

Survey Report

Manatee County Historical Structures Survey

Phase I Project

Manatee County, Florida

Prepared for:
Manatee County
Planning Department
Bradenton, Florida

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents	i - ii
List of Figures and Tables	iii - iv
Acknowledgements	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION	
Project Location	1
Project Description and Purpose	1
Federal, State or Local Laws or Regulations	3
2.0 SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH	
Previous Surveys	3
Data in the Master Site File	3
Data in Other Studies	4
Historical Data	4
3.0 NARRATIVE HISTORY	
Pre-History	6
History	7
4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN	
Objectives	21
Methods	22
Expected Results	22
5.0 DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT WORK	
Boundaries of the Area	22
Fieldwork Methodology	22
Types of Resources Identified and Evaluated	23
List of Resources	23
Descriptions of Resources	28
Narrative Descriptions - Updated Forms	37
Narrative Descriptions – Original Forms	48
Photographs of Resources	68
Information on Areas not Surveyed	68
Examined Areas without Cultural Resources	68

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings In Relation To the Stated Objectives	68
Assessment of Integrity of Evaluated Sites	68
Methods to Apply National Register Criteria	69
Description of the Constituent Elements	70
National Register Boundaries	70
Conclusions and Analysis of Findings	71
Discussion of Resources Contribution	73
Recommendations	73
Discussion of Scope and Completeness	73
Discussion of Curated Project Records and Location of Records	73

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography	73
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List of Figures and Tables		<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1	Project Boundary Map	2
Figure 2.1	Samuel Reid’s 1846 Survey	4
Figure 2.2	Historic Subdivision Locations	5
Figure 3.1	1863, Manatee County – Showing Fortifications	10
Figure 3.2	“Route of Captain Lesley”, 1856	13
Figure 3.3	Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida, April 1856	14
Figure 3.4	1910 Rand McNally Map	20
Table 5.1	List of FMSF Structures	
	5.1A MA00701 – MAO1350	24
	5.1B MA01352 – MAO1556	25
	5.1C MA01557 – MAO1610	26
	5.1D MA01611 – MAO1632	27
Figure 5.2	Structure Location Maps	
	5.2A Structure Location Map	29
	5.2B Structure Location Map	30
	5.2C Structure Location Map	31
	5.2D Structure Location Map	32
	5.2E Structure Location Map	33
	5.2F Structure Location Map	34
	5.2G Structure Location Map	35
	5.2H Structure Location Map	36
Figure 5.3	MA00746-Parrish General Supply – Current	37
Figure 5.4	MA00763-Youngblood, Robert A. – Current	40
Figure 5.5	MA00764 Parrish School with Pupils – Historic	41
Figure 5.6	MA00764-Parrish School – Current	41
Figure 5.7	MA00765 Parrish United Methodist Parsonage – Historic	42
Figure 5.8	MA00765-Parrish United Methodist Parsonage – Current	42
Figure 5.9	MA00766-Parrish United Methodist Church – Historic	43
Figure 5.10	MA00766-Parrish United Methodist Church. – Current	43
Figure 5.11	MA00809-Bowman House – Current	44

Figure 5.12	MA01348-Cone Barn – Current	46
Figure 5.13	MA01349-Cone Outbuilding – Current	46
Figure 5.14	MA01469-Marsh, William K. – Current	48
Figure 5.15	MA01535-PJ's Sandwich Shop – Current	49
Figure 5.16	MA01537-Parrish Power Tools & Equipment – Current	50
Figure 5.17	MA01539-Keen, Teresa Y. – Current	51
Figure 5.18	MA01543-Rutledge, Paul E. – Current	52
Figure 5.19	MA01561-Wilson, Alice Joy – Current	55
Figure 5.20	MA01563-Buice, Clarence M. – Current	56
Figure 5.21	MA01566-First Baptist Church Youth Center – Current	57
Figure 5.22	MA01588-Williams, Maxene B. – Current	59
Figure 5.23	MA01593-YMCA – Current	60
Figure 5.24	MA01597-Land Trust Service Corporation – Current	61
Figure 5.25	MA01609-Youngblood, R. Page – Current	63
Figure 5.26	MA01617-Lemieux, John – Current	64
Figure 5.27	MA01618-Cannon, Theolla B. – Current	65
Figure 5.28	MA01629-Waterfront Ventures – Cabin 4 – Current	67
Figure 6.1	Parrish Historic District Proposed Boundary 1991(Survey 2620)	71
Figure 6.2	Parrish Historic District – Potential Local District Boundary	72

Acknowledgements Page

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Project Location

The project location is in the north-central portion of Manatee County. The project area, which measures 56,302 acres, extends north from the Manatee River to the County Line, West to Interstate 75 and East to either Saffold Road or slightly to the East of Rye Road depending on the area.

The Phase I study area lies within portions of:

- Township 33 South, Range 18 East, Sections 12 - 14, 22 - 28, 34 - 36, portions of 1, 11, 15 and 21.
- Township 34 South, Range 18 East, Sections 1 - 3 and 10 - 12, portions of 4, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16.
- Township 33 South, Range 19 E, Sections 1 - 23, portion of 24, and Sections 26 - 35.
- Township 34 South Range 19 East, Sections 1 - 13, portions of 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 24.
- Township 33 South Range 20 East, Sections 4 - 9 and 18, portions of 3, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20.

See Figure 1.1 for the Project Boundary Map.

Project Description and Purpose

Renker Eich Parks Architects conducted a Phase I Survey of Historic Structures for Manatee County.

The Survey covers Phase I of the Manatee County Historic Structures Survey which is proposed to eventually survey the entire county. Small, development specific surveys have been completed in the County previously, but there has never been a complete and thorough survey of all Manatee County's historic structures. The proposed survey will cover all of the land in the county. Only structures constructed in 1949 and earlier are to be surveyed.

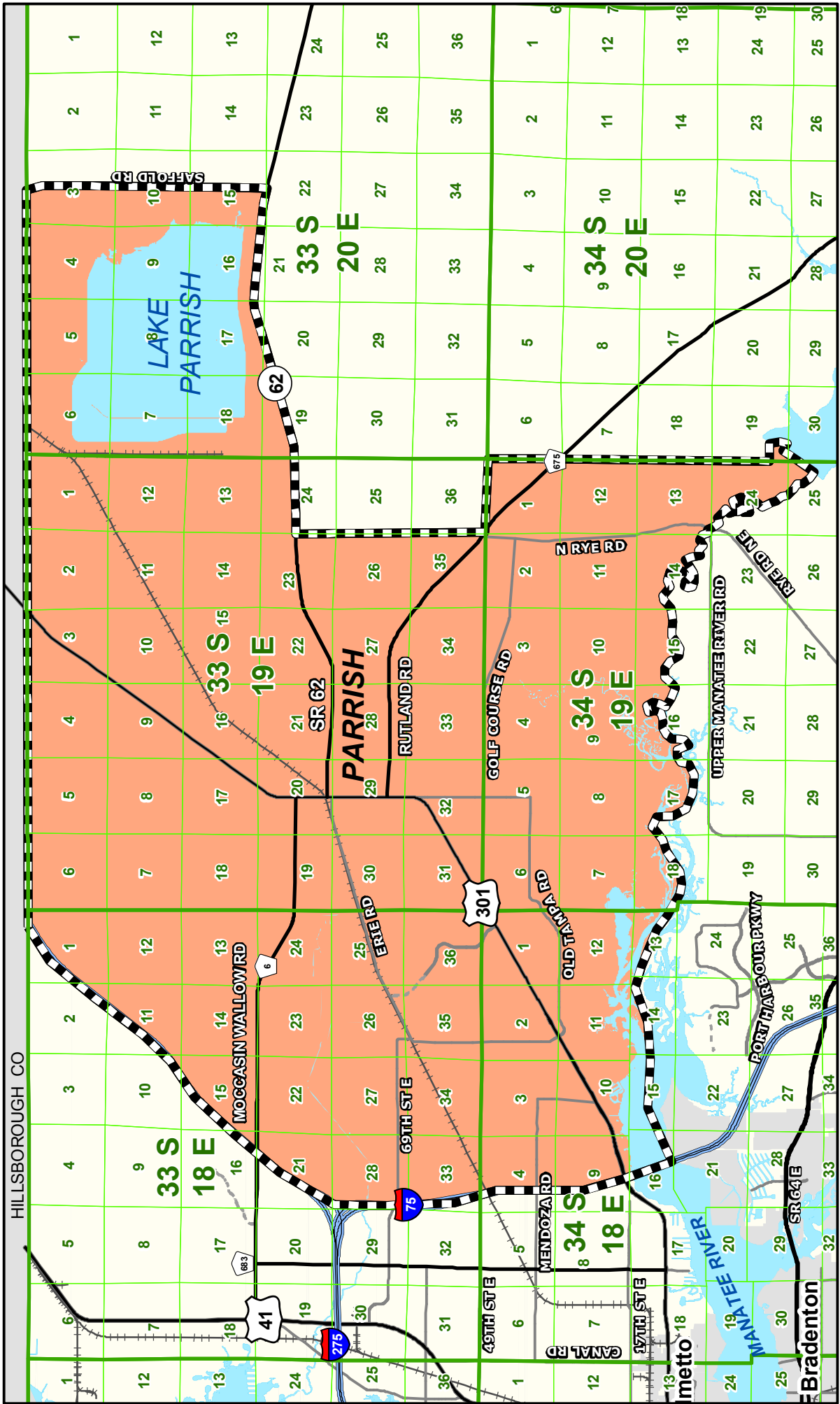
This Phase I survey covers north-central Manatee County. This area of the County is seeing tremendous development pressure. Since the year 2000, over 18,000 new homes have been constructed, straining the capacity of roads and other public services. Resources along the upper Manatee River area are located within the Coastal High Hazard Area and would be endangered in the event of storm surge or flooding.

The project area included in Phase I includes 51 structures that had existing Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Historic Structure forms. This project includes updating of these 51 existing forms and completion of 91 new "original" FMSF forms, for a total of 142 FMSF Historic Structure forms.

The project also includes a Survey Report for the Phase I study area.

The Phase I survey area includes historic structures in the rural village of Parrish. The area was settled in the early 20th century and has a number of residential and commercial structures of historic value. Residents of Parrish have banded together to try to preserve their "village" in response to encroaching suburban development. In 1991 the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined that the proposed Parrish Historic District was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY - PHASE 1



The map was developed by the Manatee County Geographic Information Systems Division. Errors from non-competitive sources may exist. The Manatee County BOCC shall be held harmless for inappropriate or unintended uses of the information.

0 1 2 3 4
Miles

PHASE 1 BOUNDARY

TOWNSHIP / RANGE

Map Author: Paul
Creation Date: 8/08
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic Sites\Historic Survey Ph. 1



This survey will identify Historic Structures within the project limits and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This survey will determine if the proposed 1991 National Register District in the central Parrish area still has the integrity required for the recommendation of a national or local listing.

The purpose is to understand what the possible historic structure resources are within the Phase I study area.

Federal, State or Local Laws

This project is conducted under Florida Administrative Code 1A-46 Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines (Specific Authority - 267.031(1) FS, Law Implemented 267.031 FS History-New 6-10-92, Amended 7-21-96, 8-21-02). Principal investigators must meet the requirements of Florida Administrative Code 36 C.F.R. 61 (Procedures for Approved State and Local Historic Preservation Programs, Appendix A, Professional Qualifications Standards). Federal standards include the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

2.0 SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Previous Surveys

There have been five previous surveys involving Historic Structures completed within the Phase I Survey Area. These are:

- Cultural Resources Survey 8.3 Miles of U.S. 301 Manatee County (1991) FMSF Survey 2620
- Upper Manatee River Road Phase I (2001) FMSF Survey 6743
- An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Harrison Ranch Project Area in Manatee County, Florida (2005) FMSF Survey 10996
- Cultural Resource Assessment Survey +/- 70 Acre Rye 52 Parcel, Manatee County, Florida (2005) FMSF Survey 12217
- A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 301 (SR43)/ Fort Hamer Road Intersection Safety Improvement PD & E Study (2006) FMSF Survey 13281

Data in the Master Site File

A search of the Florida Master Site File provided 51 existing Historic Structure Forms and the five previous Surveys listed in the paragraph above.

In addition there is information in the Master Site File (MA001212) regarding the proposed Parrish Historic District which was determined eligible for listing in 1991 by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This correlates with the information contained in Survey 2620.

Data in Other Studies

There are no other known historic resources studies within the project area.

Historical Data

Historical data is included in the Historical Narrative section that follows. Figures are listed within that section.

Plat Maps

The original plat maps from the surveys of 1846 have been reviewed and one showing the historic trail through the Parrish area is included as Figure 2.1.

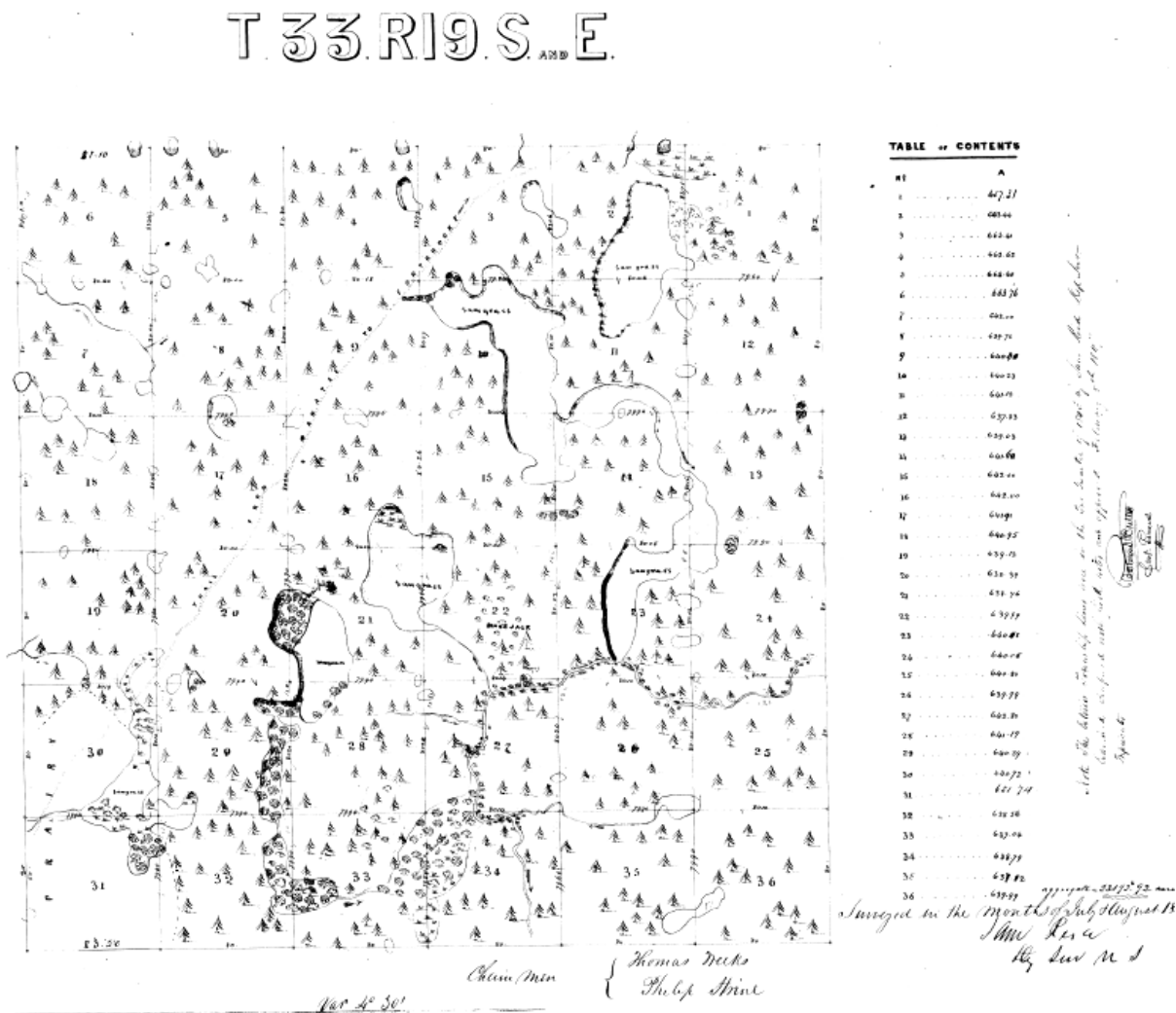


Figure 2.1
Samuel Reid's 1846 Survey
<http://data.labins.org/2003/surveydata/landrecords/glo/index.cfm>
Subdivision Maps

A map of the historic subdivisions, platted from 1893 to 1926 shows the pattern of development of the study area. There are eleven historic subdivisions and also a re-plat of a portion of two of them. See Figure 2.2 for a Historic Subdivision Location map.

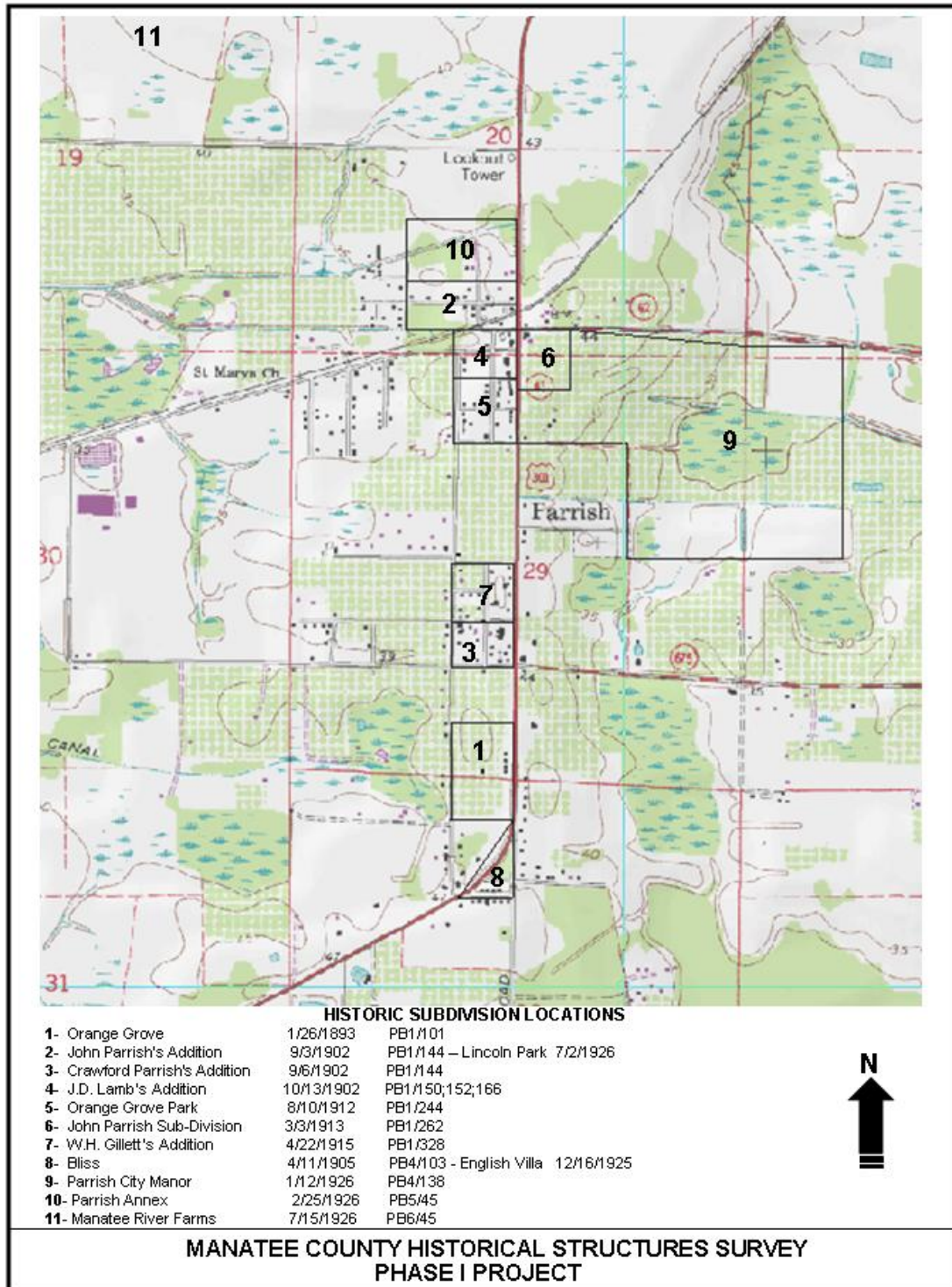


Figure 2.2
Renker Eich Parks Architects
Sanborn Maps

There are no Sanborn maps for the project area.

City Directories

1897, 1916 and 1918 City Directories for the Manatee area shows the number of people in the town of Parrish at the time and their occupations.

In 1897 there are 35 residents in Parrish. The 1916 Parrish directory describes Parrish and shows 176 families living in the Town. The 1918 Parrish directory again describes Parrish and shows that there are 146 families in Parrish. (<http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=ManateeCountyPublicLibraryHistoricPhotographCollection>)

Building Permits

Building permit information was researched for each of the individual Site Files. This information is included in the narrative and/or relevant portion of the individual Historic Structure forms.

Census Data

Census data from 1850 was reviewed. This covers the entire Manatee Township area of Hillsborough County and shows a total population of 167.

The Manatee County Census from 1860 was reviewed. Manatee County was created in 1855 and extended from the Gulf to the Kissimmee River and as far south as the Caloosahatchee River. Census date shows a total of 601 free whites and 253 slaves in this large area that comprised Manatee County at the time. A schedule of 1860 slave owners was also reviewed.

Census data specific to the Parrish area were obtained for the years 1900 and 1920. The 1900 Parrish survey shows that the population in that area has grown to 200 persons in the area of Parrish alone, while by 1920 there are 320 households.

3.0 NARRATIVE HISTORY

Pre History

The pre-history of Florida is known through its archaeological remains. Pre-history is divided into chronological time periods known as contexts. Archaeological dates below are shown as years before present (B.P.)

The first of the periods of pre-history in this region is known as the Paleo-Indian. This period covers the history from the arrival of man through roughly 10,000 years ago. (<http://www.flheritage.com/facts/reports/contexts/paleo.cfm>)

The Archaic period in Florida is from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P. Archaic period lifestyles were characterized by hunting, fishing and gathering. There are over 1,500 known sites in Florida and over

100 in Hillsborough County. These sites are typically located in interior highlands. (<http://www.flheritage.com/facts/reports/contexts/>)

About three thousand years ago it became possible to recognize variations by geographic region. The study area is considered archaeologically to be a small portion of the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Archaeological Region as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks. (Milanich and Fairbanks:1980, 24-26)

Manasota culture was first recognized in Manatee and Sarasota counties. It was defined by Luer and Almy: “. . . Manasota culture is characterized by . . . sites which yield evidence of an economy based on fishing, hunting, and shellfish-gathering. The sites yield evidence of burial practices involving primary, flexed burials . . . Ceramic manufacture was limited to sand-tempered, undecorated . . . pottery such as . . . flattened-globular bowls and pots with a converged orifice. Many shell tools were used . . . including fighting conch shell hammers, left-handed whelk shell "spokeshaves" . . . columellae, and hammers. . . . There was little use of stone tools. . . . Bone tools include barbs and simple points made from longbones.” (<http://www.flheritage.com/facts/reports/contexts/>) The predominant pine flatwoods in the study area are a typical setting. Most Manasota sites have been found adjacent to bays of the region. Sites for short-term use were typically located in the pine flatwoods.

History

Early 1800's

Prior to the settlement of the larger Manatee area there is documentation of Indian inhabitation in the areas near the Manatee River and Sarasota.

Dewey A. Dye Jr. in his article entitled “Maritime Museum Plans” notes that people were living in the area of Manatee in the early 1800's. There are many and various accounts of Spanish and Black settlements in the larger area.

John Lee Williams explored Florida and in his 1837 book described his travels and observations in his book entitled *The Territory of Florida*. Canter Brown discussed findings from this book and the black settlement in his article "The “Sarrazota”, or Runaway Negro Plantations: Tampa Bay's First Black Community, 1812-1821”. It is thought that the area called “Negro Point” was located in Sarasota Bay near the mouth of the Oyster River. Williams also showed this on a map which also noted “Old Spanish Fields” to the south and east of the Oyster River. Canter Brown also discusses an earlier chart drawn in 1821 which was entitled: “A draft of Sarrazota, or Runaway Negro Plantations, with its Bays, Clams, and Palm’s Islands.”

1836 and 1843 Scouts by Powell

In 1836 Lt. Levin M. Powell USN made an initial trip up the Manatee River to scout for signs of Indians. They sailed up the river to the “head of boat navigation” and saw no signs of recent Indian encampment or “presence of the enemy”. (Dye: 1969, 15)

The earliest known map of the immediate Manatee area was made in 1843 by Powell. The authors were unable to obtain a copy of this 1843 map and/or scout of the Manatee area.

Armed Occupation Act

In the aftermath of the Second Seminole War, Congress passed the Armed Occupation Act in August of 1842. This was used as one method to further control the Seminoles who remained in Florida. The act provided for 160 acre parcels for settlers who would come and stay on the land. The first settlers, who came to Manatee, came mainly as a result of the Armed Occupation Act. Matthews in her book *Edge of Wilderness*, quotes Senator Thomas Hart Benton as saying: “Armed occupation ...is the true way of settling and holding a conquered country...The peninsula of Florida is now prepared for this armed settlement: the enemy has been driven out of the field. He lurks an unseen foe in the swamps and hammocks...We want people to take possession and to keep possession; and the armed cultivator is the man for that. The blockhouse is the first house to be built in Indian country; the stockade is the first fence...” (Matthews: 1983, 127)

In 1844, a petition was made by the Citizen of East Florida to change the terms of the Armed Occupation Act. One of their primary concerns was that they be allowed to change their claims and move to new areas. Often the original claims were in areas with poor agricultural potential or lack of water, often chosen without having been inspected. As a result of the passage of the Amendment to the Armed Occupation Act on June 15, 1844 settlers filed new claims. Settlers added to their holdings by living on a second parcel while continuing to cultivate the first claimed parcel. (Matthews: 1983, 137)

Surveys and Early Land Claims

Locating early land claims was a challenge. At the time of the earliest claims no land surveys had been run and so claims were described by natural boundaries and features as well as by manmade markings. In 1842 the earliest claims along the Manatee were filed at the Newnansville land office near Gainesville. (Matthews: 1983, 128)

The original village at Manatee was one of the first areas to be settled as a consequence of the Armed Occupation Act and it was soon recognized that the entire area needed a survey; Colonel Samuel Reid became the U.S. Deputy Surveyor in 1843. Samuel Reid was also a homesteader in the Manatee area.

While the early claims were based on natural features, when the land was surveyed in the Manatee area in the 1840's the land was broken into quarter sections along the government's boundary lines. The quarter section where the settlers had improved the land was then the one which the surveyor noted as belonging to the specific settler, rather than the geographic outline of the property which the settler had originally claimed. (Matthews: 1983, 134-35)

The State of Florida through legislative enactment created the office of the registrar of public lands. After the land office in Newnansville was established officials were sent out to examine the land claims made under the Armed Occupation Act. It was found through these investigations that often more than one claim had the same claim number which caused citizens of Manatee to have to go to Newnansville to correct these issues with their claims. (McDuffee: 1933, 48)

There were five surveys in 1846 which cover the project area. See Figure 2.1 for one of Reid's five 1846 surveys of the project area. Note the survey of Township 33S Range 19 E which shows a trail labeled “Trail from Manatee to Fort Brooke”. This trail runs through what is now the center of Parrish and roughly follows the alignment of current US 301.

Colonel Sam Reid had been Deputy Collector of Customs in the area before coming to Manatee. As Dr. Joe Knetsch writes in his article entitled *Colonel Sam Reid: The Founding and Surveying of the Manatee Country, 1841-1847*: "... Reid was recruited to lead a colonization effort on the Manatee River. The effort began on April 16, 1842, when the little band of colonists, headed by "Colonel" Samuel Reid landed at Manatee. According to General Worth, the colony "is composed entirely of persons from Middle Florida." "The new settlement totaled fifteen white males, ten black males, two black females over fourteen and four black children, for a total of thirty-one individuals." (Knetsch: 1995, 3)

Fort Hamer and the Second Seminole War

It is thought that Fort Hamer was probably located just to the south of the Phase I project study area. Dr. Joe Knetsch in his article *The Hardships And Inconveniences: The Manatee River Forts during the Seminole Wars* noted that there was only one permanent fort on the Manatee River during the Second Seminole War, Fort Starke. The early settlers had chosen sites along the river because of the ease of navigability. The military also used the river for supply and reinforcement. (Knetsch: 1999, 2-3)

There has been much interest in precisely locating Fort Hamer. As Joe Knetsch noted in his article in *The Hardships And Inconveniences: The Manatee River Forts during the Seminole Wars* Fort Hamer was never precisely located. He states that the fort was "approximately fifteen miles west of Fort Crawford, on the south bank of the river and about ten miles up river, near the head of steamboat navigation..." (Knetsch: 1989, 4)

Lieutenant Hayes' report to the Quartermaster General described Fort Hamer as having a 60' x 25' hospital building with porches extending the lengths of the building with a dispensary on one end and a store room on the other. There was also an 80' x 21' hay house, three sheds and log houses to house a garrison of three companies. (Knetsch: 1989, 4)

As Joe Knetsch relates one of the first roads through the study area may have been in existence at this time: "It is notable that the location of the fort, as noted by Ms. Matthews in her book, was at the head of steamboat navigation for the river. This reinforces the conclusion that the materials were shipped in and stored at Fort Hamer, which then distributed the materials and rations needed to Forts Crawford and Myakka. Shipping rations and materials to other posts meant that the army, most likely, had to construct the roads to these outposts. It is significant that George Cordon Meade, the leader of Union troops at Gettysburg, when constructing his maps of southern Florida in 1850-51 noted that the road from Fort Crawford to Fort Myakka, a distance of between 16 and 17 miles, was a "good road" while that headed east from Fort Crawford needed a lot of work to make it usable." (Knetsch: 1989, 5)

See Figure 3.1 for an 1863 map of the area from Johnson and Ward showing the locations of the Forts named in the above paragraphs.

The 1850 census of Hillsborough County shows 18 men living at Fort Hamer with occupations listed as driver, farmer, soldier, weaver, carpenter, laborer, calico printer, clerk, tailor, laborer and miller. These men were from diverse locations, born in various states and countries including South Carolina, Oldenburgh, Hannover, New York, Tennessee, Nova Scotia, Gascony, Ireland, Massachusetts, Norway, England, Scotland and Pennsylvania.

www.flgenhisonline.com/counties/manatee/Census/1850hills.html

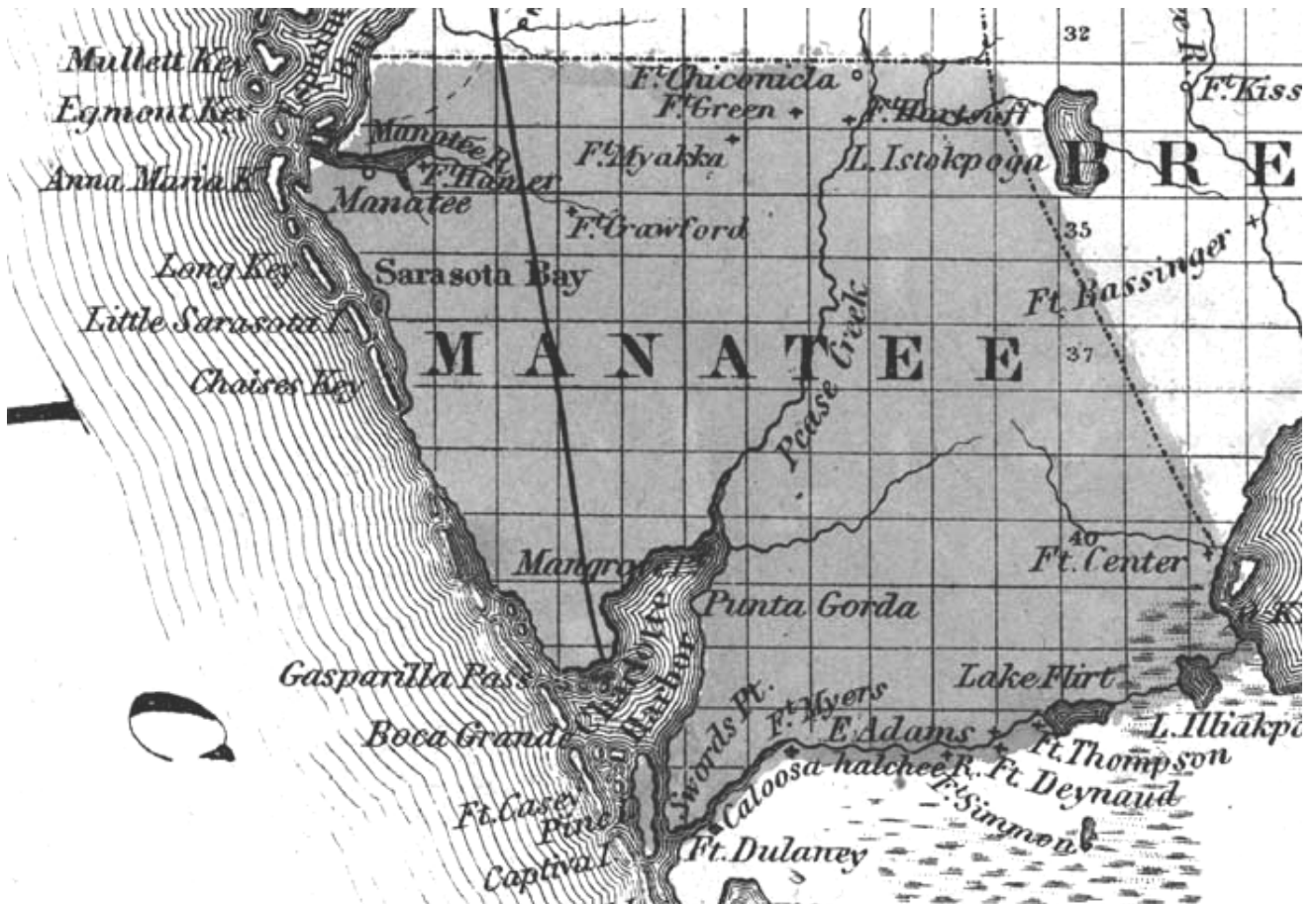


Figure 3.1
1863, Manatee County Showing Fortifications
Courtesy of the Private Collection of Roy Winkelman
Found online:
<http://fcit.usf.edu/FLORIDA/maps/countgal/john63/41john63.htm>

A Visit to Manatee and Tampa in 1851

An itinerant Methodist preacher, Richard McKendree Tydings, wrote a first hand account of his visit to Manatee and Tampa. In March of 1851 he traveled to Manatee after leaving Key West as noted in the article in *Tampa Bay History* entitled “The Reminiscences of an Itinerant Preacher”. When he arrived at Manatee he stayed at the home of Dr. Franklin Branch in the village at Manatee. He visited Manatee once a month and talks of the river, the lands and the inhabitants: “The Manatee is a broad, tide river, as far up as the writer ascended, and its mouth is east of entrance into the great bay of Espiritu Santo, at Egmont Key, so that the sea breezes from the Gulf have unobstructed passage up the stream. On the north shore was a large body of rich hammock land peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane, with few persons living on that side except the negroes who worked on the sugar plantations. On the south bank the land was higher and covered with pine woods, and here was situated the church building, being the principal settlement. There was no town there at that date, but the inhabitants were scattered along the pine bluff, with plantations in a light, high hammock, a short distance to the south.” (Online version on April 10, 2008, available through the online catalog at <http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=TampaBayHistoryCollection>, Volume 6, Number 2, page 81)

Tydings also discussed an area he called The Sparkman neighborhood and noted that people from as far away as the “head of the Manatee” attended church there. He talks of a settlement 17 miles east of Tampa and notes that people as far away as “the head of the Manatee” traveled there for church services. (Online version on April 10, 2008, available through the online catalog at <http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=TampaBayHistoryCollection>, Volume 6, Number 2, page 83)

Tydings also discussed the cattle business in the region at the time and noted that the land east of Tampa was quite poor and that the settlers “were small planters, but large cattle raisers.” Beef cattle were shipped to Cuba through Tampa. (Online version on April 10, 2008, available through the online catalog at <http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=TampaBayHistoryCollection>, Volume 6, Number 2, pages 83-84)

Relationships between Manatee and the Seminole Prior to 1856

Prior to the Third Seminole War, which directly affected Manatee in 1856; the citizens of Manatee had an ongoing relationship with the Seminoles in the area. The Seminoles were frequently seen in and about the village. According to McDuffee in *The Lures of Manatee* their chief Billy Bowlegs (Assinna Othulkeethloko) made several friendly visits to Manatee. She reported that he even had meals with the Gates family in the village of Manatee.

Mrs. F.C. Whitaker in her article *Early Days in Manatee County* contained in Simpson's History of Manatee County, Florida described another incident with Billy Bowlegs: “His daughter, Mary Wyatt, after being at school in Louisville, Ky. Came down to Manatee to join the family. During her girlhood days she went up the river with her mother and brothers, where they had headquarters for herding cattle. She had a row boat and was often called in to carry people across the river. One day, someone called from across the river, and an Indian in an oak tree parted the leaves, showing himself, and asked her to bring the boat across to him. She was rather afraid, but did so, and found a Chief, who was the famous Billy Bow Legs, and several other warriors. The chief made one of his warriors get in and row her back across the river: when he returned to the ferry the other members of the party. They stayed around the house there for several days, and were there often afterwards, and very friendly. Mrs. Whitaker used to tell how once they asked Billy-Bow Legs if there should be an uprising and massacre, would he kill them, and he said: "Yes, we would kill you easy." meaning lest some others might torture them.” (Simpson, Mrs. F. C. Whitaker: 1915/1992 Compilation, 146)

Relationships with the Seminoles in Manatee at the time of the Indian Scare of 1849 were not always as peaceful as above described. In 1849 Dr. Joe Knetsch in his article *The Army vs. The Indians vs. The Settlers* related that during that period the impact on the Manatee village was very unsettling.

In 1849 Brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs, a veteran of the Indian Wars wrote: “Some days previous to my arrival a white flag was found at Sarasota, as has already been reported to the department by Captain Casey. Yesterday I sent a company to the Manitu river. On reaching the district bordering on the river, from which the inhabitants fled, two white flags were found at Mr. Addison’s, at the head of the river, and signs of the tracks of two ponies. Nothing had been injured on the premises, and nothing but a few pounds of flour taken from the house; indications from which something favorable may be hoped, in the expected meeting of Captain Casey and the chiefs.”

The passage above indicates that the Manatee inhabitants had left for the nearest fortifications. (Knetsch: 2000, 6-7)

Joe Knetsch goes on to note in the same article listed above: "The immediate result of the Indian Scare of 1849, was the establishment of a line of fortifications, if they can be called such, along the southern frontier. Camp Gamble was occupied near the Gamble plantation on the north side of the river and another unit was stationed at Dr. Braden's place on the south side. Little was done from these "posts" and the incidents of the earlier part of the year were soon over and life went ahead. In some instances, soldiers were simply put up in local homes and plantations... panic, which had been complete at one stage of the Scare, did not fade from the memories of those who lived through it and caution was now the watchword for everyone." (Knetsch: 2000, 8)

Third Seminole War

The citizens of Manatee were greatly affected by the events of the Third Seminole War. The greatest affect was after the documented attack at Braden castle at the end of March, 1856. As a result, the settlers in Manatee and the surrounding areas congregated at what came to be known as Dr. Branch's fort in the village at Manatee as Janet Matthews wrote in *Edge of Wilderness*. (Matthews: 1983:214-215)

In *The Singing River*, Joe Warner related that in January 1856 people were fleeing to Braden Castle and Franklin Branch's house. (Warner: 1986, 79)

Janet Matthews discussed William Hooker's purported actions in *Edge of Wilderness*: "Not all the soldiers found themselves in the thick of battle or wilderness. One letter to the editor charged that William Hooker had conveniently stationed his company to guard his own property, including his holdings (at present day Parrish) near Manatee River." (Matthews: 1983, 219) During the summer of 1856 the Indians attacked and burned the plantation of William B. Hooker, who was both a planter and a cattleman. (Matthews: 1983, 232)

Dr. Joe Knetsch reports that William H. Johnson wrote to Washington during 1857 and noted his concern with withdrawing troops from the area: "If all the troops are withdrawn from here...the whole frontier from the Gulf to the Atlantic will be sacrificed beyond a doubt, all the settlers have been gathered together at different Posts along the frontier, having been away from their home since January 1856, believing that the Government would move with all energy against the Indians, and that they would all be permitted soon to return to their homes, but now after enduring all the hardships and inconveniences of Camp life for Sixteen months we are told that all the troops are to be withdrawn, and we the poor sufferers are to take the best care of ourselves that we can." (Knetsch: 1999, 8)

Yet there were others in the Manatee area, such as Joseph Azteroth, that felt that the hostilities were not an issue in their area and consequently no action by the government was needed.

An 1856 map of the Manatee area by Captain Lesley is included as Figure 3.2. Captain Lesley's map shows a trail heading northeast and titled Road to Fort Hamer and also shows the name Hooker with a house drawn to the north of this trail.

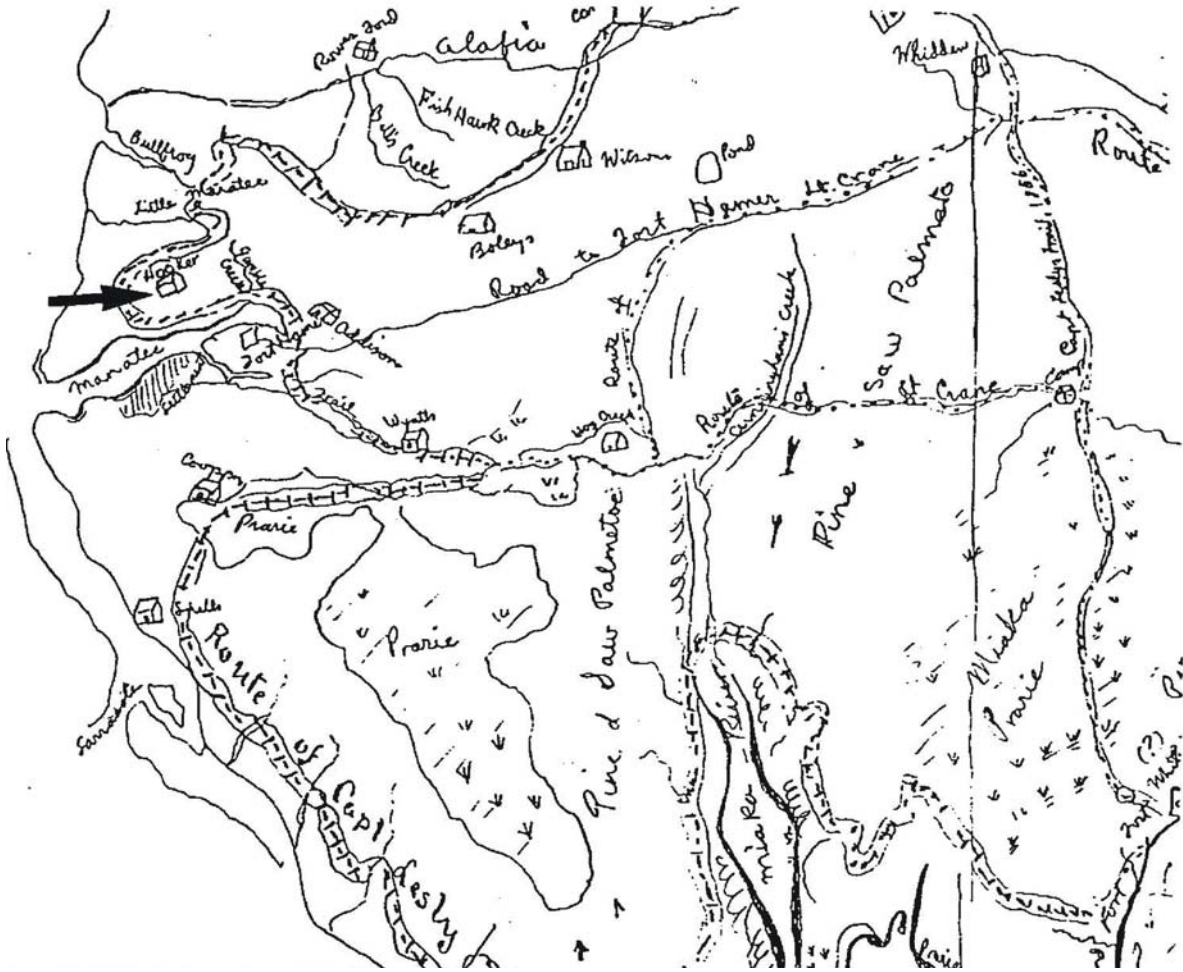


Figure 3.2
"Route of Captain Lesley", 1856

An 1856 map by Lieut. J. C. Ives and an 1857 Map by F. M. Follett is included as Figures 3.3. The 1856 Map by J. C. Ives shows the location of Fort Hamer and the trail leading north from Manatee towards Tampa.

In early 1857, the hostilities in Manatee appeared to be over. On May 8, 1858, the *Florida Peninsular* newspaper declared that the war was over: "The End of the Third Seminole War - War Closed!! Volunteers to be Discharged!! - Gen'l B. Bowlegs and Principal Chief's Departed for the West! Head Quarters - Dep't of Fla. Ft. Brooke, May 8th, 1858 General Orders, No. 4 - Having proclaimed the Florida war closed, and having ordered the entire Volunteer force under his command to be unmustered out of the service of the United States, the Colonel Commanding...By order of Colonel Loomis" (*Florida Peninsular*: 1858, 1)

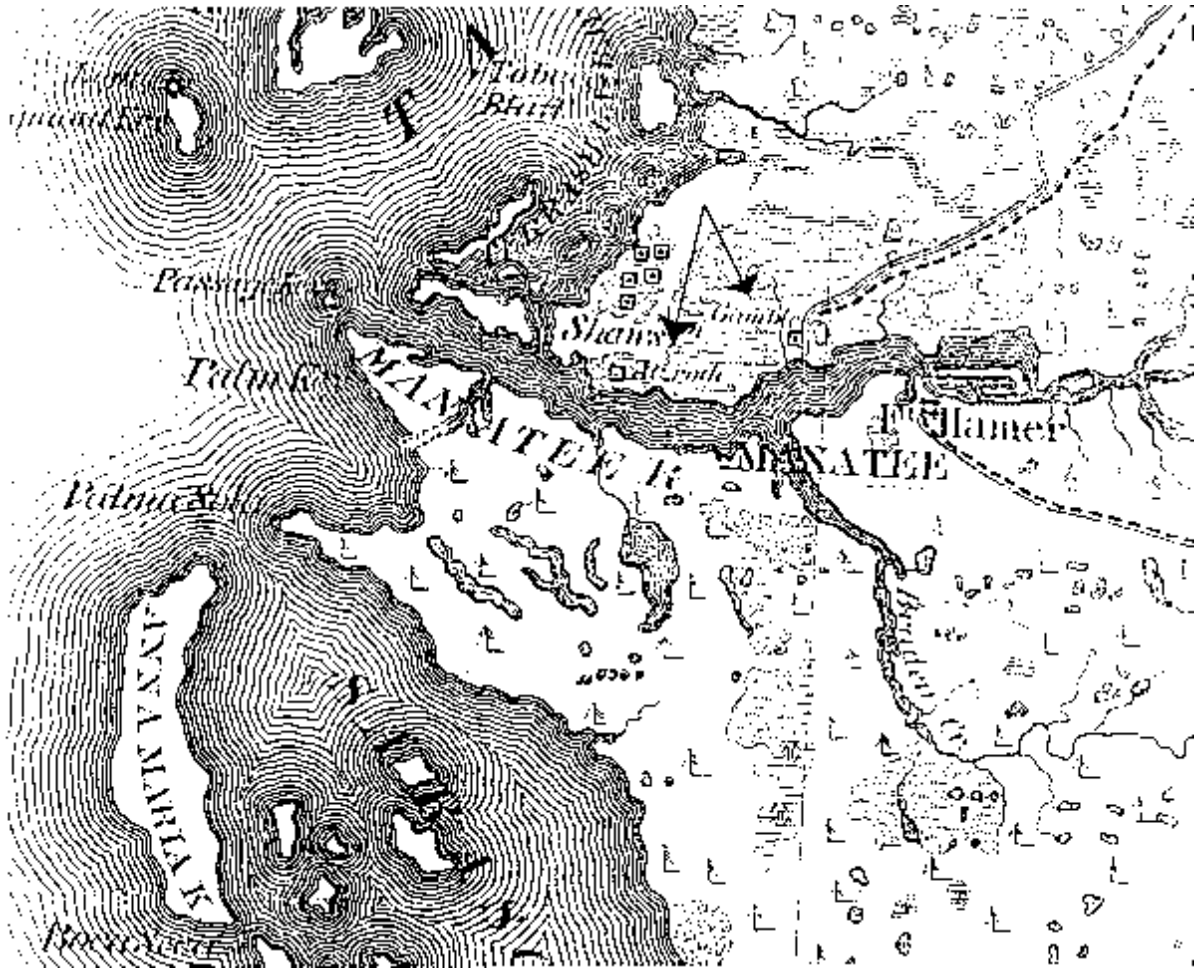


Figure 3.3
Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida, South of Tampa Bay by Lieut. J. C. Ives under the direction of Capt. A.A. Humphreys. April 1856. U.S.Army
Map Collection, Special Collections, University of South Florida

Manatee County Founded

In 1856, Manatee County was formed. The new county was the southern portion of the vast area that had once been Hillsborough County.

In March of 1856, the settlers met at Branch's fort. The records were given to Edmund Lee who was Clerk of the Circuit Court and Probate Judge Ezekiel Glazier. Another Manatee resident, Josiah Gates was appointed Treasurer of Manatee County." (Warner: 1986, 79)

Even though the County was founded in 1856, many of the county operations were not active in Manatee until 3 years later in 1859.

Slavery in Manatee Prior to the Civil War

Slavery played an important role in the life and economy of Manatee. In the early years of the settlement the major landowners all had many slaves in order to make the plantation economy

possible. As noted below, the larger plantations, such as Braden and Gamble had the largest number of slaves to support the plantation economy, while the landowners in Manatee Village held much smaller slave populations. In the early 1840's the slave labor was concentrated at the larger plantations; 15 for Wyatt, 79 for Braden, 70 for Craig, nine for Josiah Gates, ten for Franklin Branch and 88 at the Gamble plantation. (Matthews: 1983, 156)

An article written by R.Wade Wetherington explains the prevailing attitudes toward slavery in the Hillsborough and Manatee County areas, as reported in the *Florida Peninsular*, which was Tampa's newspaper. Until 1856 Manatee was a part of Hillsborough County. As Wetherington discussed the slaves accounted for approximately a quarter of the population of the area. He also discusses that the value of the slaves is greater than that of the land: "In 1850 the county's slaves were valued at \$425,000, whereas buildings were assessed at \$97,000 and land at \$144,000. (Wetherington: 1990, 1)

Wetherington goes on to review articles contained in the *Peninsular* and says: "During the years 1855-1861, the *Peninsular* contained numerous references to slavery. These provide an insight into white attitudes toward slavery and show the dominant relationship that existed between blacks and whites. In addition to the articles and other pieces regarding slavery in the *Peninsular*, the newspaper also printed occasional anecdotes about blacks and slavery. These articles, advertisements, and anecdotes all conveyed the fact that whites considered slaves inferior and held them in low esteem. It is apparent that the feelings of slaves were of no consequence. Slave families were separated, and groups of slaves who may have been related were sold and separated. ...Slaves had few if any rights." (Wetherington: 1990, 1)

Canter Brown Jr. notes in his book, *Florida's Peace River Frontier*, that though most south Floridians objected to the concept of splitting the nation they were committed to maintaining the system of slavery. The economic livelihood was vested in the institution of slavery, whether they were merchants, planters or running cattle. (Brown Jr.: 1991, 137)

The 1860 Census

The Manatee County Census from 1860 was reviewed. Manatee County was created in 1855 by dividing it from Hillsborough County and extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Kissimmee River and as far south as the Caloosahatchee River. An overview of the census of that area shows that there were 601 free whites and 253 slaves in the county at that time. The area at the time now covers what are known as Manatee, Hardee, Highlands, DeSoto, Sarasota and Charlotte counties and also portions of what are now Glades and Lee counties. The census data shows that the majority of the people in the area were farmers.

The 1860 Census includes a list of slave owners and the numbers of slaves they owned. At this time the largest slave holder was J.C. Cofield who had bought the Gamble plantation. The 1860 Manatee Slave Schedule detailed the name of the slave owner, number of slaves, age, sex, color and number of slave houses.

The Agricultural Economy

Sugar was the mainstay of the economy during the early years for areas lining the Manatee River. Canter Brown Jr. Notes in his article *Picking Up the Pieces: Tampa 1848- 1853* the economy of sugar in 1848-1849 and its effects on the economy of Tampa. These plantations were reaching their apex and time of highest output. In February of 1849 both the Gamble Plantation sugar works in present day Ellenton and those of Josiah Gates in the village of Manatee burned. (Brown, Jr: 1999, 3)

During the 1850's John Solomon Otto notes in his article *Florida's Cattle-Ranching Frontier: Manatee and Brevard Counties (1860)* the production of sugar peaked and then declined. The five major sugar producers were Robert Gamble, Jr., William Craig, Dr. Joseph Braden, G.H. Wyatt and Josiah Gates. In 1950 their combined production was 535,000 pounds of sugar. Sugar was loaded onto boats along the Manatee River and shipped to New Orleans. (Otto: 1985, 49)

As the cost of production of sugar at the time was between four and six cents and sugar sold for six cents a pound, the planters found it very difficult to maintain their businesses. In 1858 Robert Gamble had sold his plantation to John Cofield and Robert Davis. By 1860 there were only two sugar producers remaining in the Manatee River area, John Cofield and Josiah Gates. Their combined production was only 230,000 pounds. (Otto: 1985, 50)

As Otto stated in the years from 1855 to the early 1860's, agricultural production in Manatee turned primarily to cattle ranching: Once the threats from Indian invasion had ceased, cattle became the predominant business. In 1853 William B. Hooker purchased over 1,000 acres of land near Fort Hamer. Hooker planted sea-island cotton, but his main business interest were in cattle ranching. During the Third Seminole War between 1855 and 1858 Hooker served as a commander of troops of volunteers from Hillsborough and Manatee Counties. Hooker sold the property in 1857 to his son, William J. Hooker and son-in-law, Benjamin Haigler. (Otto: 1985, 51-52)

Between 1858 and 1860 many new cattle ranching operations came to Manatee County. Otto explained how land was acquired and used for cattle ranching: "Their occupation was facilitated by the generous federal land policies of the late antebellum period. The Preemption Act of 1841 allowed settlers to purchase up to 160 acres of public land for only \$1.25 an acre. The Military Bounty Act of 1855, in turn, permitted veterans of America's wars, including the Seminole conflicts, to claim homesteads of up to 160 acres from the public domain. As a result, ranchers could buy or claim small homesteads and then range their cattle on the unclaimed public domain." (Otto: 1985, 51-52) By 1860 cattle ranching had become the number one agricultural activity in Manatee. (Otto: 1985, 53)

Civil War Years

The years 1861 to 1865 affected the Manatee County area from blockades, lack of trade and the citizens going away to the war.

The Tampa Bay area was part of a major Union blockade. The first encounters in Manatee were reported on January 18, 1862 by Commodore William B. Eaton: "I sent an armed expedition to the town of Manatee to capture any vessels there might be at that place and to reconnoiter the position of the fort or battery said to be there. I had understood this town was the rendezvous of the coast guard which was fitting out. They succeeded in catching only one vessel, the *Mary Nevis*, a sloop of 12 or 15 tons, the mail and passenger boat between Tampa and Manatee and being fast and of good capacity I intend to retain her for a dispatch and wooding boat. The captain and owner of her ran and made his escape with the mail leaving on board a woman and child passenger. The expedition then landed at Manatee but found no one there but the usual inhabitants."

Joseph H. Hallet of the U. S. Bark Kingfisher in his report noted: "We proceeded up the Manatee River about two miles then landed to reconnoiter. . . . We took a look at what we supposed to be a fortification, but it proved an old Indian mound and barracks that had been lately occupied by troops to which we applied a match and burned to the ground. We captured three small boats. We saw only about half a dozen persons about the coast, two of whom were females, and the whole had a wretched and poverty stricken appearance." McDuffee notes that they were not actually at the village at Manatee as they thought but at Sned's Island seven miles west. (McDuffee: 1933, 124-125)

On January 26, 1862 Canter Brown Jr. in his article entitled *The Pains of Anticipation, 1861-1862 "The state of things - Tampa is fearful"* notes that: "...elements of the Tampa Bay blockading force captured Captain Archibald McNeill's sloop *Mary Nevis*. Tampa had depended upon the vessel to haul mail and supplies to and from the small settlement of Manatee (now Bradenton). In early February the raiders returned to the Gulf Coast, attacking Manatee directly..." (Brown Jr.: 2000, 8)

Captain John W. Curry and Captain Archibald McNeill and other members of the Manatee community played a large role in supplying the Confederate Army and blockade running to supply provisions. (McDuffie: 1933, 130-131)

Canter Brown Jr. relates in his article *Florida's Peace River Frontier* that in 1864: "...on August 3 black troops landed at Manatee (Bradenton) and for several weeks occupied the town. Before withdrawing, the troops destroyed the sugar refining facilities at the former Gamble plantation, as well as a grist mill owned by Josiah Gates, John Curry and Ezekiel Glazier." (Brown: 1991, 170)

Canter Brown Jr. relates that in 1865 Union troops came to Manatee: "Perhaps in response to the still smoldering Confederate sympathies evidenced in the fall elections, the Peace River area received its first and, as it proved, only resident Union occupation forces. Late in October a company of the Ninety-ninth United States Colored Troops was ordered to Manatee County, half at the village of Manatee and half at McKay's Wharf ten miles up Peace River." (Brown: 1991, 183)

News of the end of the war had been trickling into Florida during April and May and the war officially ended in Florida in May 20, 1865. The Emancipation Proclamation was also formally announced in Florida on that date.

Post Civil War Years

With the war officially over, by some accounts, life in Manatee appears to have returned to normal,

As Matthews notes in *Edge of Wilderness*, as of 1867, the post war years were still difficult for the citizens of Manatee. "Although Manatee was removed from the real battle zones, the war had been kept alive in the area by martial law and federal troops. The economy was devastated. There were restrictions, resentments and sufferings among the people. Entire families had been impoverished by the wartime federal blockade of the Gulf Coast. The population had also changed drastically. Although the white population had more than doubled since the ante-bellum years, the black population had been cut to a fifth of its pre-war numbers. The major business was no longer sugar. Cattle was the only main export industry that survived the war." (Matthews: 1983, 278)

In 1867 Yellow Fever came to Manatee and claimed many of its citizens. The fever came to town on the steamer *Southern Star* which was bringing cattle from Havana. (Simpson: 1915/1992 Compilation, 15)

Livestock played a large role in the post war economic recovery of Manatee. After the war many of the settlers turned to cattle ranching as their economic mainstay. (Warner: 1980, 11)

Oak Hill, Parish and Parrish

In early days the area now known as Parrish was known as Oak Hill, later as Parish, and finally as Parrish.

Lille McDuffie in *The Lures of Manatee* writes: "Maj. William Iridell Turner who assisted Mr. Lamb in locating a permanent home on the north side of the beautiful Manatee moved to this section sometime prior to the war, His splendid home which elicited such praise from those who visited him - was formerly known as the Hooker place. Major Turner renamed his place "Oak Hill," which is the present site of Parish. (McDuffie: 1933, 200)

In 1879 a Post Office was established and named Parish. Early maps of the area show the transition of the name. An 1886 map of the area shows the town name as Parish.

In Joe G. Warner's book *Biscuits and 'Taters* he talks about Crawford P. Parrish, his family and the naming of the town of Parrish: "Crawford P. Parrish was one of seven children that had moved from Jasper, Florida, with his parents. He was named after his father, Crawford Parrish. The son added the P. in his name later, perhaps to distinguish himself from his father, as he often noted that the P. didn't "stand for anything. They settled in Oak Hill, which later was named Parrish, in honor of the Parrish family. Cattle were brought with them upon their move south. Crawford bought the homestead and holdings of Ira Dell Turner, while Turner moved to Bradenton to become its first postmaster. (Warner: 1980, 54)

Crawford P. Parrish acted as a County Commissioner and later as a state legislator. (Warner: 1980, 54)

Parish in 1879

A further explanation of the name change from Oak Hill to Parish is contained in the paragraph below. According to Lillie B. McDuffee in her book written in 1933 about the people and places in Manatee County entitled *The Lures of Manatee*: "Doctor Harrison established his home at Parish - the community known as Oak Hill - the change of name being made years later when the post office was established and named for Crawford Parrish who bought out Major Turner. Doctor Harrison practised his profession here a number of years before moving to Palmetto--the pioneer physician of the county north of the Manatee River. (McDuffee: 1967, 260)

McDuffie goes on to write about Dr. Enos Johnson and includes an excerpt from his journal written about his ride from Palmetto to Parrish and his attempt to purchase land in the Parrish area: "...Returning to Palmetto I secured a horse and went to see the owners who lived at Oak Hill some 12 miles north-east. I had a delightful ride, the greater part of the way being open prairies, or covered with saw palmetto, dotted here and there with numerous lakes and ponds, around which hundreds of cattle were feeding. The roads were solid and good as could be desired. My road led me through the famous Gamble Plantation, now belonging to Major Geo. Patten, I passed the ruins of the Old Sugar Mill which was destroyed by the Union forces in time of the Rebellion. Arriving at dusk at my destination I put up for the night at Mr. Gillets where I was very hospitably entertained. In the morning I succeeded in getting the owners of the land to accept my offer of \$900 for the tract of land and, would have closed the trade had it not been defect in the title." (McDuffee: 1967, 260-262)

The 1880's and Agriculture

In *Notes from Sunland*, Samuel Upham gives his 1881 impression of the Manatee Area in response to inquiries about the area. After discussing Major George Patten and Hiram Leffingwell and their plans to grow citrus at the former Gamble Plantation site he then discussed a Mr. C.G.B. Drummond, and noted that he had purchased 120 acres of land near Oak Hill, where he planned to plant an orange grove. (Upham: 1881, 37-38)

Another excerpt from Sunland Tribune, undated shows a grove for sale in Oak Hill by W. I. Turner: "Florida Homes For Sale ... Also, eight years' old bearing orange grove of nearly 1000 trees, at Oak Hill, 2 1/2 miles from the Manatee River." (Found online: Manatee County Public Library Historic Photograph Collection – USF)

Through the present day agriculture continues to be at the center of the Parrish economy.

Manatee County Divided

According to Joe and Libby Warner in their book *The Singing River* the county was once again divided in 1887: "Manatee County was too large and cumbersome for many citizens tired of the arduous journeys to and from its county seat. A convention to divide the county met at Pine Level on March 15, 1887. ...Later DeSoto County was divided into DeSoto, Highlands, Hardee, Charlotte, Glades and a portion of Lee County that was north of the Caloosahatchee River. Manatee County was again divided in 1921, its south portion becoming Sarasota County." (Warner: 1986, 85-86)

The 1897 City Directory

In the 1897 General Directory of Manatee County Parrish is described as "Located twelve miles northeast of Bradenton, surrounded by fine pine lands and young orange groves. Mail daily from Ellenton".

The list shows 35 people, all of the ones who have an occupation listed are farmers.

The Railroads Come to Parrish

Much of the growth in the area came after the railroad came through "Parish". The railroads brought both visitors and a method to distribute goods. The first line on the north side of Parrish was the U.S and West Indies Railroad Company in 1902.

The active line through Parrish then became Seaboard Air Line, later named the Seaboard Coast Line railroad in 1967. An early map showing a train stop in Parish is dated 1910. Figure 3.4 shows the railroad line coming through with a stop in "Parish".

A 1920 U.S. Railroad Administration Map shows the extension of the railroad line that travels from Tampa through Parrish to Bradenton and beyond and notes that it is "Sea" for Seaboard. This map is one of the first where "Parish" is shown as Parrish. A 1930 map of Manatee County Railroads obtained from the Florida Railroad Museum shows the Atlantic Coast Line railroad and the Seaboard Air line railroad lines with a stop in Parrish.

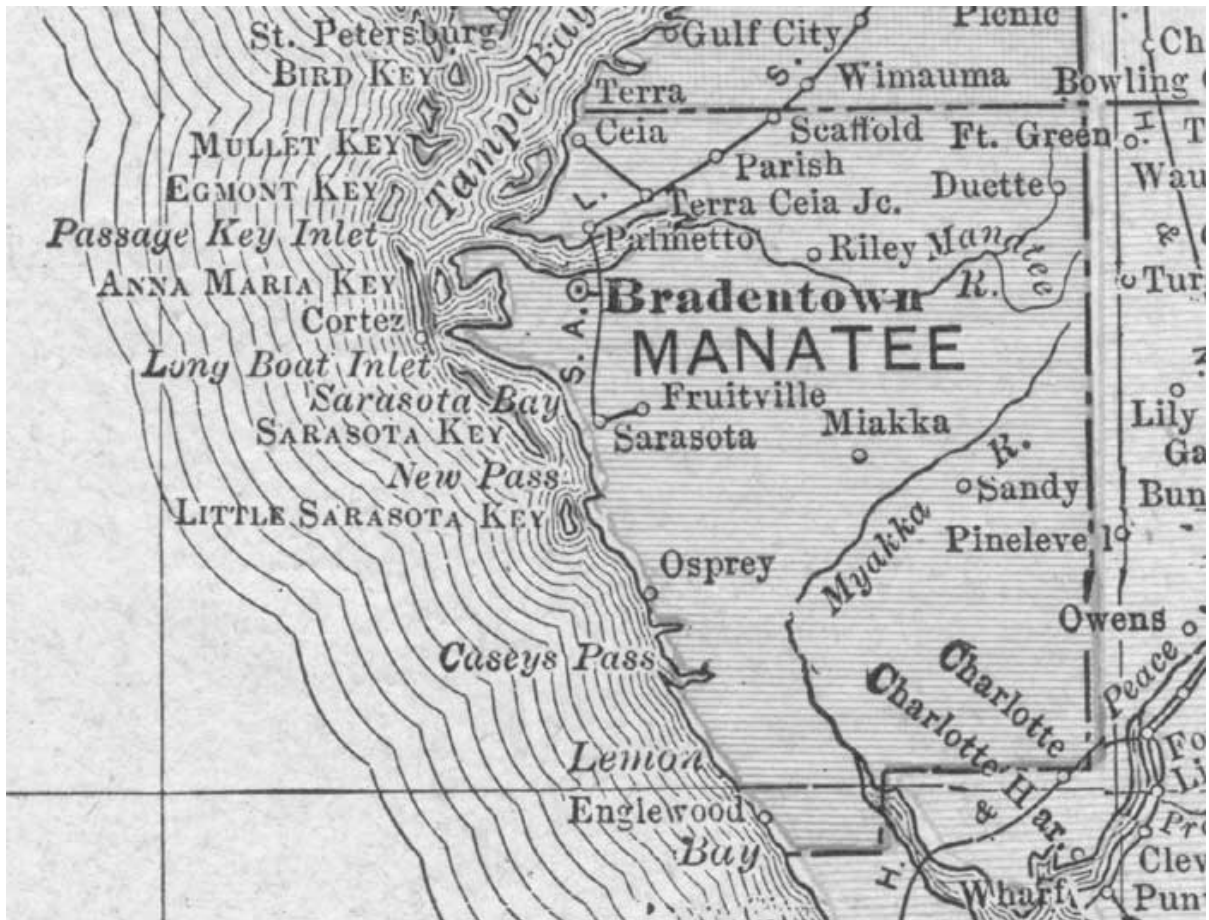


Figure 3.4
1910 Ranch McNally Map
Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.
<http://fcit.usf.edu/FLORIDA/maps/countgal/rand10/41rand10.htm>

1916 and 1918 City Directories

The 1916 Parrish directory describes Parrish and shows 176 families living in the Town; “Parrish – Railroad station and Post Office, situated 14 miles north of Bradentown. Fertile general farming district. Has the largest farm in the County”. This directory shows that there are 175 families living in Parrish and their occupations include that of real estate, well driller and deputy sheriff, saw mill, proprietors of the Parrish House, blacksmith, meat market, lab, general store, fruit grower, grocer, turpentine operator, Seaboard Air Line employees, truck farmers, student, garage, carpenter, physician, mail carrier, proprietor, vegetable grower, pumper and clerk, with the majority being listed as farmers. The directory shows that there are 25 people named Parrish living in the town at that time.

In 1918 the City Directory describes Parrish as “Parrish – Railroad station and post office, situated 14 miles north of Bradentown. A fertile general farming district.” The occupations show the same range as the earlier directory with the additional occupation of U.S. Army and also show that several of the people have “removed” to other local towns such as Palmetto and Tampa. (<http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=ManateeCountyPublicLibraryHistoricPhotographCollection>)

Land Subdivision, Roads and Growth

The earliest plat was in 1893 and known as Orange Grove. Three of the early century subdivisions in the Parrish area were the John Parrish addition to Parrish, the J.D. Lamb's addition to Parrish and the Crawford Parrish addition to Parrish all filed in 1902.

As can be seen in the subdivision plat drawing shown in Figure 2.2, there was a heavy increase in the platting of subdivisions during the 1920's. The 1920's Florida Land Boom resulted in many of the areas in or near present day Parrish being subdivided, which is typical in many areas of Florida.

The 1920 U.S. Census shows that there are now 320 households in Parrish.

Old Tampa Road was improved and became part of the Tamiami Trail which was officially opened in April of 1928. US 41 went down the current US 301 through Riverview, Parrish and Ellenton to Palmetto.

During the 1920's and up until the time of the Great Depression Parrish had a small thriving commercial area. Structures in existence along what is now US 301 include Parrish United Methodist Church (MA00766) built in 1893 which is the oldest known surviving structure in the study area. The existing Parrish School House (MA00764) was built in 1924 and is one of the largest buildings in the study area. It replaced an earlier wood framed structure seen in historic photographs of the area. The 1924 masonry school building is Mission/Colonial in style and served as a Public School until its closure and use as a public health clinic. The Parrish General store building has been in use as a commercial building since the 1920's. This wood framed structure now serves as Parrish General Supply.

The majority of the historic structures in the study area are single family homes which were built predominantly in the years between 1920 and 1950. They line US 301 as well as fanning out to the 1920s platted subdivisions which line the western edge of US 301. The majority of the lots in these subdivisions are undeveloped. Many of the platted roads are unpaved.

Other historic structures in the study area are agricultural buildings which are located in the outlying areas.

When Interstate 75 was completed to the east of Parrish in the 1980's much of the traffic and commerce which used to come down the highway stopped. The commercial buildings in Parrish today mainly serve the local community.

In recent years development pressure has extended outward from the more heavily populated coastal areas and is now surrounding Parrish to the west. A review of recent maps and aerials of the study area show that there are many new residential subdivisions platted in the western and southern portions of the study area.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of the project is to identify and document the Historic Structures within the project boundary and to assess their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

This survey will also determine if the proposed 1991 National Register District in the central Parrish area still has the integrity required for a national or local listing.

Methods

The methods used to conduct the survey include extensive field work, historical and archival research.

Two lists of historic structures were provided to the consultants by Manatee County. One was based on Manatee County's listing of 47 Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms for Historic Structures. Manatee County also identified 123 historic structures within the project area using GIS data from the Manatee County Property Appraisers' office which identified buildings built prior to 1949. This information was merged using GIS software and detailed maps were provided showing the historic structures from the Property Appraisers Data overlaid with the locations of the previous Historic Structure forms. The FMSF then provided Historic Structure Forms for 51 structures. This information was then used as the basis for field work.

Historical research was to be conducted using published sources, local library resources, Manatee County's historic photography collection, surveying and mapping collections and information from the Manatee County Property Appraiser.

Archival research was to include local directories, plat maps, subdivision maps, building permit information, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps and Census Data.

Previous surveys, FMSF structure forms and the 1991 National Register nomination for the Parrish Historic District were to be read and reviewed for their conclusions and recommendations.

Expected Results

It was expected that the field work combined with the historical and archival research would provide a basis for the determination of eligibility of each structure for listing in the NRHP.

It is expected that taking the sum of all of the structures surveyed and their potential eligibility would also clarify if there is a potential local or National Register historic district within the study area.

5.0 DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT WORK

Boundaries of the Area

See project location description in Section 1 of this report and map, Figure 1.1.

Fieldwork Methodology

Master Site File Historic Structure forms for use in the field were created for each of the 123 historic structures identified by Manatee County, realizing that many of these Historic Structure forms applied to one of the previously identified FMSF sites. New forms were created for each of the 51 previously

surveyed structures as well. Included on these were detailed information obtained from the Manatee County Property Appraiser, such as date built, ownership history and any relevant building permit information.

Correlating the earlier surveyed structures with the current address information was made more difficult because the street address numbers and the names of the streets in the project area have been changed since the 1990's surveys.

Using the large scale aerial maps provided by Manatee County GIS showing the historic structures from Manatee County overlaid with the information on structures with an existing FMSF form field work was mapped out. Using this information field work began to visit each site, draw a simple sketch plan, photograph each building and fill out the description information required on the form. During field work it was possible to match the existing FMSF Historic Structure forms with the Manatee County identified historic structures by the photographs and descriptions of each building. Materials used in the construction of the buildings, form, roof type, architectural style as well as condition of the buildings were noted in the field.

Types of Resources Identified and Evaluated

156 historic structure sites were surveyed. Of these:

- 51 Updated (Existing) Master Site File Forms
 - 38 Structures Exist
 - 13 Structures were found to no longer be located at their sites or to have been demolished.
 -
- 91 Original (New) FMSF Forms
- 14 Historic Structures from the Manatee County Property Appraiser's List were found to no longer be located at their sites or to have been demolished.

129 historic structures have been evaluated. Of these 113 are residential structures, while nine are commercial buildings, three are agricultural structures (two barns and one windmill), three are church buildings (one church, one used as a youth center and one parsonage) and one school building.

List of Resources

See Table 5.1A through 5.1D for a list of the 142 known resources with existing ("Updated") or new ("Original") FMSF Historic Structure files.

SITE ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	NO LONGER PRESENT	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION		
						ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	CONTRIBUTOR TO NR DISTRICT	CONTRIBUTOR TO LOCAL DISTRICT
MA00701	Rye Homestead	Rye Wilderness Trail	Yes					
MA00744	Williams, Betty E.	12360 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1948	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA00745	Johnny R. Nelson Tires, Inc.	12347 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1925	Masonry Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA00746	Parish General Supply	12320 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA00747	Williams, Maxene B.	12316 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00748	Williams, Maxene B.	12314 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1928	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA00749	Wells, Charles B.	12294 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00750	Williams, Maxene B.	12290 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00751	Williams, Maxene B.	12288 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00752	Bilbrey, Jeanie S.	12280 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1910	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00753	Cone, William Jr.	12285 US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA00754	Bilbrey, Ada Residence	12265 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1900	Bungalow	No	Yes	Yes
MA00755	Dakin, Cameron	12255 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00756	Hantung, Claudia	12244 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00757	Maxwell, Dale	12240 US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA00758	DePaola, Terry R.	12230 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1915	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA00759	Britt, Charles Mead Jr.	12210 71st St. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00760	Parish Thrift Cottage	12210 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1910	Victorian (Italianate)	No	Yes	Yes
MA00761	Jaque Real Estate, LLC	12195 US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA00762	Dupuy, Robert	12150 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA00763	Youngblood, Robert A.	6009 121st Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA00764	Parish School	12214 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1924	Spanish Colonial	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA00765	Parish Methodist Thrift Parsonage	12110 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1920	Bungalow	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA00766	Parish United Methodist Church	12140 69th St. E.	No	1893	Gothic Revival	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA00809	Bowman House	Twin Rivers Trail	No	1915	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01215	4402 Fort Hamer Road	4402 Fort Hamer Rd.	Yes					
MA01216	Whidden, Steven E.	5432 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01217	Kirk, Lonny M.	5909 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1951	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01218	5925 Fort Hamer Road	5925 Fort Hamer Rd.	Yes					
MA01219	Wilson, Debra C.	12109 60th St. E.	No	1936	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01220	HSBC Bank USA	12116 60th St. E.	No	1936	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01221	Perry, Frank C.	12112 60th St. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01222	Williams, Joey Lynn	6104 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1950	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01223	Hantung, Claudia	6108 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1950	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01224	Tam, Robin T.	6112 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01225	Schell, Joan K.	6204 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1950	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01226	Mason, William R.	12129 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1950	Ranch	No	No	Yes
MA01348	Cone Barn	12323 State Rd. 62	No	1912	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes

Table 5.1A - List of FMSF Structures

SITE ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	NO LONGER PRESENT	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION		
						ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	CONTRIBUTOR TO NR DISTRICT	CONTRIBUTOR TO LOCAL DISTRICT
MA01349	Cone Outbuilding	12323 State Rd. 62	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01350	Cone House	12323 State Rd. 62	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01352	Harrison Ranch House	US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA01353	Harrison Ranch Shed	US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA01354	Harrison Ranch Barn	US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA01355	Harrison Ranch Water Tower	US Hwy 301 N.	Yes					
MA01356	Harrison Ranch Windmill	US Hwy 301 N.	No	1926	Chicago built "Aermoter"	No	No	Yes
MA01447	2505 North Rye Rd.	2502 North Rye Rd.	Yes					
MA01448	2905 North Rye Rd.	2905 North Rye Rd.	Yes					
MA01449	3115 North Rye Rd.	3115 North Rye Rd.	Yes					
MA01468	Rogers, Joann	6111 121st Ave. E.	No	1954	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01469	Marsh, William K.	12055 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1950	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01470	Ferencz, Robert J.	6110 121st Ave. E.	No	1950	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
	ORIGINAL FORMS (NEWLY RECORDED SITES)							
MA01529	Parish, Orville P.	11927 Moccasin Wallow	No	1945	Florida Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01530	Nesland, Terry A. & Judy	11945 Moccasin Wallow	No	1930	Florida Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01531	Strang, James B.	8217 121st Ave. E.	No	1940	Bungalow	No	Yes	Yes
MA01532	Kligour, Melinda J.	8207 121st Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01533	Smith, Helen Hunter	8103 120th Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01534	Brown, James	8120 121st Ave. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01535	PJ's Sandwich Shop	12342 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1946	Masonry Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01536	Service Station	12334 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1946	Masonry Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01537	Parrish Power Tools & Equipment	12208 81st St. E.	No	1910	Masonry Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01538	Shaw, Timothy A.	8007 122nd Ave. E.	No	1900	Victorian (Italianate)	No	No	No
MA01539	Keen, Teresa Y.	9300 Keen Rd.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01540	BRC Investments, LLC	15300 State Rd. 62	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01541	River Woods, LLC	15471 State Rd. 62	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01542	Florida Power & Light Company	18010 State Rd. 62	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01543	Rutledge, Paul E.	18320 State Rd. 62	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01544	Ackerman, Luann	5507 77th St. E.	No	1946	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01545	Cooper, Lavone Jr.	11812 Erie Rd.	No	1945	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01546	Uphaus, Tate J.	12111 Erie Rd.	No	1910	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01547	Davis, Bernice	11821 Erie Rd.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01548	Williamson, Rebecca	11715 Erie Rd.	No	1936	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01549	Fullerton, Howard	8710 Erie Ct.	No	1935	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01550	Wollerman, Mary	4510 Erie Rd.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01551	Reed, Lillie M.	7726 118th Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01552	Sims, James Michael	7778 119th Ave. E.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes

5.1B - List of FMSF Structures

SITE ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	NO LONGER PRESENT	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION		
						ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	CONTRIBUTOR TO NR DISTRICT	CONTRIBUTOR TO LOCAL DISTRICT
MA01553	Losey, Kenneth G.	6915 119th Ave. E.	No	1942	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01554	Sims, James Michael	7908 120th Ave. E.	No	1947	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01555	Sims, James Michael	7801 120th Ave. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01556	Manning, Gary	7930 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01557	Hinton, Colleen P.	7810 121st Ave. E.	No	1910	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01558	Jeffries, Dennis W.	7775 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01559	Masengale, Charles E.	7755 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01560	Masengale, Charles E.	7730 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01561	Wilson, Alice Joy	7605 121st Ave. E.	No	1900	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01562	Parrish, Charles Walter & Christina Lea	7121 121st Ave. E.	No	1935	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01563	Buice, Clarence M.	7114 121st Ave. E.	No	1930	Victorian (Italianate)	No	No	Yes
MA01564	Lindbloom, Robert K.	7005 121st Ave. E.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01565	Catlett, Jesse James	7001 121st Ave. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01566	First Baptist Church Youth Center	6918 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Gothic Revival	No	Yes	Yes
MA01567	Greene, Robert C.	6917 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01568	Simpson, Thomas A.	6812 121st Ave. E.	No	1910	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01582	Kessler, Linda L.	6611 121st Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01583	Godfrey, Benjamin Otis	6415 121st Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01584	Williams, Maxene B.	7912 122nd Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01585	Loose, Danny C.	7903 122nd Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01586	Holbrook, Carlisle F.	7805 122nd Ave. E.	No	1900	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01587	Cannon, Theolia B.	7731 122nd Ave. E.	No	1945	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01588	Williams, Maxene B.	7712 122nd Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01589	Leib, John A.	7703 122nd Ave. E.	No	1900	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01590	Gillett, William A.	7202 122nd Ave. E.	No	1929	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01591	Braden, Barry L.	7129 122nd Ave. E.	No	1944	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01592	Zimbring, Devin	7118 122nd Ave. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01593	YMCA	7006 122nd Ave. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01594	Bates, James R.	6929 122nd Ave. E.	No	1935	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01595	Franchi, Roxie Ann	6921 122nd Ave. E.	No	1928	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01596	Madri, Rina	12158 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1900	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01597	Land Trust Service Corporation	12141 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01598	Riley, Eugene	12137 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01599	Reed, Michael Todd	12125 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01600	Schoellig, Frederick	11635 US Hwy 301 N.	No	1935	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01601	Petra Construction, LLC	11811 71st St. E.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01602	Tonkin, Karen G.	12115 69th St. E.	No	1910	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01603	Hartung, Claudia	11811 69th St. E.	No	1936	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01604	McClain, Patricia Kaye	11731 69th St. E.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No

Table 5.1C - List of FMSF Structures

SITE ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	NO LONGER PRESENT	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION		
						ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP	CONTRIBUTOR TO NR DISTRICT	CONTRIBUTOR TO LOCAL DISTRICT
MA01605	Parks, Kelly Duane	15251 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01606	Bailey, Claude L.	15051 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01607	Manatee Property, LTD	13755 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01608	Collett, Larry	12905 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)	No	1916	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01609	Youngblood, R. Page	12251 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01610	Parrish, Dana Sharon	6825 Spencer Parrish Rd.	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	Yes	Yes
MA01611	Bynum, Julie L.	6551 Spencer Parrish Rd.	No	1948	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01612	Stephens, Lois P.	6321 Spencer Parrish Rd.	No	1920	Bungalow	No	Yes	No
MA01613	Dyer, Laymond Carl	6305 Jim Davis Rd.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01614	Jaffe, Louisa L.	6270 Jim Davis Rd.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01615	Bentley, Buddy F.	12212 Doris Rd.	No	1925	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01616	Huber, Terrence M.	12310 Britt Rd.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	No
MA01617	Lemieux, John	5015 Fort Hamer Rd.	No	1940	Mixed - No Dominant	No	No	No
MA01618	Cannon, Theolia B. (Barn)	12245 US 301 N.	No	Unknown	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01619	Ponds Development, LLC	4309 96th Ave. E.	No	1935	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01620	Woodard, Sarah E.	11235 Old Tampa Rd.	No	1934	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01621	Cayer, Ronald C.	9355 Old Tamps Rd.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01622	Godfrey, Louise G.	2806 104th Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01623	Edy, Brian S.	3002 Phillips Rd	No	1920	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01624	Mierswa, Michael G.	5809 18th St. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01625	Santoro, Thomas J.	5815 18th St. E.	No	1940	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01626	Waterfront Ventures - Office - Cabin 1	6015 18th St. E.	No	1946	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01627	Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 2	6015 18th St. E.	No	1946	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01628	Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 3	6015 18th St. E.	No	1946	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01629	Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 4	6015 18th St. E.	No	1946	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01630	Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 5	6015 18th St. E.	No	1946	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01631	Ellenton Land Trust	6315 18th St. E.	No	1943	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes
MA01632	Nicalek, Eugene Jr.	3008 72nd Ave. E.	No	1930	Frame Vernacular	No	No	Yes

Table 5.1D - List of FMSF Structures

Descriptions of Resources

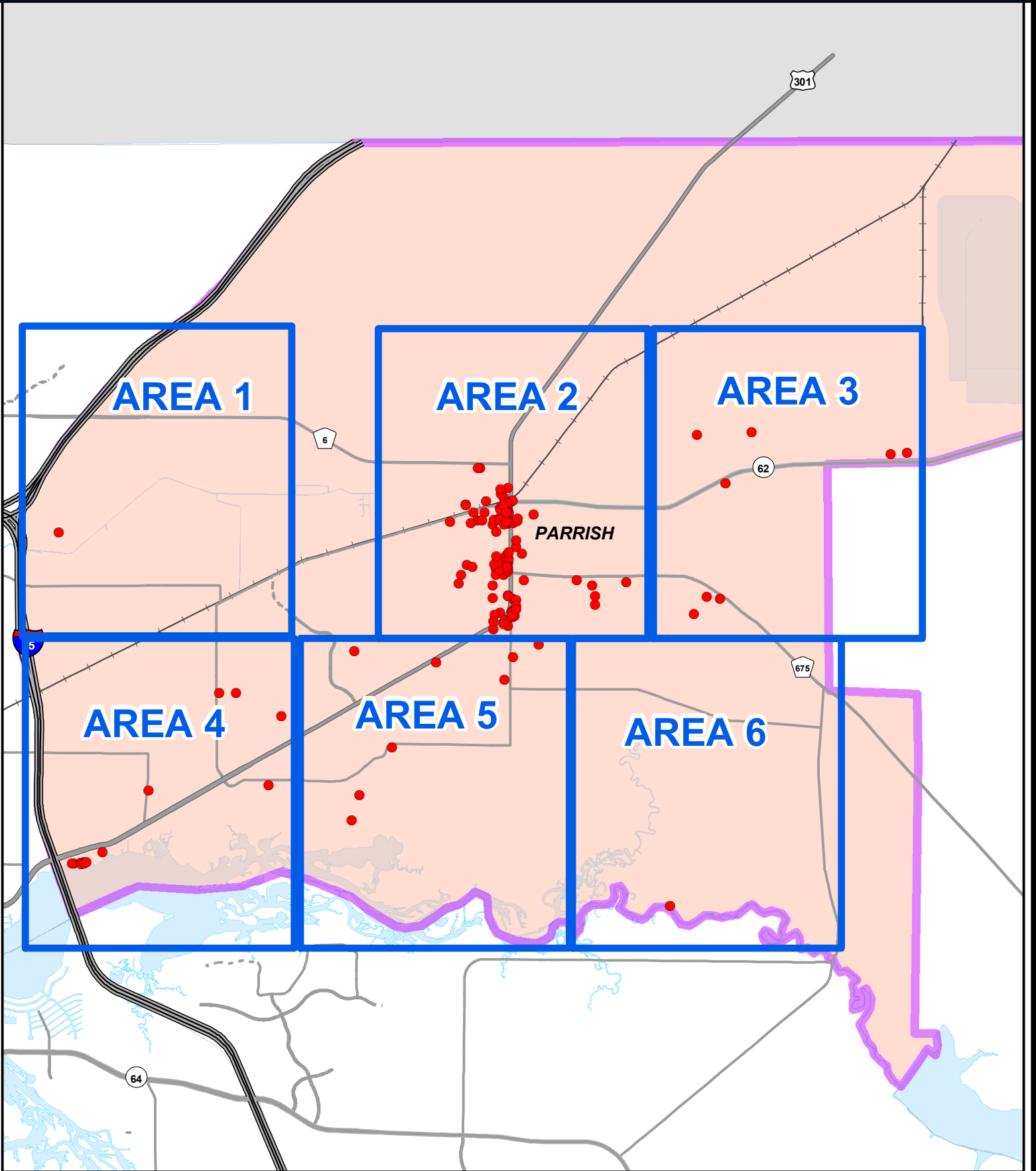
The majority of the structures in the survey area are Frame Vernacular in style. There are also four Bungalows, four are Masonry Vernacular, three are Victorian (Italianate), one is Spanish Colonial, two Gothic Revival, one Ranch style building and one mixed with no dominant influence. One of the remaining farm structures is a windmill with a Chicago built “Aermotor”.

The majority of the structures surveyed were built between 1920 and 1949. The oldest structure in the project area was built in 1893, the Gothic Revival Parrish United Methodist Church. There are 16 structures in the survey area that were built before 1920.

Within the themes of agriculture and community development, with few exceptions the historic structures which are potentially eligible for listing are significant under Criteria C Design/Construction for their architecture as they embody distinctive characteristics of their type, period and methods of construction. One building was significant in the area of community planning and commerce, Criterion A. One structure is significant under the theme of agriculture, Criterion C Design and Construction. None of the structures are associated with significant events or persons (Criterion A and B).

See Figure 5.2 for a series of USGS maps overlaid with the location of the 129 remaining identified resources. Figure 5.2A (Areas 1-6) is an overall sheet showing the location of the individual USGS map sheets, while 5.2D (Area 2) is an enlarged detail of 5.2C (Area 2).

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I REFERENCE MAP

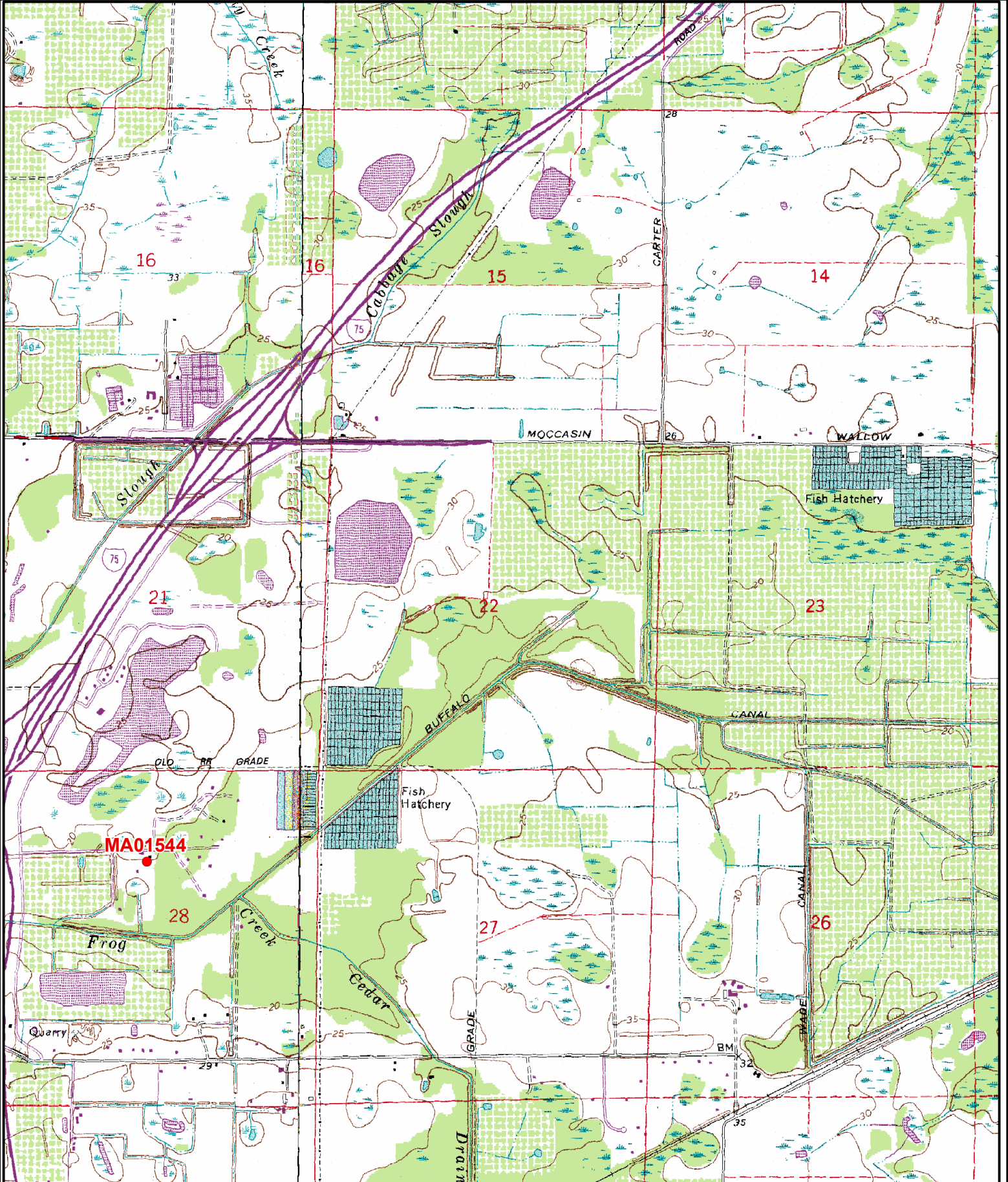


● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



This map was developed by the Manatee County Geographic Information Systems Division. It is provided for general reference and is not warranted in any way. Errors from non-coincidence of features from different sources may exist. The Manatee County BOCC shall be held harmless for inappropriate or unintended uses of the information.

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 1

● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



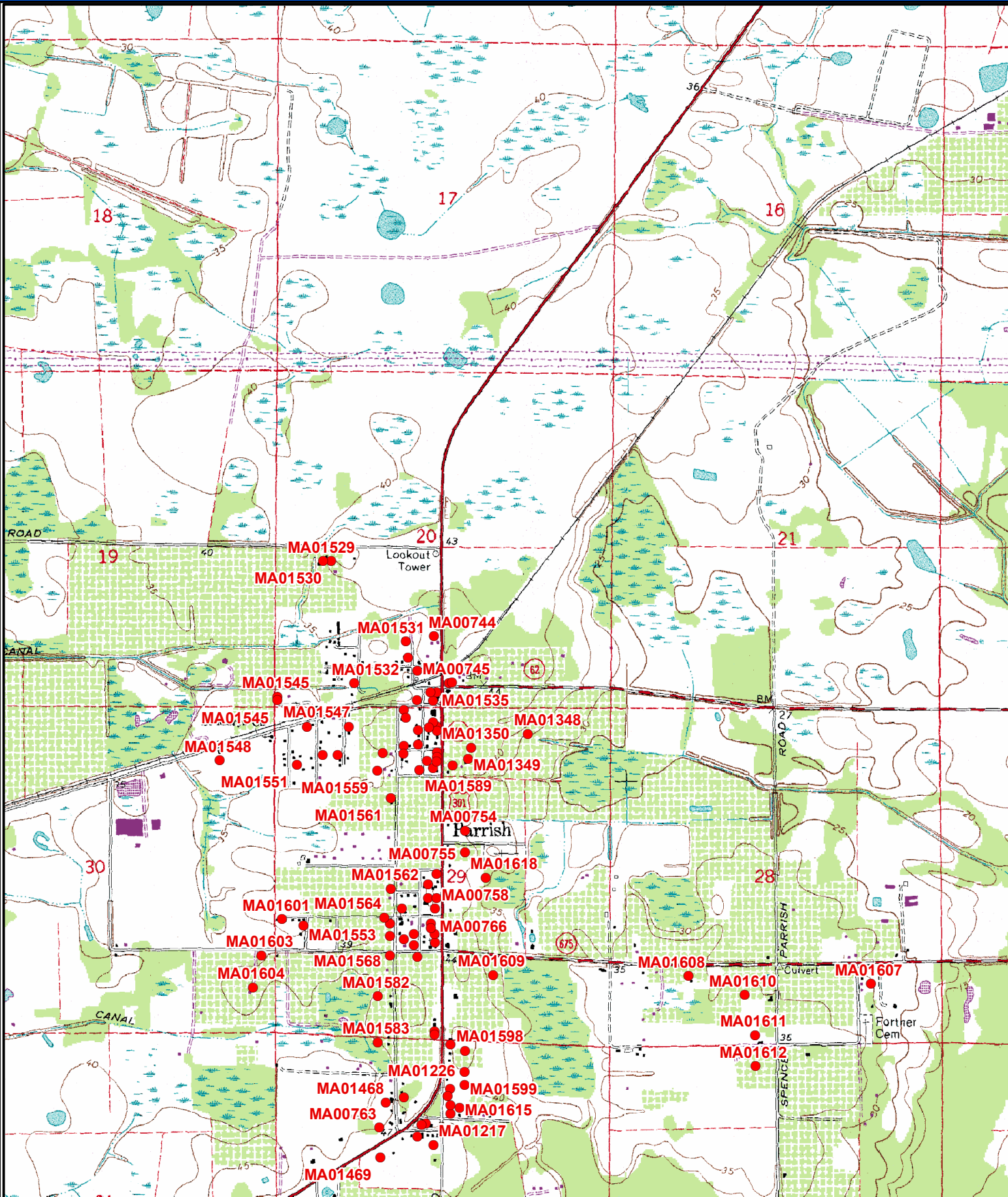
0 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

1 inch equals 24,000 inches

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Map Author: paul
Creation Date: 7/2008
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic_Sites\Historic_Survey_Phase I

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 2

● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



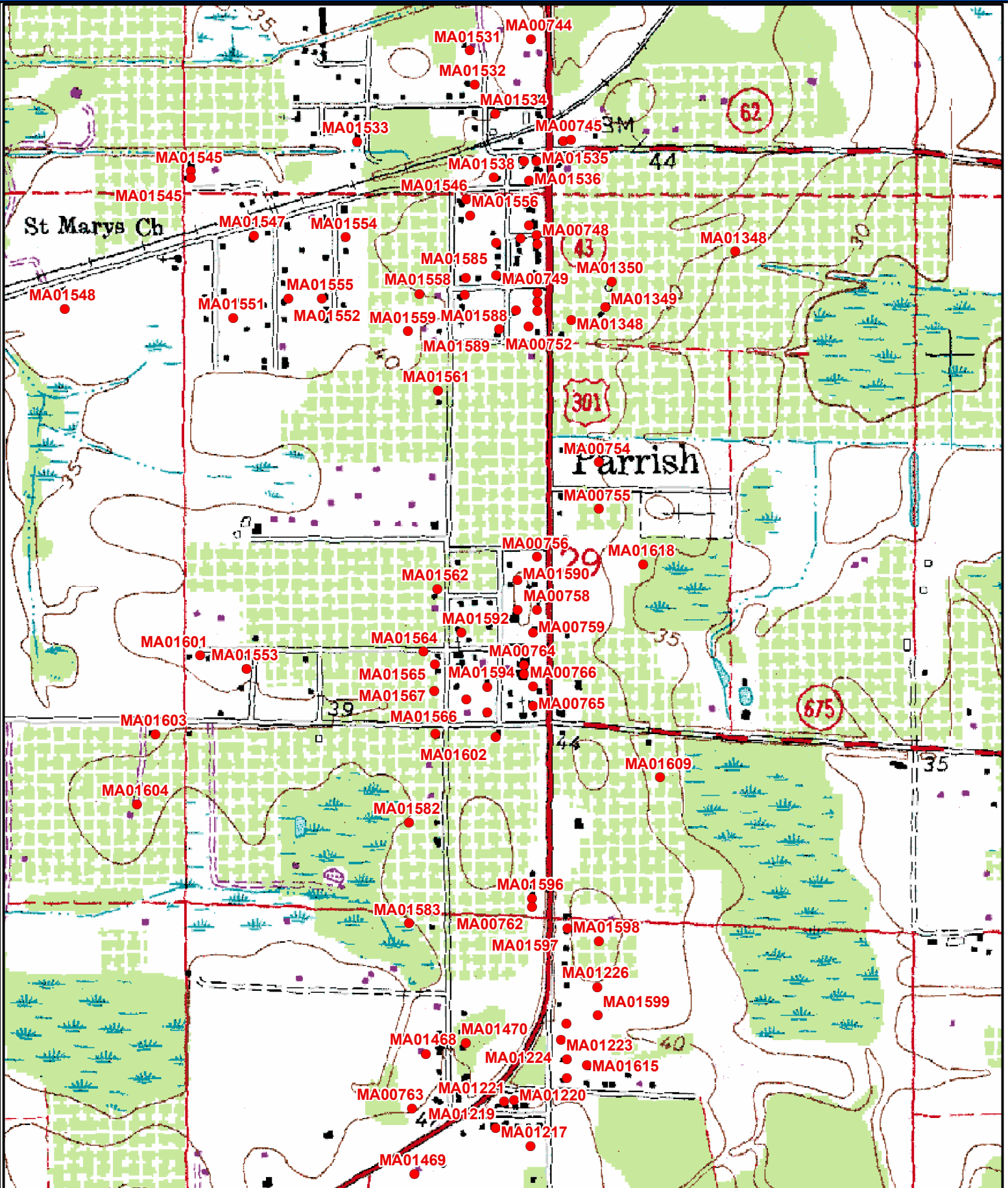
0 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

1 inch equals 24,000 inches

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Creation Date: 7/2008
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic Sites\Historic Survey PH 1

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 2 - Parrish

● MASTER SITE FILE STRUCTURES



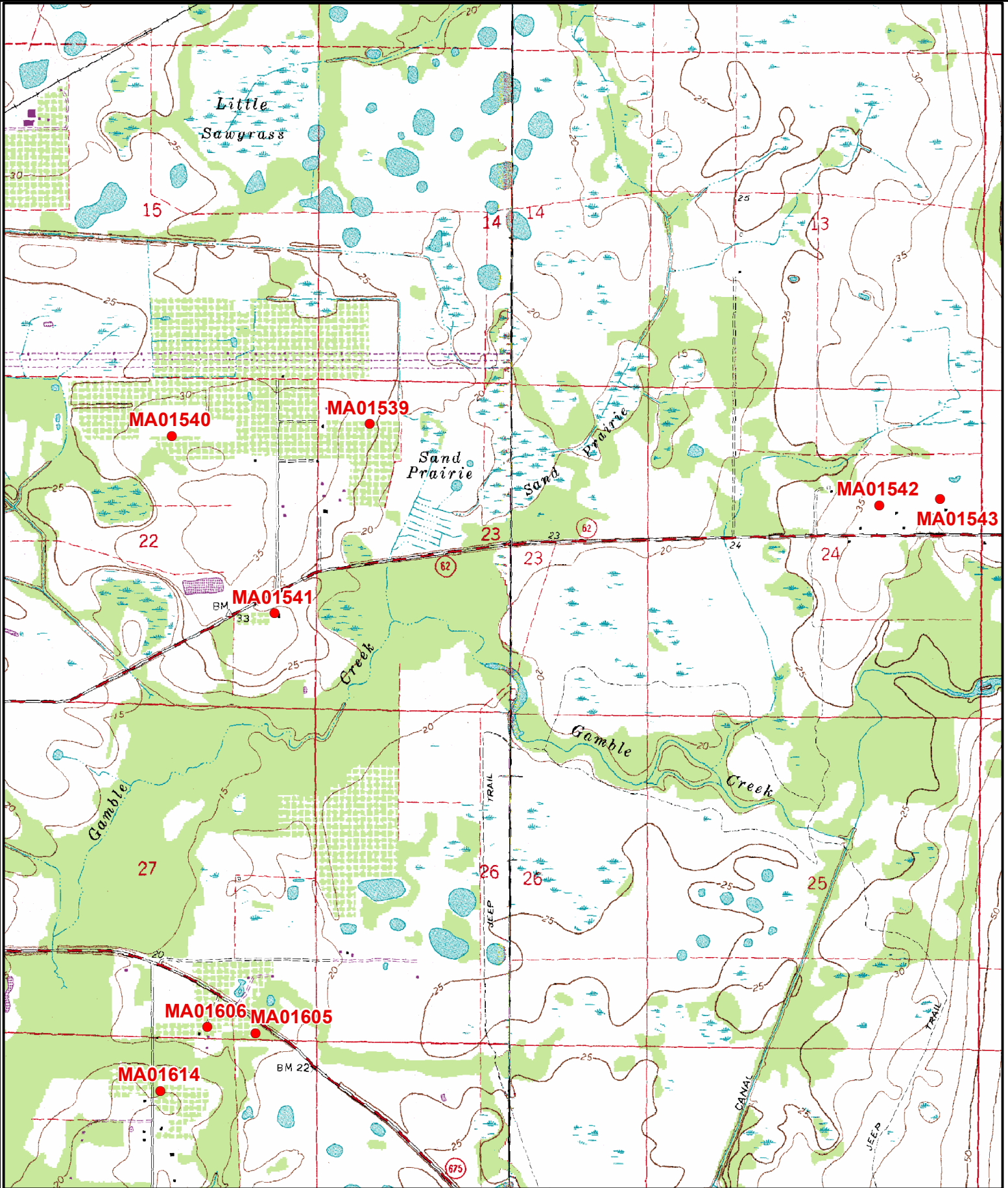
0 600 1,200 1,800 2,400 Feet

1 inch equals 10,947.026069 inches

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Creation Date: 7/2008
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MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 3

● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



0 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

1 inch equals 24,000 inches

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Map Author: pauf
Creation Date: 7/2008
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic_Sites\Historic_Survey_Phase I

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 4

● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



0 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

1 inch equals 24,000 inches

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Map Author: paulh
Creation Date: 7/2008
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic Sites\Historic Survey P1 1

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 5

● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



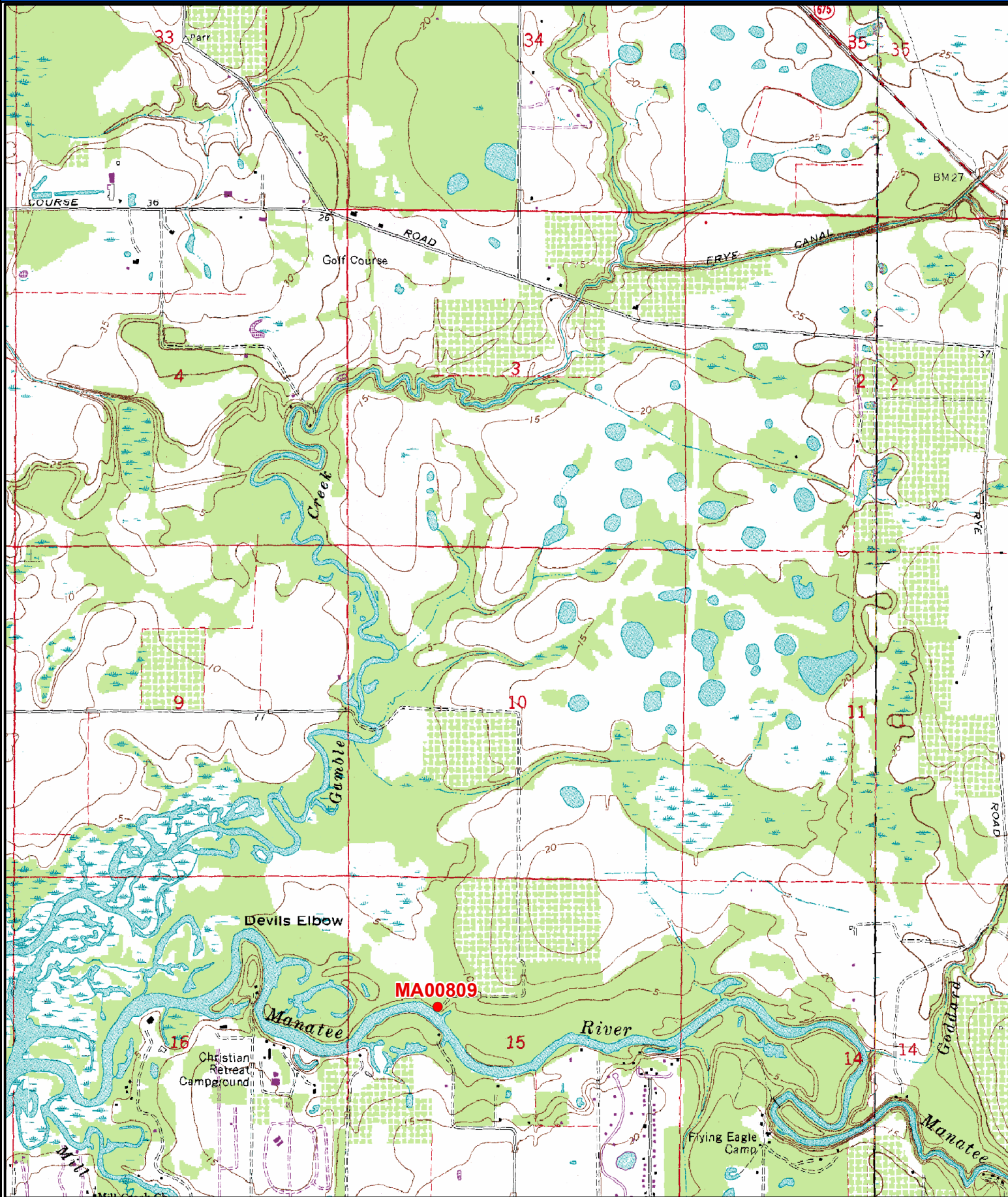
0 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

1 inch equals 24,000 inches

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Creation Date: 7/2008
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic Sites\Historic Survey PH 1

MANATEE COUNTY HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY PHASE I



AREA 6

● MASTER SITE
FILE STRUCTURES



0 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

1 inch equals 24,000 inches

This map was developed by the Manatee County Geographic Information Systems Division. It is provided for general reference and is not warranted in any way. Errors from non-coincidence of features from different sources may exist. The Manatee County BOCC shall be held harmless for inappropriate or unintended uses of the information.

Map Author: paulh
Creation Date: 7/2008
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic Sites\Historic Survey PH 1

The following is a description of each structure in order by their FMSF number:

Narrative Descriptions - Updated Forms (Previously Recorded Sites)

MA00701-Rye Homestead-Rye Wilderness Trail

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown.

MA00744-Williams, Betty E.-12360 US Hwy 301 N.

Dating from 1948, this Frame Vernacular house originally owned by C.W. Williams has retained its original plan. Alterations to the house include enclosing the front porch, adding a second CMU chimney and adding asbestos tile wall covering. The dormer has been boarded up. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00745-Johnny R. Nelson Tires, Inc.-12347 US Hwy 301 N.

This masonry vernacular structure was built in 1925 by Mason Oxford, and originally owned by the Frier family. The original configuration is evident although there have been several additions over the years, including a CMU addition at the rear and a frame addition at the North. The original brick portion of the structure has been painted. It is in fair condition. Under the themes of commerce and community development, while not significant for individual listing, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00746-Parrish General Supply-12320 US Hwy 301 N.

This concrete masonry unit structure was built in 1925 and is still intact. It was originally owned by the Tuttle family and has been in operation as a store since its construction. Modifications to the structure include adding a metal clad parapet and changing several of the window and doors. The toilet rooms were added at an unknown later date. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, this commercial building is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.3 MA00746-Parrish General Supply-12320 US Hwy 301 N. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA00747-Williams, Maxene B.-12316 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular house originally owned by Aleyne Britt, was built in 1930. The original plan is still intact, although the original front porch was removed. The original windows were removed and replaced. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00748-Williams, Maxene B.-12314 US Hwy 301 N.

This shingle clad frame vernacular house originally owned by the Tuttle family was built in 1928. Alterations to the house include removing the shed addition to the North and altering several of the windows. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00749-Wells, Charles B.-12294 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular house was built in 1920 and originally owned by the Walker family. Although intact, has undergone significant alterations. A large addition has been added to the West. Vinyl siding has been added and metal roofing has been installed. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00750-Williams, Maxene B.-12290 US Hwy 301 N.

This small frame vernacular residence was built in 1920. Its original form is intact with few modifications over the years. The front door has changed and the original porch was enclosed with Jalousie windows. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00751 -Williams, Maxene B. - US Hwy 301 N.

This 1920's frame vernacular structure remains largely intact from its original construction date. The board siding and the 4/1 double hung wood frame windows are the most prominent features. The structure is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00752-Bilbrey, Jeanie S.-12280 US Hwy 301 N.

This 1910 frame vernacular structure originally owned by the Matheson family remains largely intact from its original construction date. The open front porch and the shed roof dormers are the most distinctive features. The structure is in deteriorated condition and is now vacant. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residential structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00753-Cone, William Jr.-12285 US Hwy 301 N.

This structure was demolished in 2007.

MA00754-Bilbrey, Ada Residence-12265 US Hwy 301 N.

This residence originally owned by the Bilbrey family is a bungalow dating from 1900. The truncated wood columns resting on brick piers of the front porch is the most noteworthy feature of the main elevation. The structure is mostly intact and in fair condition. While not significant for individual

listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00755-Dakin, Cameron-12255 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1925 remains intact with several modifications including the addition of lattice at the crawl space and the addition of aluminum awnings. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00756-Hartung, Claudia-12244 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1925 remains intact with several modifications. The original porch at this residence has been replaced as well as windows. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This structure has an unusual pyramid roof. The house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00757-Maxwell, Dale-12240 US Hwy 301 N.

This structure was demolished in 2006.

MA00758-DePaola, Terry R.-12230 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1915. The original front porch of this residence has been removed. The windows have been replaced with aluminum units. It is in deteriorated condition.

MA00759-Britt, Charles Mead Jr.-12210 71st St. E.

This frame vernacular residence has remained in the Britt family since its construction in 1920. Modifications include the replacement of windows, the addition of lattice at the crawl space and changing of the original porch railings. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior walls. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00760-Parrish Thrift Cottage-12210 US Hwy 301 N.

This Victorian style cottage was built in 1910 and remains in good condition. The structure appears to retain all of the original exterior detailing that make this a noteworthy example of this style of architecture. Its prominent location on US 301 N. adds to its significance. This structure remains almost entirely intact. While not significant for individual listing, the Thrift Cottage is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00761-Jaque Real Estate, LLC-12195 US Hwy 301 N.

This structure was demolished in 2008.

MA00762-Dupuy, Robert-12150 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1920. The porch of this residence has been enclosed and an aluminum carport has been added. The windows have also changed. It is fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA00763-Youngblood, Robert A.-6009 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930 by Lawrence Coster, and has remained in the Youngblood family since its construction. Although some of the windows have been replaced, the architectural detailing of this residence makes it one of the most noteworthy examples in Parrish. The entrance porches are finely detailed and are the best character defining features. While not significant for individual listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.4 MA00763-Youngblood, Robert A.-6009 121st Ave. E. – Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA00764-Parrish School-12214 US Hwy 301 N.

The Parrish School was built in 1924, is currently owned by Manatee County and is presently vacant. The Parrish School building maintains all of the original exterior ornamentation and is a noteworthy example of the style of architecture. It is in fair condition. This school building is potentially eligible for an individual listing as well as listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.5 MA00764 Parrish School with Pupils – Historic Photograph Undated
USF/Manatee County Historic Photograph Collection



Figure 5.6 MA00764-Parrish School-12214 US Hwy 301 N. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA00765-Parrish United Methodist Parsonage-12110 US Hwy 301 N.

This bungalow style structure was built in 1920. The basic form of this structure remains intact. Modifications include enclosing the porch and replacing the windows. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. The brick and truncated column front porch supports are distinctive features of the front façade. It is in good condition. The parsonage is potentially eligible for an individual listing as well as listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.7 MA00765 Parrish United Methodist Parsonage – Historic Photograph Undated
USF/Manatee County Historic Photograph Collection



Figure 5.8 MA00765-Parrish United Methodist Parsonage-12110 US Hwy 301 N. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA00766-Parrish United Methodist Church-12140 69th St. E.

This gothic revival style Church was built in 1893. The church has undergone modifications including replacing the original porch, enclosing the Bell Tower and changing the front doors. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. The original stained glass windows remain intact. The Church has served the community for over 100 years and is in good condition. This church building is potentially eligible for an individual listing as well as listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.9 Parrish United Methodist Church – Historic Photograph 1968
USF/Manatee County Historic Photograph Collection



Figure 5.10 MA00766-Parrish United Methodist Church-12140 69th St. E. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA00809-Bowman House-Twin Rivers Trail

This original private residence built in 1915 was originally owned by the Bowman family. It faces the Manatee River and is currently owned by a subdivision which refers to it as the “River House”. It is used as a community building and boat house. The structure has had windows replaced and lattice added at the crawl space. Vinyl siding has also been added. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.11 MA00809-Bowman House-Twin Rivers Trail – Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01215-4402 Fort Hamer Road

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown.

MA01216-Whidden, Steven E.-5432 Fort Hamer Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930. Modifications to this residence include the addition of a wood ramp, replacing the porch and replacing the windows. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. Although in good condition, this small non-distinctive structure does not meet any of the criteria for a cultural resource.

MA01217-Kirk, Lonny M.-5909 Fort Hamer Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1951. Modifications to this residence include the replacement of both windows and doors. A wood deck has also been added at the front door. This residence is in fair condition and does not meet any of the criteria for a cultural resource.

MA01218-5925 Fort Hamer Road

This structure was demolished in 2005.

MA01219-Wilson, Debra C.-12109 60th St. E.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1936 has been heavily modified. Both the front door and windows have been replaced. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01220-HSBC Bank USA-12116 60th St. E.

This frame vernacular residence owned by HSBC Bank was built in 1936. The front porch of this residence has been rebuilt and the carport has been infilled. Windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. Although in good condition, this small non-distinctive structure does not meet any of the criteria for a cultural resource.

MA01221-Perry, Frank C.-12112 60th St. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in Sarasota in 1940 and moved to this site in 1948. This structure remains almost entirely intact and is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01222-Williams, Joey Lynn-6104 Fort Hamer Rd.

This residence built in 1950 has been heavily modified. Both the front door and windows have been replaced. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior. Although in good condition, this small non-distinctive structure does not meet any of the criteria for a cultural resource.

MA01223-Hartung, Claudia-6108 Fort Hamer Rd.

This residence built in 1950 has been heavily modified. Both the front door and windows have been replaced. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior. It is fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01224-Tam, Robin T.-6112 Fort Hamer Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1940. Modifications to this residence include the replacement of the porch roof and railing and replacement of windows. Lattice has been added at the crawl space and Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. It is in good condition.

MA01225-Schell, Joan K.-6204 Fort Hamer Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1950. The existing windows have been replaced with jalousie windows and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior of this residence. It is in fair condition.

MA01226-Mason, William R.-12129 US Hwy 301 N.

This rancher built in 1950 is largely intact. The main front window has been replaced. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01348-Cone Barn-12323 State Rd. 62

The Cone Barn was built in 1912 and was owned by the Cone family until 2004, when Parrish Plantation LLC purchased the barn. This barn is a pole structure with pole columns and a metal roof. This agricultural building appears to remain largely intact, although some of the poles have been replaced. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this agricultural structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.12 MA01348-Cone Barn-12323 State Rd. 62 - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01349-Cone Outbuilding-12323 State Rd. 62

Although still standing, this frame vernacular structure built in 1925 is in a ruinous state. One wall is missing and one wall is heavily damaged. All doors are missing.



Figure 5.13 MA01349-Cone Outbuilding-12323 State Rd. 62 - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01350-Cone House-12323 State Rd. 62

Although still standing, this frame vernacular structure built in 1925 is in a ruinous state. One wall is missing and one wall is heavily damaged. All doors are missing.

MA01352-Harrison Ranch House-US 301 Hwy N.

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown

MA01353-Harrison Ranch Shed-US 301 Hwy N.

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown.

MA01354-Harrison Ranch Barn-US 301 Hwy N.

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown.

MA01355-Harrison Ranch Water Tower-US 301 Hwy N.

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown.

MA01356-Harrison Ranch Windmill-US 301 Hwy N.

Built by the Aermotor Company in 1926, this was the most common and popular of American windmills. This type of windmill is a common landscape feature within the agricultural areas throughout Florida. The concrete watering troughs (2) are still intact and the windmill is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this agricultural structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design and Construction.

MA01447-2505 North Rye Rd.-2502 North Rye Rd.

This structure is no longer present. Date and cause unknown.

MA01448-2905 North Rye Rd.-2905 North Rye Rd.

This structure was demolished in 2006.

MA01449-3115 North Rye Rd.-3115 North Rye Rd.

This structure was demolished in 2006.

MA01468-Rogers, Joann-6111 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1956 has been extremely altered. Modifications include the addition of a new carport, new windows, a new door and the replacement of the siding. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01469-Marsh, William K.-12055 US Hwy 301 N.

This 1950's frame vernacular residence has been altered with new windows and doors, new siding and a new addition on the front to the West. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.14 MA01469-Marsh, William K.-12055 US Hwy 301 N. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01470-Ferencz, Robert J.-6110 121st Ave. E.

This residence 1950's frame vernacular residence has replaced the existing windows and front door. Aluminum awnings have also been added. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

Narrative Descriptions Original Forms - (Newly Recorded Sites)

MA01529-Parish, Orville P.-11927 Moccasin Wallow

This residence built in 1945 and owned by Orville Parrish has had the windows and front door replaced. Lattice at the crawl space has been added and a pool and screen cover has been added as well. It is in good condition.

MA01530-Nesland, Terry A. & Judy-11945 Moccasin Wallow

Built in 1930, this structure has been significantly altered with little of the original character visible. It has been modified with the addition of board and batten siding and windows and doors have been replaced. An aluminum roof and screen porch with a raised wood deck has been added to the East.

MA01531-Strang, James B.-8217 121st Ave. E.

This bungalow style residence was built in 1940, however all surfaces appear to have been altered. The existing front porch of this residence is now enclosed. The existing windows have been replaced with aluminum windows. A new front door has also been added. It remains in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to

a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01532-Kilgour, Melinda J.-8207 121st Ave. E.

Built in 1930, this frame vernacular residence stands in fair condition. A large wood frame enclosed porch has been added to the side of the house. The windows have been replaced as well as the exterior siding.

MA01533-Smith, Helen Hunter-8103 120th Ave. E.

Built in 1930, this house is now abandoned and is in ruinous condition. The windows and doors have been replaced, and the original porch was enclosed. This structure has few character defining features and should be demolished.

MA01534-Brown, James-8120 121st Ave. E.

Significant alterations have been made to this 1940's house. A large shed roofed addition has been added to the back of the house. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding added. The alterations have so obliterated the character defining features the structure has lost its historical appearance and integrity.

MA01535-PJ's Sandwich Shop-12342 US Hwy 301 N.

Built in 1946, this structure remains a commercial enterprise. It has been significantly altered with a metal clad parapet added. Doors and window openings have moved and/or have been infilled. While generally intact, the structure lacks significant character defining features.



Figure 5.15 MA01535-PJ's Sandwich Shop-12342 US Hwy 301 N. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01536-Service Station-12334 US Hwy 301 N.

This service station built in 1946 by S.E. and Lillian Oliver has been greatly altered. Openings have been infilled, a stucco finish and aluminum framed doors have been added. Various outbuildings have been added as well. This structure has been significantly altered and lacks character defining features.

MA01537-Parrish Power Tools & Equipment-12208 81st St. E.

This early brick commercial building built in 1910 retains its original basic form with the exception of the front entry. Storefront openings in the north facade have been replaced with new inappropriate infill. This structure could be restored to its original appearance. While not significant for individual listing, this commercial building is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.16 MA01537-Parrish Power Tools & Equipment - 12208 81st St. E. - Current Photograph

Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01538-Shaw, Timothy A.-8007 122nd Ave. E.

Beneath new vinyl siding there is an early Victorian residence built in 1900, originally owned by the Lamb family. The original front door with a stained glass transom provides clues to the buildings original appearance. The building has been so altered as to not exhibit any appearance of the original building. It remains in good condition.

MA01539-Keen, Teresa Y.-9300 Keen Rd.

Originally, this rural residence built in 1925, probably was a good example of the frame vernacular style. The few jalousie windows and the ruinous condition clearly show the neglect the building has received. This structure is in ruinous condition.



Figure 5.17 MA01539 – Keen Teresa Y. 9300 Keen Rd. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01540-BRC Investments, LLC-15300 State Rd. 62

Although still nearly intact, this 1940's wood frame residence has been abandoned and being allowed to deteriorate into ruinous condition. This structure is larger than the typical house from this period. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture if restored.

MA01541-River Woods, LLC-15471 State Rd. 62

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1940. While the basic form of this residence remains intact, the addition of the vinyl siding and the replacement of the windows dilutes the architectural integrity. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01542-Florida Power & Light Company-18010 State Rd. 62

Built in 1930, this frame vernacular style residence has undergone significant modifications. The original siding has been replaced with plywood siding. The windows have been replaced as well as the frame porch. The narrowly spaced roof battens exposed at the rake of the eave suggest an original wood shingle roof. It is in deteriorated condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a

contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01543-Rutledge, Paul E.-18320 State Rd. 62

This rather large vernacular house built in 1930, has only been altered slightly. Asphalt shingle siding has been added. The building is in fair condition with some deterioration. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.18 MA01543-Rutledge, Paul E.-18320 State Rd. 62 - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01544-Ackerman, Luann-5507 77th St. E.

Built in 1946, this frame vernacular residence remains in good condition. The shape of the roof and the plan of this building, as well as the changes to the siding and windows suggest extensive alteration. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01545-Cooper, Lavone Jr.-11812 Erie Rd.

Built in 1945, this frame vernacular residence has been altered significantly. The windows have been replaced and unsympathetic additions have been made. This structure is in deteriorated condition and has been abandoned. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture if the character defining features are restored.

MA01546-Uphaus, Tate J.-12111 Erie Rd.

Built in 1910, this frame vernacular residence remains in good condition. This residence has been altered with the addition of the vinyl siding and the enclosure of the front porch. The porte cochere is probably not the original, but is a distinctive feature of the North and West facades. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01547-Davis, Bernice-11821 Erie Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930. The front porch has been enclosed, the windows replaced and faux stone applied at the jambs of the windows to simulate shutters. It is in fair condition.

MA01548-Williamson, Rebecca-11715 Erie Rd.

Although in deteriorated condition, this wood frame residence built in 1936 retains its original massing. The front porch has been enclosed. The original brick chimney is a distinctive feature. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01549-Fullerton, Howard-8710 Erie Ct.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1935. This residence has been altered with the enclosure of the front porch, addition of an entry deck, replacement of the windows and the addition of vinyl siding. The house is presently in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture if the inappropriate materials are removed.

MA01550-Wollerman, Mary-4510 Erie Rd.

This residence built in 1930, has been altered with the addition of asbestos tiles to the exterior walls and a wood deck has been added. All of the windows have been replaced. The irregular plan suggests that rooms have been added. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01551-Reed, Lillie M.-7726 118th Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1930 remains largely intact. Modifications include an aluminum awning added at the front door and replacement of windows. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01552-Sims, James Michael-7778 119th Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1925 has undergone significant alterations. The front door has been either replaced or enclosed and the back porch has been enclosed. The windows and doors have all been replaced. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01553-Losey, Kenneth G.-6915 119th Ave. E.

The basic plan of this residence frame vernacular remains intact although modifications have been made. Since its construction in 1942, the porch has been enclosed, a carport has been added and asbestos tiles have been added to the exterior of the structure. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01554-Sims, James Michael-7908 120th Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1947. The original porch of this residence has been enclosed. Windows have also been replaced. This structure is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01555-Sims, James Michael-7801 120th Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1940. This residence has had doors and windows replaced and stucco has been added to the exterior walls. The structure is in deteriorated condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01556-Manning, Gary-7930 121st Ave. E.

The basic plan of this 1920's frame vernacular residence remains intact although modifications have been made. Doors and windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. The cornice has been enclosed as well. The house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01557-Hinton, Colleen P.-7810 121st Ave. E.

This small cottage built in 1910 has had a concrete deck at the entry added. The doors and windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This residence remains in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01558-Jeffries, Dennis W.-7775 121st Ave. E.

The basic plan of this 1920's frame vernacular residence remains intact although modifications have been made. Doors and windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. Lattice at the crawl space has been added. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01559-Masengale, Charles E.-7755 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1920. With the exception of vinyl siding having been added, this residence remains intact and in good condition. The large symmetrical plan is a character defining feature. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01560-Masengale, Charles E.-7730 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1920. Modifications have been made to this residence including an alteration of the original front porch, replacement of windows and adding lattice at the crawl space. Stucco has been added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition.

MA01561-Wilson, Alice Joy-7605 121st Ave. E.

This board & batten constructed residence was built in 1900 and is an excellent example of this type of construction. Modifications include an addition at the rear of the house, replacement of windows and one wall of the original house has been covered with plywood. This house is in deteriorated condition. While not significant for individual listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.19 MA01561-Wilson, Alice Joy-7605 121st Ave. E. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01562-Parrish, Charles Walter & Christina Lea-7121 121st Ave. E.

This residence built in 1935, has been altered with the replacement of windows and doors, and the addition of vinyl siding. There is evidence of a recent fire will probably necessitate demolition.

MA01563-Buice, Clarence M.-7114 121st Ave. E.

This Victorian style residence was built in 1930. Although some windows have been replaced, this residence is a particularly good example of this style of architecture. It is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.20 MA01563-Buice, Clarence M.-7114 121st Ave. E. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01564-Lindbloom, Robert K.-7005 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1925. Modifications to this residence include lattice being added to the crawl space and the addition of aluminum awnings. It is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01565-7001 121st Ave. E.-7001 121st Ave. E.

Modifications to this 1940's frame vernacular structure include an added aluminum and screen porch. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This residence is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01566-First Baptist Church Youth Center-6918 121st Ave. E.

This early gothic revival church built in 1920 retains its original appearance and architectural integrity. The unusual corner entry cut into the building diagonally and slender chimney on the principal facade are noteworthy features. This church has played a significant role in the local community for an extended period. The structure is in fair condition.



Figure 5.21 MA01566-First Baptist Church Youth Center-6918 121st Ave. E. - Current Photograph

Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01567-Greene, Robert C.-6917 121st Ave. E.

The basic form of this 1920's frame vernacular residence remains intact although modifications have been made. The porch has been enclosed, windows have changed, and aluminum carport added and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This structure is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01568-Simpson, Thomas A.-6812 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1910. Modifications to this residence include the replacement of the front door and the alteration of the front porch. This structure is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01582-Kessler, Linda L.-6611 121st Ave. E.

Modifications to this frame vernacular residence include enclosing the front porch and the addition of a carport. Vinyl siding had been added to the exterior walls. Built in 1920, this structure remains in

good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01583-Godfrey, Benjamin Otis-6415 121st Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930. Modifications to this residence include enclosing the front porch and changing the windows. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This structure is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01584-Williams, Maxene B.-7912 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930 and originally owned by Aleyne Britt. The original plan of this residence remains intact. Modifications include replacement of the existing windows and replacement of the front door. The structure is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01585-Loose, Danny C.-7903 122nd Ave. E.

The original plan of this 1920's frame vernacular residence remains intact. Modifications include aluminum awnings added to the porch and lattice at the crawl space added. The original siding has been replaced. The structure is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01586-Holbrook, Carolie F.-7805 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1900. Modifications to this residence include the replacement of windows and doors and the addition of lattice at the crawl space. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01587-Cannon, Theolla B.-7731 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1945. It is not clear as to whether the original house has been heavily altered or totally replaced with a new structure. Windows are aluminum and the board and batten siding detail is not typical of the pre 1950 period. This residence is in good condition.

MA01588-Williams, Maxene B. - 7712 122nd Ave. E.

This small frame vernacular residence was built in 1920 and remains intact. It appears as if only the windows have been replaced and is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.22 MA01588-Williams, Maxene B. - 7712 122nd Ave. E. – Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01589-Leib, John A.-7703 122nd Ave. E.

The front porch of this 1900 frame vernacular residence has been altered with the raised floor removed and the front door replaced. Brick steps have been added at the front door. A carport has also been added. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01590-Gillett, William A.-7202 122nd Ave. E.

The original plan of this frame vernacular residence with side carport built in 1929 remains intact although modifications have been made. The front porch has been enclosed, aluminum awnings have been added to the porch and aluminum louvered vents have been added to gable. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01591-Braden, Barry L.-7129 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1944. Modifications to this residence include replacement of the front porch and replacement of windows and doors. Vinyl siding has been added as well as faux shutters. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01592-Zimbring, Devin-7118 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1920. The front porch of this residence has been enclosed. The house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01593-YMCA-7006 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular structure was built in 1940. A wood porch has been added to the side of the YMCA building. The original doors have also been replaced. The structure is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.23 MA01593-YMCA-7006 122nd Ave. E. – Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01594-Bates, James R.-6929 122nd Ave. E.

Modifications to this 1935 frame vernacular residence include the addition of aluminum awnings, stone steps added at the front and an enclosed porch added at the side and rear. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior walls. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01595-Franchi, Roxie Ann-6921 122nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence built in 1928 has had significant alterations. The front porch has been enclosed, steps have been added at the side of the porch, a fabric awning has been added and a large addition has been added to the original structure. Vinyl siding has also been added to the exterior walls. The house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, this residential structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01596-Madrid, Rina-12158 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1900. Modifications to this residence include changing the front door and adding an aluminum awning. Stucco has been added to the exterior of the house. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01597-Land Trust Service Corporation-12141 US Hwy 301 N.

Modifications to this 1930's frame vernacular residence include changing the front door, replacement of windows and the addition of a front porch deck with lattice. A carport has been added to the side of the house. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.24 MA01597-Land Trust Service Corporation-12141 US Hwy 301 N. - Current Photograph

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MA01598-Riley, Eugene-12137 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1940. The original porch of this residence has been enclosed. The windows and siding have been replaced as well. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01599-Reed, Michael Todd-12125 US Hwy 301 N.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1940. Modifications to this residence include the replacement of windows and doors. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01600-Schoellig, Frederick-11635 US Hwy 301 N.

The original plan of this frame vernacular house built in 1935 remains intact. Modifications include the replacement of the front steps and enclosing the front porch. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01601-Petra Construction, LLC-11811 71st St. E.

This frame vernacular house built in 1925 has had the foundation removed as well as doors, windows and side porches. All out buildings have been removed. This building appears to be ready for demolition.

MA01602-Tonkin, Karen G.-12115 69th St. E.

This well detailed residence built in 1910 has been heavily damaged by fire and will most likely be demolished. The front door had transom & sidelights.

MA01603-Hartung, Claudia-11811 69th St. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1936. Modifications to this house include replacement of windows, the addition of aluminum and screen porch. Vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition.

MA01604-McClain, Patricia Kaye-11731 69th St. E.

Originally owned by C.B. Walker, this frame vernacular residence was built in 1920. Modifications to this house include the replacement of windows and vinyl siding added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition.

MA01605-Parks, Kelly Duane-15251 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)

Although original plan is intact, this 1940's frame vernacular residence has been heavily altered. Windows have been replaced, the front porch has been replaced and Stucco has been added to exterior walls. This house is in excellent condition.

MA01606-Bailey, Claude L.-15051 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930. The front porch columns and floor of this residence have been replaced. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls.

MA01607-Manatee Property, LTD-13755 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)

Modifications to this 1925 frame vernacular residence include vinyl siding and vinyl louver vents in the gables. Concrete steps lead to the front porch. This rectangular wood frame residence is primarily intact and is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01608-Collett, Larry-12905 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)

Built in 1916 this wood frame vernacular residence was originally owned by the Roseberry family. A modern porch railing and vinyl faux shutters have been added. Elements exist which could facilitate a restoration. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01609-Youngblood, R. Page-12251 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.)

Since its construction in 1920 this frame vernacular residence remains in Youngblood family ownership. This wood frame rectangular plan building has an asbestos tile roof and vinyl siding, yet the form of the original house is intact. This residence is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing, the residential structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.25 MA01609-Youngblood, R. Page-12251 CR 675 (Rutland Rd.) - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01610-Parrish, Dana Sharon-6825 Spencer Parrish Rd.

This frame vernacular residence, built in 1920 still remains in the Parrish family. Changes include the replacement of windows and the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior walls. Faux shutters have also been added. This house remains in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, this house is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01611-Bynum, Julie L.-6551 Spencer Parrish Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1948. Decorative cut out trim has been added to the front façade of this frame vernacular residence. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition.

MA01612-Stephens, Lois P.-6321 Spencer Parrish Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1920 and originally owned by the Parrish family. Although the windows have been replaced, this 1920's bungalow retains much of its architectural character. The truncated columns resting on brick piers are strong design elements of this residence.

This house remains in good condition. While not significant for individual listing, the residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a National Register District and as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01613-Dyer, Laymond Carl-6305 Jim Davis Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1940. There have been several additions to this residence and the house has been significantly altered. In addition, an octagonal window and louvered vent have been added. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has also been added. This house is in good condition.

MA01614-Jaffe, Louisa L.-6270 Jim Davis Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930 and originally owned by C.H. Williams. A porte cochere has been added to this residence. In addition, the existing porch has been enclosed and both windows and doors were changed. It is in good condition.

MA01615-Bentley, Buddy F.-12212 Doris Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1925. Modifications at this residence include a porch floor at front added, replacement of doors and windows & the addition of vinyl siding. This house is in good condition.

MA01616-Huber, Terrence M.-12310 Britt Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930. The roof of this residence is in poor condition. The original windows have also been replaced. The house is in deteriorated condition.

MA01617-Lemieux, John-5015 Fort Hamer Rd.

This 1940's structure has been so altered that it is not clear which portions are original and which portions are additions. Stucco had been added to the exterior and there are new windows and doors.



Figure 5.26 MA01617-Lemieux, John - 5015 Fort Hamer Rd. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01618-Cannon, Theolla B.-12245 US 301 N.

This barn was constructed to accommodate agricultural equipment used in adjacent groves. Date of construction unknown. The barn is in ruinous condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, the barn is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture if deterioration is stopped and the structure is restored.



Figure 5.27 MA01618-Cannon, Theolla B.-12245 US 301 N. – Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01619-Ponds Development, LLC-4309 96th Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1935. There is evidence that the original porch of this residence was enclosed. The structure has been boarded up and utilities have been disconnected. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01620-Woodard, Sarah E.-11235 Old Tampa Rd.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1934. The gambrel shaped roof and stucco on the walls suggest the largest portion of this residence is a later addition. It is assumed that the original portion has had shingles added to the walls and the windows have been replaced. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01621-Cayer, Ronald C.-9355 Old Tampa Rd.

This 1940's frame vernacular residence has been heavily altered. A large garage addition has been added to the West. The windows have been replaced and faux shutters have been added. This house remains in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01622-Godfrey, Louise G.-2806 104th Ave. E.

Modifications to this 1930's frame vernacular residence include the addition of a concrete floor at the porch, asbestos tile siding added and the replacement of windows. This residence is in fair condition.

While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01623-Eby, Brian S.-3002 Phillips Rd.

The original plan of this 1920's frame vernacular residence is intact. Modifications include replacement of the front porch and the removal of the chimney above the roof. The doors and windows have also been replaced. This residence is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01624-Mierswa, Michael G.-5809 18th St. E.

The front porch of this 1940's frame vernacular residence has been enclosed with plywood. The windows have also been replaced. This residence is in fair condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01625-5815 18th St. E.-5815 18th St. E.

This residence has been heavily altered. It is unclear which portion is original and which is an addition. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. A swimming pool is in the back yard. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01626-Waterfront Ventures - Office - Cabin 1-6015 18th St. E.

This frame vernacular structure was built in 1946. Modifications to this Cabin / Office include enclosing the original porch and adding asbestos tiles to the exterior walls. The existing windows have been replaced with jalousie windows. This cabin is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01627-Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 2-6015 18th St. E.

This frame vernacular structure was built in 1946. Modifications to this structure include roofing, siding and replacement of windows. This cabin is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01628-Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 3-6015 18th St. E.

This frame vernacular structure was built in 1946. Modifications to this structure include roofing, siding and replacement of windows. This cabin is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01629-Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 4-6015 18th St. E.

This frame vernacular structure was built in 1946. Modifications to this structure include roofing, siding and replacement of windows. This cabin is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible

for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.



Figure 5.28 MA01629-Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 4-6015 18th St. E. - Current Photograph
Renker Eich Parks Architects

MA01630-Waterfront Ventures - Cabin 5-6015 18th St. E.

This frame vernacular structure was built in 1946. Modifications to this structure include roofing, siding and replacement of windows. This cabin is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01631-Ellenton Land Trust-6315 18th St. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1943. This residence has had a flat roofed addition added to the East. The windows have been altered and stucco has been added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residence is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

MA01632-Nicalek, Eugene Jr.-3008 72nd Ave. E.

This frame vernacular residence was built in 1930. An aluminum and screen porch has been added to the front of this residence. The windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior walls. This house is in good condition. While not significant for individual listing or as a contributor to a National Register district, this residential structure is potentially eligible for listing as a contributor to a local district under Criteria C – Design/Construction with the area of historical significance architecture.

Photographs of Resources

Representative photographs of several structures are included in the above descriptions. Also see the individual Florida Master Site File Structure Form Attachments which contain a photograph of the main facade, large scale street or plat map and USGS location maps for each form. Digital photographs of each building were supplied to the FMSF and Manatee County, labeled with their FMSF form number and address.

Information on Areas not Surveyed

All known resources in the project area were surveyed.

Examined Areas without Cultural Resources

There are no areas without cultural resources. Historic structures are scattered throughout the project area, though more closely clustered around the center of the Town of Parrish.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings In Relation To the Stated Objectives

The objective of this report is to survey all historic structures (pre-1949) within the study area and assess their viability as a listed structure as well as determine if enough quality structures exist to form a National Register historic district. The property appraiser made the initial determination as to age of structure.

During the course of the survey all known properties older than 1950 were visually inspected and it was found that 27 of these potentially eligible historic structures had been demolished and another was not listed as being historic so it was added to the list. After surveying all the structures a determination has been made as to their potential eligibility for listing. The survey has provided a vehicle to successfully meet the objectives of the report.

Assessment of Integrity of Evaluated Sites

156 historic structures were reviewed, 129 structures remain in existence.

Individually Eligible for NRHP

The previous surveyors recommended that the majority (41 out of 51) of the surveyed structures in the area were not eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while six did not have sufficient information. One was not evaluated. Three structures were deemed potentially eligible, the Parrish United Methodist Church (MA0766), Parrish United Methodist Church Parsonage (MA0765) and the Parrish School House (MA00764) which do have historical significance and integrity.

Of these 51 previously surveyed structures this Phase I Survey has determined that the three buildings listed in the paragraph above are still potentially eligible for individual NRHP listing. It is recommended that 35 of the historic structures are not eligible for listing. 13 structures have been removed from their sites or demolished.

This Phase I Survey also looked at 91 new structures; all 91 are not recommended for individual listing in the NRHP.

Eligibility for a National Register District

Of the 156 structures visited only 20 structures retain the architectural integrity necessary for the potential to be contributing structures to a National Register historic district. Every structure surveyed has been altered to some degree and the majorities have been extensively altered to the point of the individual structure being unrecognizable as a historic property. While the basic mass of the original structures are still present the fenestration has been altered using “modern” materials. Further, the level of maintenance to each structure is low and most buildings are in only fair condition.

In regards to a National Register District 24 of the 51 previously surveyed structures were considered to be non-contributing to a NR district by this current Phase I Survey. 22 of these structures were considered to be potentially eligible as contributing structures, four had insufficient information and one was not evaluated.

This Phase I Survey found 20 structures out of 129 potentially eligible for contribution to a National Register historic district, 109 were considered non-contributing.

Eligibility for a Local Historic District

In regards to local significance of the 51 structures evaluated by previous studies, one structure was not evaluated, 13 had insufficient evidence to form a conclusion, 26 were determined to be non-contributing and three to be potentially eligible or likely eligible.

In regards to local significance this Phase I Survey found that of the 51 previously surveyed structures, 30 were potentially contributing for a local district, eight were non-contributing and 13 had been removed from their sites or demolished.

Of the 91 newly surveyed structures 69 were determined to be contributing structures to a local district, while 22 were non-contributing.

Methods to Apply National Register Criteria A (Significant Events), B (Significant Person(S)), C (Distinctive Architecture), and D (Important Information)

The four criteria to determine eligibility as a National Register property were applied to each structure, and three structures met the criteria for individual listing. The criteria used were as spelled out in the National Register Bulletin “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or 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 history or prehistory.

Description of the Constituent Elements

At each property the main structure was examined as well as any outlying structures and the associated landscape of each entire property. Where several of the previously surveyed properties had outlying structures they are now either removed or in fair to ruinous condition. None of the elements are significant in their own right.

National Register Boundaries

Although previous surveys have been undertaken in the local area no one has defined a finite boundary for a proposed district. See Figure 6.1 for the proposed rough district boundary as outlined in the 1991 National Register nomination (MA001212) and Survey 2620. In 1991 the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined that the proposed Parrish Historic District was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, though it was never listed.

The areas of significance were in Architecture, Agriculture and in Community Planning and Development. The period of significance was identified as 1895 – 1919 and 1920 – 1929.

The scope of the 1991 Survey was limited to structures along US 301 and approximately 2 blocks to the west. This survey noted that further investigation would be required in order to determine the eastern and western boundaries of the proposed historic district. This survey found 21 contributing structures and 15 non-contributing structures within their proposed district boundary.

This Phase I survey has not found an area that could qualify as a National Register district and therefore none is proposed. See the Area 2- Parrish Map in Figure 5.2. This exhibit seems to show that there are enough contiguous structures to constitute a historic district. However this is misleading in that ten of the structures from the 1991 survey have been demolished and are shown on this Figure. Of the newly surveyed structures shown in this Figure approximately 20% are non-contributing structures.

In an attempt to define a boundary the historic structures identified in this Phase I survey were mapped in relation to the non-contributing structures. See Figure 6.2. It is clear that there is not enough concentration of contiguous resources to provide an identifiable district. There are three clusters of historic resources in the Parrish area, yet the number of non-contributing structures in any portion of the Parrish area exceeds the number of contributing structures.

Many structures in the survey area have been lost or undergone extensive remodeling and additions which compromise their historic integrity. Infill development within the earlier proposed district boundary also further dilutes the historic character.

Manatee County may want to propose the creation of a local historic district protected through local regulation as there are strong feelings about saving the historic village feeling of the community. There are also agricultural buildings and sites surrounding the central Parrish area which are

important contributors to the character of the Phase 1 survey area. A proposed boundary for a local historic district could be determined by using the mapping of contributing structures from this Phase I Survey.

Conclusions and Analysis of Findings

The findings are that there are not sufficient resources that have maintained their architectural and historic integrity to warrant the designation of a National Register historic district. See the section above regarding National Register boundaries.

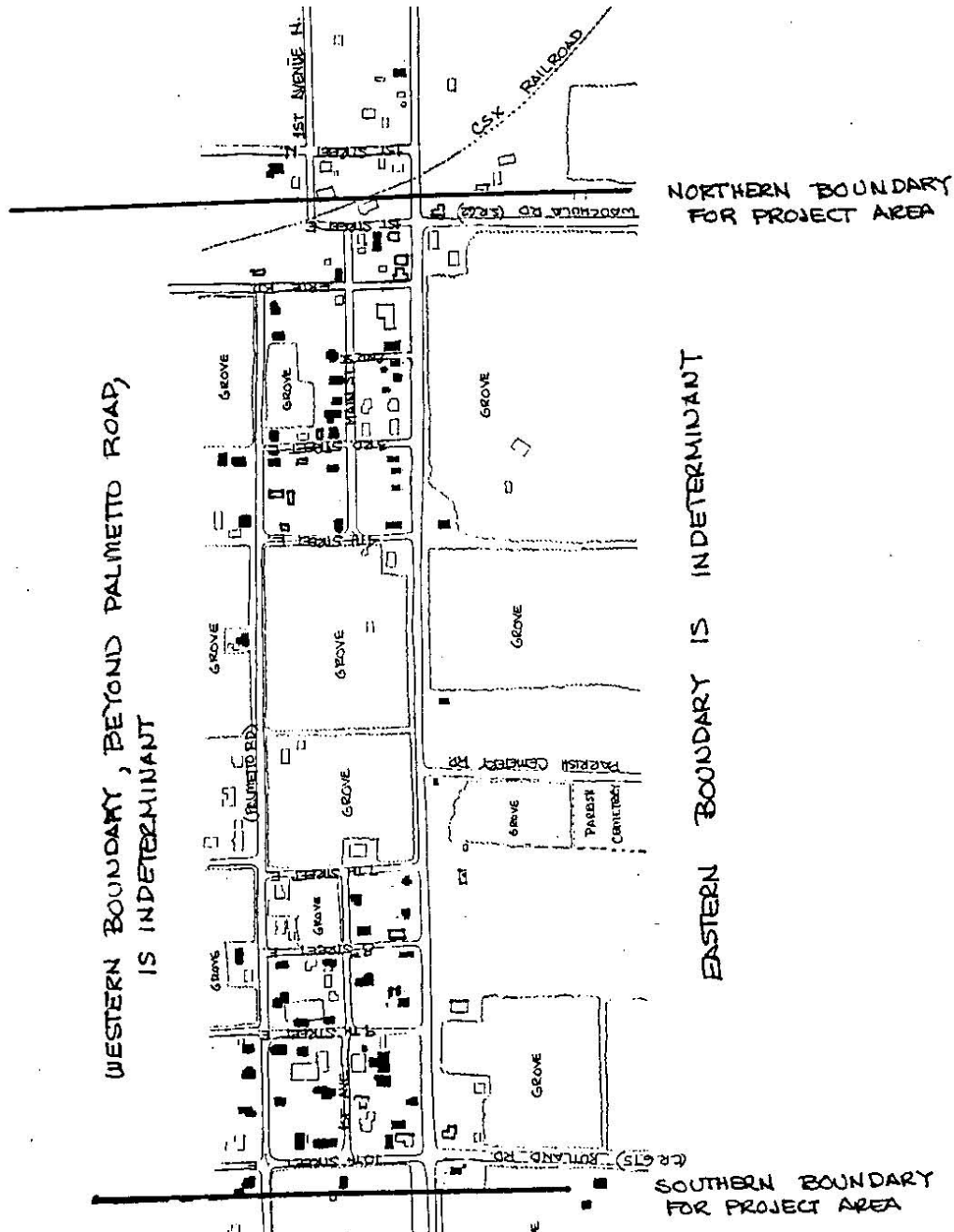
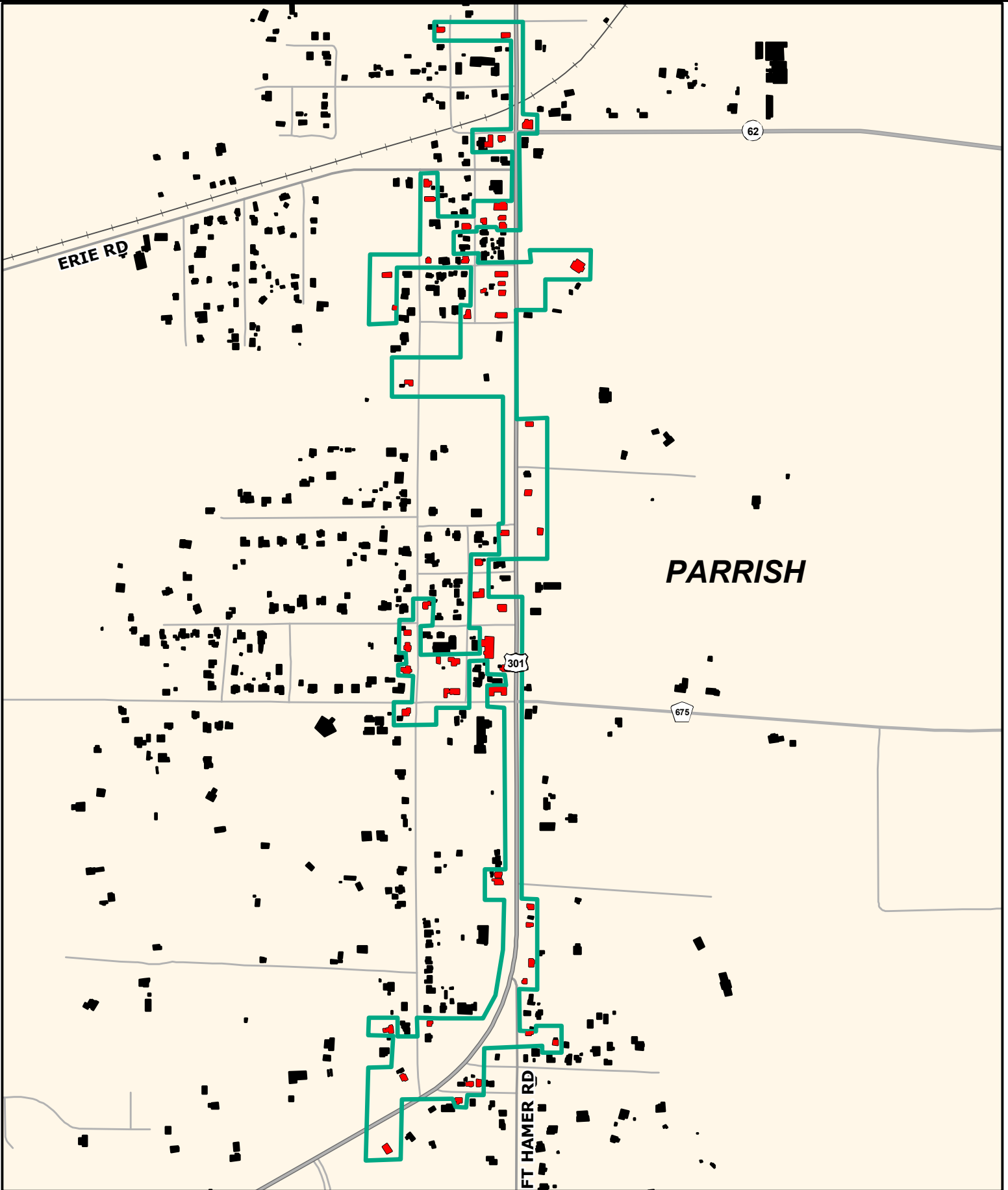


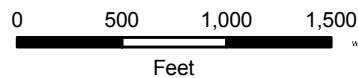
Figure 6.1 Parrish Historic District
Proposed Boundary from 1991 National Register Nomination and Survey 2620

MANATEE COUNTY - POTENTIAL LOCAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY



87 TOTAL STRUCTURES
57 ELIGIBLE SITE STRUCTURES
30 NOT ELIGIBLE

 ELIGIBLE STRUCTURES



This map was developed by the Manatee County Geographic Information Systems Division. It is provided for general reference and is not warranted in any way. Errors from non-coincidence of features from different sources may exist. The Manatee County BOCC shall be held harmless for inappropriate or unintended uses of the information.



Map Author: paulh
Creation Date: 7/23/08
Map Document Name: C:\PLANNING\Historic Sites\Historic Survey Pt 1

Discussion of Resources Contribution

The Parrish area of Manatee County has predominately been an area, first for cattle ranching and then citrus growing. The built structures almost all relate to either support of the local industry, cattle or citrus, or are residential or mercantile. The local industry and the residents have never been very prosperous and very few have undertaken to construct any structures of architectural significance. The depressed economy of the local area has not facilitated the maintenance of structures.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this survey it is recommended that no further research be undertaken in this study area.

Discussion of Scope and Completeness

The project area is geographically large and the town of Parrish is located relatively near the center. Having surveyed 156 historic structures within the subject area and researched the history of the subject area from the occupation by the earliest settlers to today it is clear that further research or survey work will not yield much more in the way of information that might change the basic conclusions of this study.

Discussion of Curated Project Records and Location of Records

Original historical research is retained at the office of Renker Eich Parks Architects in St. Petersburg. The completed Master Site Files Historic Structure Forms, accompanying required attachments, Survey Report and digital photographs will be at the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Historical Information Relating to Military Posts and Other Installations. Ca. 1700-1900. (**National Archives Microfilm Publication Roll 1 Volume A-B**). National Archives 1966.

A listing of the military camps and posts from 1700-1900, with locations.

Knetsch, Dr. Joe. "Colonel Sam Reid: The founding of the Manatee Colony and surveying the Manatee country, 1841-1847." [Sunland Tribune 21/1 \(November 1995\)](#): 29-34.*

University of South Florida Special Collections – Found online:

http://www.lib.usf.edu/lds/digitalcollections/S57/journal/v21n1_95/v21n1_95_029.pdf

This article deals with Sam Reid and his initial surveying of the Manatee area. Knetsch details his political connections and history with both the Tallahassee and military connections and the role these played in his surveys of the area. He also details Reid's activities in communicating with the post at Tampa's Fort Brooke and the role he played in these communications regarding Indian matters.

Knetsch, Dr. Joe. "The Army vs. The Indians Vs. The Settlers: The South Florida Frontier Between the Seminole Wars." [Sunland Tribune 26/1 \(August 2000\)](#): 81-88.*

University of South Florida Special Collections – Found online:

http://www.lib.usf.edu/lds/digitalcollections/S57/journal/v26n1_00/v26n1_00_081.pdf

This article details events between the Second and Third Seminole Wars in Manatee and other areas of South Florida.

Knetsch, Dr. Joe. "The Hardships and Inconveniences: The Manatee River Forts during the Seminole Wars." [Sunland Tribune 25/1 \(1999\)](#): 49-56.*

University of South Florida Special Collections - Found online:

http://www.lib.usf.edu/lds/digitalcollections/S57/journal/v25n1_99/v25n1_99_049.pdf

An article detailing the difficult life of the soldiers in the forts of the Manatee area during the Seminole War years. He provides a detailed description of the buildings at Fort Hamer as well as providing information on typical construction methods of the era.

Land Boundary Information System, Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Found online: <http://data.labins.org/2003/surveydata/landrecords/landrecords.cfm>

and <http://data.labins.org/2003/surveydata/landrecords/glo/index.cfm>

Text and map searches for survey information, township plats and survey notes.

Manatee County Library Historic Photograph Collection: University of South Florida Libraries Digital Collections. Found online:

<http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=ManateeCountyPublicLibraryHistoricPhotographCollection>

Includes photographs as well as scanned documents such as City Directories (1897, 1916 and 1918) and U. S. Census documents.

Matthews, Janet B. *Edge of Wilderness: A Settlement History of Manatee River and Sarasota Bay*, 2nd Printing. Sarasota: Coastal Press, 1983

Matthews covers the period from the 1560's to 1887 for the area from the Manatee River south to Sarasota Bay. She details the period from the first settlers arriving in 1842, through the post civil war years. Detailed annotations lead to original source material.

McDuffee, Lillie B. *The Lures of Manatee*, 3rd ed. Bradenton: B. McDuffee Fletcher, 1967

This book is subtitled a "True Story of South Florida's Glamorous Past" and was originally copyrighted in 1933. The author details Manatee History for the time period 1841 through 1900, with a quick overview of the period from 1900 – 1930's. McDuffee lived near the old cemetery in Manatee for many years and this book is a result of her research into the area. She collected the data and set the events in chronological order. The book was not originally indexed, but an index has been created by Nan Russell and is in the Eaton Room Collection at the Manatee County Library. There are no footnotes, but the author notes in her foreword the following histories: Fleming's Memoirs, Volumes I and II, Cutler's History of Florida,

Volumes 1, 11 and III, Forbes' Sketches of Florida, Soldiers of Florida, Canover's Life and Adventures in South Florida, Florida Historical Quarterlies, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Volumes 16 and 17. She also notes that diaries, old ledgers and letters as well as verbal testimony of relatives were authoritative sources. Documentation for specific events is not available.

The New York Times: The Florida War. New York, New York. January 25, 1856, Page 8. Found online:

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9F01E4DD133DE034BC4D51DFB766838D649FDE>

Otto, John Solomon. "Florida's Cattle Ranching Frontier: Manatee and Brevard Counties (1860)" *Florida Historical Quarterly* v. 64 No. 1 (1985: July) p. 48-61

PALMM – Found online:

http://fulltext.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN00154113/0064_001/64no1.pdf

This is an article on the economics of the cattle ranching business in the pine flat woods of Manatee County. Provides an explanation of why there were initially sugar-producing plantations along the river, and as time evolved the main agricultural production turned to cattle ranching.

Tydings, Richard McKendree; Irvin, Ruth S. "The reminiscences of an itinerant preacher." *Tampa Bay History* 6/2 (Fall/Winter 1984): pgs 75-83.

University of South Florida Special Collections - Found online:

<http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=TampaBayHistoryCollection>

Turner, W.I. *Notes from Sunland. Advertisement*, Undated. Manatee County Historic Photograph Collection. Found online (Search= "Notes from Sunland"):

<http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=ManateeCountyPublicLibraryHistoricPhotographCollection>

Upham, Samuel C. *Notes from Sunland on the Manatee River, Gulf Coast of South Florida: It's Climate, Soil and Productions*, 2nd ed. Philadelphia: 1881.

The author notes that this booklet is written with the purpose of disseminating information on the area, in response to questions from friends in the north. The author extensively notes the agriculture and climate of the area.

U.S. Census. 1850 Federal Census. Transcription found online:

www.flgenhisonline.com/counties/manatee/Census/1850hills.html

U.S. Census. 1860 Federal Census. Found online (search = "Census"):

<http://www.lib.usf.edu/public/index.cfm?Pg=ManateeCountyPublicLibraryHistoricPhotographCollection>

U.S. Census. 1860 Slave Schedule. Transcription found online.

<http://www.flgenhisonline.com/copunties/manatee/Census/Manatee1860slave.html>

U.S. Census. 1900 Federal Census. Parrish. Transcription found online:

<http://www.flgenhisonline.com/copunties/manatee/Census/1900-Parrish.html>

U.S. Census. 1920 Federal Census. Parrish. Transcription found online:

<http://www.flgenhisonline.com/copunties/manatee/Census//1920Parrish.html>

Warner, Joe G. *Biscuits and Tater's: A History of Cattle Ranching in Manatee Co.* St. Petersburg: 1980.

This was written by Joseph Warner as a result of research into the lives of the cattlemen of the Manatee area. He details the life of the people who own and work with cattle and the affect of this commerce on the economy of the Manatee area. The areas role in providing cattle to Confederate forces was important to the war effort. The cattle trade with Cuba played a vital role in the post Civil War economy.

Warner, Joe in collaboration with Libby Warner. *The Singing River [a history of the people, places and events along the Manatee River]*, First Printing, Florida: s.n.: 1986

The Warner's, longtime residents of the area, compiled an accessible history of the Manatee River and the surrounding area. They interviewed many residents, as well as consulting original newspapers, letters, map and diaries to compile this history. This book contains an extensive list of acknowledgements, as well as a detailed bibliography and index, though it does not contain footnotes.

Wetherington, R. Wade. The Florida Peninsular's View of Slavery, 1855-1861, Tampa Bay History 12/2 (Fall/Winter 1990): 46-71. *

University of South Florida Special Collections - Found online:

http://www.lib.usf.edu/ldsu/digitalcollections/T06/journal/v12n2_90/v12n2_90_46.pdf

This article details the story of the people of the Tampa Bay area and their attitudes toward slaves and slavery as detailed in the Tampa Bay paper of the era, the *Florida Peninsular's*. The articles details both editorial and advertisements placed in the paper in the period from 1855 to 1861. This paper served manatee until the late 1800's.

* Note: Pages referenced for these articles use the page number from the Internet version of the article.