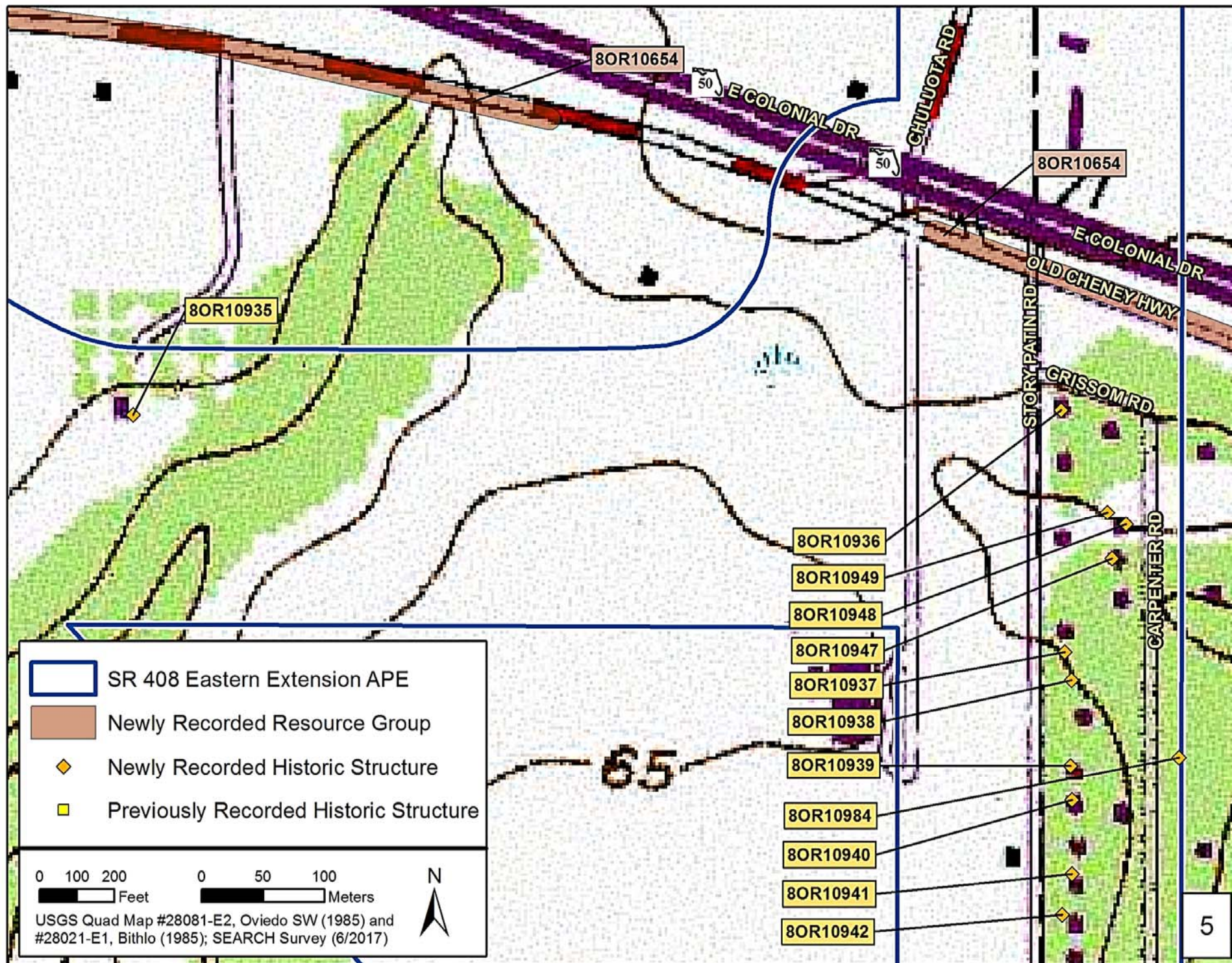




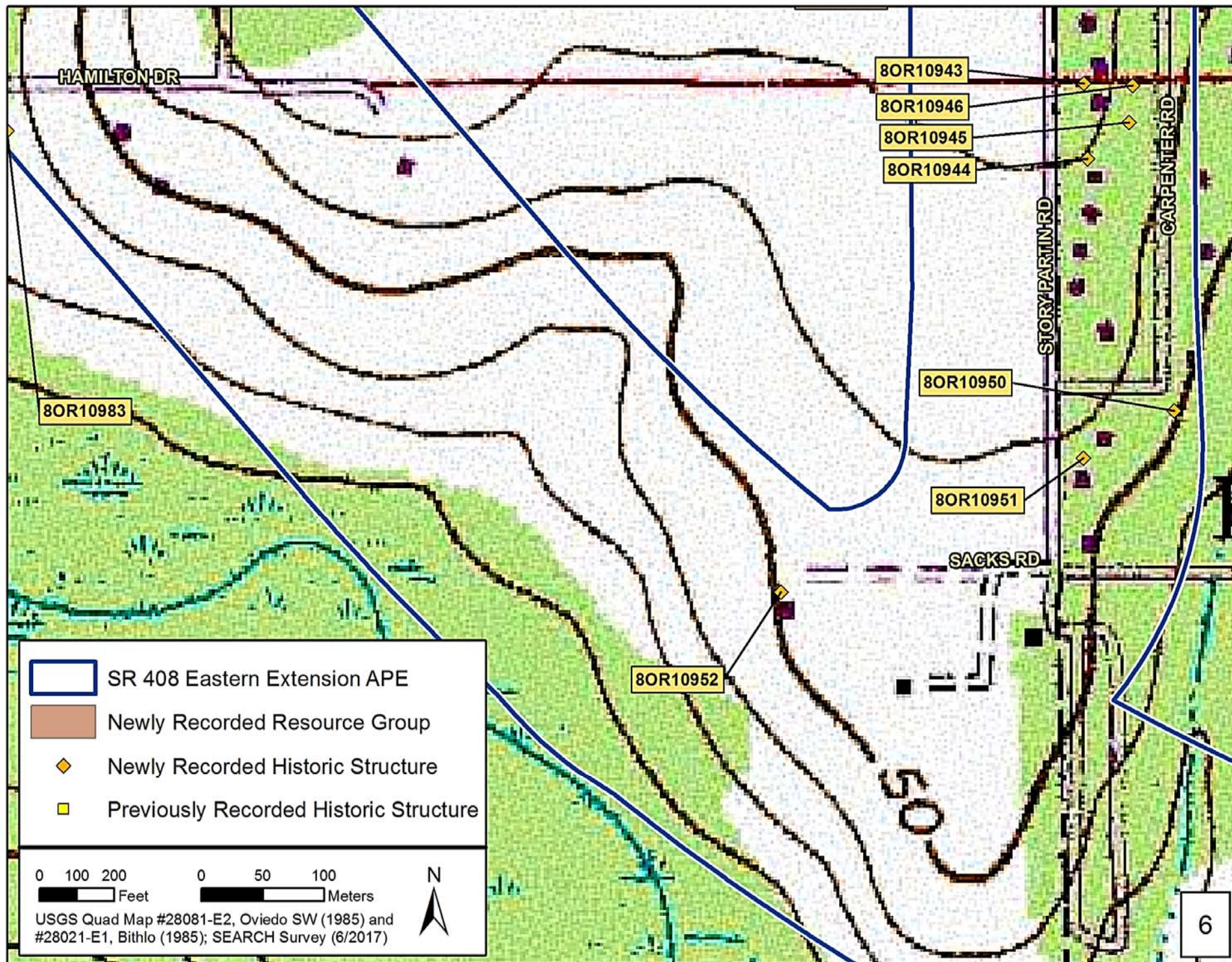




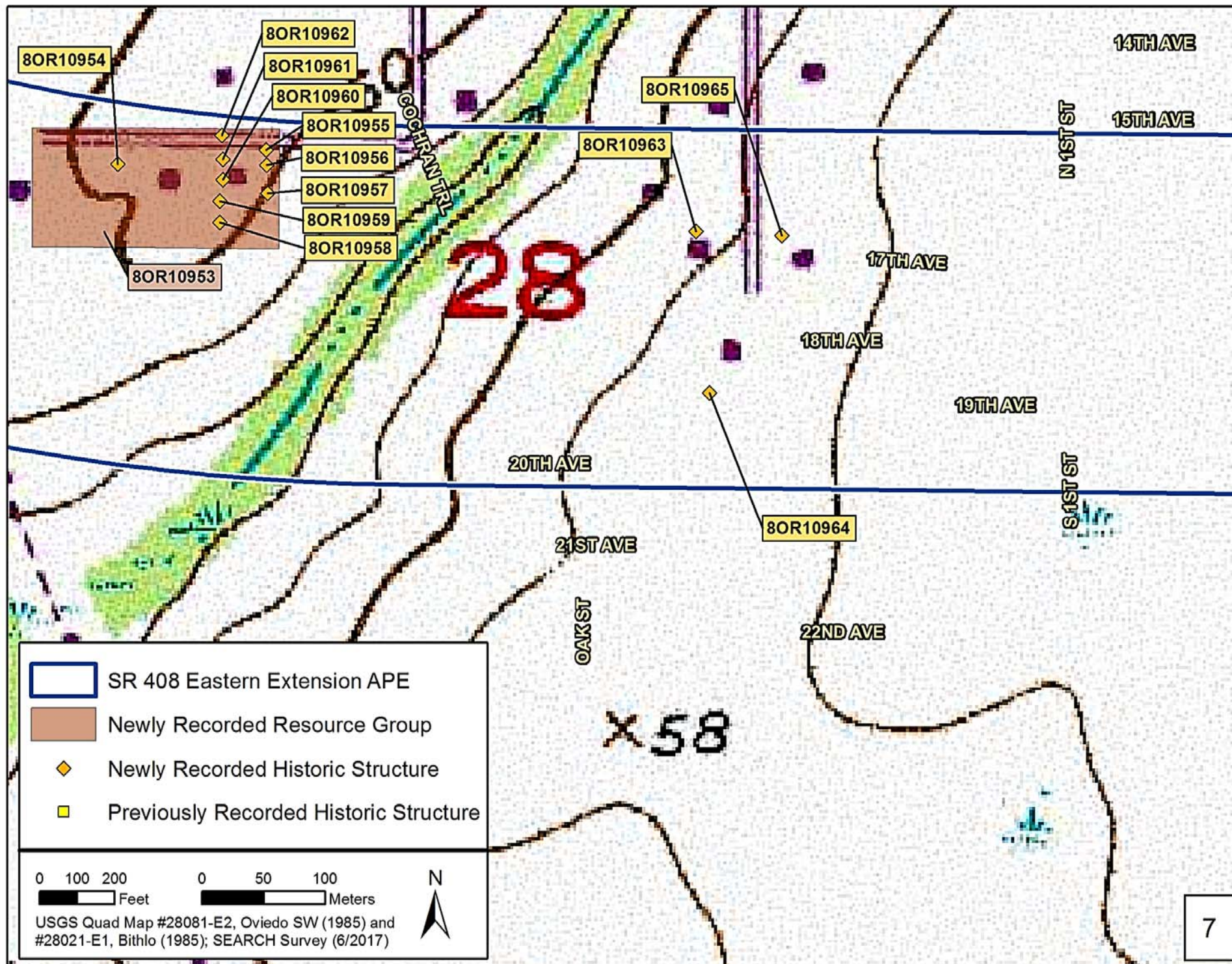




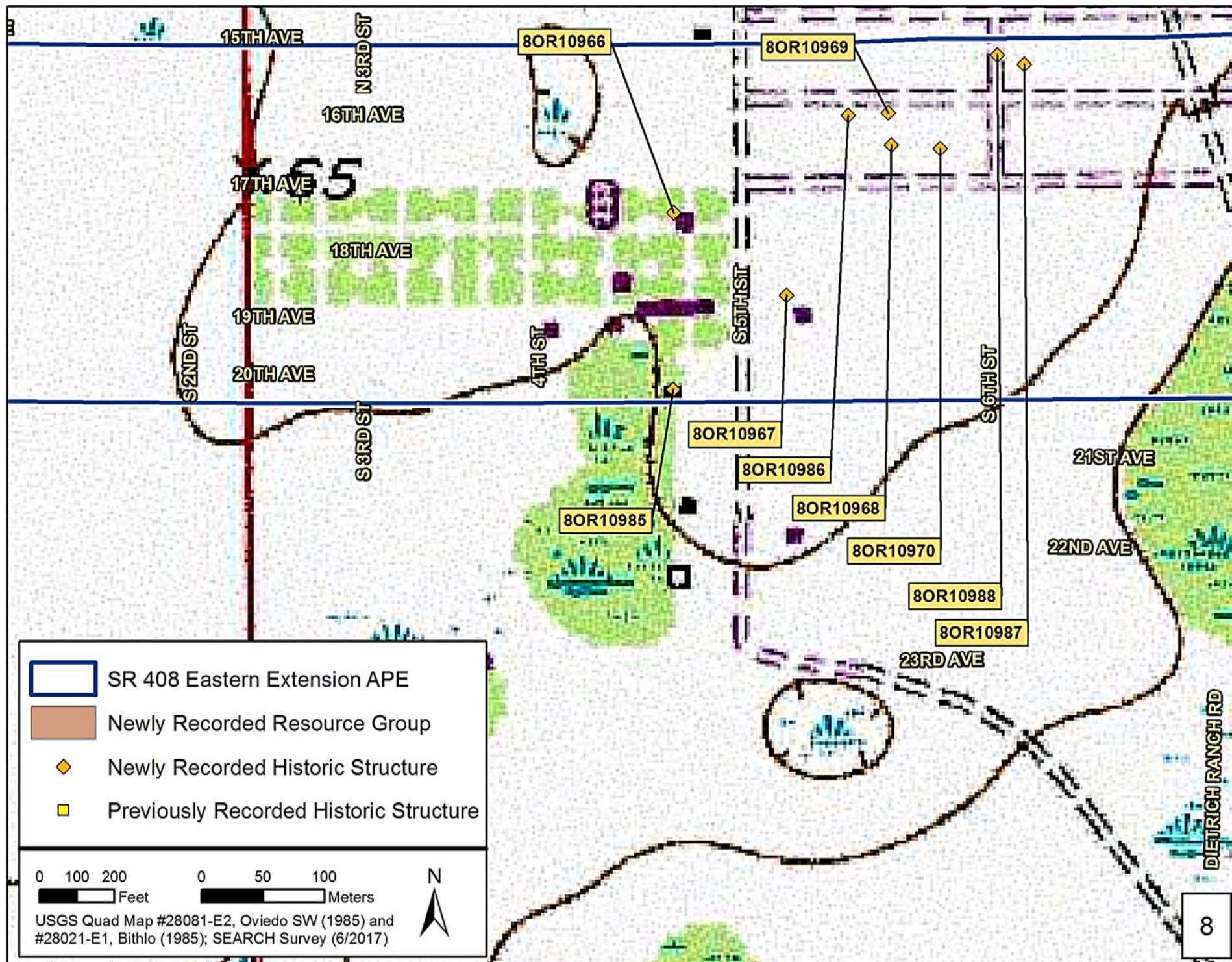




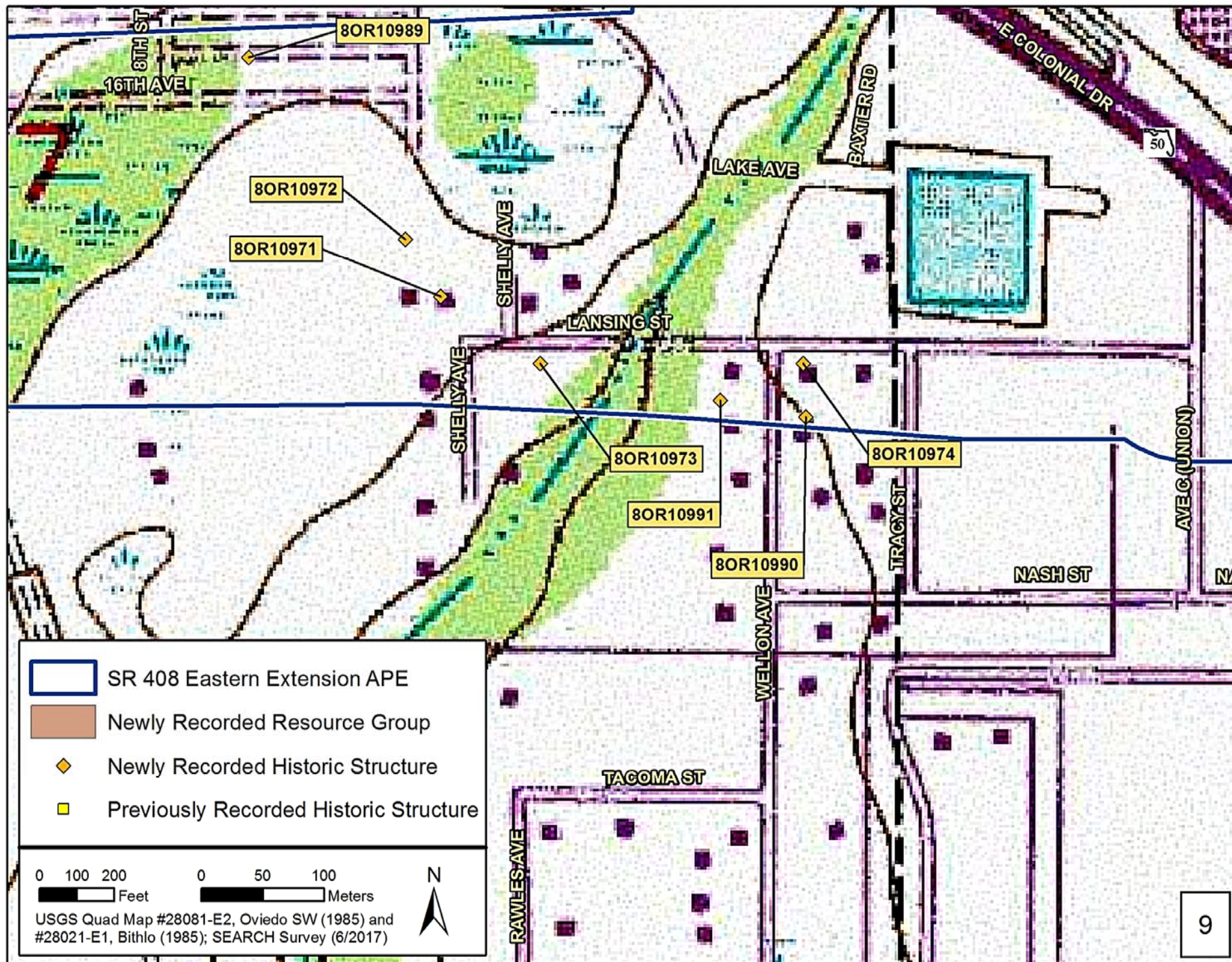




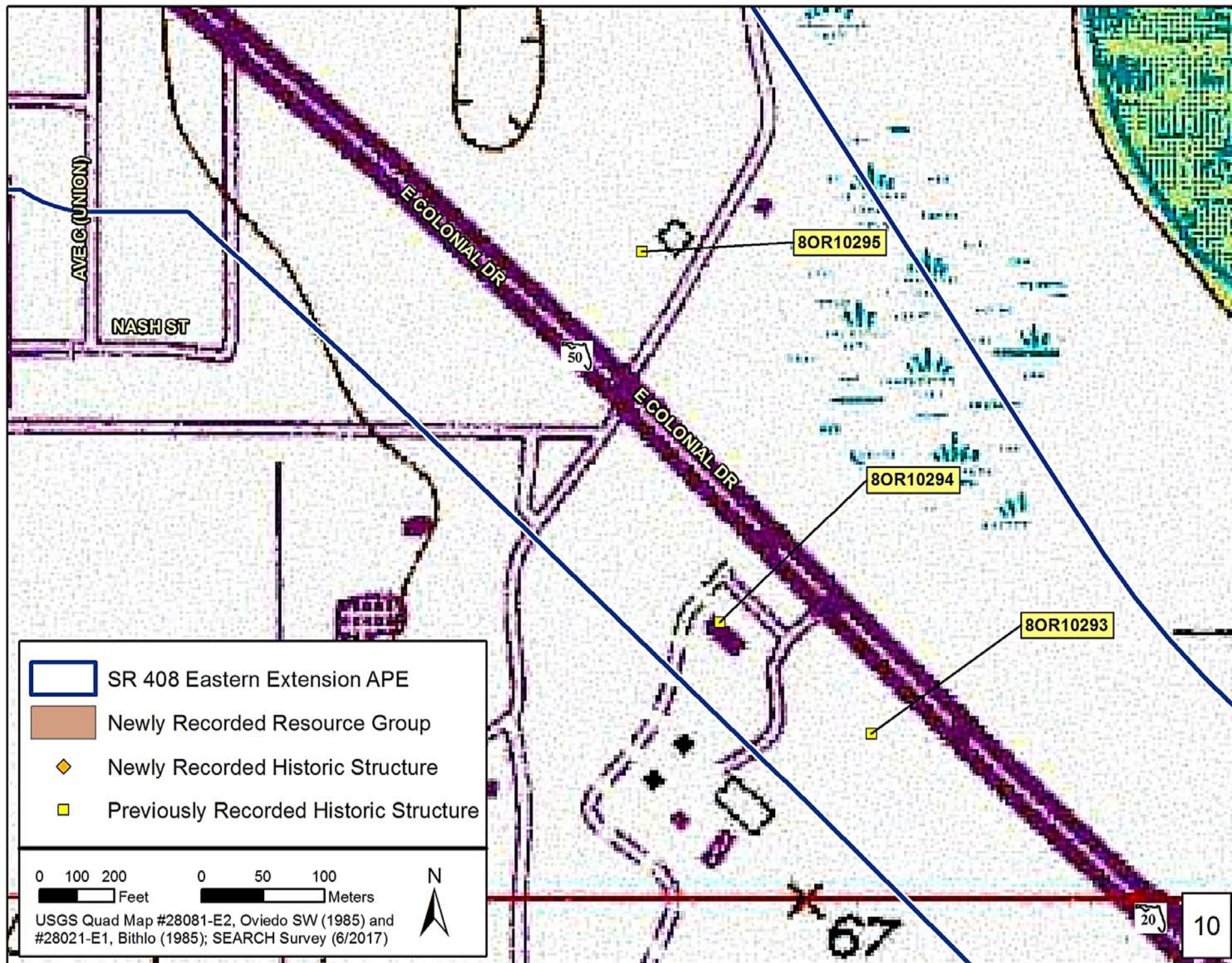












## **APPENDIX B.**

### **HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE APE**





**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

# 8OR10293

**Name:** 19543 East Colonial Drive

**Built:** ca. 1956

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1992)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/26

**Original Use:** Commercial

**Present Use:** Commercial

**Structural System:** Concrete block

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block, Brick

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:**

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Continuous

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Flat

**Roof Material:** Built-up

**Main Entry:** A metal door on the north façade grants access to the building

**Porch(es):** An open porch the a three-gable roof supported by wood piers with partial wood fill shelters the main entry,

**Windows:** There are no visible windows on the structure

**Distinguishing Features:** A decorative horizontal brick band is located on all facades below the roof line; Roof features a cornice

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic mobile home is located to the south of the building; the east side of building is surrounded by chain-link fencing

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10293 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10294

**Name:** 19468 East Colonial Drive

**Built:** ca. 1965

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1992)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/26

**Original Use:** Barn

**Present Use:** Commercial

**Structural System:** Concrete block

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Plan:** T-shaped

**Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block, Wood/Plywood

**Stories:** 1.5

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to the northeast façade; Replacement roofing, windows

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Continuous

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Flat

**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

**Main Entry:** A paneled wood door with a 9-light window is located in a slight recess on the northeast façade

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** The only visible windows are 1/1 SHS vinyl windows on the northeast façade

**Distinguishing Features:** A tall Dutch gable roof with louvered vents surrounded by T1-11 siding in the gable ends; decorative brick arches on the northeast façade

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the west of the main building; chain-link fence surrounds the building to the west

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10294 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10295

**Name:** 19544 East Colonial Drive

**Built:** ca. 1966

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1992)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/26

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Masonry - General

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Stucco

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Carport addition to the northeast façade; Replacement roofing

**Chimney(s)** 1



**Foundation:** Slab

**Foundation Material:** Poured Concrete Footing

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

**Main Entry:** A wood door is located on the southeast façade

**Porch(es):** An open, gable roofed porch shelters the main entry

**Windows:** 6/6 SHS vinyl windows of varying size

**Distinguishing Features:** Irregularly-shaped gable roof; an interior brick chimney intersects the southwest roof slope; a decorative bank of stucco runs the southeast façade

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southwest of the main building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10295 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**8OR10654**

**Name:** Old Cheney Highway

**Built:** ca.

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/26

## See Report for Description and Assessment

**Individually Eligible:**

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10654 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:**

**8OR10868**

**Name:** 1628 Hancock Lone Palm Road

**Built:** ca. 1950

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/31E/23

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood siding

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Metal awnings added to windows; Replacement roofing

**Chimney(s):** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

**Main Entry:** A paneled wood door on the north façade with a glass and metal storm door attached

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** 3-light wood awning windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** Metal awnings, some flat, some clamshell have been added to the windows

**Ancillary Features:** None visible

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10868 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**8OR10869**

**Name:** 1705 Fricke Avenue

**Built:** ca. 1955

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/31E/24

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood siding

**Stories:** 1.5

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Garage addition to the south façade; Replacement roofing

**Chimney(s):** 1



**Foundation:** Slab

**Foundation Material:** Poured Concrete Footing

**Roof:** Cross-Gabled

**Roof Material:** Composition shingles

**Main Entry:** A paneled wood door with a vision window on the north façade

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** Windows include 2/2 SHS wood windows and 3-light metal awning windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** An interior brick chimney intersects the south roof slope; some windows feature decorative triangular entablatures

**Ancillary Features:** The building is surrounded by chain-link fencing

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10869 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO




# Historic Resources within the Project APE

<b>8OR10870</b>	<b>Name:</b> 1683 Fricke Avenue <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1959 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/24
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A solid vinyl door is located on the west façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Partially-enclosed, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, with a vinyl half-wall, set above a raised deck <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> An open, shed roofed carport/storage area has been added to the east façade; the foundation is obscured by vinyl skirting <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10870 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10871</b>	<b>Name:</b> 1671 Fricke Avenue <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1964 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/24
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Flat/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door with a vision window is set on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Partially open, shed roofed porch on the north façade with decorative metal piers. The east side of the porch is enclosed to create an additional room <b>Windows:</b> 3- and 4-light metal awning windows and jalousie windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Central section of roof is slightly raised; a porch addition on the north façade with an enclosure on the east side <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A chain-link fence is located to the west of the trailer
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10871 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10872</b>	<b>Name:</b> 1474 Caudle Street <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1972 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Ranch <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Brick <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Stepped Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door with a decorative arched window, located on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, gable roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square columns <b>Windows:</b> 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent and paired, some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative brick veneer on the east façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the west of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10872 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10873</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 1400 Caudle Street</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1966</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundations:</b> Continuous</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door located on the east façade, with a glass and metal storm door</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> An open, shed-roofed wraparound porch on the north and east facades, supported by square wood piers, with a wood fence partially obscuring the building</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A wraparound porch with a picket fence half wall is located on the northeast corner of the building; vinyl siding in the gable ends</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic concrete block outbuilding is located to the northwest</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10873 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10874</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 1415 Caudle Street</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1967</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Brick</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 2</p>
	<p><b>Foundations:</b> Continuous</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door on the west façade, featuring a decorative wood screen door</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> An open, hipped roof porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood columns surmounting brick piers; open, shed-roofed carport on the south façade</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 1/1 and 2/2 SHS vinyl windows, independent and paired, some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> The building has two interior brick chimneys; a decorative brick veneer half-wall is located on the west façade</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main building</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10874 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10875</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 1395 Caudle Street</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1940</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Vinyl, Wood/Plywood</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundations:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Flat/Hip</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A door with a vision window is located on the south façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, featuring leaning wood columns with wood railings covered by lattice.</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows, and 4- and 5-light metal awning windows</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Large section of T1-11 siding on the west façade covering the original porch opening</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic carport is located near the building</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10875 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10876</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 1490 Sherman Street</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1958</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Concrete block</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Large addition built onto mobile home;</p> <p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:corrugated</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door with a vision window is located on the north façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> The gable roof of the structure is supported by square wood piers around the perimeter, and creates an incised porch on the northeast corner of the building</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> Fixed-sash wood windows and jalousie windows</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Building is a mobile home that has had a large concrete block addition built onto the east façade to create a larger structure</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the northeast of the main building, and another outbuilding is located nearby</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10876 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10877</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 14200 East Colonial Drive</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1955</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/24</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing</p> <p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Flat</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> Wood door with a diamond vision window on the north façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> An arched metal roofed porch supported by metal poles shelters the main entry; a wood stoop is located under the entry</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are 1/1 SHS metal windows</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> The north façade features an arched metal porch; lattice skirting around the pier foundation</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A commercial building is located on the same parcel to the north of resource 8OR10877</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10877 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10878</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 1380 Sherman Street</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1971</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/19</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Irregular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Masonry - General</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Stucco</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing</p> <p><b>Foundation:</b> Continuous</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable/Gable on hip</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete, Generic</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door is located on the east façade, and features a wood screen door</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> Open, incised corner porch on the south façade, with a decorative metal pier support</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are 2- and 3-light metal awning windows, independent and paired</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A wide, single-bay garage is located on the east side of the building</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A chain-link fence is located to the east of the building</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10878 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>



**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

<b>8OR10879</b>	<b>Name:</b> 1350 Sherman Street <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1965 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Carport addition to the south façade; <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Flat/Shed <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door with a decorative metal storm door is located on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Two-bay, shed roofed carport supported by square wood piers on the south façade <b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are 2/2 SHS metal windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of three, featuring decorative wood frames <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Two-bay shed roofed carport on the south façade; <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A chain-link fence is located to the east of the building; a wooden fence is located to the south of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10879 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10900</b>	<b>Name:</b> 1437 Sherman Street <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1971 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> West porch enclosed; replacement siding <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:5V crimp <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door with a decorative wood screen door is located on the west façade <b>Porch(es):</b> The original porch on the west façade has been enclosed by plywood <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 and 4/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> The building is located in dense foliage and partially obscured <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A wood and wire fence with a metal gate is located to the west of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10900 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10901</b>	<b>Name:</b> 1455 Sherman Street <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1961 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Brick <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 1
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Porch addition to the east façade; Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Slab <b>Foundation Material:</b> Poured Concrete Footing <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Stepped Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door with a sunburst window and a glass and metal storm door is located on the west <b>Porch(es):</b> An incised, single bay carport with decorative metal pier supports is located on the southwest corner of the building <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows, and 2- and 3-light metal awning windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> An exterior concrete block chimney engages the north façade and intersects the roof eave; decorative brick veneer on the west façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> The building is surrounded by a chain-link fence; a non-historic outbuilding is located to the east of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10901 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**8OR10902**

**Name:** Big Econ Mobile Home Park

**Built:** ca. 1969

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

# See Report for Description and Assessment

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10902 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**8OR10903**

**Name:** 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 1

**Built:** ca. 1969

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal, Wood/Plywood

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Additions to the south façade;

**Chimney(s):** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Gable/Shed

**Roof Material:** Composition roll

**Main Entry:** The main entry is a door located on the north façade

**Porch(es):** Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers; an open, shed roofed porch with decorative metal piers is located on the south façade

**Windows:** Fixed-sash wood windows, 1/1 SHS metal windows, and 6/6 SHS metal windows

**Distinguishing Features:** Bay of three 6/6 SHS metal windows on the east façade under a slight roof projection with tapered braces

**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10903 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**8OR10904**

**Name:** 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 2

**Built:** ca. 1969

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Other

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal, Wood/Plywood

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to the south façade;

**Chimney(s):** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Gable/Shed

**Roof Material:** Composition roll

**Main Entry:** Not visible from the right-of-way

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows, independent and paired, some featuring metal clamshell awnings

**Distinguishing Features:** Pier foundation surrounded by wood lattice skirting; slight roof projection on south west façade

**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10904 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10905</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 3 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Stucco <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Additions to north façade; <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is obscured within a porch on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers with wood lattice and surrounded by a picket fence <b>Windows:</b> 2- and 3-light metal awning windows, independent and paired, some featuring metal pent awnings <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative horizontal and vertical elements on the south façade; picket fence around porch addition to north façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10905 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10906</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 4 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the north façade; Replacement windows, door <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door on the west façade of the north addition serves as the main entry <b>Porch(es):</b> None visible <b>Windows:</b> Horizontal sliding metal windows and 6/6 SHS metal windows, independent and paired, some featuring flat or clamshell metal awnings <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Wood lattice skirting around the pier foundation; an additional room has been added to the north façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10906 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10907</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 5 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Additions to the northwest façade; <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:standing seam <b>Main Entry:</b> Vinyl door on the northwest façade with a 2-light metal awning window <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by metal piers. The east side of the porch features an extra room made of plywood. <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows and 2- and 3-light metal awning windows, some featuring non-operational louvered metal shutters. Some windows have been boarded <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> The pier foundation features wood lattice skirting <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10907 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

# 8OR10908

**Name:** 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 6

**Built:** ca. 1969

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Porch addition to the southeast façade;

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Bowed-arched

**Roof Material:** Composition roll

**Main Entry:** The main entry is obscured within a screened-in porch on the southeast façade

**Porch(es):** Screened-in, shed roofed porch with metal supports on the southeast façade, accessed by a glass and metal storm door on the northeast side

**Windows:** 1/1 SHS metal windows and 3-light metal awning windows, independent and grouped

**Distinguishing Features:** Three 1/1 SHS metal windows on the northeast façade form a bay; decorative metal band around roofline

**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902), a non-historic outbuilding is located to the south of the building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10908 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10909

**Name:** 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 7

**Built:** ca. 1969

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to the southeast façade; Replacement windows

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Shed

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:standing seam

**Main Entry:** The main entry is a glass and metal storm door on the northeast façade of the addition

**Porch(es):** A screened-in, shed roofed incised porch is located on the southwest of the building

**Windows:** 3-light metal awning windows, fixed-sash metal windows, and an 8/8 SHS wodo window

**Distinguishing Features:** Decorative horizontal bands along the facades; an incised screened porch is located on the southwest of the building

**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902), a non-historic outbuilding is located to the south of the building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10909 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10910

**Name:** 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 8

**Built:** ca. 1969

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Screened porch addition to the southeast;

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Gable/Shed

**Roof Material:** Composition roll

**Main Entry:** Vinyl door with a 5-light awning window on the southeast façade within a screened porch

**Porch(es):** Screened-in, shed roofed porch on the southeast façade with a wood framework support structure above a concrete slab

**Windows:** Horizontal sliding metal windows, 1/1 SHS metal windows, and 2-light metal awning windows

**Distinguishing Features:** Wood lattice skirting around the pier foundation

**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10910 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10911</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 9 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Vinyl, Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the north façade; <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is a metal door located within a screened-in porch on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Screened-in, shed roofed porch with a metal frame sheltering the north façade <b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are 1/1 SHS metal windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> One window on the west façade features a metal clamshell awning; vertical plank skirting obscures the foundation <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10911 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10912</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15342 East Colonial Drive – Building 10 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Porch addition to the south façade; Vinyl lattice skirting added <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> A set of paneled wood double doors on the south façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers above a concrete deck <b>Windows:</b> 1-, 2-, and 3-light metal awning windows, some featuring metal clamshell awnings <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Vinyl lattice skirting around the pier foundation <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Big Econ Mobile Home Park (8OR10902)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10912 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10913</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15479 Oregon Avenue <b>Built:</b> ca. 1953 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Ranch <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Brick <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 1
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing, windows <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door with decorative panels and 6 windows on the south façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the south façade that features wood Doric columns <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows of varying size, some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> East façade features a decorative concrete block ventilator wall; garage on south façade features a rolling wood door with 4 windows <b>Ancillary Features:</b> N/A
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10913 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

# 8OR10914

**Name:** 15523 Old Cheney Highway

**Built:** ca. 1963

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Masonry - General

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Stucco

**Stories:** 2

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Replacement roofing, windows, doors

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Continuous

**Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

**Roof:** Gable/Gable

**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

**Main Entry:** Set of paneled wood double doors on the south façade with a decorative security gate attached

**Porch(es):** Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry that features concrete columns with arched openings

**Windows:** 3-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS vinyl windows, independent and grouped, some featuring board-and-batten shutters

**Distinguishing Features:** Front porch features an arcade-style design; Screened in balcony on second story

**Ancillary Features:** Approached by a concrete driveway from the south

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10914 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10915

**Name:** 15539 Old Cheney Highway

**Built:** ca. 1965

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood/Plywood

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Replacement roofing, windows

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:5V crimp

**Main Entry:** A solid vinyl door on the south façade serves as the main entry

**Porch(es):** A screened-in shed roofed porch with wood piers is visible on the north façade

**Windows:** 1/1 SHS metal windows, and 6/6 SHS wood windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** Vertical wood elements engage the south façade of the building

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10915 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10916

**Name:** 15834 Old Cheney Highway

**Built:** ca. 1962

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood/Plywood

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to south façade; Replacement windows, doors

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Slab

**Foundation Material:** Poured Concrete Footing

**Roof:** Gable/Clipped gable

**Roof Material:** Composition shingles

**Main Entry:** A vinyl door with three glass panels and a glass and metal storm door on the north façade

**Porch(es):** A recessed porch on the north façade, with square wood piers and a single-bay carport on the west side

**Windows:** 1/1 SHS vinyl windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** Clipped gable on the north façade with a large birdhouse at the gable peak; open carport has been partially enclosed with metal siding

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the northeast of the main building



**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10916 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO



## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10917</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15912 Old Cheney Highway <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1959 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Cross-Gabled <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is located on the north façade and is obscured by a decorative wood storm door <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers, with a recessed single bay carport located on the east side <b>Windows:</b> A fixed-sash wood window and 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired, some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Roof features boxed eaves and louvered vents surrounded by T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A wood and wire fence with a metal gate is located to the north of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10917 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10918</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15944 Old Cheney Highway <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1966 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll/Sheet metal:standing seam <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is located on the north façade and is partially obscured by foliage and a porch <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch on the north façade with square wood piers above a raised wood deck, featuring picket fencing around the perimeter <b>Windows:</b> Fixed-sash wood windows, horizontal sliding wood windows, and 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Wood lattice surrounding the pier foundation; wood picket fence around north porch <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the south of the building, and a wood and wire fence is located to the north
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR19818 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10919</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15960 Old Cheney Highway <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1960 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Masonry - General <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Stucco <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Slab <b>Roof:</b> Clipped gable/Hip <b>Foundation Material:</b> Poured Concrete Footing <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> Set of wood and glass double doors on the north façade with full height sidelights <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch with square wood piers sheltering the main entry <b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are fixed-sash window in tripartite settings with 1/1 SHS wood windows, or 3-light wood awning windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Clipped-gable roof; the windows feature non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A wood fence with metal wiring is located to the north of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10919 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

# 8OR10920

**Name:** 16038 Old Cheney Highway – Building 1

**Built:** ca. 1972

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Additions to the north and south facades;

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Gable/Shed

**Roof Material:** Unspecified

**Main Entry:** Paneled wood door with a sunburst window, set within a screened porch on the north façade

**Porch(es):** The building features two shed roofed screened porch additions, one on the north and one on the south façade, the north porch sheltering the main entry

**Windows:** 2- and 3-light metal awning windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** Some windows feature metal clamshell awnings and non-operational louvered metal shutters

**Ancillary Features:** A wood framed outbuilding with metal siding is located to the southwest of the main building, and a non-historic outbuilding is located to the south

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10920 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10921

**Name:** 16038 Old Cheney Highway – Building 2

**Built:** ca. 1972

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Outbuilding

**Present Use:** Outbuilding

**Structural System:** Concrete block

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:**

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Continuous

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:standing seam

**Main Entry:** A paneled wood door with a 1/1 SHS window on the north façade

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** 3-light metal awning windows with brick sills

**Distinguishing Features:** Decorative wood horizontal element on the north façade below the roofline

**Ancillary Features:** Shares a parcel with 8OR10920 to the west

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10921 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10922

**Name:** 762 Hamilton Drive

**Built:** ca. 1963

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood siding, Wood/Plywood

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Replacement windows, siding

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Continuous

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Hip

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:5V crimp/Composition roll

**Main Entry:** The main entry is located on the east façade, but is obscured by dense foliage

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** The only visible windows are 1/1 and 4/4 SHS wood windows, the rest are obscured by foliage

**Distinguishing Features:** Section of plywood cover on the east façade

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the northwest of the building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10922 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10923</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 827 Hamilton Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1971 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> L-shaped <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood siding <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is located on the west façade, and is obscured within a shed roofed porch <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch on the west façade with square wood pier supports <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows of varying sizes <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Tapered gable roof featuring louvered vents in the gable ends; south façade slightly projects <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the east of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10923 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10924</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 16077 Morris Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1950 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Masonry - General <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Brick <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Main Entry:</b> Unfinished paneled wood door with a sunburst window on the south façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch with decorative metal piers shelters the main entry; an open, single-bay carport is located on the southeast corner of the building <b>Windows:</b> 3-light metal awning windows and and 8-light wood window in a tripartite setting with 4-light wood casement windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> The windows on the south façade are flanked by brick "shutters" <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the northwest of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10924 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10925</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 16109 Morris Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1963 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Main Entry:</b> Wood door on the south façade above a concrete step <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch with square wood pier supports sheltering the main entry <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends; built in concrete ventilators in the foundation <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the northeast of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10925 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



# Historic Resources within the Project APE

## 8OR10926

**Name:** 16121 Morris Drive

**Built:** ca. 1972

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Stucco

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Porch addition to the south façade; Replacement windows

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Other

**Main Entry:** Vinyl door with a diamond window and a glass and metal storm door on the south façade

**Porch(es):** Raised wood deck with wood railings and wood lattice skirting; a metal awning has been added above the main entry door

**Windows:** 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** Vinyl lattice skirting around the pier foundation; decorative quoins and vertical elements on the corners of the building

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10926 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## 8OR10927

**Name:** 16134 Morris Drive

**Built:** ca. 1972

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Porch addition to the east façade; Metal clamshell awnings added to windows

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Unspecified

**Main Entry:** The main entry is located on the east façade, and is obscured within an open carport

**Porch(es):** Open, two-bay incised carport on the northeast corner of the building supported by square wood piers; a tall, gable roofed porch with square wood piers has been added to the east façade

**Windows:** 1/1 SHS metal windows, 4-light metal awning windows, and a fixed-sash metal window in a tripartite setting with horizontal sliding metal windows

**Distinguishing Features:** Windows feature metal clamshell awnings and non-operational louvered metal shutters

**Ancillary Features:** A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southwest of the main building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10927 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## 8OR10928

**Name:** 840 Lockwood Drive

**Built:** ca. 1956

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/19

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood siding

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Replacement roofing

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Cross-Gabled

**Roof Material:** Composition shingles

**Main Entry:** Paneled wood door with a sunburst window on the east façade

**Porch(es):** An open, recessed carport is located on the south side of the building; a wood deck with wood railings is located below the main entry

**Windows:** The only visible windows are 2/2 SHS metal windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends

**Ancillary Features:** None visible

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10928 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<b>8OR10929</b>	<b>Name:</b> 764 Lockwood Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Masonry - General <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Stucco, Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Carport has been covered with vinyl; Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete, Generic <b>Roof:</b> Hip <b>Roof Material:</b> Built-up <b>Main Entry:</b> Unfinished paneled wood door with a sunburst window on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, incised porch sheltering the main entry, supported by decorative metal piers <b>Windows:</b> Horizontal sliding metal windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Tar-and-Gravel roofing; decorative metal piers <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the west of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10929 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10930</b>	<b>Name:</b> 702 Lockwood Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Masonry - General <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 1
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the east façade; Replacement windows <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Built-up <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is a glass and wood door on the east façade of the east addition <b>Porch(es):</b> An open, gable roofed porch with square wood piers and wood railings connects the house with a garage outbuilding <b>Windows:</b> 6/6 SHS vinyl windows and fixed-sash windows in tripartite settings with 8-light fixed wood windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Some windows feature metal clamshell awnings; a sheltered porch has been built between the main building <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic garage outbuilding is located to the west, connected to the main building by a porch
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10930 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10931</b>	<b>Name:</b> 801 Lockwood Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1958 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/20
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood siding <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:5V crimp <b>Main Entry:</b> Paneled wood door with a 9-light window on the west façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by braced square wood piers above a raised deck <b>Windows:</b> 2/2 SHS metal windows and 1/1 and 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Louvered vents in the gable ends; decorative concrete block foundation <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic metal barn is located to the east of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10931 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10932</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 16366 Old Cheney Highway – Building 1 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/20
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Office <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 1
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door on the north façade above a raised wood deck <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch additions with square wood piers shelter the main entry and a side entry on the west façade <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows, horizontal sliding wood windows, 8- and 12-light wood casement windows, picture window in tripartite setting w/ casement windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> An interior metal chimney intersects the north roof slope <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Several non-historic outbuildings are located to the south; shares a parcel with resource 8OR10933 to the southwest
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10932 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10933</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 16366 Old Cheney Highway – Building 2 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1960 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/20
<b>Original Use:</b> Storage building <b>Style:</b> Industrial Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Storage building <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Slab <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Poured Concrete Footing <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:5V crimp <b>Main Entry:</b> A large opening on the north façade grants access inside the building <b>Porch(es):</b> N/A <b>Windows:</b> There are no visible windows on the building <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Roof features exposed rafter-tails <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located on the same parcel as resource 8OR10932 to the northeast; there are multiple non-historic outbuildings surrounding the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10933 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10934</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 777 Lockwood Drive <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/20
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Unspecified by recorder <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Stepped Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door with a glass and metal storm door on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> None visible <b>Windows:</b> The visible windows include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired, and a picture window in a tripartite setting with 1/1 SHS wood windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends <b>Ancillary Features:</b> None visible
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10934 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10935</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 16578 Old Cheney Highway <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1960 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/20
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Board and batten <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the west façade <b>Foundation:</b> Unspecified by recorder <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is not visible from the right-of-way <b>Porch(es):</b> A large, screened in, gable roofed sunporch is located on the west façade <b>Windows:</b> None visible from the right of way. <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A large, screened in sunporch is located on the west façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A historic, hipped roof outbuilding with an open shelter area is located to the northwest of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10935 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10936</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 725 Story Partin Road <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1972 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Brick <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Brick, Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 1
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Brick <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> Wood door with a glass and metal storm door and wood "sidelights" on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers; Incised, open two-bay carport on the northeast corner of the building <b>Windows:</b> 6/6 and 8/8 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> The roof features projecting gables, boxed eaves, and oxeve louvered vents surrounded by T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends; <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A concrete block garage/outbuilding is located to the northeast of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10936 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10937</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 627 Story Partin Road <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1972 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Porch addition to the west façade; Replacement windows <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Foundation Material:</b> Brick <b>Roof:</b> Flat/Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is obscured within a screened-in porch addition to the west façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Screened-in, shed roofed porch with square wood piers supports and a wood knee wall, accessed by a glass and metal store door on the south side <b>Windows:</b> Single-light vinyl awning window, 2/2 and 6/6 SHS vinyl windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative horizontal band around the base of the facades <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A vinyl picket fence is located to the west of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10937 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10938</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 619 Story Partin Road</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1972</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> Wood door with a large glass vision window on the west façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 3- and 4-light metal awning windows, independent and paired, some featuring non-operational metal shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Large metal handicap accessibility ramp has been added to the west façade</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> The building is surrounded by chain-link fencing</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10938 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10939</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 603 Story Partin Road</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1967</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Irregular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Flat</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is obscured from the right-of-way</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> None visible</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are 1- and 4- light metal awning windows, some featuring non-operational louvered metal shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Some windows have metal clamshell awnings</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A chain-link fence is located to the south of the building; sheet metal privacy fencing is located to the east of the building</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10939 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10940</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 545 Story Partin Road</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1958</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door with two glass panels and a glass and metal storm door located on the west façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers above a raised deck; Open, gable roofed carport on the south façade with square wood piers</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:corrugated</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> Single-light metal awning windows, horizontal-sliding metal windows, and 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Some windows feature non-operational metal shutters; metal skirting around the pier foundation;</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the east of the main building; a brick well is located to the west of the building.</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10940 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>

**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

# 8OR10941

**Name:** 529 Story Partin Road

**Built:** ca. 1968

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/21

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to the west façade; Replacement roofing

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Flat/Shed

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:standing seam

**Main Entry:** The main entry is obscured within a screened in porch on the west façade

**Porch(es):** A partially enclosed, shed-roofed porch/carport with square wood piers is located on the west façade

**Windows:** Horizontal sliding metal windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and grouped

**Distinguishing Features:** Bays of three 1/1 SHS metal windows with non-operational metal shutters is located on the north and south façades;

**Ancillary Features:** None visible

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10941 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10942

**Name:** 521 Story Partin Road

**Built:** ca. 1964

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/21

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal, Concrete block

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Large addition to the west façade; Replacement roof

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

**Main Entry:** A wood door with a glass and metal store door located on the north façade of the west addition

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** 1/1 SHS metal windows and horizontal-sliding metal windows, independent and paired, with metal clamshell awnings

**Distinguishing Features:** The building is a mobile home that has had a large concrete block addition and a new roof added to expand into a large structure

**Ancillary Features:** A chain-link fence is located to the west and a decorative brick wall is located to the south; a non-historic outbuilding to the northeast

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10942 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10943

**Name:** 425 Story Partin Road

**Built:** ca. 1965

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1981)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/21

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Wood siding

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to the east façade; Replacement windows

**Chimney(s)** 0



**Foundation:** Slab

**Foundation Material:** Poured Concrete Footing

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Composition shingles

**Main Entry:** The main entry is obscured within a screened in porch on the west façade

**Porch(es):** Screened-in, gable roofed porch on the west façade, accessed by screen doors on the north and south sides; Open, shed roofed porch on the south façade with square wood piers

**Windows:** The only visible windows are 6/6 and 8/8 SHS vinyl windows, independent and paired

**Distinguishing Features:** Irregular gable roof

**Ancillary Features:** Wood and chain-link fencing is located to the west of the building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10943 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO



## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10944</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 409 Story Partin Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Flat <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is obscured by dense foliage <b>Porch(es):</b> A shed roofed porch has been built onto the west façade <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:standing seam <b>Windows:</b> The visible windows include 1/1 SHS metal windows and 5-light metal awning windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Narrow 5-light metal awning windows; a decorative horizontal element is set on the west façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10944 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10945</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 418 Carpenter Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1972 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door with a 1/1 SHS metal window on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Raised wood deck with a wood stair and metal windows provides access to the main entry, a metal awning has been added above the deck <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired, and a single horizontal-sliding metal window <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A window bay with three 1/1 SHS metal windows is located on the north façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the west of the building; a chain-link fence is located to the northeast of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10945 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10946</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 426 Carpenter Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1971 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Main Entry:</b> Paneled wood door on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> A raised wood deck with wood railings and a wood stair provides access to the main entry, and is partially sheltered by a shed roofed addition <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Windows:</b> The windows include 1/1 SHS metal windows of varying sizes, some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Wood lattice skirting around the pier foundation <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic carport is located to the northeast of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10946 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10947</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 708 Carpenter Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the south façade; <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete, Generic <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll/Sheet metal:standing seam <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door on the south façade with a wood screen door attached <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch with square wood piers above a raised deck shelters the south façade, the western portion of which has been enclosed to create an additional room <b>Windows:</b> 2- and 3-light metal awning windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Gable roof projects slightly over east façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10947 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10948</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 716 Carpenter Road – Building 1 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1966 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Additions to the north and east façades; Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door with a 9-light window on the east façade within a screened porch <b>Porch(es):</b> Screened-in, shed-roofed porch on the east façade with a wood frame and a plywood knee wall <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 and 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A large screened porch addition has been added to the east façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Shares a parcel with resource 8OR10948 to the west; a non-historic outbuilding is located to the south of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10948 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10949</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 716 Carpenter Road – Building 2 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1967 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood siding <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement windows <b>Foundation:</b> Unspecified by recorder <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Flat <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is not visible from the right-of-way <b>Porch(es):</b> None visible <b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are a single-light metal awning window and 1/1 SHS metal windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> None visible <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Shares a parcel with resource 8OR10948 to the east
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10949 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10950</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 309 Carpenter Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1972 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/21
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the south façade; Replacement roofing, siding, windows <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:corrugated <b>Main Entry:</b> Vinyl door with a vision window on the north façade, approached by a wood ramp <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers <b>Windows:</b> The only visible windows are 1/1 SHS metal windows of varying size <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Roof and facades are both clad with corrugated sheet metal; square wood vertical elements engage the north façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Shares a parcel with three 1973 mobile homes
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10950 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10951</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 267 Story Partin Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 1
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the west façade; Replacement windows, doors <b>Foundation:</b> Slab <b>Foundation Material:</b> Poured Concrete Footing <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Flat <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door on the west façade <b>Porch(es):</b> None visible <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 and 6/6 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A large concrete block exterior chimney engages the west façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A wood picket fence is located to the west of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10951 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10952</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 200 Story Partin Road <b>Built:</b> ca. 1965 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1981) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/29
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 1
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the west façade; Replacement windows <b>Foundation:</b> Slab <b>Foundation Material:</b> Poured Concrete Footing <b>Roof:</b> Cross-Gabled <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A set of paneled wood double doors located within a recess on the east façade of the building <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, gable roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by decorative metal piers <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS vinyl windows, independent and paired, and a picture window in a tripartite setting with 1/1 SHS vinyl windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Porch features decorative metal piers; louvered vents in the gable ends; a single bay garage is located on the north end of the house <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the east and a storage barn is located to the southeast of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10952 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



**8OR10953**

**Name:** Wilson Trailer Park

**Built:** ca.

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1992)

**TRS:** //

# See Report for Description and Assessment

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, ##### is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**8OR10954**

**Name:** 17400 Wilson Road – Building 1

**Built:** ca. 1947

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1992)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/28

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Concrete block

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Plan:** Irregular

**Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Addition to the south façade; Replacement windows

**Chimney(s):** 0



**Foundation:** Continuous

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Hip

**Roof Material:** Composition shingles

**Main Entry:** Wood door, oriented west, set within a recess on the north façade

**Porch(es):** Recessed entry porch on the north façade, featuring decorative metal piers and a concrete stoop

**Windows:** 2/2 SHS metal windows, independent and paired, and a picture window in a tripartite setting with 1/1 SHS vinyl windows

**Distinguishing Features:** Decorative metal piers on the front porch; a mobile home has been attached to the south façade of the building

**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953); A non-historic outbuilding is located to the south of the building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10954 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**8OR10955**

**Name:** 17400 Wilson Road – Building 2

**Built:** ca. 1964

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1992)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/28

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:**

**Chimney(s):** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Bowed-arched

**Roof Material:** Composition roll

**Main Entry:** Wood door on the north façade, set above a wood stoop

**Porch(es):** N/A

**Windows:** 1/1 SHS metal windows, some featuring non-operational metal shutters

**Distinguishing Features:** Decorative metal horizontal element on the north and west facades




**Ancillary Features:** Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953)

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10955 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10956</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 3 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1971 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door on the north façade, set above a wood stoop <b>Porch(es):</b> N/A <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows and 2/2 SHS metal windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative horizontal metal element along the roofline; roof slightly projects over the west façade with tapered brackets <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953); a non-historic outbuilding is located to the south of the trailer
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10956 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10957</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 4 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1969 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched/Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> N/A <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> roof slightly projects over the east façade with tapered brackets <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10957 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10958</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 5 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1966 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door on the south façade set above a concrete stoop with a wood railing <b>Porch(es):</b> N/A <b>Windows:</b> 2-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative metal horizontal element at the base of the roofline on all facades <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953)
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10958 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10959</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 6</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1969</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood siding</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> Metal door on the south façade above a wood ramp</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:standing seam</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired, some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Roof is slightly raised in the center of the building; section of wood siding on the east façade</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953); a wood picket fence is located on the south of the building</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10959 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10960</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 7</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1969</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door on the south façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> A raised wood deck with a wood stair and wood railings grants access to the main entry</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> Single-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and grouped, some featuring non-operational metal shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Three 1/1 SHS metal windows in a bay on the east façade; wood lattice skirting around the pier foundation</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953); a non-historic outbuilding is located to the southwest of the building</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10960 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10961</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 8</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1969</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimney(s):</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundation:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched/Gable</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door on the south façade, set above a wood stoop</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> Single-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows, some featuring non-operational metal shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Gable in the center of the mobile home's south façade; roof projects slightly over the east façade</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953)</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10961 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>



## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<b>8OR10962</b>	<b>Name:</b> 17400 Wilson Road – Building 9 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1964 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Flat <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door, oriented east, leading into an addition to the south façade of the building <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed corner porch on the south façade of the building, supported by a square wood pier above a raised wood deck <b>Windows:</b> 2- and 3-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows, featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Roof projects slightly on the east façade, above a small horizontal element, framing the windows on that side of the building <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Located within the Wilson Trailer Park (8OR10953) <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:corrugated
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10962 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10963</b>	<b>Name:</b> 22 Seminole Trail <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1963 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Abandoned/Vacant <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood siding <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Flat/Shed <b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door with three small diamond windows is located on the east façade of the south addition <b>Porch(es):</b> None visible <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Windows:</b> The only remaining windows are fixed-sash metal windows, the rest have been removed <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Small gable on the roof near the center of the original mobile home <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A chain-link fence is located to the east of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10963 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10964</b>	<b>Name:</b> 10 Seminole Trail <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1971 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> L-shaped <b>Structural System:</b> Masonry - General <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Stucco <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Unspecified by recorder <b>Roof:</b> Hip <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is not visible from the right-of-way <b>Porch(es):</b> A recessed porch on the east façade with concrete columns forming an arcade <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Windows:</b> The only window visible from the right-of-way is a 6/6 SHS wood window <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A recessed porch with an arcade-style entry is located on the east façade. <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic barn is located to the north of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10964 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10965</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 23 Seminole Trail <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1958 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/28
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Addition to the north façade; Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:corrugated <b>Main Entry:</b> The main entry is located on the north façade, but is obscured within a screened porch addition <b>Porch(es):</b> Screened-in, shed roofed porch sheltering the north façade, supported by a wood frame and partially obscured by trees and a wood lattice privacy screen. <b>Windows:</b> 2-light metal awning windows of varying size, some featuring metal clamshell awnings <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Large addition to the north façade; three windows are set in a bay with a clamshell awning on the west façade <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the east of the mobile home.
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10965 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10966</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 100 South 5th Street <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1961 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Ranch <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Brick <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing, windows <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> Paneled wood door with a decorative glass panel on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch with decorative metal pier shelters the main entry; an incised, single-bay carport with concrete block supports is located on the southeast corner <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and grouped, all featuring concrete sills and some featuring non-operational louvered wood shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative metal piers on the porch and carport; brick veneer around the main entry; board-and-batten wood siding within the carport <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding and a non-historic carport are located to the southwest of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10966 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10967</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 175 South 5th Street <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Carport addition to the north façade; Replacement roofing <b>Foundation:</b> Slab <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Poured Concrete Footing <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door on the west façade <b>Porch(es):</b> An open, flat-roofed carport with braced square wood piers has been added to the north façade <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 and 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Louvered vent in the south gable end <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the east and a non-historic mobile home is located to the north of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10967 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10968</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18290 17th Avenue - Building 1 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1970 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door on the south façade with a 1/1 SHS metal window <b>Porch(es):</b> None visible <b>Windows:</b> Horizontal-sliding metal windows and single-light metal awning windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Bowed roof <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the southeast of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10968 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10969</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18290 17th Avenue - Building 2 <b>Built:</b> ca. 1970 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door with a 1/1 SHS metal window on the north façade of the building <b>Porch(es):</b> An open wood deck with wood railings and a wood stair grants access to the raised main entry <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows of varying size,, independent and paired, some featuring non-operational louvered metal shutters <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Bowed roof; a decorative horizontal band along the facades at the roofline <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Shares a parcel with resource 8OR10968 to the south; a wood picket fence is located to the south of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10969 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10970</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 12 North 6th Street <b>Built:</b> ca. 1970 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b> Replacement roofing	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s):</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:corrugated <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door on the south façade of the building <b>Porch(es):</b> An open wood deck with wood railings and a wood stair grants access to the raised main entry <b>Windows:</b> Fixed-sash metal windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and grouped <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> A window bay with a fixed-sash metal center window and 1/1 SHS metal side windows is located on the east façade; 5V-crimp sheet metal skirting <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Wood fencing surrounds the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10970 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10971</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18785 Lansing Street <b>Built:</b> ca. 1968 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Residence & commercial <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Concrete <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Continuous <b>Roof:</b> Shed <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> A wood door with two glass panels is located on the south façade, and features a storm door <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed roofed porch sheltering the main entry, supported by square wood piers above a raised deck with wood railings and an access ramp <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood windows, and a picture window in a tripartite setting with horizontal sliding wood windows. <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Roof features uneven sheds, a boxed eave on the northeast corner, and louvered vents in the gable ends <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic building is located to the north of the main building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10971 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10972</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18773 Lansing Street <b>Built:</b> ca. 1970 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A vinyl door with a 1/1 SHS metal window is located on the east façade <b>Porch(es):</b> A raised wood deck grants access to the main entry <b>Windows:</b> Horizontal sliding metal windows, 1/1 SHS metal windows, and a 6/6 SHS vinyl window <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Decorative horizontal band at the base of the facades <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic mobile home is located to the north of the historic building; a chain-link fence is located to the south of the buildings
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10972 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10973</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18824 Lansing Street <b>Built:</b> ca. 1968 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992) <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimney(s)</b> 0
	<b>Foundations:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Flat <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Unspecified <b>Main Entry:</b> A paneled wood door is set within a partially enclosed porch on the north façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Partially enclosed shed-roofed porch addition on the north façade with a wood frame and knee wall above a raised deck <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent and paired <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Flat roof projects slightly on east façade; wood lattice skirting surrounds the pier foundation <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A chain-link fence is located to the north of the building and a wooden privacy fence is located to the west
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10973 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10974</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 207 Wellon Avenue</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1992)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1965</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/27</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Mobile Home</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimneys:</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundations:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> A glass and metal door on the east façade of the north addition serves as the main entry</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> An open, shed-roofed corner porch is located on the northeast corner of the building, featuring decorative metal piers above a raised concrete block deck</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS vinyl windows and 2- and 3-light metal awning windows, some featuring non-operational louvered shutters</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Original mobile home has a large addition added to the east façade to create additional space</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A non-historic outbuilding is located to the east of the mobile home</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10974 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10975</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 14162 E Colonial Drive – Building 1</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1949</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/24</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood/Plywood, Composition Brd</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimneys:</b> 0</p>
	<p><b>Foundations:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable/Flat</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> Single, plain-faced wood door in unadorned entry at northeast corner of north façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> Entrance sheltered by entry-width, flat-roofed porch roof, supported by two wood posts extending to grade; enclosed, flat-roofed, back porch addition across rear</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 2/1 SHS aluminum-framed &amp; 2/2 SHS vinyl-clad sashes in single &amp; paired installations</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Original, front-gabled main block, w/ medium-pitch roof, is doubled in size by flat-roofed additions across W façade &amp; along full depth of W side</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A second, detached, wood-frame house shares the property; Building 2 is located to the east &amp; is recorded as 8OR10976</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10975 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">8OR10976</h1>	<p><b>Name:</b> 14162 E Colonial Drive – Building 2</p> <p><b>Original or Update:</b> Original</p> <p><b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980)</p> <p><b>Built:</b> ca. 1949</p> <p><b>TRS:</b> 22S/31E/24</p>
<p><b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular</p> <p><b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b></p>	<p><b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangular</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame</p> <p><b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Composition Board, Plywood</p> <p><b>Relocated:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Chimneys:</b> 1</p>
	<p><b>Foundations:</b> Piers</p> <p><b>Roof:</b> Gable/Shed</p> <p><b>Main Entry:</b> Single, 8 panel wood door in unadorned entry offset just east of center of north façade</p> <p><b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed-roofed entry porch is attached near north façade's center &amp; supported by two wood posts on a slightly raised deck, consisting of poured concrete slab atop concrete block foundation</p> <p><b>Windows:</b> 2/2, SHS, aluminum-framed sashes w/ horizontal muntins, in individual &amp; paired installations; some units are of oversized width</p> <p><b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Steeply pitched, side-gabled roof of main block allows floored attic, as shown by a wide, rectangular window in gable ends</p> <p><b>Ancillary Features:</b> A second, detached, wood-frame house shares the property; Building 1 is located to the west &amp; is recorded as 8OR10975</p>
<p><b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO</p> <p><b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO</p>	<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10976 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.</p>

## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10977</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15135 Orleans Avenue <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1967 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> L-shaped <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Attached carports added across rear; Lapped vinyl siding over all gable faces</b> <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Cross-Gabled <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> Single door in unadorned entry offset just west of center of south façade's front-gable block <b>Porch(es):</b> Simple, open, shed-roofed porch gallery, supported by wood posts set at grade on concrete floor, is attached across E end of house's front-gabled section of its S façade <b>Windows:</b> 2/2, SHS, aluminum-framed sashes w/ horizontal muntins, installed individually or in paired sets; some windows are truncated & of smaller scale <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Single-family residential example of Masonry Vernacular expressing influence of the Ranch-style; rectangular vents in gable faces have been covered <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Freestanding, open, shed-roofed car storage sheds at north rear of property
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10977 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10978</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 15232 Old Cheney Hwy <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1950 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Rail Depot <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Community center <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>T1-11 plywood panels in gable faces</b> <b>Foundation:</b> Slab <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete, Generic <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:5V crimp <b>Main Entry:</b> Single, plain-faced steel door in unadorned side entrance, just south of center on west gable end <b>Porch(es):</b> A small, dropped, shed-roofed projection is wood-framed & has been attached to center of north side, but it is fully enclosed and serves as an expansion instead of a porch <b>Windows:</b> The walls are free of window openings; representations of tall, narrow, 4/4 windows have been painted on <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Exposed rafter tails & exposed purlin strips under 5-vee crimped, metal panel roof <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Two railroad crossing lights have been placed to the north of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10978 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10980</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 16157 Morris Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block, Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Concrete block expansion to east end; Replacement siding, windows, doors</b> <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> Single, composite door w/ glazed top half, in unadorned entry at center of south façade <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed-roofed entry porch projection attached, as an extension of south roof plane, at center of south façade, but has no deck; porch roof is supported by 2 wood posts embedded directly in ground <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS vinyl-clad sashes in individual installations; windows openings in east addition are boarded up w/ plywood <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Side-gabled roof structure of orig. main block has low-to-moderate pitch, w/ close eave & rake overhangs; addition has side-gable of very low pitch <b>Ancillary Features:</b> None visible
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10980 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



# Historic Resources within the Project APE

<b>8OR10981</b>	<b>Name:</b> 16205 Morris Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1957 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Vinyl <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Enclosed rear porch at NE corner; Replacement siding &amp; doors</b> <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> 2 separate, single entries, to E & W ends of S façade; each has a single, composite door <b>Porch(es):</b> Open, shed-roofed porch projection over west entry, attached as an extension of south roof plane; offset to W of center of S façade & supported by 3 wood posts resting on a slightly raised, concrete slab <b>Windows:</b> 2/2 SHS aluminum-framed sashes w/ horizontal muntins, installed individually or in paired sets; several aluminum awning sashes w/ 2 or 3 lights <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Circular, slatted attic vents under apexes of gable faces; side-gabled main roof structure is of low pitch, w/ eave & rake overhangs of moderate depth <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A wood well is located to the southwest of the building
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10981 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10982</b>	<b>Name:</b> 16216 Old Cheney Hwy <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1967 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/19
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Frame Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> <b>Chimneys:</b> 1
	<b>Additions to north and south facades</b> <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof:</b> Flat <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> W facing single door in unadorned surround set in elbow of small bump out under N front carport galle <b>Porch(es):</b> Simple, open, shed-roofed carport & gallery, supported by wood posts embedded directly in ground, is attached at center of N façade; small, open, shed-roof rear porch, supported by wood posts on a wood <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS vinyl-clad sashes; 2 and 4 light examples of aluminum-framed awning windows, installed individually or in paired sets; some are truncated <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> All 3 joined sections are arranged parallel to Old Cheney Hwy. & have flat roofs; the N & S additions have eave & rake overhangs of moderate depth <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Detached, wood-framed, front-gabled garage stands in parcel's SE corner & 2 pre-manufactured storage bldgs are sited near parcel's SW corner
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10982 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<b>8OR10983</b>	<b>Name:</b> 16426 Hamilton Drive <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> OVIEDO SW (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1966 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/29
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Masonry Vernacular <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Central Block, 1 wing <b>Structural System:</b> Concrete block <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Concrete block <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Affixed, inoperable, decorative shutters</b> <b>Foundation:</b> Continuous <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete, Generic <b>Roof:</b> Gable/Hip <b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt shingles <b>Main Entry:</b> N facing single entry placed in elbow w/ NW corner projection, has wood door w/ glazed oval pane <b>Porch(es):</b> No porch; front of house is enveloped by a perimeter, apron-style walkway that stretches across N façade's full width & wraps around NE corner <b>Windows:</b> 1/1 SHS wood-framed sashes, installed individually ; some windows are truncated & of smaller scale; projection has short & wide, horizontal windows <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> All window openings have concrete drip courses under sills; a single window inboard from corner near N façade's E end at center face of a 3-plane bay <b>Ancillary Features:</b> Several separate & detached storage sheds or garage/utility buildings stand along the parcel's east edge, offset from house's SE rear corner
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10983 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Historic Resources within the Project APE**

# 8OR10984

**Name:** 613 Carpenter Road

**Built:** ca. 1972

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** OVIEDO SW (1980)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/21

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal, Aluminum

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Raised, screened porch on N side; Some vinyl-clad replacement windows

**Chimneys:** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Cross-Gabled

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated

**Main Entry:** Single doorway along north side accessed & sheltered by way of attached screen porch

**Porch(es):** Rectangular, flat-roofed, screened entry porch is attached near W end of the N side; its roof is supported by wood posts on raised deck, which is set on concrete block perimeter foundation

**Windows:** Some replacement 1/1 SHS vinyl-clad sashes & some orig., aluminum-framed, 2 & 4 light awning windows, in individual & paired installations

**Distinguishing Features:** Mobile Home of single-width. Affixed, inoperable, decorative shutters flank some window openings, & a couple of corrugated metal awnings are fitted

**Ancillary Features:** Detached, two-bay carport stands to north of mobile home, off its NE corner; carport is flat-roofed & supported by metal poles

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10984 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10985

**Name:** 254 S 5th Street

**Built:** ca. 1950

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1980)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/27

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Frame Vernacular

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Vinyl

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Replacement siding

**Chimneys:** 0



**Foundation:** Slab

**Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

**Roof:** Gable

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated

**Main Entry:** A single, six-panel wood door in unadorned casing near N end of E façade, sheltered by front gallery

**Porch(es):** Incised front gallery is recessed under the northern two-thirds of E plane of the main roof, which is here supported by a series of 3 wood posts set on slab floor of poured concrete

**Windows:** Oversized, aluminum-framed assemblies of tall, 4-light, awning windows, installed individually or in paired sets; these may be orig. to house

**Distinguishing Features:** Frame Vernacular w/ minimal Ranch-style influences; narrow, vertically-oriented rectangular window in S gable face of 2 aluminum-framed awning lights

**Ancillary Features:** The house stands by itself but is sited amongst the larger grounds of a surrounding farmstead, which features numerous other freestanding farm bldgs

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10985 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

# 8OR10986

**Name:** 18320 16th Avenue

**Built:** ca. 1970

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1980)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/22

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal, Aluminum

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Small, attached entry steps & deck;

**Chimneys:** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

**Roof:** Bowed-arched/Gable

**Roof Material:** Composition roll/Sheet metal:corrugated

**Main Entry:** Single, plain-faced metal door in unadorned entry, w/ 1/1 SHS aluminum-framed window panel

**Porch(es):** A small, square, wood-framed stoop, complete w/ wood steps & perimeter railings, has been attached in front of door; both are offset just W of center along north façade

**Windows:** Original 1/1 SHS aluminum-framed windows, in individual & paired installations; some windows are truncated & some are tall & narrow

**Distinguishing Features:** Mobile Home of single-width. Inoperable, decorative shutter panels of folded metal flank some of the paired window sets.

**Ancillary Features:** A wood picket fence is located to the south of the building

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10986 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO



## Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8OR10987</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18403 16TH Ave / 55 N 6th St - Bldg 1 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1960 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/22
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Aluminum <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Attachment:</b> Attachment of a 2nd single-wide unit <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Cross-Gabled/Bowed-arched <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Sheet metal:5V crimp <b>Main Entry:</b> Single, plain-faced metal door in unadorned entry, placed in E end of S wing of double-wide ensemble <b>Porch(es):</b> A small, square, wood-framed stoop, complete w/ wood steps & perimeter railings, has been attached in front of door; both are offset to N edge of E end of S wing of modular unit <b>Windows:</b> Some 1/1 SHS aluminum-framed sashes & some orig., aluminum-framed, 2-light awning windows, in individual & paired installations <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> North unit's main roof is a low-pitched gable, w/ a raised, cross-gabled section of higher pitch at middle; S unit's roof has low, convex, bowed-arch <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A second Mobile Home shares the property; Building 2 is located to the west & is recorded as 8OR10987
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10987 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10988</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18403 16th Avenue – Building 2 <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1975 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/22
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Rectangular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Metal, Aluminum <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Flat <b>Foundation Material:</b> Concrete Block <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> Single, plain-faced metal door in unadorned entry, placed near north end of east side <b>Porch(es):</b> A small, square, wood-framed stoop, complete w/ wood steps & perimeter railings, has been attached in front of door; both are offset just N of center along east façade <b>Windows:</b> Orig., 1/1 aluminum-framed awning windows, in individual & paired installations; awning sashes are rectangular, horizontally-oriented, short & wide <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Vertically-ribbed, wainscot-like band around lower half of the Mobile Home's perimeter, with metal panels at top featuring horizontal ribbing <b>Ancillary Features:</b> A second Mobile Home shares the property; Building 1 is located to the east & is recorded as 8OR10987
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10988 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
<h1>8OR10989</h1>	<b>Name:</b> 18635 16th Avenue <b>Original or Update:</b> Original <b>US Quad Map:</b> BITHLO (1980) <b>Built:</b> ca. 1964 <b>TRS:</b> 22S/32E/22
<b>Original Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Style:</b> Mobile Home <b>Non-historic Additions and Alterations:</b>	<b>Present Use:</b> Private Residence <b>Plan:</b> Irregular <b>Structural System:</b> Wood frame <b>Exterior Fabric:</b> Wood/Plywood <b>Relocated:</b> NO <b>Stories:</b> 1 <b>Chimneys:</b> 0
	<b>Attachment:</b> Numerous wood-framed additions; Application of plywood paneling <b>Foundation:</b> Piers <b>Roof:</b> Gable <b>Foundation Material:</b> Obscured <b>Roof Material:</b> Composition roll <b>Main Entry:</b> Single door along south side accessed & sheltered by way of entry porch & is flanked by 1/1 SHS window <b>Porch(es):</b> Rectangular, shed-roofed, screened entry porch is attached to SW corner end of S side facade; its roof is supported by wood posts on a raised wood deck, which is set on concrete block piers <b>Windows:</b> Assortment of 1/1 SHS aluminum-framed sashes & 1/1 SHS vinyl-clad sashes, all singly set, & some horizontal, aluminum, side-by-side sliding sashes <b>Distinguishing Features:</b> Porch's screened area has perimeter knee wall of T1-11 plywood panels; small, open section & approach steps enclosed by balustrade of turned spindles <b>Ancillary Features:</b> An assortment of storage sheds & utility buildings, some attached & others detached, stand near the parcel's W edge, off the house's NW rear corner
<b>Individually Eligible:</b> NO <b>Contributing Resource:</b> NO	<b>Evaluation:</b> Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10989 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.



# Historic Resources within the Project APE

## 8OR10990

**Name:** 219 Wellon Avenue

**Built:** ca. 1968

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1980)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/21

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Entry porch added to west façade; Attachment of a 2nd single-wide unit

**Chimneys:** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Obscured

**Roof:** Flat/Shed

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated/Composition roll

**Main Entry:** Single door along W side accessed & sheltered by way of entry porch, fit with plain-faced steel door w/

**Porch(es):** Rectangular, shed-roofed, screened entry porch is attached at S end of the W side façade; its roof is supported by a series of wood posts resting on a low, perimeter knee wall of pebbledash stucco; the

**Windows:** Orig., 1/1 SHS aluminum-framed windows, in individual & paired installations; some windows are truncated & some are small, square portals

**Distinguishing Features:** Vertically-ribbed metal panels clad the W wing of the 2 joined Mobile Homes, which also has a tripartite, aluminum-framed picture window in S end wall

**Ancillary Features:** None visible

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10991 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

## 8OR10991

**Name:** 220 Wellon Avenue

**Built:** ca. 1970

**Original or Update:** Original

**US Quad Map:** BITHLO (1980)

**TRS:** 22S/32E/21

**Original Use:** Private Residence

**Present Use:** Private Residence

**Structural System:** Wood frame

**Relocated:** NO

**Style:** Mobile Home

**Plan:** Rectangular

**Exterior Fabric:** Metal

**Stories:** 1

**Non-historic Additions and Alterations:** Fitting of corrugated metal skirt panels

**Chimneys:** 0



**Foundation:** Piers

**Foundation Material:** Poured Concrete Footing

**Roof:** Bowed-arched

**Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated

**Main Entry:** Single, plain faced metal door w/ a glazed, diamond-shaped, inset panel at top

**Porch(es):** No entry porch is present; a short flight of concrete or wood steps lead to the single entry, which is offset to N of center along the E side façade

**Windows:** Aluminum, 2-light awning windows, singly set; some units are truncated, some are oversized in width; 3-part bay of 4/2, SHS, aluminum sashes at N end

**Distinguishing Features:** Mobile Home of single-width. Inoperable, decorative shutter panels flank some of the wider window units.

**Ancillary Features:** Detached, front-gabled garage/utility building stands to the west, offset behind Mobile Home's NW rear corner

**Individually Eligible:** NO

**Evaluation:** Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10992 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

**Contributing Resource:** NO

**APPENDIX C.**

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS  
(ON ATTACHED CD)**





**APPENDIX D.**

**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 408 Eastern Extension PD&E Study in Orange County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE STATE ROAD 408 EASTERN  
EXTENSION PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Chambless, Elizabeth 3. Armstrong, Kirsten  
2. Matusik, Angela 4. Travisano, Mikel; Cothran, Dr.

Publication Date (year) 2017 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 65

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, Florida. SEARCH Project No. 3434-15096T, Central Florida Expressway  
Contract No. 001064.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Angela Matusik, Mikel Travisano

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Orlando / Newberry

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

1. corridor project 3. SR 408 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Old Cheney Highway 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder of Log Sheet Angela Matusik Date Log Sheet Completed 7-6-2017

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. Orange 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name BITHLO Year 1985 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name OVIDEO SW Year 1985 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 5-30-2017 End 6-23-2017 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 1,370 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ 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 survey; Shovel testing in undisturbed and non-inundated areas;  
Recording and evaluation of all historic-age buildings and resource groups

## 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): Pedestrian survey

## Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 3 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 104

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OR10293, OR10294,  
OR10293

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) \_\_\_\_\_  
OR10654, OR10868 - OR10879, 8OR10900 - 8OR10978, 8OR10980 - 8OR10991

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: \_\_\_\_\_



