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

March 2020
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY

SR 865 (SAN CARLOS BOULEVARD) FROM ESTERO BOULEVARD
(MP 0.000) TO NORTH OF HURRICANE BAY BRIDGE (MP 1.079)
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

FPID No. 433726-1-22-01
FAP No.: D119 051 B

ETDM No. 14124

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March 2020
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate proposed improvements to SR 865 (San Carlos Boulevard) from Estero Boulevard to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge, in Lee County, Florida. The purpose of the project is to increase accessibility and enhancement of mobility and safety for vehicle and non-vehicular transportation. The proposed improvements include widening the Matanzas Pass Bridge to accommodate a new shared-use path along the west side of the bridge, milling and resurfacing, new and modification to existing traffic signals and crosswalks, and the Hurricane Bay Bridge will be modified to accommodate bicycle lanes in each direction of travel and a barrier-protected sidewalk along the west side of the bridge. The project was evaluated through FDOT’s Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project #14124.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of SR 865 (San Carlos Boulevard) from Estero Boulevard to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge, in Lee County, Florida. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” All work is within existing right-of-way (ROW) and no new ROW is planned or programmed for this project. Therefore, the archaeological APE was defined as the area contained within the footprint of construction where the proposed design changes are to occur. The historic/architectural APE includes the footprint of construction within the existing ROW and immediately adjacent parcels on the west side of SR 865 as contained within 150-feet from the centerline of the roadway. In addition, historic resources located on immediately adjacent parcels in areas where new traffic signals are proposed (Estero Boulevard and Crescent Street; Estero Boulevard/SR 865/Fifth Street; Estero Boulevard and Old San Carlos Boulevard; and SR 865 and Main Street) will be recorded and evaluated. The archaeological and historic/architectural field investigations were completed in January 2020.

This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (FS). All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the Florida Department of Transportation’s Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (FDOT 2019), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) standards contained in the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that one previously recorded archaeological site is located within the project APE. This site, 8LL00777, the San Carlos Island Site, is a shell midden recorded in 1987 as the result of an informant interview (FMSF). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has not evaluated the site. Although a review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Charlotte, Hendry, and Lee Counties including the Lee County Archaeological Sensitivity Map indicated a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites due to the tidal and partially inundated soils and infill. There was also a low potential for historic archaeological sites. The
background research indicated that prehistoric sites, if found would be small middens or campsites; historic sites might include evidence of the nineteenth century activity. As a result of visual reconnaissance and subsurface testing, no evidence of 8LL00777 was located and no previously unrecorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were found.

Historical/architectural background research including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the historic APE. The previously recorded resource is the stone arches structure (8LL00105) constructed in circa (ca.) 1925 on SR 865 immediately north of the Matanzas Pass Bridge. The resource was recorded in 1977 with the anticipation of the structure’s demolition due to the planned realignment of SR 865 and construction of a new bridge over the Matanzas Pass. The resource was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO and was demolished as a result of the Matanzas Pass Bridge project. A review of the relevant United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, historic aerial photographs, and the Lee County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for 39 new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1974) within the historic APE.

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 39 new historic resources (8LL02650-8LL02684, 8LL02706-9) within the historic APE. These include 11 Masonry Vernacular (8LL02650, 8LL02651, 8LL02653-55; 8LL02659; 8LL02661; 8LL02672, 8LL02673, 8LL02676; 8LL02679), eight Frame Vernacular (8LL02658; 8LL02660; 8LL02666; 8LL02678; 8LL02680; 8LL02682-84), two Industrial Vernacular (8LL02677; 8LL02681), five Commercial (8LL02652, 8LL02656, 8LL02657, 8LL02674, 8LL02675), nine mobile homes (no style) (8LL02662-65; 8LL02667-71), and four building complex resource groups (8LL02706-9) constructed between ca. 1939 and 1972. These resources are common examples of their respective architectural styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no significant cultural resources within the APE. Therefore, the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any cultural resources that are listed, eligible, or that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate proposed improvements to SR 865 (San Carlos Boulevard) from Estero Boulevard to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge, in Lee County, Florida (Figure 1.1). The purpose of the project is to increase accessibility and enhancement of mobility and safety for vehicular and non-vehicular transportation. The proposed improvements include widening the Matanzas Pass Bridge to accommodate a new shared-use path along the west side of the bridge, milling and resurfacing, new and modification to existing traffic signals and crosswalks, and the Hurricane Bay Bridge will be modified to accommodate bicycle lanes in each direction of travel and a barrier-protected sidewalk along the west side of the bridge. The project was evaluated through FDOT’s Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project #14124.

The project includes improving San Carlos Boulevard from Estero Boulevard to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge, in Lee County, to better serve the diverse transportation needs of the corridor. Within the project limits from Estero Boulevard to Main Street, San Carlos Boulevard is primarily an elevated two-lane undivided urban minor arterial roadway with a dedicated southbound Bus/Bicycle-Only lane and a barrier-protected sidewalk on the east side of the bridge. The posted speed limit is 35 mph. From Main Street to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge, the roadway transitions to a four-lane divided minor arterial roadway with a two-way left-turn lane median and sidewalks on both sides of the roadway. The posted speed limit is 45 mph. San Carlos Boulevard serves as the primary route to Fort Myers Beach. The total project length is approximately one mile.

The FDOT, District One is coordinating with the Town of Fort Myers Beach, Lee County and Lee Tran on improvements throughout the project limits and at the intersection of San Carlos Boulevard and Fifth Street. Two projects will be implemented via the FDOT Local Agency Project (LAP) process. The Town of Fort Myers Beach is developing plans for a new traffic signal at the intersection of Estero Boulevard and Old San Carlos Boulevard (FPID 444923-1); and Lee County is developing plans for a new traffic signal at the intersection of Estero Boulevard and Crescent Street (FPID 444923-2). The Matanzas Pass Bridge will be widened to accommodate a new shared-use path along the west side of the bridge. The existing southbound Bus/Bicycle-Only lane will be converted to a general use travel lane. San Carlos Boulevard from Main Street to Hurricane Bay Bridge will be restriped to accommodate bicycle lanes in each direction of travel. The existing southbound Right-Turn-Only lane approaching Main Street will be converted to a general use travel lane that will continue across the Matanzas Pass Bridge. A new traffic signal will be constructed at Main Street. The traffic signal at Prescott Street / Buttonwood Drive will be modified to operate in alternating signal mode only when traffic backups are detected on the Matanzas Pass Bridge. The Hurricane Bay Bridge will be modified to accommodate bicycle lanes in each direction of travel and a barrier-protected sidewalk along the west side of the bridge.

An Operational Analysis Report (OAR) was prepared to document and summarize the analysis of the traffic operations and develop feasible improvements for San Carlos Boulevard (FDOT 2018). Within this study, six build alternatives were evaluated. Of these, four Beach Alternatives were evaluated that included work within the Town of Fort Myers on Estero Island and the Matanzas Pass Bridge. Two Island Alternatives were evaluated which included work on San Carlos Island and improvements to Hurricane Pass Bridge. These build alternatives were presented at a public workshop in February 2018 and as a result, Beach Alternative 1 and Island Alternative 2 were recommended for
Figure 1.1. Location of the project corridor, Lee County.
design along the San Carlos Boulevard corridor from Estero Boulevard to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge (Appendix A). The alternative descriptions below were extracted from the December 2018 Operational Analysis Report (FDOT 2018):

1.1.1 Beach Alternative 1

Beach Alternative 1 would add three signals and remove the right turn from Northbound SR 865 to Eastbound Fifth Street. This alternative includes milling and resurfacing SR 865 from the existing pedestrian crossing to Matanzas Pass Bridge; milling and resurfacing Estero Boulevard from SR 865 to Old San Carlos Boulevard; new sidewalk on the west side of SR 865 from Fifth Street to the Matanzas Pass Bridge; removal of the existing pedestrian signal and crosswalk between Crescent Street and Fifth Street; and a total of three new traffic signals at Estero Boulevard/SR 865/Fifth Street, Old San Carlos Boulevard/Estero Boulevard, and Estero Boulevard/Crescent Street. Following the February 2018 public workshop, the alternative was revised to remove the right turn from NB SR 865 to EB Fifth Street to address existing safety and operational issues. The existing pedestrian island would be expanded/connected to the existing sidewalk along Fifth Street to accomplish this lane closure. This expanded pedestrian island provides a landscape opportunity area for a gateway feature for Fort Myers Beach. See Appendix A for the Beach Alternative 1 plan.

Figure 1.2. Typical Section of the Matanzas Pass Bridge improvements.

The typical section for Beach Alternative 1 includes milling and resurfacing of SR 865 from the intersection at Fifth Street to Matanzas Pass Bridge. The existing roadway will be re-striped to accommodate one northbound travel lane and two southbound travel lanes. The southbound outside travel lane will become right turn only at Estero Boulevard. New sidewalk or shared-use path will be
added on the west side of SR 865 from Fifth Street across Matanzas Pass Bridge (Figure 1.2). Except for the milling and resurfacing along Estero Boulevard (FMB) and the proposed signals at Old San Carlos Boulevard/Estero Boulevard (FMB) and Estero Boulevard /Crescent Street (Lee County), all work is within the FDOT right-of-way (ROW) and no additional ROW is required (WGI 2020).

1.1.2 Island Alternative 2

Island Alternative 2 includes milling and resurfacing SR 865 between Main St and Prescott Street/Buttonwood Drive to add bike lanes and a new signal at Main Street. SR 865 would be widened to the west to accommodate two Southbound (SB) lanes and a sidewalk onto the Matanzas Pass Bridge south of Main Street. Southbound Fisherman’s Wharf frontage road will have to be shifted to accommodate the SR 865 widening. The existing metered signal at Prescott Street/Buttonwood Drive would be modified to an actuated metered signal that would only run as metered (one lane at a time) when SB traffic backs up across the Matanzas Pass Bridge. Landscape opportunity areas would be provided on both sides of SR 865 south of Main Street between SR 865 and the Fisherman’s Wharf frontage roads. See Appendix A for the Island Alternative 2 plan.

The typical section for Island Alternative 2 includes milling and resurfacing of SR 865 from Main Street to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge. The existing roadway will be re-striped to accommodate two northbound travel lanes, two southbound travel lanes, a two-way left-turn lane median, and bicycle lanes in each direction of travel (Figure 1.3). Existing sidewalks will remain. Hurricane Bay Bridge will be modified to accommodate two northbound travel lanes, two southbound travel lanes, a median left-turn lane, bicycle lanes in each direction of travel, and barrier-protected sidewalk in each direction of travel (Figure 1.4). South of Main Street, SR 865 will be widened to accommodate two southbound travel lanes across Matanzas Pass Bridge and new sidewalk or shared-use path on the west side of SR 865. Southbound Fisherman’s Wharf frontage road will be shifted to accommodate the SR 865 widening. All work is within the existing FDOT ROW and no additional ROW is required (WGI 2020).

![Figure 1.3. Typical Section of the SR 865 (San Carlos Boulevard) improvements from Main Street north to Hurricane Pass Bridge.](image-url)
1.2 **Purpose and Need**

The primary purpose of the San Carlos Boulevard mobility improvement project is to provide additional travel options on a congested corridor, especially during the peak tourist season (January - April). The proposed project is also intended to promote emphasis for alternative transportation use and increase public transit ridership. The project will also enhance mobility and safety for vehicular and non-vehicular transportation and increase accessibility and connections between community points of interest. The project is expected to help relieve congestion caused by high traffic volumes accessing Fort Myers Beach and other community destinations, especially during peak season timeframes, by improving mobility and enhancing alternative modes of transportation. The need for the project is based on the following criteria:

1.3 **Safety: Enhance Safety for Vehicular and Non-Vehicular Transportation**

The San Carlos Boulevard mobility improvements project will enhance safety for both vehicular and non-vehicular modes of transportation by identifying potential improvements at key intersections along the corridor with features such as roundabouts, improved signalization, and operational improvements. In 2010, there was one fatal crash within the 200-foot buffer of the project corridor and 36 nonfatal crashes. The corridor has a safety ratio of 1.36 (meaning that there are on average more crashes on this corridor than the State average for a similar facility type.) Additionally, the project intends to address any structural capacity issues of the Matanzas bridge and Hurricane Bay bridge.

1.4 **Social and Economic Demand: Improve Access to Community Features**

The mobility improvement project will enhance economic viability in the area by moving people more quickly and conveniently and with additional transportation options from the mainland to
businesses and recreation opportunities around Fort Myers Beach. Community facilities in Fort Myers Beach include the American Legion - Post 274, Loyal Order of Moose Lodges, Compass Rose Boat Club, Estero Island Beach Accesses, and Fort Myers Beach Chamber of Commerce.

1.5 **Modal Interrelationships: Enhance Mobility Options and Multi-Modal Access**

San Carlos Boulevard is identified as a primary pedestrian/bicycle corridor in the Lee County Bicycle Pedestrian Master Plan. The project will identify opportunities for new and improved bicycle and pedestrian facilities. There are no existing dedicated bike lanes along San Carlos Boulevard, except on the Matanzas Bridge in the shared bus lane. Sidewalks are currently present on both sides of San Carlos Boulevard from CR 869 (Summerlin Road) to Main Street. From Main Street to Estero Boulevard, sidewalks are limited to a pathway on the east side of the roadway separated from vehicular traffic by a low barrier wall. The proposed project will allow for better overall multi-modal access to retail, employment, and residences in the area.

1.6 **Report Purpose**

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2019), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* (FAC). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.7 **Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” All work is within existing ROW and no new ROW is planned or programmed for this project. Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a limited potential for any indirect (visual or audible) or cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, the archaeological APE was defined as the area contained within the footprint of construction where the proposed design changes are to occur. The historic/architectural APE includes the footprint of construction within the existing ROW and immediately adjacent parcels on the west side of SR 865 as contained within 150-feet from the centerline of the roadway. In addition, historic resources located on immediately adjacent parcels in areas where new traffic signals are proposed (Estero Boulevard and Crescent Street; Estero Boulevard/SR 865/Fifth Street; Estero Boulevard and Old San Carlos Boulevard; and SR 865 and Main Street) will be recorded and evaluated. The archaeological and historical/architectural field investigations were completed in January 2020.
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water are important in determining where archaeological sites were likely located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available, which in turn influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of these environmental factors upon the inhabitants, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The project area is located in Sections 7 and 18 of Township 46 South, Range 24 East, and Sections 12, 13, and 24 of Township 46 South, Range 23 East along SR 865 (San Carlos Boulevard) from Estero Boulevard to north of Hurricane Bay Bridge, in Lee County (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Fort Myers Beach 1972) (Figure 2.1). Urban development has significantly altered the natural vegetation and topography of the APE. Gas, water, sewer, fiber optics, phone lines, and powerlines are common features on both sides of the ROW and much of the project area is also disturbed by paved surfaces (sidewalks, driveways, parking lots) (Photos 2.1, 2.2). Vegetation throughout the APE is dominated by weeds and grasses, exotic vegetation, as well as landscaping with planted trees (such as palm) and ornamentals (Photo 2.3). The areas under the bridges of Hurricane and Matanzas Passes on San Carlos Island and Estero Island have been paved, with any unpaved areas largely covered with dense gravel (Photo 2.4). The approach to the bridge over Hurricane Pass has also been built-up or otherwise disturbed by utilities and pavement (Photo 2.5).

Photo 2.1. East side of San Carlos Boulevard looking south at disturbances in APE.
Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the project location.
Photo 2.2. North, northwest view of south portion of APE at Fifth Street and San Carlos Boulevard.

Photo 2.3. View of ornamentals in APE, west side of San Carlos Boulevard, looking north.
Photo 2.4. Matanzas Pass Bridge, south view.

Photo 2.5. Existing conditions at the Hurricane Pass Bridge, looking north.
2.2 **Physiography and Geology**

The APE falls within the Caloosahatchee Valley, a lowland through which the Caloosahatchee River drains to the Gulf (White 1970). The project area is underlain by shelly sediments of the Holocene, which are surficially evidenced by shell sand and clay (Scott 1978, 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The APE lies at an elevation of approximately 5-feet (ft) above mean sea level.

2.3 **Soils and Vegetation**

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the APE is located on the Peckish-Estero-Isles soil association composed of nearly level, poorly drained soils typical of tidal area barrier islands. The natural vegetation that occurs on this association includes mangrove, seashore salt grass, and sea-oxeye in the marshes (USDA 1984, 2018). Soils specific to the APE are shown on **Figure 2.2**.

![Figure 2.2. Specific soils within the APE.](image)

2.4 **Paleoenvironmental Considerations**

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.
Due to arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c).

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south-central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads were present (Watts 1971, 1975). About 5000 years ago, surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.
3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

A discussion of the culture history of a region provides a framework within which the local archaeological and historic records can be examined. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities but are the remains of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, they cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources within the area. In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of an area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The APE is situated within the Caloosahatchee region (Figure 3.1), which extends from Charlotte Harbor on the north to the northern border of the Ten Thousand Islands on the south and inland about 54 miles (Carr and Beriault 1984:4, 12; Griffin 1988; Milanich 1994).

The Caloosahatchee region is better understood after the introduction of pottery (circa [ca.] 500 BCE [Before Common Era]). Prior to this, regional characteristics of native populations are not easily identified, as malleable materials such as textiles and basketry, which lend themselves to cultural expression, are typically destroyed by environmental processes. With the arrival of pottery, the clay medium provided both a means of cultural expression and an archaeologically durable artifact. Thus, the use of pottery as a marker of cultural diversity probably post-dates the inception of distinct Florida cultures by many centuries. The aceramic Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods are followed by the Caloosahatchee cultural sequence (500 BCE to 1500 CE [Common Era]) at which point the bearers of the Caloosahatchee culture enter into the ethnographic record as the Calusa Indians. The following overview is based on data from Griffin (1988, 2002), Widmer (1988), and Milanich (1994).

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.
The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the United States and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period has subperiods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic archeological site distribution.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated (cf., Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida, although Robinson (1979) does illustrate a few points from the central Gulf Coast area. However, recent work may indicate that Suwannee and Simpson points are contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this period (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, flakes with beaked projections, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23). Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this time at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleo-Indian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleo-Indians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Since it was cooler and drier, it is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals that the Indians hunted, thus providing both food and drink. In addition to being tied to water sources, most of the Paleo-Indian sites are also proximate to sources of good quality lithic resources. This settlement pattern is considered logistical, i.e. the establishment of semi-permanent
habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleo-Indian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory posits that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleo-Indians and game animals upon which they depended clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Waller postulated that the Paleo-Indians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleo-Indian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually ended, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna disappeared. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna’ extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages and the Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

However, because of a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic tool assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than...
previously thought, it was possible to sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at specific locales (Milanich 1994:67).

By approximately 6500 years ago marked environmental changes, which had profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices, occurred. Humans adapted to this changing environment and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008). Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the creation of more available surface water. It was during this period that Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, the Big Cypress, and the Caloosahatchee and Peace Rivers developed. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps (Griffin 1988; Widmer 1988).

The archaeological record for the Middle Archaic is better understood than the Early Archaic. Among the material culture inventory are several varieties of stemmed, broad blade projectile points including those of the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). At sites where preservation is good, such as sinkholes and ponds, an elaborate bone tool assemblage is recognized, as are shell tools and complicated weaving (Beriault et al. 1981; Wheeler 1994). In addition, artifacts have been found in the surrounding upland areas. Along the coast, excavations on both Horr’s Island in Collier County and Useppa Island in Lee County (Milanich et al. 1984; Russo 1991) have uncovered pre-ceramic shell middens that date to the Middle Archaic period. The Horr’s Island shell ring is accompanied by at least three ceremonial mounds. Large architectural features such as these were designed to divide, separate, and elevate above other physical positions within the settlement as a reflection and reinforcement of the society’s social segmentation (Russo 2008:21).

Mortuary sites, characterized by interments in shallow ponds and sloughs as discovered at the Little Salt Springs Site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Bay West Site in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), are also distinctive of the Middle Archaic. Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is also assumed (Russo 1994b, 2008; Widmer 1988).

The beginning of the Late (or Ceramic) Archaic is similar in many respects to the Middle Archaic but includes the addition of ceramics. The earliest pottery was fiber-tempered (Orange Plain and Orange Incised). Orange series ceramics have been recovered from a number of sites in southwest Florida (Bullen and Bullen 1956; Cockrell 1970; Luer 1989c, 1999; Marquardt 1992b, 1999; Russo 1991; Widmer 1974). Although semi-fiber-tempered wares are generally attributed to the late Orange period, analysis of such sherds from a number of sites indicates that this type of ceramic occurred throughout the Orange period (Cordell 2004). Projectile points of the Late Archaic are primarily stemmed and corner-notched, and include those of the Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette types (Bullen 1975). Other lithic tools of the Late Archaic include hafted scrapers and ovate and triangular-shaped knives (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Archaeological evidence indicates that South Florida was sparsely settled during this time, with only a few sites recorded.

### 3.3 Caloosahatchee

The termination of the Late or Ceramic Archaic corresponds to a time of environmental change. The maturing of productive estuarine systems was accompanied by cultural changes leading to the establishment of what John Goggin defined as the “Glades Tradition” (Griffin 1988:133). It was characterized by “the exploitation of the food resources of the tropical coastal waters, with secondary...
dependence on game and some use of wild plant foods. Agriculture was apparently never practiced, but pottery was extensively used” (Goggin 1949:28). Unlike much of peninsular Florida, the region does not contain deposits of chert, and as such stone artifacts are rare. Instead of stone, shell and bone were used as raw materials for tools (Milanich 1994:302).

Most information concerning the post-500 BCE aboriginal populations is derived from coastal sites where the subsistence patterns are typified by the extensive exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plants, and inland game, like deer. Although Widmer postulated environmental stability for the Calusa, this was far from the truth based upon the recent environmental reconstructions (Walker 2013; Widmer 1988). Inland sites show a greater, if not exclusive reliance on interior resources. Known inland sites often consist of sand burial mounds and shell and dirt middens along major watercourses, and small dirt middens containing animal bone and ceramic sherds in oak/palm hammocks, or palm tree islands associated with freshwater marshes (Carr 2002; Griffin 1988).

The settlement pattern of the Caloosahatchee people at this time consisted of large villages (25 acres [ac] in size with about 400 people), small villages (9 ac/50 people), and fishing hamlets and/or collection stations (< 2.5 ac, temporary, task specific site) (Widmer 1988). The larger sites are located in the coastal areas, whereas most of the interior sites are seen as short-term hunting stations occupied by special task groups from the permanent coastal villages (Widmer 1988:226).

Caloosahatchee I, ca. 500 BCE to 500 CE, is characterized by thick, sand-tempered plain sherds with rounded lips, some St. Johns Plain ceramics, the appearance of Pineland Plain ceramics (tempered with sponge spicules and medium to fine quartz sand), and the absence of Belle Glade ceramics (Marquardt 1999:85). Based on the faunal analysis from Useppa Island and Pineland, fish was the primary meat source with whelks and conchs being the primary shellfish food. Botanical materials utilized include chenopod, panic grass, talinum, mallow, red mangrove, waxmyrtle, pine, buttonwood, and seagrape (Marquardt 1999:87). Data on burial customs for this time are unknown; on Pineland, the use of burial mounds began around 1000 CE (Marquardt and Walker 2013).

From 500 to 1200 CE, the Caloosahatchee II period is marked by a dramatic increase of Belle Glade ceramics in the area. Cordell (1992) has divided the Caloosahatchee II period into IIA and IIB based on the appearance of Belle Glade Red ceramics at about 800 CE. In addition, the IIA and IIB time ranges roughly correlate with two contrasting climate/sea-level episodes (Walker 2013). These changes in ceramics may also indicate the resurgence of ceremonial mound use, a characteristic of the period. Burials occurred in sand mounds and in natural sand ridges with both primary flexed and secondary bundle burials. The number of shell middens or village sites increased (Milanich 1994:319) and evidence of ranked societies appears (Widmer 1988:93). The Wightman Site has three non-mortuary ceremonial mounds connected by shell causeways (Fradkin 1976). In addition, the large Pineland Canal appears to have been constructed at this time (Luer 1989a, 1989b). It is possible that the large Pineland complex served as the center of Calusa society at this time (cf. Milanich 1995:44). During this time, it had been postulated that sea levels were higher than during the Caloosahatchee I period, or that the coastal area was under greater influence from nearby ocean inlets. This is based on the higher diversity of faunal remains and the increased number higher salinity-based foodstuffs (Walker 1992). The number of shell midden or village sites increased, and shell tools (hafted shell hammers and cutting edged tools) became more diverse (Marquardt 1992a:429; Milanich 1994:319).

The Caloosahatchee III period, ca. 1200 to 1350 CE, is identified by the appearance of St. Johns Check Stamped and Pinellas Plain ceramics (Cordell 1992). Belle Glade Plain ceramics continue to be the dominant type, with sand tempered plain and Pineland Plain. Marquardt (1992a:430) notes that there were no obvious changes in the settlement and subsistence patterns based upon the archaeological evidence even though this is the beginning of the Little Ice Age (Marquardt 2013). Sand burial mounds
continued to be utilized, often containing Englewood and Safety Harbor vessels. A number of mounds from this period have had radially placed extended burials within the mounds (Luer and Almy 1987).

From 1400 to 1513 CE, the Caloosahatchee IV period is characterized by the appearance of numerous trade wares from all adjoining regions of Florida (Widmer 1988:86). These types include Glades Tooled pottery of the Safety Harbor series. There was also a decrease in popularity of Belle Glade Plain ceramics (Milanich 1994:321). Sand tempered plain pottery, with square and flattened lips, is the most common (Cordell 1992:168). There is also an increase in Pineland Plain ceramics. Around 1400 CE, the use of incising on ceramics in the Glades and Caloosahatchee regions ceased and the ceramic assemblages of the two areas were very homogeneous (Marquardt 1992a:431). Some have suggested that this represents an expansion of the Calusa within this area (Griffin 1988; McGregor 1974). Large village sites continued to accumulate midden-mounds and the dead were interred in sand burial mounds (Marquardt 2013).

3.4 Colonialism

The Caloosahatchee V period, ca. 1513 to 1750 CE, is coterminous with the period of European contact. The only difference between Caloosahatchee III and IV is the presence of European artifacts. The Caloosahatchee area was the home territory of the Calusa, a sedentary, non-agricultural, highly stratified and politically complex chiefdom (Milanich 1998). Calusa villages along the coast are marked by extensive shellworks and earthworks. Sites are marked by the appearance of European artifacts in association with aboriginal artifacts. It was also at this time that metal pendants were being manufactured by aboriginal metal smiths (Allerton et al. 1984). In addition, cultural materials from the Leon-Jefferson Mission Period in north Florida have also been recovered (Widmer 1988:86). This may be evidence of Indians fleeing Spanish missionaries and moving into southwest Florida. Spanish missionaries and European explorers found areas of large population on the southwest Florida coast, through there were interior occupations as well (Hann 1991). During the historic period, there was no reason to doubt that the Indians of southwest Florida continued to subsist mainly on resources of the sea, though they are said to have been fond of Spanish food and drink (Marquardt 1992a:431). Burial patterns also remained similar to the earlier periods but included some European goods. The most striking feature of the Caloosahatchee mortuary pattern is its continuity through time and general lack of grave goods (Walker et al. 1996:23).

Between 1513 and 1558, Spain launched several expeditions of exploration and, ultimately failed, colonization of La Florida. Archaeological evidence of contact can be found in the form of European trade goods such as glass beads, bells, and trinkets recovered from village sites. Prior to the settlement of St. Augustine in 1565, European contact with the indigenous peoples was sporadic and brief; however, the repercussions were devastating. The southeastern Native American population of 1500 has been estimated at 1.5 to 2 million (Dobyns 1983). Following exposure to Old World diseases such as bubonic plague, dysentery, influenza, and smallpox, epidemics to which they had no immunity, the Native American population of the New World was reduced by as much as 90% (Ramenofsky 1987). The social consequences of such a swift and merciless depopulation were staggering. Within 87 years of Ponce de Leon’s landing, the Mississippian cultures of the Southeast were collapsed (Smith 1987). In 1708, the Spanish government reported that three hundred refugees were all that remained of the original Florida population (Mulroy 1993).

Along the Gulf Coast between Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay, Spanish and Cuban fishermen established communities, or “ranchos,” with the earliest being at Useppa Island and San Carlos Bay (Hammond 1973; Palov 1999). There is growing archaeological evidence that the surviving Native
Americans of the region were assimilated into these mixed communities (Almy 2001; Hann 1991; Neill 1968; Palov 1999). These west coast ranchos supplied dried fish to Cuban and northern markets until the mid-1830s, when the Seminole Indian Wars and customs control closed the fisheries.

During the political machinations from 1763 to 1819 among the English, Spanish, French, and United States, Native Americans continued to move into the unchartered lands of Florida. These migrating groups became known as the Seminoles. They had an agriculturally based society, focused on horticulture and the raising of horses and cattle. The material culture of the Seminoles remained similar to the Creeks; the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common. The Creek settlement pattern included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands.

Their early history can be divided into two basic periods: colonization (1716-1767) when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred and enterprise (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under the British and Spanish rule (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Seminoles formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The Seminoles crossed back and forth into Georgia and Alabama conducting raids and welcoming escaped slaves. This resulted in General Andrew Jackson’s invasion of Florida in 1818, which became known as the First Seminole War.

3.5 Territorial and Statehood

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia counties. At the time, St. Johns County included all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. During this period, settlement was largely concentrated in the northern part of the state where Seminole Indians were displaced as white settlers and their homesteads took over the land. As a result, the Seminoles were pushed southward. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134). The earliest American attempts to settle Lee County occurred 1833 when William Hackley of Tampa and a group of New York investors tried to establish the town of Sanibel on Sanibel Island.

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985:50). The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

By 1836, the Second Seminole War in Florida had escalated with attacks on isolated settlers and communities. A strong force of American soldiers, commanded by Colonel Persifer F. Smith, left Fort Basinger in January 1838, and entered Indian Territory south of the Caloosahatchee River and traveled to Punta Rassa. During the 1837-38 campaign, Smith was to take his troops up the Caloosahatchee and in theory meet up with three other columns to push the Seminoles into the Everglades where it was hoped that they would either surrender or die (Knetsch 2003:100). Two supply depots, Fort Adams and Fort Denaud, were established at river crossings along the way; Fort Dulaney
was established in 1838 at Punta Rassa. These forts were little more than small blockhouses with a
warehouse for the storage of supplies, and all were abandoned when the rainy season set in. Fort
Dulaney was used as the principle base and was expanded to include large barracks, warehouses, and
a hospital until October 19, 1841, when it was destroyed by a hurricane (Grismer 1949).

After the destruction of Fort Dulaney, Captain H. McKavit was sent to establish a location for
a new fort to be built in an area less prone to flooding. He traveled up the Caloosahatchee River and
came upon an elevated hammock. It was here that he built Fort Harvie, at the present location of Fort
Myers (ACI 1993; Grismer 1949). Fort Harvie, named for Lieutenant John H. Harvie, 8th Infantry, was
the Army’s “principal depot” established November 1, 1841, for operations in Southwest Florida during
the Second Seminole War. It remained active until March of 1842 (Sprague 1964:348).

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to
promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers moved south through
Florida. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able
to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres
of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period, the law was in effect, 1184 permits
were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48). Finally, in 1845, the Union admitted the
State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital.

In 1850, renewed problems with the Seminoles saw the development of a new post, Fort Myers,
on the site of the earlier Fort Harvie. The post was named for Colonel Abraham C. Myers, soon to
marry the daughter of Major General David E. Twiggs, commander of Fort Brooke (Tampa). Within a
few years, the post consisted of some 57 buildings including a large supply depot, numerous barracks,
and a two-and-one-half story hospital. The facility also featured shell streets, a parade ground, a 1,000-
foot wharf, and vegetable gardens. Eventually to become the site for the town of Fort Myers, the fort
site fronted the river, roughly bound by what is now Hough Street on the east, Dean Street on the west,
and Second Street on the south. Fort Myers served as the final embarkation site for the last group of
Seminole who were transported west at the conclusion of the Third Seminole War (City of Fort Myers

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) began
because of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west
(Covington 1982). The war began when Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs and 30 warriors attacked an
army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage
done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state
and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida and several regional military
posts were established (Covington 1982).

Military action was not decisive, so in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary
persuasion to induce the remnant of Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5000
for himself and $2500 for his lost cattle; each warrior received $500, and each woman and child were
given $100. On May 4, 1858, the ship Grey Cloud set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles.
Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May
8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over. The modern Florida Seminoles
descended from this meager remaining population, thought to number less than 200 Indians. The
remaining bands lived in relative isolation until the late 1870s and the 1880s when the government sent
observers among them (Covington 1982).

During the latter part of the Third Seminole War and the years immediately following, non-
military, settlers began to trickle down into the southern third of the peninsula, specifically into the
Kissimmee River Valley. In general, these pioneers were cattle ranchers who had become aware of the lands and their potential to provide grazing ranges for their herds.

Cattle ranching served as one of the earliest important economic activities reported in the region. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers provided the stock for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the Seminole Wars and their cattle were sold or left to roam, settlers captured or bought the cattle. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwestern Florida was developing on a significant scale. The ford situated near Fort Thompson was used by the cattlemen to drive their herds to holding pens in Punta Rassa for shipment to Cuba, at a considerable profit. During this period, Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida. Known as the “King of the Crackers,” Summerlin herds ranged from Ft. Meade to Ft. Myers (Covington 1957).

3.6 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Fort Myers was re-occupied by Federal troops during the Civil War. General D. P. Woodbury, U.S. Navy, reactivated Fort Myers by reoccupying it in January of 1864. He arrived with 20 men of the 47th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and another officer, Henry A. Crane, a Unionist and former newspaper editor from Tampa. Woodbury’s initial force was joined by a second detachment of the 47th, together with some refugee families. The fort was soon occupied by “a motley assortment of over 400 ‘civilian lay-outs’ including Union refugees, Union sympathizers, Confederate Army deserters, conscription resisters, and escaped slaves” (Solomon 1993:136).

By this time, the area had achieved importance as a cattle-raising center and “was important to both Confederate and Union forces” (Peters 1984:7). Cattlemen from all over Florida drove their herds to Punta Rassa for shipment to Cuba, at a considerable profit. Among the most successful cattlemen were James McKay and Jacob Summerlin, who formed a partnership in 1863. Summerlin originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of head a year at eight dollars per head. By driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received 25 dollars per head (Grismer 1949:43).

Reoccupation of the fort was also aimed at establishing a Union presence among the cattle herding grounds of Southwest Florida where isolated, distant cattle ranges supplied beef to Confederate troops in distant states (Solomon 1993). On April 20, 1864, Companies D and I of the United States Colored Troops (USCT) arrived from Key West. Raids from Fort Myers involving men from these Companies occurred in May at Tampa, Rialls Creek in August, and later at Fort Meade. Following these, an attack by the Confederate personnel assigned to cattle driving, popularly called the Cow Cavalry, moved to attack Fort Myers. Under Officers Francis A. Hendry, John T. Lesley, and James McKay Jr., a force of approximately 275 moved, in early February, from Tampa. Arriving near the Fort on February 29, ten men, commanded by Lieutenant William M. Hendry captured four pickets of the 2nd Florida Cavalry. Approaching nearer the post, the Confederates surprised “a laundry detail at a small pond frequented by the Fort’s inhabitants . . . killing a black private” and capturing five others (Solomon 1993:148). An ensuing attack of the fort found the Confederates badly under armed, facing two brass six-pounder cannons manned by the 2nd USCT. Before the Confederates retreated, an estimated 40 of their number were killed. While four Union losses were “all members of the black troops,” additional blacks outside the fort were captured, and a former slave who became a Florida legislator, John Wallace, was seriously wounded (Solomon 1993:150). Fort Myers pioneer Francis A. Hendry later summed up the Confederate experience . . .
Two hundred and seventy-five men, poorly armed, with one field piece, attacking five companies of well-armed men with block houses, breastworks and three field pieces . . . could not be expected to succeed. While the Confederates could not hurt the enemy much, they gave it a terrible fight (Solomon 1993:151).

By March 14 of 1865, the last of Fort Myer’s troops abandoned the fort, departing for Punta Rassa (Solomon 1993:151). After the war, a profitable cattle industry continued to attract settlers to the area. Due to the scarcity of construction materials, many of the fort buildings were dismantled and lumber reused elsewhere. Some of the buildings were renovated or rebuilt for local use.

The Homestead Act, created by Congress in 1862, allowed settlers to obtain title to 160 acres by residing on and working the land. The property first had to be surveyed. In 1873, M. H. Clay surveyed the exterior lines of Township 46 South, Range 23 and 24 East. He described the area as “no trees, mangrove swamp with low oak scrub” (State of Florida 1873:222:18-19, 25). A trail or road and a wharf were shown on the 1873 plat (State of Florida 1873) (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2. 1873 Plat showing the APE (Tract Book 1873:222:18-19, 25).

Major James Evans, of Nonsemond County, Virginia, returned to Fort Myers in 1873 with a homestead claim for all the land in the old fort area. He had first arrived with the original survey crew and remained until the outbreak of the Third Seminole War, thus substantiating his claim to the land as the first homesteader (ACI 1993; Grismer 1949; Peters 1984). Major Evans platted the original town of Fort Myers in the fall of 1876 on the site of the fort. This plat was recorded in Key West, county seat for Monroe County, in December 1876 (Monroe County n.d.:450). It was later corrected and re-filed in Fort Myers, then county seat of Lee County, on January 9, 1898 and December 17, 1902 (Lee County n.d.:23). “Much of the land in the original town was deeded by Evans to pioneers who had settled there.
and the streets were laid out to conform to the property they were occupying. This explains the irregularity of the street plan” (Grismer 1949:255). The remainder of the city was later platted on a north-south and east-west grid (Peters 1984:9).

Pine Island was uninhabited until 1873 when Captain John Smith, a Russian sailor, arrived after having survived a hurricane on nearby Punta Rassa. He decided that Pine Island would be a safe haven against future storms since it was protected from the Gulf of Mexico by the outer islands of Sanibel, Captiva, and Cayo Costa. Other settlers followed and they, too, lived off the substantial bounty of the sea, while beginning to develop the beautiful, island paradise (Lincoln 2005). William M. Hendry moved to Ft. Myers in the summer of 1873 and opened a general store in 1875 (Grismer 1949:279). In 1876, F. Hendry purchased the land in Section 24 of the APE (State of Florida n.d.: Volume 20:136). Also in 1876, Mail service was started August 22 with a post office in W. M. Hendry’s store. It was called “Myers” by the United States Post Office, supposedly to avoid confusion with Fort Myer, Virginia. The local people continued to refer to their town as “Fort Myers,” which finally became the legal name on November 9, 1901 (City of Fort Myers 1990:11; Grismer 1949:262).

In 1876, there were no more than ten families living in the new town of Fort Myers, then a frontier cow town, but families continued to move into the area. By 1885, there were approximately fifty families living within the town limits that had been expanded by Major Evans. The need for public improvements and better law enforcement led the residents to incorporate the settlement as a town, accomplished August 12, 1885 (Grismer 1949:255). A mayor and the council were elected. By 1890, the population had increased to 575.

During the 1880s, the local economy boomed with the increase of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate and the introduction of pineapple growing and truck farming. Many of the visitors chose to stay or build their own winter residences in Fort Myers. These included famous people such as Thomas A. Edison who built a winter home there in 1886. His friend Henry Ford later purchased the property next to him in 1916.

Most of the communities which exist today in the county were settled in this period . . . Settlers came to the area by one of three routes. A few came overland from Central Florida through Fort Meade and Fort Winder to the river [over well used cattle trails] and settled inland. Many came by way of Key West on one of several schooners and steamers connecting Punta Rassa and that town. Others came by steamer from Cedar Keys where they came either by rail from Jacksonville or boat from Pensacola, Mobile or New Orleans (FPS 1986:19-20).

Regular boat service to the area started in the 1870s. Henry Plant extended his railroad from Tampa south to Punta Gorda in 1887 but not to Fort Myers until several years later. This slowed the growth of the area but allowed for more overland travel.

Although the local economy flourished, the state faced a financial crisis due to pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness. This led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham’s task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor, and friend of the Governor, purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for one million dollars from the State of Florida to clear the state’s debt. His promotion of land sales and subsequent canal operations attracted settlers into the area. The Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was formed on July 20, 1881 to help fulfill the drainage contracts; the Florida Land Improvement Company (FLIC) and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to develop
Disston’s lands. Section 13 within the APE was purchased by the Florida Land and Improvement Company in 1883 (State of Florida n.d.:Volume 20:136).

Lee County, named for General Robert E. Lee, was created by the State Legislature in May 1887, and was carved out of Monroe County. At the time, it was one of the largest in the state, consisting of most of southwest Florida. The population for the entire county was recorded as 1,414 inhabitants in 1890. Many settlers moved to Lee County to grow produce such as cabbage, eggplant, and squash and ship their products to places such as Key West and Cuba. Others experimented with coconuts, pineapples, and sugar, while cattle continued to play a part in the local economy (FPS 1986:24). By the mid-1880s pineapples had become an important commercial crop in the area, retaining their importance as a crop until the early 20th century when Caribbean growers took over the market by lowering production costs (Grismer 1949; Peters 1984).

Regularly scheduled steamboat travel on the Caloosahatchee River was initiated in 1888 by Captain J. Fred Menge, who purchased two workboats from the Disston operations. The Menge Brothers Steamboat Line grew and continued operations along the river until World War I when new roads and rail lines facilitated overland transportation (FPS 1986:32).

The town of Fort Myers, newly incorporated in 1888, was growing rapidly. In an effort to expand the downtown area and provide a better road system, the city advertised for proposals to remove the burials found along the newly laid-out Fowler Street that passed through the abandoned Fort Myers Cemetery. In January of 1888, “the Secretary of War ordered the removal . . . of the soldiers remains . . . in the Old Fort Myers Cemetery to the Barrancas National Cemetery,” and the Deputy Quarter Master General authorized, on January 11, 1888, the Office of National Cemeteries to do so “at such time as conditions of temperature and climate will permit” (Sawtelle 1888). Proposals for the project were accepted in Washington D.C. until February 14, 1888. In March, the Fort Myers Press reported a Pensacola firm had been awarded the contract. A total of 52 exhumations were conducted in the cemetery in 1888 (ACI 1994:19). Captain W. H. Fowler, for whom Fowler Street was named, was among these. Fowler had been a member of 1st Artillery and a veteran of the Seminole Wars.

The “Big Freeze of 1895,” which drove investors and settlers further south into the state searching for better protected land, ushered in a second period of homesteading in Lee County (FPS 1986:22). Pine Island became the center for citrus and tropical fruits at the turn of the century. Other citrus and agricultural operations were established upriver from Fort Myers in the early part of the 20th century, extending throughout most of the county by 1910. Land development increased during the early 20th century as farmers platted small parcels of land in East Fort Myers, Alva, Estero, Buckingham, and Boca Grande to attract settlers (FPS 1986:24).

### 3.7 Twentieth Century

On February 20, 1904, the Atlantic Coastline Railroad reached Fort Myers from Punta Gorda, crossing the Caloosahatchee River between Samville and Tice. This brought more visitors and the construction of additional accommodations. It also allowed crops to be easily shipped to other parts of the country. By 1906, the Bank of Fort Myers had opened to accommodate business expansion brought on, in part, as a product of the railroad. Prior to this accomplishment, a 1901 Army Corps of Engineers report describes the importance of the Caloosahatchee River to the local economy, “Owning to the absence of railways, the inhabitants of the Caloosahatchee River Valley are entirely dependent on the river for the carriage of all heavy freight and bulky products” (Army Corps of Engineers 1901).
In April 1911, Fort Myers was incorporated as a city by the State Legislature. This brought improvements such as city sewers and water mains. The first public pier was erected at the foot of Fowler Street, built by W. P. Henley, and completed in 1913. A year later, a new two-story public school was opened. It was not until 1920 that the property within the APE was deeded to Jonathan Hill (State of Florida n.d.:131).

The Dixie Highway, completed in 1922, became the first northbound route out of Lee County (FPS 1986; Fritz 1963; Grismer 1949; Scupholm 1997). The Lee County portion of the Tamiami Trail from Fort Myers south to Naples was originally conceived in 1915. The beginning of World War I halted any construction and the engineering problems faced in taking the road across the Everglades became a major obstacle (FPS 1986:37). The connection between Fort Myers and Punta Gorda, a wooden bridge across the Caloosahatchee River, was completed in 1924, thus finally linking Fort Myers to the north. The extension of the Tamiami Trail to the south was not completed until 1926 (FPS 1986:37; Fritz 1963:122-124). Other civic improvements were also delayed until after World War I, although new residents continued to settle in the area during the war. Construction of residences and commercial buildings continued (Grismer 1949:207).

Fort Myers Beach, formerly known as Crescent Beach, became connected to the mainland in 1921 with the construction of a bridge spanning from San Carlos on the Gulf to Estero Island. Tom Phillip’s San Carlos on the Gulf was one of the largest developments proposed in the Fort Myers Beach area during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s (Schell 1980). The development plan included features such as street lighting, sewers, sidewalks, a 200-room hotel, and a central Boulevard. Stone arches were constructed in association with the development entrance. The arches were made of local rock and consisted of at least two arches for vehicular traffic, as well as pedestrian passage on San Carlos Boulevard just north of Matanzas Pass on San Carlos Island. The stone arches were demolished between 1978 and 1979 to accommodate the realignment of SR 865 during the Matanzas Pass Bridge project. Despite Phillip’s intentions, San Carlos on the Gulf remained largely undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century due to the destruction of the hurricane of 1926 and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] 8LL00105). The hurricane of 1926 transformed San Carlos on the Gulf, a subdivision formerly on the mainland, into San Carlos Island with an opening of a pass north of the development (Schell 1980).

During the early 1900s in Fort Myers and prior to the discovery of “pink gold” in the Gulf of Mexico, the commercial fishing industry mainly relied on scallops, clams, oysters, mullet, and snapper. Fisherman unloaded their catch at fish houses along the southern coast of San Carlos Island, including the area now referred to as Fisherman’s Wharf beneath the Matanzas Pass Bridge (Dixie Fish Co., n.d.). Pink shrimp, referred to as “pink gold” and is one of only twenty commercially relevant species of shrimp, were discovered off the coast of Fort Myers Beach in 1949. As a result, San Carlos Island became a vital location providing shrimp fleets with equipment such as food, ice, nets, and repairs and a base for docking and processing plants necessary for offloading and shipment. San Carlos Island’s working waterfront continues to supply the industry with shrimp as the largest commercial fishing fleet in the Gulf of Mexico (Ostego Bay Foundation n.d.).

Government funded construction projects in Fort Myers during the Depression years included the concrete Edison Bridge (1930) which replaced the earlier wooden bridge, the Federal Post Office building (1933), the Waterfront Park and Yacht Basin (1937) and the City of Fort Myers Water Treatment Plant (1937). In the spring of 1937, a waterway across southern Florida, between Fort Myers and Stuart, was finally completed. Two Work Projects Administration projects continued into the early 1940s: the airport improvements in 1940 and the new Lee Memorial Hospital completed in 1943 (Grismer 1949). During the 1940s, Lee County became the site of a growing commercial fishing industry (Dovell 1952).
World War II brought the construction of air bases in the area: Buckingham and Page Fields. Many of the service members stationed there remained with their families to make Fort Myers their home after the war, even though the bases were soon closed. This contributed to the continued, steady growth of Fort Myers. After the war, Fort Myers and Lee County continued to grow along with the rest of southwest Florida.

In 1957, a 103 square mile tract of land was purchased by Leonard and Jack Rosen. They formed the Gulf American Corporation and began to develop the land that was to become Cape Coral. In 1958, the first residents moved to the town. Through a successful advertising campaign that included radio, television, and print media, potential buyers were flown to the area in small planes that landed on what today is 47th Terrace. In 1964, the two-lane Cape Coral Bridge was completed and in 1970, the City of Cape Coral was incorporated. By 1970, Cape Coral was the 3rd largest city in land mass in Florida (City of Cape Coral 2014). The 1921 bridge spanning from San Carlos on the Gulf to Estero Island experienced multiple replacements, renovations, and upgrades until it was ultimately demolished in 1979. In its place, the existing Matanzas Pass Bridge was constructed, with enough clearance to allow the passing of large shrimping vessels (Schell 1980).

The population of Lee County has continued to grow. Between 1980 and 1990, the population of the county increased 63.3%; between 1990 and 2000, it increased 31.6%, and between 2000 and 2010, it increased 40.3%. The estimated population in 2017 was 698,468, a 12.9% increase since 2010. The greatest percentage of people (20.5%) in Lee County are employed in the trade, transportation and utility sector, followed by leisure and hospitality (16.2%), and government (16.1%). Lee County is Florida’s 8th most populous county with 3.4% of Florida’s population (Enterprise Florida 2018).

3.8 Mobile Home Park Historic Context

The first two decades of the twentieth century saw the emergence of affordable automobiles and the rapid growth of personal mobility. During this time the increasingly popular travel trailer was being towed behind vehicles which allowed for inexpensive family vacations anywhere in the country. This mode of travel became an excellent way to save money, see different sites, and spend time with family. In 1920, a group called Tin Can Tourists formed at De Soto Park, Tampa, which brought people from across the country to Florida (Hatton 1987:176).

The Tin Can Tourist organization had a major impact on Florida by way of the physical and social developments of trailer parks. This sentiment is expressed in the Federal Writers Project, Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State as:

In mid-November an army of trailer-tourist rolls its homes into Florida for the winter season. These visitors live in the hundreds of camps that have been established for them throughout the state. Their most representative organization, the Tin Can Tourists of the World, which was formed in 1920 at Tampa in 1938 had a membership of 30,000. These tourists assemble at Dade City for Thanksgiving and move to Arcadia for Christmas, where they celebrate the season with a community Christmas tree and a Santa Claus for the children. In January, the colony changes its residence for an annual convention, usually at Sarasota; in 1929 this was held in Tampa. A spirit of comradeship, often lacking in the more expensive tourist centers of the State, is evident as the trailer folk gather in their
camps and exchange tales of Nation-wide wanderings (Federal Writers Project 1939).

The sunny, mild climate of Florida was instrumental in where people decided to travel, especially during the winter months. As these excursions became more popular, so too did the need for trailer park accommodations. By 1925, Florida had taken an early lead with 178 autocamps located throughout the state (Hatton 1987:176). By 1938, Florida had more trailer camps than almost any other state in the county (Wallis 1991:41).

Between 1936 and 1938 to accommodate the influx of travelers, the State Park Service developed and improved many state parks with a variety of “low-cost recreation” features for tourists (FWP 1947). The proximity of the trailers and the community that returned each year inspired friendships as well as clubs, and games, group activities. Social activities continued to be an essential function of the trailer park environment. Over time, people began living in trailer parks as residences more so than vacation dwellings. The trailer park movement in Florida was related to tourism in contrast with the nationwide movement which was more closely related to the austerity of War World II and the Great Depression.

During World War II, trailer living became a semi-permanent form of residence for workers. Following WWII, trailer living became a more permanent form of residence among families as America experienced an immediate need for affordable housing (McAlester 2013). In the late 1930s to early 1940s, the production of trailers utilized for year-round housing grew from 10 to 90 percent (Wallis 1991:87). These affordable dwellings also provided mobility for those in search of work. During the 1940s, mobile housing provided a quick and cost-effective solution to increased demand for housing after World War II and year-round dwelling in the mobile structures became the norm (Wallis 1991:133-134).

By 1953, 50 to 70 percent of trailers utilized 12,000 trailer parks across the country (Wallis 1991:114). The following year, military households accounted for one-fifth of all trailer residents (Wallis 1991:95). As trailers transitioned from mainly being towed behind vehicles to use as a more “permanent” residence, the name changed from “trailer” to “mobile home” (Hatton 1987:173).

In 1954, at the Mobile Home Exposition in Sarasota, the first 10-foot-wide trailer (also known as “Tenwide”) was introduced (Wallis 1991:125-126). This was a big deal considering most mobile home standards to this point were 8-feet-wide. During the Baby Boom era, as family sizes were growing, so too was the need for more space. As more companies shifted their design to the 10-foot-wide to better accommodate growing families, by 1960, this size mobile home was dominating the industry. This same year, the introduction of the 12-foot-wide mobile home was brought to the market. Soon to follow was the 14-foot-wide and in 1969, the double-wide was introduced. As trailers increased in size, a distinction grew between the mobile home and the house trailer (Wallis 1991:133). The former being personal property and the latter, when affixed to the land beneath, real property for year-round living.

In 1954, the Trailer Estates was developed in Bradenton, Florida as the first modern trailer park community where people purchased lots on which to place mobile homes (Wallis 1991:167-168). Conceptualized by Syd Adler and Franklyn McDonald, Trailer Estates was the first mobile home subdivision in the United States on 160-acres with planned recreation and facilities. The subdivision was created as a community that contained 1,451 lots with 40x60-foot parcels, set on a gridiron plan (Wallis 1991:167-169). Prior to the subdivision, most “mom and pop” parks only contained 40-50 spaces, while standard parks averaged 150-175 spaces (Wallis 1991:16). Many site plans for Mobile
Home Parks incorporated diagonal lots that allowed for a greater sense of “frontality with the street” (Wallis 1991:176).

While Trailer Estates developed the first trailer subdivision, other parks continued to develop as a response to the needs of a population looking for low-cost, low maintenance housing options. Many of the subpar mobile home park facilities were being developed in rural locations on the outskirts of urban areas, while many of the “high-quality” based mobile home parks were being developed near water or popular amenities (Wallis 1991:133). In 1965, a study of parks was conducted for the Trailer Coach Association and Professor James Gillies states:

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

The evolution of trailer parks that became popular in the 1920s with the Tin Can Tourist organization, brought the trailer park layout from a campground-like setting to a more permanent mobile home planned community design. As the practice of mobile home parks continued to grow with the booming families after World War II, the popularity among mobile retirees journeying south has not stopped. Snowbirds, young families, and mobile workers all found Florida welcoming with the mild climate of the south. As Wallis points out, it is no wonder that the Sun Belt tends to have the most active park development in the United States (Wallis 1991:200). Indeed, mobile home parks developed along US 41 and within the project APE between the mid-1940s and 1960. Many of them contained traditional mobile home park amenities including clubhouses, laundry rooms, swimming pools, and shuffleboard courts.

3.9 Project Area and Specifics

San Carlos on the Gulf was one of the largest developments proposed in the Fort Myers Beach area during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s (Schell 1980). The hurricane of 1926 transformed San Carlos on the Gulf, a subdivision formerly on the mainland, into San Carlos Island with an opening of a pass north of the development (Schell 1980). Pink shrimp, one of only twenty commercially relevant species of shrimp, were discovered off the coast of Fort Myers Beach in 1949. As a result, San Carlos Island became a vital location providing shrimp fleets with equipment such as food, ice, nets, and repairs as well as a base for docking and processing plants necessary for offloading and shipment.

The 1944 historic aerial photographs of the APE reveal that the area remained largely undeveloped. Some of the main features present at this time were the bridge from San Carlos Island to Estero Island, a palm lined boulevard, and a small number of buildings clustered around the stone arch entry gate and bridge access points (Figure 3.3) (USDA 1944). By 1958, intersecting streets were constructed off the main palm lined boulevard and development of the area had increased, including multiple mobile home parks to the north of Matanzas Pass on San Carlos Island. Development continued within the area in 1979 with the demolition of the original bridge spanning from San Carlos
Island to Estero Island. The bridge was replaced with the current Matanzas Pass Bridge, which also resulted in the eastern realignment of San Carlos Boulevard. Several buildings were demolished during this process on Estero Island, as well as several mobile homes within the mobile home parks on San Carlos Island (FDOT 1979). As a result of the realignment of San Carlos Boulevard, the original palm lined boulevard was named Old San Carlos Boulevard.

Figure 3.3. 1944 aerial photograph of the project location (USDA).
4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents, and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. This included a review of cultural resources listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, aerial photographs, and maps. The FMSF information in this report was obtained in January 2020, which is the most recent edition. In addition, FDOT’s ETDM project #14124 was reviewed. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the general area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. A list of previous CRAS reports are found in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. CRAS within the general vicinity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>Proposed Upgrading of SR 865 (San Carlos Blvd) from the Vicinity of Main Street to Gladiolus Dr. and the Widening of the Existing Bridge at Hurricane Bay</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Browning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>CRAS, Kelly Road extension and widening from Davis Road to US 41 Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>ACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3144</td>
<td>Historical Report and Survey Supplement for Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Nickerson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5064</td>
<td>Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources on the Estero Bay Aquatic and Estero Bay Buffer Preserves, Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Newman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3883</td>
<td>Letter Report, Bodwitch Point Regional Park, Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Dickinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5996</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Siesta V Lee County Florida</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>ACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6462</td>
<td>Submerged Historic Properties Survey, Fort Myers Beach, Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Tubby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16224</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Ft. Myers Beach O&amp;M Project, Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16742</td>
<td>Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of the San Carlos Bay-Bunche Beach Preserve, Lee County, Florida</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18892</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Remote Sensing Survey of Ft. Myers Maintenance Dredging Project</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Faught</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Archaeological background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one previously recorded archaeological site is located within the project APE. This site, 8LL00777, the San Carlos Island Site, is a shell midden recorded in 1987 as the result of an informant interview (FMSF). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has not evaluated the site. In addition, three other sites have also been recorded within one half mile of the APE (Figure 4.1, Table 4.2).
Figure 4.1. Location of previously recorded resources within approximately one-half mile of the APE.
Table 4.2. Archaeological sites within the general vicinity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Culture Period</th>
<th>SHPO Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8LL00777</td>
<td>San Carlos Island</td>
<td>Shell Midden</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL00778</td>
<td>Bodwitch Point</td>
<td>Shell Midden</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Not Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL00524</td>
<td>Hurricane Bay Mound I</td>
<td>Shell Midden</td>
<td>Caloosahatchee 500 BC-1700 AD</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02526</td>
<td>Mosquito Midden</td>
<td>Artifact Scatter</td>
<td>Caloosahatchee 500 BC-1700 AD</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Variables such as soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources, including stone and clay, have proven to be good site indicators, especially in the inland areas. Based upon these data and soil type information from the soil surveys archaeological/historical site location predictive models, including the Lee County Archaeological Sensitivity Map, which indicated a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, the APE was determined to have a very low potential for prehistoric sites due to the tidal and partially inundated soils as well as the amount of infill and a low potential for historic period resources.

4.1.2 Historical Considerations

Historical/architectural background research including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the historic APE. The previously recorded resource is the Stone Arches structure (8LL00105) constructed in ca. 1925 on SR 865 immediately north of the Matanzas Pass Bridge. The resource was recorded in 1977 in anticipation of the structure’s demolition due to the planned realignment of SR 865 and construction of a new bridge over the Matanzas Pass. The resource was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO and was demolished as a result of the Matanzas Pass Bridge project.

Background research also revealed that the Dixie Fish Company (8LL01553) was locally designated in Lee County in 1991. The Dixie Fish Company (8LL01553) is a Frame Vernacular style building located proximate to, but outside, the historic APE (Figure 4.1). The resource was previously recorded during the Historical Report and Survey Supplement for Lee County, Florida, in 1992 (Nickerson 1992; Survey No. 3144). The resource has not been evaluated by the SHPO; however, the Lee County Historic Preservation Board determined the resource meets the Lee County criteria for designation as described in Ordinance No. 88-62 (Lee County 1991). The terms of the criteria for designation are the same standards for listing in the NRHP.

A review of the relevant USGS quadrangle map, historic aerial photographs, and the Lee County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for 39 new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1974) within the historic APE.

4.2 Field Methodology

The FDHR’s Module Three, Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to “ground truth,” or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or
conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic “judgmental” testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey.

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with subsurface testing. Shovel tests were placed at 50 meter (m) intervals and judgmentally throughout the APE. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless impenetrable fill material was present. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through a 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded using a Juno 5B Trimble unit, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 46 years of age or older (built in or prior to 1974), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.3 Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Remains

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, FS must be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant. In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.
4.4 **Laboratory Methods/Curation**

No artifacts were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were utilized. All project-related records, including maps, field notes, and photos, will be maintained at the ACI office (P19088) in Sarasota, pending transfer for curation.
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological Results

Archaeological field survey included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 41 shovel tests (Figure 5.1). These were placed at 50 m intervals and judgmentally throughout the APE and although planned to be excavated to 100 cm, most were terminated at shallow depths due to dense fill and utilities (Photo 5.1). The general stratigraphy consisted of 0-30 cm of grey/brown gravelly sand; 30-40 cm of mottled tan, gravelly sand with shell; and 40-100 cm of light, grey/brown shell, shell hash and gravel. Within the San Carlos Island Site (8LL00777), closer interval testing was planned but the amount of disturbance within the site prohibited close interval testing of many of the shovel tests. However, no evidence of 8LL00777 was found and no evidence of any site not previously recorded was found. Because 8LL00777 was recorded based on an informant interview and not evaluated by the SHPO, the FMSF form for this site was updated and a brief site description is provided below. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b) (1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to test all areas of the project APE.

8LL00777: The San Carlos Island Site, located in Township 46 South, Range 23 and 24 East, Sections 19 and 24, was recorded in 1987 based on an informant interview. Shell food remains were found and the recorder speculated that the site could possibly be dated to the Caloosahatchee period (FMSF). No other testing or reports regarding the site have been documented. As a result of subsurface testing during ACI’s survey, no artifacts and no evidence of the site was found in any of the 16 shovel tests placed in and adjacent to the site. The shovel tests exhibited disturbance as a result of development (Photo 5.2). Thus, the portion of the site within the APE is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Figure 5.1. Location of shovel tests and newly recorded historic resources within the APE. No testing occurred in the developed area which is characterized by impervious surfaces.
Historical/architectural background research including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the historic APE. The previously recorded resource is the Stone Arches structure (8LL00105) constructed in ca. 1925 on SR 865 immediately north of the Matanzas Pass Bridge. The resource was recorded in 1977 with the anticipation of the structure’s demolition due to the planned realignment of SR 865 and construction of a new bridge over the Matanzas Pass. The resource was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO and was demolished as a result of the Matanzas Pass Bridge project. In addition, the Dixie Fish Company (8LL01553) was locally designated in Lee County in 1991. The Dixie Fish Company (8LL01553) is a Frame Vernacular style building located proximate to, but outside, the historic APE.

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 39 new historic resources (8LL02650-8LL02684, 8LL02706-9) within the historic APE (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). The architectural styles represented include 11 Masonry Vernacular (8LL02650, 8LL02651, 8LL02653-55; 8LL02659; 8LL02661; 8LL02672, 8LL02673, 8LL02676; 8LL02679), eight Frame Vernacular (8LL02658; 8LL02660; 8LL02666; 8LL02678; 8LL02680; 8LL02682-84), two Industrial Vernacular (8LL02677; 8LL02681), five Commercial (8LL02652, 8LL02656, 8LL02657, 8LL02674, 8LL02675), nine mobile homes (no style) (8LL02662-65; 8LL02667-71); as well as four building complex resource groups (8LL02706-9) constructed between ca. 1939 and 1972. These resources are common examples of their respective architectural styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. Instead of descriptive paragraphs for each of the ineligible resources, relevant resource specific information is summarized in Tables 5.1 and 5.2. Completed FMSF forms are contained in Appendix.
B. General descriptions and selected examples of the architectural styles represented within the project APE follow.

Figure 5.2. Location of newly recorded historic resources where new traffic signals are proposed (intersections of Estero Boulevard and Crescent Street; Estero Boulevard/SR 865/Fifth Street; Estero Boulevard & Old San Carlos Boulevard; and SR 865 and Main Street). No testing occurred in the
developed area which is characterized by impervious surfaces and no historic resources were located at the intersection of Estero Boulevard/SR 865/Fifth Street.

![Photo 5.3. 19220 San Carlos Boulevard (8LL02673), looking southwest.](image1)

![Photo 5.4. 19030 San Carlos Boulevard (8LL02679), looking west.](image2)

**Masonry Vernacular:** A total of 11 historic resources within the project APE are of the Masonry Vernacular style (8LL02650, 8LL02651, 8LL02653-55; 8LL02659; 8LL02661; 8LL02672, 8LL02673, 8LL02676; 8LL02679) (**Photos 5.3 and 5.4**). The majority of these resources are a mix of residential and commercial buildings with construction dates that range from 1947 to 1972 (see Table 5.1). Masonry Vernacular style buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament. Within the APE, this building type generally has concrete slab foundations and concrete block walls. Roof types consist of flat, pyramid, and hip, most of which are clad with composition shingles. The exterior
cladding often consists of stucco. Windows typically are awning or single-hung sash. Most display replacement windows and roofs, fenestration changes and additions are common.

Frame Vernacular: A total of eight historic resources within the project APE are of the Frame Vernacular style (8LL02658; 8LL02660; 8LL02666; 8LL02678; 8LL02680; 8LL02682-84) (Photos 5.5 and 5.6) and have construction dates that range from 1939 to 1971 (see Table 5.1). Most of these resources are a mix of residential and commercial buildings. Similar to Masonry Vernacular style buildings, Frame Vernacular style buildings are simple structures built with available local materials and boasting little ornamentation. They are often built by developers, contractors, master carpenters, or the building’s occupants. These buildings are decidedly practical structures. Within the APE, this building type has pier, continuous, or slab foundations. Gable roofs are most common, and the majority
of the roofs are clad with composition shingles. The majority of these buildings are clad in wood siding or asbestos shingles. Fenestration typically includes single-hung sash windows, but awning and fixed windows are also present. Exterior ornamentation is minimal, and typically consists of wood window and door surrounds, corner boards, gable vents, and exposed rafter tails. The majority display alterations or additions, such as replacement siding and windows and living-space additions.

Photo 5.7. 18850 San Carlos Boulevard (8LL02681), looking northwest.

**Industrial Vernacular**: Two historic resources within the project APE are of the Industrial Vernacular style (8LL02677; 8LL02681) ([Photo 5.7](#)) and have construction dates of 1968 and 1971 (see Table 5.1). Similar to Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular style buildings, Industrial Vernacular style structures are simply built with available local materials and display little ornamentation. Within the APE, this building type usually has slab foundations, and gable is the most represented roof type. Most of the building exteriors, as well as the roofs, are clad with metal. Both buildings display fenestration alterations as well as new roofing and siding.
Commercial: Five historic resources within the project APE are of the Commercial style (8LL02652, 8LL02656, 8LL02657, 8LL02674, 8LL02675) (Photo 5.8), and have construction dates between 1949 to 1969 (see Table 5.1). Within the APE, this building type usually consists of multiple units beneath a flat roof. Most entrances are on a chamfer end through metal doors with full-view glass panels, fronted by a full-width open, entryway. Most of the building exteriors are clad with artificial masonry veneer and stucco. Full-length, fixed pane windows with metal frames are most common, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. The majority display fenestration alterations as well as new roofing and siding.
Photo 5.10. 760 San Carlos Boulevard (8LL02706), looking west. Typical view showing the mobile homes and concrete block private bathrooms affiliated with each mobile home.

Mobile Home (No Style): Nine historic resources within the project APE are mobile homes with no style (8LL02662-65; 8LL02667-71) (Photos 5.9 and 5.10) with a construction date of 1968 (see Table 5.1). The majority of the mobile homes belong to the Bon Air Mobile Home building complex resource group (8LL02706). The structures are manufactured off-site and display little ornamentation. Within the APE, this building type usually rests on concrete block pier foundations covered by metal skirting and have gable roofs. Single-hung sash vinyl windows are most common, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. The majority display roofing, siding, and fenestration alterations as well as porch additions beneath a shed or flat roof extension.

In addition, there are four ineligible building complex resource groups (8LL02706-9) within the historic APE (see Table 5.2). The historic buildings that contribute to the building complex resource groups are associated with residential mobile home parks. Development of the mobile home parks date between 1945 and 1953. All contributing buildings listed below are typical examples of their respective styles and construction. Descriptions of each of the contributing buildings are summarized in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1. Newly recorded historic resources within the historic APE that are ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FMSF</th>
<th>Address / Site Name</th>
<th>Build Date</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Roof Type(s)</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Exterior Fabric</th>
<th>Stories</th>
<th>Windows</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8LL02650</td>
<td>1172 Estero Blvd</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco, artif. masonry veneer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. metal fixed pane</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02651</td>
<td>1161/1165 Estero Blvd</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Pyramid</td>
<td>Covered walkway</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco, cement-mineral fiber</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ind./paired vinyl SHS, Ind./paired metal picture</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02652</td>
<td>1133 Estero Blvd</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration, signage</td>
<td>Stucco, metal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind./grouped metal fixed pane, ind. metal picture</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02653</td>
<td>1154 Estero Blvd</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Hip on hip, gable</td>
<td>Gable roof, covered walkway, S addition</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco, vinyl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ind./grouped vinyl SHS, enclosed</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02654</td>
<td>1035 Estero Blvd</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Flat, hip, pyramid</td>
<td>N, S, E, W additions; roof deck</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration, awnings</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ind./paired/ grouped vinyl picture</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02655</td>
<td>1028 Fifth St</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Pyramid, hip</td>
<td>N addition, hip roof, ADA ramp</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind./paired metal picture</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02656</td>
<td>80 Old San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding</td>
<td>Stucco, artif. masonry veneer, tile</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind./paired metal picture</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02657</td>
<td>150 Old San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, awning</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grouped metal fixed pane</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02658</td>
<td>320 Old San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>Clipped pyramid on hip, flat</td>
<td>Shed roof</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind./paired metal fixed pane</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMSF</td>
<td>Address / Site Name</td>
<td>Build Date</td>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Roof Type(s)</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Exterior Fabric</td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Use</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02659</td>
<td>1011 Third St 1-4</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Concrete block, vinyl</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02660</td>
<td>1030 Second St</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>Gable, shed</td>
<td>Garage, rear deck</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl</td>
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<td>Ind./paired vinyl SHS</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02661</td>
<td>1025 Second St</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. metal fixed pane</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02662 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 1</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Gable, shed extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl, concrete block</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl sliding, ind./paired vinyl SHS</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02663 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 2</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Gable, shed extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl, concrete block</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl sliding, ind./paired vinyl SHS</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02664 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 3</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Gable, shed extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
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<td>Ind. vinyl sliding, paired vinyl SHS</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02665 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 4</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Gable, shed extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl, concrete block</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind./grouped (3) vinyl SHS</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02666 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 5</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>Flat, flat extension, shed extension</td>
<td>Shed roof</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl, concrete block</td>
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<td>Ind. vinyl SHS, ind. vinyl sliding</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8LL02667 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 6</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Gable, shed extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl, concrete block</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl SHS, ind. vinyl awning</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02668 8LL02706</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 7</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Gable, shed extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl, concrete block</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl sliding</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMSF</td>
<td>Address / Site Name</td>
<td>Build Date</td>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Roof Type(s)</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Exterior Fabric</td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>Windows</td>
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<td>8LL02669</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 8</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
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<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration, deck</td>
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<td>8LL02670</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration, deck</td>
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<td>Ind./paired metal SHS</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02671</td>
<td>790 San Carlos Dr Bldg. 1</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Shed roof</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Vinyl</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl SHS, ind. vinyl sliding</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02672</td>
<td>19240 San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Flat, gable</td>
<td>Gable roof</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco, vinyl</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02673</td>
<td>19220 San Carlos Blvd Bldg. 1</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Flat, pyramid</td>
<td>W addition</td>
<td>Roofing, windows, awning</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
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<td>Ind. metal fixed pane, ind. metal slider, ind. metal awning, glass block</td>
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<td>8LL02674</td>
<td>19220 San Carlos Blvd Bldg. 2</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Flat, shed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco, concrete block, artif. masonry veneer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Paired metal picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02675</td>
<td>19170 San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paired metal picture</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02676</td>
<td>19150 San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Gable, shed, flat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roofing, fenestration</td>
<td>Stucco, wood/plywood</td>
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<td>Enclosed</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02677</td>
<td>19090 San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Industrial Vernacular</td>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Roofing, siding, fenestration</td>
<td>Wood/plywood, metal</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>Club or Lodge building</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMSF</td>
<td>Address / Site Name</td>
<td>Build Date</td>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Roof Type(s)</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>Exterior Fabric</td>
<td>Stories</td>
<td>Windows</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02678</td>
<td>19034 San Carlos Blvd 1945 Frame Vernacular Gable, shed n/a Roofing, siding, fenestration Wood, asbestos shingles 1</td>
<td>Paired/groupe d vinyl SHS, ind. metal awning Residential</td>
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<td>8LL02679</td>
<td>19030 San Carlos Blvd 1945 Masonry Vernacular Flat Flat roof Roofing, siding, fenestration Stucco, metal, wood/plywood 1</td>
<td>n/a Restaurant</td>
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<td>8LL02680</td>
<td>18900 San Carlos Blvd 1953 Frame Vernacular Gable, shed n/a Roofing, fenestration, elevated Wood/ plywood 1 Enclosed Commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>8LL02681</td>
<td>18850 San Carlos Blvd 1968 Industrial Vernacular Gable n/a Fenestration Wood/ plywood 1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl SHS Industrial</td>
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<td>8LL02682</td>
<td>18750 San Carlos Blvd 1960 Frame Vernacular Gable, shed n/a Fenestration Wood/ plywood 1</td>
<td>Ind. metal SHS, paired metal awning Commercial</td>
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<td>8LL02683</td>
<td>18650 San Carlos Blvd 1940 Frame Vernacular Gable, shed Shed roof, ADA ramp Roofing, siding, fenestration, ADA ramp Cement-mineral fiber 1</td>
<td>Ind. vinyl SHS Commercial</td>
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<td>8LL02684</td>
<td>18600 San Carlos Blvd 1953 Frame Vernacular Gable n/a Roofing, fenestration, awning Asbestos 1</td>
<td>Paired wood SHS, pair wood casement, ind. wood picture Pier/dock/ wharf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5.2. Ineligible historic building complex resource groups within the APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FMSF</th>
<th>Name / Address</th>
<th>No. Contributing Buildings</th>
<th>Build Date</th>
<th>Style(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8LL02706</td>
<td>Bon Air Mobile Home Park/760 San Carlos Dr.</td>
<td>9 (8LL02662 – 8LL02670)</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Mobile Home Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02707</td>
<td>San Carlos Lodge Mobile Home Park/790 San Carlos Dr.</td>
<td>1 (8LL02671)</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Mobile Home Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02708</td>
<td>Gulf Cove Mobile Home Park/19281 San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Mobile Home Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8LL02709</td>
<td>Sunnyland Mobile Home Park/19241 San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Mobile Home Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Conclusions

The results of background research and archaeological field survey, including excavation of 41 shovel tests and surface reconnaissance, did not identify any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites within the APE. Historical/architectural background research including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource, the Stone Arches structure (8 LL00105), was previously recorded within the historic APE. The resource was recorded in 1977 and was confirmed demolished due to the planned realignment of SR 865 and construction of a new bridge over the Matanzas Pass.

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 39 new historic resources (8LL02650-8LL02684, 8LL02706-9) within the historic APE. These include 35 buildings (8LL02650-8LL02684) and four building complex resource groups (8LL02706-9). These resources are common examples of their respective architectural styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no significant cultural resources within the APE. Therefore, the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any cultural resources that are listed, eligible, or that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.
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Hann, John H.

Hatton, Hap

Hughes, Daniel B.

Knetsch, Joe

Lee County

Lincoln, Tedd C.

Luer, George M.

Luer, George M. and Marion M. Almy
McAlester, Virginia Savage

Mahon, John K.

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Marquardt, William H.

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Webb, S. David, Ed.

Wheeler, Ryan J.

White, Matthew P.

White, William A.

Widmer, Randolph J.

Wilkinson, Kenneth

WGI Inc.
APPENDIX A:
Concept Plans
SR 865 (San Carlos Blvd.) from South of Estero Blvd. to CR 869 (Summerlin Road)

Operational Analysis Study

Beach Alternative 1

Estero Blvd. Intersection and Matanzas Bridge
Island Alternative 2

Main Street Intersection to Hurricane Pass Bridge

SR 865 (San Carlos Blvd.) from South of Estero Blvd. to CR 869 (Summerlin Road)

Operational Analysis Study

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING TO BE REMOVED

CHANGE METERED SIGNAL TO ACTUATED METERED SIGNAL

PROPOSED TRAFFIC SIGNAL

LEGEND:
- OPERATING TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PROPOSED NEUTRAL PHASE
- PROPOSED PHASE DELAY
- PROPOSED MODIFICATION
- PROPOSED MODIFICATION
APPENDIX B:
Florida Master Site File Forms
San Carlos Island

CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

ο private-profit  ο private-nonprofit  ο private-individual  ο private-nonspecific  ο city  ο county  ο state  ο federal  ο Native American  ο foreign  ο unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name: FORT MYERS BEACH

City/Town (within 3 miles): Fort Myers Beach

Township: 46S  Range: 23E  Section: 24

Land grant: Tax Parcel #

UTM Coordinates: Zone: 16  17  Easting:  Northing:  

Address / Vicinity / Route to: East and west of San Carlos Boulevard, between Hurricane Bay Bridge and Matanzas Pass

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park): NA

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

- Land (terrestrial)  - Wetland (palustrine)
- Lake/Pond (lacustrine)  - Usually flooded
- River/Stream/Creek (riversine)  - Usually dry
- Tidal (estuarine)  - Cave/Sink (subterranean)
- Saltwater (marine)  - Terrestrial  - Aquatic

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1.  
2.  

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

- Aboriginal
  - Aichuca
  - Archaic (nonspecific)
  - Archaic, Early
  - Archaic, Middle
  - Archaic, Late
  - Belle Glade
  - Cades Pond
  - Caloosahatchee
  - Deptford

- Non-Aboriginal
  - First Spanish 1513-99
  - First Spanish 1600-99
  - First Spanish 1700-1763
  - First Spanish (nonspecific)
  - British 1763-1873
  - Second Spanish 1873-1821
  - American Territorial 1821-45
  - American Civil War 1861-65
  - American 19th Century
  - American 20th Century
  - American (nonspecific)
  - African-American

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?  [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

No Evidence of site located within the project APE

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No evidence of site located within the project APE, therefore no additional work within the project APE

DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Init.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient info</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner Objection</th>
<th>KEEPER – Determined eligible:</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ ] yes  [ ] no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  a, b, c, d  (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**ADDRESS / PHONE / E-MAIL**

_____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________ 

**SITE DETECTION**

- [ ] no field check
- [ ] exposed ground
- [ ] screened shovel
- [ ] literature search
- [ ] posthole tests
- [ ] screened shovel-1/4"
- [ ] informants report
- [ ] auger tests
- [ ] screened shovel-1/8"
- [ ] remote sensing
- [ ] unscreened shovel
- [ ] screened shovel-1/16"

Other methods: number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

16 TPs; 50x50x100 cm; 10, 25, 50 m intervals, judgmental; 1/4" screen

**SITE BOUNDARY**

- [ ] bounds unknown
- [ ] remote sensing
- [ ] screened shovel
- [ ] unscreened shovel
- [ ] none by recorder
- [ ] exposed ground
- [ ] screened shovel
- [ ] literature search
- [ ] posthole tests
- [ ] block excavations

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

**Extent/Size (m²)**

Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

No evidence of site found in the APE

**Temporal Interpretation - Components** (check one):

- [ ] single component
- [ ] multiple component
- [ ] uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

No evidence of site found in the APE

**DIAGNOSTICS**

**ENVIRONMENT**

**DOCUMENTATION**

- [ ] nearest fresh water: Type
- [ ] name
- [ ] distance from site (m)
- [ ] natural community
- [ ] topography
- [ ] elevation: min. m max. m
- [ ] local vegetation
- [ ] present land use
- [ ] SCS soil series
- [ ] soil association

**ARTIFACTS**

**RECEIVED AND INFORMANT INFORMATION**

**Photocopy of 7.5’ USGS Quad Map with Site Boundaries Marked and Site Plan**

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24; and Township 46 South, Range 24 East, Section 19
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 5.0  3/19

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name(s) (address if none)</th>
<th>1172 Estero Blvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Project Name</td>
<td>CRAS, San Carlos Blvd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register Category (please check one)</td>
<td>Building  Structure  District  Site  Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership:</td>
<td>Private-profit  Private-nonprofit  Private-individual  Private-nonspecific  City  County  State  Federal  Native American  Foreign  Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>112 Estero Boulevard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Streets (nearest/between)</td>
<td>Between Crescent St &amp; Canal St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS 7.5 Map Name</td>
<td>Fort Myers Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City/Town (within 3 miles)</td>
<td>Fort Myers Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>46S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>24E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Parcel #</td>
<td>19-46-24-W4-0140B.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Name</td>
<td>Crescent Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM Coordinates:</td>
<td>Zone: 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X: 404925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y: 202602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)</td>
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**LOCATION & MAPPING**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estero Blvd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulevard</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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**HISTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Year</th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>□approximately □year listed or earlier □year listed or later</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>From (year): 1951 To (year): CURR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Use</td>
<td></td>
<td>From (year):________ To (year):________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Use</td>
<td></td>
<td>From (year):________ To (year):________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moves: yes / no / unknown</td>
<td>Date: Original address</td>
<td>Nature Roofing, siding, windows/doors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations: yes / no / unknown</td>
<td>Date: Nature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions: yes / no / unknown</td>
<td>Date: Nature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect (last name first):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)</td>
<td>Grand Resort Pt Myers Beach LLC (2015); J. Urso (1999); G. Hayden (1987); C. Sprouse (1968); D. Kronquist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? □yes  □no  □unknown  Describe  ____________________________

**DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Exterior Plan</th>
<th>Number of Stories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Masonry veneer-artificial</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type(s)</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material(s)</td>
<td>Built-up</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, metal, single, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Parapet wall along roof line, tile along bottom third of exterior, rectangular vents

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

**DHR USE ONLY**

| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □yes □no □insufficient info Date:____________ Init:________ |
|-owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: □yes □no Date:____________ |
| NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**Site #8  LL02650**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

**Chimney:**
- No. ______
- Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________________________
- 2. ____________________________

**Structural System(s):**
- 1. Concrete block
- 2. ____________________________
- 3. ____________________________

**Foundation Type(s):**
- 1. Slab
- 2. ____________________________
- 3. ____________________________

**Foundation Material(s):**
- 1. Concrete, Generic
- 2. ____________________________
- 3. ____________________________

**Main Entrance** (styrical details)
- NW corner: single metal frame full view door; N ELEV: multiple single & double metal frame full view doors

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

**Condition** (overall resource condition):
- □ excellent
- □ good
- □ fair
- □ deteriorated
- □ ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with rough-faced stucco along the midsection of the building and containing multiple retail units.

**Archaeological Remains**

**RESEARCH METHODS** (select all that apply)

- □ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- □ FL State Archives/photo collection
- □ property appraiser / tax records
- □ cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- □ other methods (describe)

**Bibliographic References** (describe)

- USHA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

**Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:**

http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?** □ yes □ no □ insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **Document type**
   - All materials at one location
   - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
   - Document description: Files, photos, research, documents
   - File or accession #s: Pl19088

2) **Document type**
   - Maintaining organization
   - Document description
   - File or accession #s

### RECORER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name**

Savannah Young

**Affiliation**

Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information**

(8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net)

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
**Site Name(s) (address if none):** 1161/1165 Estero Blvd

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

**National Register Category:**
- Building
- Structure
- District
- Site
- Monument

**Ownership:**
- Private-profit
- Private-nonprofit
- Private-individual
- Private-specific
- City
- County
- State
- Federal
- Native American
- Foreign
- Unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

- **Address:** 1161/1165 Estero Blvd
- **Street Name:** Boulevard
- **Street Type:**
- **Suffix Direction:**
- **Cross Streets (nearest/between):** Estero Blvd & Crescent St
- **USGS 7.5 Map Name:** FORT MYERS BEACH
- **City/Town:** (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
- **State:** Florida
- **In City Limits:** Yes
- **In County:** Lee
- **Tax Parcel #:** 19-46-24-W4-0150.E.0010
- **Subdivision Name:** Crescent Park
- **Block:**
- **Lot:** 1 & 2
- **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 16, Easting 4049258, Northing 2996157
- **Other Coordinates:** X: Y:
- **Name of Public Tract:**

### HISTORY

- **Construction Year:** 1967
- **Original Use:** Commercial & apartments
- **Current Use:** Commercial
- **Other Use:**
- **Moves:** Yes
- **Alterations:** Yes
- **Additions:** Yes
- **Architect:** Van Nocker (1983); Gines & Sidney Rodriguez

### DESCRIPTION

- **Style:** Masonry Vernacular
- **Exterior Fabric(s):**
  - 1. Stucco
  - 2. Cement-mineral fiber
- **Roof Type(s):**
  - 1. Pyramid
- **Roof Material(s):**
  - 1. Sheet metal: standing seam
  - 2. Cupola
- **Windows:** SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1; Picture, metal, single, paired, one-light

### DHR USE ONLY

- **NR List Date:**
- **Insufficient info:**
- **Date:**
- **Init.:**
- **Owner Objection:**

### OFFICIAL EVALUATION

- **SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** Yes
- **SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing Date:**
- **Init.:**
- **KEEPER – Determined eligible:** Yes
- **KEEPER – Determined eligible Date:**
- **NR Criteria for Evaluation:**
  - a
  - b
  - c
  - d
  - "(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)"
**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

- **Chimney**: No. \(\_0\) Chimney Material(s): 1. \(\_\) 2. \(\_\) 3. \(\_\)
- **Structural System(s)**: 1. Concrete block 2. \(\_\) 3. \(\_\)
- **Foundation Type(s)**: 1. Slab 2. \(\_\) 3. \(\_\)
- **Foundation Material(s)**: 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \(\_\) 3. \(\_\)
- **Main Entrance** (stylistic details)
  - S ELEV: single metal frame door w/ full view light beneath an overhanging porch, per unit

**Porch Descriptions** (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
- S ELEV: incised, full width, beneath the principal roof w/ squared wooden porch supports and located on the second story

**Condition** (overall resource condition): □ excellent □ good □ fair □ deteriorated □ ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**
A two-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a full renovation completed between c. 2016 - 2019, including a remodeled roof line and replacement siding.

**Archaeological Remains**

**RESEARCH METHODS** (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- library research
- city directory
- newspaper files
- historic photos
- building permits
- occupant/owner interview
- neighbor interview
- Sanborn maps
- plat maps
- Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- HABS/HAER record search

**Bibliographic References** (describe)
- Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: [http://palmm.fcla.edu/](http://palmm.fcla.edu/)

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**
- □ yes □ no □ insufficient information

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?**
- □ yes □ no □ insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation** (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File** - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type: All materials at one location
   - Document description: Files, photos, research, documents
   - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
   - File or accession #s: PL19088

2) Document type: \(\_\)
   - Document description: \(\_\)
   - Maintaining organization: \(\_\)
   - File or accession #s: \(\_\)

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

- Recorder Name: Savannah Young
- Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
- Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Required Attachments**

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 5.0** 3/19

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

| Site Name(s) (address if none) | 1133 Estero Blvd Building 3 | Multiple Listing (DHR only) |
| Survey Project Name | CRAS, San Carlos Blvd | |
| National Register Category (please check one) | □ building  □ structure  □ district  □ site  □ object | Survey # (DHR only) |
| Ownership: □ private-profit  □ private-nonprofit  □ private-individual  □ private-non specific  □ city  □ county  □ state  □ federal  □ Native American  □ foreign  □ unknown |

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

| Address: 1133 Estero Boulevard |
| Cross Streets (nearest/between): Between 5th St & Crescent St |
| USGS 7.5 Map Name | FORT MYERS BEACH |
| City / Town (within 3 miles) | Fort Myers Beach |
| Township | 46S |
| Range | 23E |
| Section | 24 |
| Tax Parcel #: | 24-46-23-W3-0006.0000 |
| Subdivision Name: | |
| UTM Coordinates: Zone □ 16 □ 17 Easting: 404893 Northing: 2926173 |
| Other Coordinates: X: ___________________ Y: ___________________ |
| Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) | |

**HISTORY**

| Construction Year | 1949 |
| Original Use | Commercial |
| Current Use | |
| Other Use | |
| Moves: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: | |
| Alterations: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: | Nature: Roofing, siding, fenestrations, signage |
| Additions: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: | Nature: |
| Architect (last name first): | |
| Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) | Grand Resort Ft Myers Beach LLC (2015); Huntingburg Partners, LTD (2000); The Huntingburg Corporation (1993); Nick Karras |
| Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? □ yes □ no □ unknown Describe | |

**DESCRIPTION**

| Style | Commercial |
| Exterior Fabric(s) | 1. Stucco 2. Metal |
| Roof Type(s) | 1. Flat |
| Roof Material(s) | 1. Built-up |
| Number of Stories | 1 |

| Windows (types, materials, etc.) |
| Fixed, metal, single, grouped (3,5), one-light; Picture, metal, single, one-light |

| Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) |
| Decorative light fixtures, metal parapet wall w/ metal coping |

| Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) |
| Three c. 1947-1956 commercial buildings; outdoor seating deck w/ railing |

**DHR USE ONLY**

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s): 1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</td>
<td>SW corner: single metal frame full-view door w/ sidelight; S &amp; E ELEV: multiple double metal frame full-view doors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition (overall resource condition):</th>
<th>excellent</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>deteriorated</th>
<th>ruinous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Commercial style building with multiple retail units delineated by pentagonal sign holders along the parapet wall.

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] plat maps
- [x] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [x] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] historic photos
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**
- [x] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?**
- [x] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type: All materials at one location
   - Document description: Files, photos, research, document
   - File or accession #s: P19088

2) Document type: 
   - Document description: 
   - File or accession #s: 

**RECORdER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Contact Information</td>
<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 5.0** 3/19

**Site Name(s) (address if none):** 1154 Estero Blvd

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

**National Register Category (please check one):**
- [ ] building
- [ ] structure
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] object

**Ownership:**
- [ ] private-profit
- [ ] private-nonprofit
- [ ] private-individual
- [ ] private-nonspecific
- [ ] city
- [ ] county
- [ ] state
- [ ] federal
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] foreign
- [ ] unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

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<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estero Boulevard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross Streets (nearest/between):**

**USGS 7.5 Map Name:** Fort Myers Beach

**USGS Date:** 1958

**City/Town (within 3 miles):** Fort Myers Beach

**In City Limits:** [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown

**County:** Lee

**Township:** 46S

**Range:** 23E

**Section:** 24

**¼ section:** [ ] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE

**Irregular-name:**

**Tax Parcel #:** 24-46-23-W3-00011.0000

**Subdivision Name:** Crescent Park

**Block:**

**Lot:**

**UTM Coordinates:** Zone [ ] 16 [ ] 17

**Easting:** 4 0 4 8 6 7

**Northing:** 2 9 2 6 1 2 6

**Other Coordinates:** X: [ ] Y: [ ]

**Coordinate System & Datum:**

**Name of Public Tract (e.g., park):**

## HISTORY

**Construction Year:** 1958

[ ] approximately [ ] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later

**Original Use:** Commercial

**Current Use:** Restaurant

**Other Use:**

**Moves:**

[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown

**Date:**

**Original Address:**

**Alterations:**

[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown

**Date:**

**Nature:** Roofing, siding, fenestrations

**Additions:**

[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown

**Date:**

**Nature:** Gable addition, covered walkway, S ELEV

**Architect (last name first):**

**Builder (last name first):**

**Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.):**

Grand Resort Pk Myers Beach LLC (2015); Estero Beach Holdings, LLC (2004); The Barking Shark Grill and Beach Bar, Inc. (1997); V. Haugen (1995); J. Ursoleo

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**

[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown

**Describe:**

## DESCRIPTION

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular

**Exterior Plan:** Irregular

**Number of Stories:** 2

**Exterior Fabric(s):**

1. Stucco
2. Vinyl
3. Gable

**Roof Type(s):**

1. Hip on hip
2. Sheet metal: 3V crimp

**Roof Material(s):**

1. Gable
2. Sheet metal: 3V crimp

**Roof secondary struc(s). (dormers etc.):**

**Windows (types, materials, etc.):**

SHS, vinyl, single, grouped (5, 6, 7), 1/1; multiple enclosed w/ stucco

**Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments):**

Overhanging boxed eaves, branded awning, faux corner boards

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

## DHR USE ONLY

### OFFICIAL EVALUATION

**NR List Date**

**SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:** [ ] yes [ ] no

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**

[ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (see National Register Bulletin 16, p. 2)

**Owner Objection:**

[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info

**Date:**

**Init.:**

**DHR USE ONLY**

**Site#** LL02653

**Field Date:** 1-6-2020

**Form Date:** 1-7-2020

**Recorder #:**

---

**Guide to Historical Structure Forms**"
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Concrete block</td>
<td>1. Slab</td>
<td>1. Concrete, Generic</td>
<td>E ELEV: single wood door</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Wood frame</td>
<td>2. Wood frame</td>
<td>2. Piers</td>
<td>2. Wood Blocks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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

E/ENTRANCE: closed, partial-width entry vestibule/covered walkway, beneath a half hip roof with wood supports and lattice.

**Condition (overall resource condition):**
- [ ] excellent
- [x] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A two-story Masonry Vernacular style building with multiple large scale additions, including an entry vestibule/walkway and additions to the N and S ELEV.

**Archaeological Remains**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] historic photos
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**
- [x] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?**
- [ ] yes
- [x] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Maintaining organization</th>
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<td>All materials at one location</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document description</td>
<td>Files, photos, research, documents</td>
<td>File or accession #’s PL19088</td>
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<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Document type</td>
<td>Maintaining organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document description</td>
<td></td>
<td>File or accession #’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young

**Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information**

8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

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USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 5.0  3/19**

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1035 Estero Blvd

Survey Project Name  CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building  ☐ structure  ☐ district  ☐ site  ☐ object

Ownership: ☐ private-profit  ☐ private-nonprofit  ☐ private-individual  ☐ private-nonspecific  ☐ city  ☐ county  ☐ state  ☐ federal  ☐ Native American  ☐ foreign  ☐ unknown

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

Address: 1035 Estero Boulevard

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Estero Blvd & San Carlos Blvd

USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH

City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach

TOWNSHIP 46S  RANGE 23E  SECTION 24  ¼ section: ☐ NW  ☐ SW  ☐ SE  ☐ NE

Tax Parcel #: 24-46-23-W3-00208.0050

Subdivision Name Business Center

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16  Easting 404743  Northing 2926216

Other Coordinates: X: ________________  Y: ________________

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

**HISTORY**

Construction Year: 1947  ☐ approximately  ☐ year listed or earlier  ☐ year listed or later

Original Use ☐ Service station  ☐ Commercial

Current Use ☐ Commercial

Other Use ☐ Commercial

Moves: ☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ unknown Date: Original address

Alterations: ☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding, awnings, fenestration

Additions: ☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ unknown Date: Nature N, S, E, & W ELEV; roof deck

Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) KLC Surf, LLC (2018); Beverly A. Primeau Trust (1996); Norman & Beverly Primeau (1983); James D. Brady, Jr

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

**DESCRIPTION**

Style ☐ Masonry Vernacular  ☐ Exterior Plan  ☐ Irregular  ☐ Number of Stories 3

Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3. Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3. Pyramid

Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3. Sheetmetal: ribbed

Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.) 1. Belvedere 2. Gable dormer

Windows (types, materials, etc.) Picture, vinyl, single, paired, grouped (3,5), one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Vinyl awnings, complex roofline, tower, and central belvedere

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

**DHR USE ONLY**

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

HRSE046R0319, effective 05/2016

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Page 2

Site #8  LL02654

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. Chimney Material(s): 1. __________________________ 2. __________________________
Structural System(s): 1. __________________________ 2. __________________________ 3. __________________________
Foundation Type(s): 1. __________________________ 2. __________________________
Foundation Material(s): 1. __________________________ 2. __________________________
Main Entrance (stylistic details)
N ELEV: single metal frame full view door w/transom; S ELEV & SE corner: double metal frame full view doors
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
SW ELEV: open, partial width, beneath an awning w/ metal pole supports; Roof deck

Condition (overall resource condition): □ excellent □ good □ fair □ deteriorated □ ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource
A three-story Masonry Vernacular style building with several large scale additions and alterations.
Archaeological Remains ____________________________

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? □ yes □ no □ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? □ yes □ no □ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Document description Files, photos, research, documents Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc File or accession #s PL19088
2) Document type Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #s

RECEIVER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

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2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24

Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society. i-cubed. 1972
Site Name(s) (address if none) 1028 Fifth St  Multiple Listing (DHR only) 
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd  Survey # (DHR only) 
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  Survey # (DHR only) 
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:  1028  Fourth Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Fifth St & San Carlos Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name  FORT MYERS BEACH  USGS Date  1958  Plat or Other Map
City / Town  Fort Myers Beach  In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown  County  Lee
Township  46S  Range  23E  Section  24  ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel #  24-46-23-W3-00208.0080  Landgrant
Subdivision Name  Business Center  Block  8  Lot  8 & 9
UTM Coordinates:  Zone  16  X  17  Easting  404733  Northing  2926243
Other Coordinates: X:  Y:  Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year:  1951  approximately  yes  no  unknown  year listed or earlier  year listed or later
Original Use  Commercial  From (year):  1951  To (year):  CURR
Current Use  From (year):  To (year):
Other Use  From (year):  To (year):
Moves:  yes  no  unknown  Date:  Original address
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown  Date:  Nature  Roofing, siding, fenestrations
Additions:  yes  no  unknown  Date:  Nature  N ELEV, hip roof, ADA ramp
Architect (last name first):  Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Krohn Investments LLC (2009); Bridgenorth Properties, LLC (2005); Murray Carslake (1988); Klaus Meindl (1976); Dorothy Heath
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown  Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style  Masonry Vernacular  Exterior Plan  Irregular  Number of Stories  1
Exterior Fabric(s)  1. Stucco  2.  3.
Roof Type(s)  1. Pyramid  2.  3.
Roof Material(s)  1. Sheet metal: 5V crimp  2.  3.
Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.)  1.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Picture, metal, single, paired, one-light
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Retractable/rolling overhead doors, extended eaves
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed)

DHR USE ONLY

Official Evaluation

NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes  no  insufficient info  Date  Init.
KEEPER – Determined eligible:  yes  no  Date  
NR Criteria for Evaluation:  a  b  c  d  (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s): 1.</th>
<th></th>
<th>2.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Structural System(s): 1.</td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Slab</td>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Type(s): 1.</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Slab</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s): 1.</td>
<td>Concrete, Generic</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Concrete, Generic</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

N ELEV: double metal frame full view doors, beneath the principal roof supported by squared concrete supports.

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

N/ENTRANCE: incised, full width, beneath the principal roof supported by squared concrete columns w/ retractable/rolling doors.

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ several large scale additions and retractable/rolling doors which provide an open air retail space when retracted.

**Archaeological Remains**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] historic photos
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

http://palmm.fcla.edu/

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- [ ] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes [ ] no
- [ ] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes [ ] no

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

**Area(s) of Historical Significance**

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. “architecture”, “ethnic heritage”, “community planning & development”, etc.)

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

  1. Document type: All materials at one location
  2. Document description: Files, photos, research, documents
  3. Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
  4. File or accession #s: P19088

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

- Recorder Name: Savannah Young
- Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc
- Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 80 Old San Carlos Blvd
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one) ☑ building ☑ structure ☑ district ☑ site ☑ object
Ownership: ☑ private-profit ☑ private-nonprofit ☑ private-individual ☑ private-nonspecific ☑ city ☑ county ☑ state ☑ federal ☑ Native American ☑ foreign ☑ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 80 Old San Carlos Blvd & Fifth St
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Old San Carlos Blvd & Fifth St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
Township 46S Range 23E Section 24 ¼ section: ☑ NW ☑ SW ☑ SE ☑ NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-W3-00208.0010
Subdivision Name Business Center
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16X Easting 404702 Northing 2926251
Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☑ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☑ year listed or later
Original Use Commercial
Current Use
Other Use
Moves: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Date: Nature Roofing, siding
Additions: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Carlos Chavez (2014); Paula Sue & James Taylor (1985); James & Pauline May (1963); J.F. & Mona Helmerich
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3.
Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Patio w/ seating
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Signage, circular vents, stucco awning w/ brackets, parapet w/ cornice
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Patio w/ seating

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: | Date | Init.
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------
|              | KEEPER – Determined eligible: | Date | Init.
|              | NR Criteria for Evaluation: | | |
|              | Owner Objection | | |

DHR USE ONLY

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete Block</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N ELEV: single metal frame door w/ full view light beneath a stucco awning, per unit</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W ELEV: open, partial width, beneath a canvas awning w/ squared metal porch supports and railing</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Condition (overall resource condition):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Commercial style building with multiple retail units w/ outdoor seating.

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] historic photos
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search
- [ ] other methods (describe):
  - USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

1. **Document type**: All materials at one location
   - **Document description**: Files, photos, research, documents
   - **Maintaining organization**: Archaeological Consultants Inc
   - **File or accession #s**: P19088
2. **Document type**: maintaining organization
   - **Document description**: File or accession #s

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name**

Savannah Young

**Affiliation**

Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information**

(3) 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

**Required Attachments**

1. **USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser websites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24

Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society. i-cubed. 1972
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0  3/19

Site Name(s) (address if none) 150 Old San Carlos Blvd
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one) [ ] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object
Ownership: [ ] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individual [ ] private-nonspecific [ ] city [ ] county [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] Native American [ ] foreign [ ] unknown
Address: 150 Old San Carlos Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest between) Old San Carlos Blvd & Fifth St
USGS 7.5 Map Name Fort Myers Beach
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
Township 46S Range 23E Section 24
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting 404720 Northing 29266192
Other Coordinates: X: ____________________ Y: ____________________

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 150 Old San Carlos Boulevard
Street Name: Old San Carlos Boulevard
Street Type: Boulevard
Street Type: Boulevard
Prefix Direction: S
Suffix Direction: E

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 [ ] approximately [ ] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later
Original Use: Commercial
Current Use: Commercial
Other Use: Commercial

Moves: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Date: [ ] Original address
Alterations: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Date: Nature: Roofing, awning
Additions: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Date: Nature:
Architect (last name first): [ ] Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
150 San Carlos Boulevard Corp. (1994); Abraham Goldberg (1994); Shaul and Meir Levy Partnership

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style: Commercial
Exterior Plan: Irregular
Number of Stories: 1

Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco
2. [ ]
3. [ ]

Roof Type(s) 1. Flat
2. [ ]
3. [ ]

Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up
2. [ ]
3. [ ]

Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.) 1.
2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed, metal, grouped (4,5), two-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Parapet w/ triangular detail w/ circular cutout, awning, pilasters

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

DHR USE ONLY

Official Evaluation

NR List Date
Owner Objection
SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info Date: ______________ Init. ______
KEEPER – Determined eligible: [ ] yes [ ] no Date: ______________
NR Criteria for Evaluation: [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  
**Site #8 LL02657**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

| Chimney: No._0_ Chimney Material(s): | 1. ____________ 2. ____________ |
| Structural System(s): | 1. Concrete block 2. ____________ 3. ____________ |
| Foundation Type(s): | 1. Slab 2. ____________ |
| Foundation Material(s): | 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ____________ |
| Main Entrance (stylistic details) | SW corner: double metal frame doors w/ full view lights and large transom light, beneath awning & triangle parapet detail |

### PORCH DESCRIPTIONS (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

### CONDITION (overall resource condition):  
- [ ] excellent  
- [x] good  
- [ ] fair  
- [ ] deteriorated  
- [ ] ruinous

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE

A one-story Commercial style building w/ a wraparound awning and window walls divided by stucco pilasters.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)  
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection  
- [ ] city directory  
- [ ] library research  
- [ ] building permits  
- [ ] Sanborn maps  
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records  
- [ ] newspaper files  
- [ ] occupant/owner interview  
- [ ] plat maps  
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)  
- [ ] historic photos  
- [ ] neighbor interview  
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)  
- [ ] other methods (describe)  

- [ ] USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

### BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

- [ ] Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
  http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- [ ] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  
  - [ ] yes  
  - [x] no  
  - [ ] insufficient information  

- [ ] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  
  - [ ] yes  
  - [ ] no  
  - [ ] insufficient information  

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### AREA(S) OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. “architecture”, “ethnic heritage”, “community planning & development”, etc.)

| 1. ____________ | 3. ____________ | 5. ____________ |
| 2. ____________ | 4. ____________ | 6. ____________ |

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1. Document type All materials at one location  
   Document description Files, photos, research, documents  
   Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
   File or accession #’s P19088

2. Document type  
   Document description  
   Maintaining organization  
   File or accession #’s

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name:** Savannah Young  
**Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information:**  
- Address: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A  
- Sarasota, FL 34240  
- aciflorida@comcast.net

### REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

1. **USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**  
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)  
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0   3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 320 Old San Carlos Blvd

Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one) □ building □ structure □ district □ site □ object

Ownership: □ private-profit □ private-nonprofit □ private-individual □ private-nonspecific □ city □ county □ state □ federal □ Native American □ foreign □ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 320 Old San Carlos Boulevard

Cross Streets (nearest/between) Old San Carlos Blvd & Third St

USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH

USGS Date 1958

City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach

In City Limits? □ yes □ no □ unknown

County Lee

Township 46S Range 23E Section 24

¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE Irregular-name:__________________________

Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-W3-00203.0020

Subdivision Name __________________________________________

UTM Coordinates: Zone □ 16 □ 17 Easting □ 404778 □ 404778 Northing □ 2326415

Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) __________________________________________

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 □ approximately □ year listed or earlier □ year listed or later

Current Use Commercial

Original Use □ Commercial From (year): 1971 To (year): CURR

Other Use From (year): _________ To (year): _________

Moves: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: __________________________

Alterations: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: __________________________

Additions: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: __________________________

Architect (last name first): ______________________________________

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

John W. Richard (1998); Robert & Dorothy Reich (1985); James Gyarmathy

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? □ yes □ no □ unknown

Describe __________________________________________

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular

Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1

Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. ___________ 3. ___________

Roof Type(s) 1. Other 2. ___________ 3. ___________

Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. ___________ 2. ___________

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, metal, single, paired, two-light; boarded

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Faux corner boards, large cornice w/ rectangular vents, minimal eave overhang, trim around window/doors

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

c. 2015 commercial building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □ yes □ no □ insufficient info Date ___________ Init._________

Keeper – Determined eligible: □ yes □ no

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □ a □ b □ c □ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
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<td>1. Concrete, Generic</td>
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<tr>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W ELEV: single metal frame door w/ full view light and sidelight, accessed by concrete stairs and stoop</td>
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<tr>
<th>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Condition (overall resource condition):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ excellent</td>
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</table>

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

### Bibliographic References (describe)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: [http://palmm.fcla.edu/](http://palmm.fcla.edu/)

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### Area(s) of Historical Significance

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

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<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
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### DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Document type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Document type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECORDER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECORDER CONTACT INFORMATION</td>
<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Required Attachments**

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24

Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society. Indexed 1972
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 5.0 3/19**

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

---

**Site Name(s) (address if none):** 1011 Third St  
**Multiple Listing (DHR only):**

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd  
**Survey # (DHR only):**

**National Register Category (please check one):** building, structure, district, site, object

**Ownership:** private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individual, private-nonspecific, city, county, state, federal, Native American, foreign, unknown

---

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross Streets (nearest/between):** Old San Carlos Blvd & Third St

**USGS 7.5 Map Name:** Fort Myers Beach  
**USGS Date:** 1958  
**Plat or Other Map:** PB 9 / PG 9

**City/Town:** Fort Myers Beach  
**In City Limits:** yes  
**County:** Lee

**Township:** 46S  
**Range:** 23E  
**Section:** 24

**Tax Parcel #:** 24-46-23-W3-00202.0060  
**Current Use:** Business Center  
**From (year):** 1972  
**To (year):** 1985

**Subdivision Name:** Business Center

**UTM Coordinates:** Zone 16  
**Easting:** 4048135  
**Northing:** 2926415

**Other Coordinates:** X: ___________  
**Y: ___________

**Name of Public Tract (e.g., park):**

---

**HISTORY**

**Construction Year:** 1972  
**Originally approximately year listed or earlier:**  
**Year listed or later:**

**Original Use:** Residence, private  
**Current Use:** Apartment  
**Other Use:**

**Original Address:**

**Alterations:**  
**Additions:**  
**Architect (last name first):**

**Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.):** Hospitality Waterfront Vacation Rentals LLC (2018); J. Nappo (2004); J. Bergin (2001); V. DiBiasi (2000); K. Greves (1998); J. Young (1971); H.E. Stone

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style:** Masonry Vernacular  
**Exterior Plan:** Irregular  
**Number of Stories:** 2

**Exterior Fabric(s):**  
1. Concrete block  
2. Vinyl  
3. Hip

**Roof Type(s):**  
1. Hip  
2. Single  
3. Grouped

**Roof Material(s):**  
1. Tile unspecified  
2. Metal  
3. Vinyl

**Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.):** Hip extension

**Windows:**

**SHS, metal, single, grouped (3), 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked; SHS, vinyl, grouped (3), 1/1

**Distinguishing Architectural Features:** Overhanging boxed eaves, stucco windowills, trim around windows

**Ancillary Features/Outbuildings:**

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**OFFICIAL EVALUATION**

**SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** yes  
**Insufficient info:** no  
**Date:** ___________  
**Init.:**

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:** yes  
**Date:** ___________  
**NR Criteria for Evaluation:** a  
**b  
**c  
**d** (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

---

**Owner Objection:**

---

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250**

Phone: 850.245.6440 / Fax: 850.245.6439 / E-mail: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>1. Concrete block</th>
<th>2. Wood frame</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>1. Continuous</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>1. Concrete Block</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Main Entrance | (stylistic details)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S ELEV: single composite door per unit, half light and full-light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S ELEV: open, full width, beneath a second story wooden deck; S ELEV (2nd story): open, full width deck, accessed by wood stairs w/ under stair storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition (overall resource condition):</th>
<th>excellent</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>deteriorated</th>
<th>ruinous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrative Description of Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A two-story Masonry Vernacular style building divided into two first story rental units and one second story rental unit accessed by wooden stairs w/ a second story deck.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:

http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. 

2.  

3.  

4.  

5.  

6.  

### DOCUMENTATION

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</tbody>
</table>

### RECORDER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)</th>
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<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
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### Required Attachments

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0  3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none)  1030 Second Street

Survey Project Name  CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

Address:  1030

Cross Streets (nearest / between)  Between Old San Carlos Blvd & Crescent St

USGS 7.5 Map Name  FORT MYERS BEACH

City / Town (within 3 miles)  Fort Myers Beach

Township  46S

Range  23E

Section  24

¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name:

Tax Parcel #  24-46-23-W3-0020.0180

Subdivision Name  Business Center

UTM Coordinates:  Zone 16 17  Easting 404845  Northing 2926481

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) ____________________________

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

DESCRIPTIO

Style  Frame Vernacular

Exterior Fabric(s)  Vinyl

Roof Type(s)  Gable

Roof Material(s)  Sheet metal: 3V crimp

Exterior Plan  Irregular

Number of Stories  1

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  SHS, vinyl, single, paired, grouped (3), 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails and partially exposed rafter tails, vinyl trim around windows and doors, faux corner boards

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

Non-historic detached garage

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes  no  insufficient info

Owner Objection  KEEPER – Determined eligible:  yes  no

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  a  b  c  d

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

Date Init.

DHR USE ONLY

Date Init.

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8  LL02660

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________

 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________

 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. ____________________________

 Foundation Material(s): 1. Pile 2. ____________________________

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ 9 inset lights, beneath the principal roof

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

N/ENTRANCE: incised, full width, beneath the principal roof w/ squared wooden porch supports and railing w/ lattice trim

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a raised, rear deck addition.

Archaeological Remains

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps

☒ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps

☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)

☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search

☒ other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc

Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #s P19088

2) Document type ____________________________ Maintaining organization ____________________________

Document description ____________________________ File or accession #s ____________________________

RECORIDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A Sarasota, FL 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

1) USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24

Site # 8LL02660
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0   3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none)  1025 Second St  Multiple Listing (DHR only) __________
Survey Project Name  CRAS, San Carlos Blvd  Survey # (DHR only) __________
National Register Category (please check one)  [ ] building  [ ] structure  [ ] district  [ ] site  [ ] object
Ownership: [ ] private-profit  [ ] private-nonprofit  [ ] private-individual  [ ] private-nonspecific  [ ] city  [ ] county  [ ] state  [ ] federal  [ ] Native American  [ ] foreign  [ ] unknown

Address:  1025  Second  Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between)  Old San Carlos Blvd & Second St
USGS 7.5 Map Name  FORT MYERS BEACH  USGS Date  1958  Plat or Other Map  PB 9 / PG 9
City / Town (within 3 miles)  Fort Myers Beach  In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown  County  Lee
Township  46S  Range  23E  Section  24  ¼ section:  [ ] NW  [ ] SW  [ ] SE  [ ] NE  Irregular-name:  ___________
Tax Parcel #  24-46-23-W3-00201.0030  Landgrant
Subdivision Name  Business Center  Block  1  Lot  3 & 4
UTM Coordinates:  Zone  16  Easting  404862  Northing  29266512
Other Coordinates:  X: ____________  Y: ____________  Coordinate System & Datum  ___________
Name of Public Tract:  ____________  Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)  ____________

Construction Year:  1972  [ ] approximately  [ ] year listed or earlier  [ ] year listed or later
Original Use  Unknown  From (year):  1972  To (year):  UNK
Current Use  Restaurant  From (year):  UNK  To (year):  CURR
Other Use  From (year):  ____________  To (year):  ____________
Moves:  [ ] yes  [ ] no  unknown  Date:  ____________  Original address  ____________
Alterations:  [ ] yes  [ ] no  unknown  Date:  ____________  Nature  ____________
Additions:  [ ] yes  [ ] no  unknown  Date:  ____________  Nature  ____________
Architect (last name first):  ____________  Builder (last name first):  ____________
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
First Street Restaurants, Inc (2013); Leo J. Salvatori (2007); Edward Streit (2001); Fort Myers Beach Board of Realtors (1981); Raymond Giesel

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  [ ] yes  [ ] no  unknown  Describe  ____________

Style  Masonry Vernacular  Exterior Plan  Rectangular  Number of Stories  1
Exterior Fabric(s)  1. Stucco  2.  3.
Roof Type(s)  1. Flat  2.  3.
Roof Material(s)  1. Built-up  2. Sheet metal: 5V crimp  3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)  1.
Windows  (types, materials, etc.)  Fixed, metal, single, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Non-structural faux-mansard style parapet with boxed eaves, parapet w/ coping and rectangular entry projection, stone clad porch supports

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

DHR USE ONLY

Owner Objection  KEEPER = Determined eligible:  yes  no  Date  ____________
NR Criteria for Evaluation:  a  b  c  d  (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes  no  insufficient info  Date  ____________

Site#  LL02661  Field Date  1-6-2020  Form Date  1-7-2020  Recorder #  ____________

HR6E046R0319, effective 05/2016
Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 LL02661

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _______ 2. _______

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single paneled door, located beneath a rectangular parapet projection

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with multiple kitchen exhaust fans located on the flat roof.

Archaeological Remains ____________________________

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

□ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □ library research □ building permits □ Sanborn maps

□ FL State Archives/photo collection □ city directory □ occupant/owner interview □ plat maps

□ property appraiser / tax records □ newspaper files □ neighbor interview □ Public Lands Survey (DEP)

□ cultural resource survey (CRAS) □ historic photos □ interior inspection □ HABS/HAER record search

□ other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type: All materials at one location Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc

Document description: Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #’s: P19088

2) Document type: Maintaining organization

Document description: File or accession #’s

RECORER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Savannah Young

Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

1) USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none): 760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 1
Survey Project Name: CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one): building, structure, district, site, object
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individual, private-specific, city, county, state, federal, Native American, foreign, unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address: 760 San Carlos Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name: Fort Myers Beach
City / Town: Fort Myers Beach
Township: 46S Range: 23E Section: 24
Tax Parcel #: 24-46-23-01-00007.0090
Subdivision Name: San Carlos on the Gulf
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting 4049292 Northing 29277031
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum:

HISTORY
Construction Year: 1968
Original Use: Mobile Home/Trailer Home
Other Use:

DESCRIPTION
Style: No style
Exterior Plan: Irregular
Number of Stories: 1
Exterior Fabric(s): 1. Vinyl 2. Concrete block
Roof Type(s): 1. Gable
Roof Material(s): 1. Sheet metal: standing seam
Roof secondary struc.: (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension
Windows: Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features: Projecting eave w/ angled brackets, metal awning, wood lattice skirting and screen wall, vinyl trim around windows/doors
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings: contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes

DHR USE ONLY
Owner Objection: [ ]

OFFICIAL EVALUATION
NR List Date: [ ]
SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [ ]
KEEPER – Determined eligible: [ ]
NR Criteria for Evaluation: a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d [ ]
Insufficient info: [ ]
Date: [ ] Init.: [ ]

DHR USE ONLY

Site# LL02662
Field Date: 1-30-2020
Form Date: 2-4-2020
Recorder #: [ ]

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg. / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HR6E046R0319, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

**Chimney:** No. **0** Chimney Material(s): 1. ______________ 2. ______________

**Structural System(s):** 1. Wood frame 2. ____________ 3. ____________

**Foundation Type(s):** 1. Piers 2. ____________

**Foundation Material(s):** 1. Obscured 2. ____________

**Main Entrance** (stylistic details)

N ELEV: sliding glass door unit w/ vinyl frame, beneath an overhanging eave

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

**Condition** (overall resource condition):

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the SE corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

- __________________________________________________________________________

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe) ___________________________________________________________________________________________

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

- __________________________________________________________________________

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

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

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **Document type:** All materials at one location **Document description:** Files, photos, research, documents **Maintaining organization:** Archaeological Consultants Inc **File or accession #**s **P19088**

2) **Document type:** **Document description:** **Maintaining organization:** **File or accession #**s

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name:** Savannah Young **Recorder Contact Information:** 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net **Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc

### Required Attachments

1. USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 5.0**  
3/19

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name(s) (address if none)</th>
<th>760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Project Name</td>
<td>CRAS, San Carlos Blvd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register Category</td>
<td>(please check one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>(check one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>760 San Carlos Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City/Town</td>
<td>Fort Myers Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>46S 23E 24S 24W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Parcel #</td>
<td>24-46-23-01-00007.0090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision Name</td>
<td>San Carlos on the Gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM Coordinates</td>
<td>Zone 16 X 17 Easting 40 4 9.8 5</td>
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<td>Name of Public Tract</td>
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#### LOCATION & MAPPING

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<td>City Limits</td>
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<td>Lee</td>
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<td>Township</td>
<td>46S 23E 24S 24W</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Other Coordinates</td>
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#### HISTORY

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<tr>
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<td>Mobile Home/ Trailer Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Use</td>
<td>From (year): 1968 To (year): ______</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Use</td>
<td>From (year): ______ To (year): ______</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moves:</td>
<td>yes no unknown Date: Original address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alterations:</td>
<td>yes no unknown Date: Nature: Roofing, siding, windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions:</td>
<td>yes no unknown Date: Nature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect (last name first):</td>
<td>Builder (last name first):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership History</td>
<td>(especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

#### DESCRIPTION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>No style</th>
<th>Exterior Plan</th>
<th>Irregular</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Fabric(s)</td>
<td>1. Vinyl</td>
<td>2. Concrete block</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type(s)</td>
<td>1. Gable</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material(s)</td>
<td>1. Sheet metal:standing seam</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof secondary投注. (dormers etc.)</td>
<td>1. Shed extension</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Projected eave w/ angled brackets, wood lattice skirting

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LLL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes

#### DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation:</td>
<td>a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</td>
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**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

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<th>2.</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>1. Wood frame</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>1. Piers</th>
<th>2.</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>1. Obscured</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

E ELEV: single metal frame door w/ inset 17-stacked jalousie window, beneath an overhanging eave w/ angled support posts

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

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [x] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the SE corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

Check if Archaeological Form Completed

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] historic photos
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation**

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

**Area(s) of Historical Significance**

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

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Document type</th>
<th>All materials at one location</th>
<th>Maintaining organization</th>
<th>Archaeological Consultants Inc</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document description</td>
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**RECORDER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Contact Information</td>
<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
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**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

---

**Foundation Type(s):**

1.  
2.  

**Foundation Material(s):**

1.  
2.  

---

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [x] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

---

**Archaeological Remains**

Check if Archaeological Form Completed

---

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
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- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
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**Explanation of Evaluation**

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

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**DOCUMENTATION**

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PHOTOGRAPHS
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0  3/19

Site Name(s) (address if none)  760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 3
Survey Project Name  CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-specific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

Site#  LL02664
Field Date  1-30-2020
Form Date  2-4-2020
Recorder #  

LOCATION & MAPPING

| Address:  760 | Street Number | San Carlos | Street Name | Drive | Street Type |
| Cross Streets (nearest/between) |  |  |  |  |
| USGS 7.5 Map Name | FORT MYERS BEACH | USGS Date | 1958 | Plat or Other Map | PB 6 / PG 6 |
| City / Town (within 3 miles) | Fort Myers Beach | In City Limits? | yes | no | unknown |
| Township | 46S | Range | 23E | Section | 24 | ¼ section: | NW | SW | SE | NE | Irregular-name: |
| Tax Parcel # | 24-46-23-01-00007.0090 | Land grant |
| Subdivision Name | San Carlos on the Gulf | Block | 7 | Lot |
| UTM Coordinates: | Zone | 16 | Easting | 404973 | Northing | 2927035 |
| Other Coordinates: | X: |  | Y: |  | Coordinate System & Datum |

Other Use:  Mobile Home/Trailer Home

HISTORY

| Construction Year | 1968 | Approximately | year listed or earlier | year listed or later |
| Original Use | Mobile Home/Trailer Home | From (year): | 1968 | To (year): | CURR |
| Current Use | | From (year): | | To (year): | |
| Other Use | | From (year): | | To (year): | |
| Moves: | yes | no | unknown | Date: | Original address |
| Alterations: | yes | no | unknown | Date: | Nature: Roofing, siding, windows |
| Additions: | yes | no | unknown | Date: | Nature: |

Architect (last name first):  Builder (last name first):  Bon Air Investors Group (2006); Krohn Enterprises (2005); Reuben Willoughby (1972); Earl Ungericht

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

DESCRIPTION

| Style | No style | Exterior Plan | Irregular | Number of Stories | 1 |
| Exterior Fabric(s) | Metal | Vinyl | 2. | 3. |
| Roof Type(s) | Gable | | 2. | 3. |
| Roof Material(s) | Sheet metal:standing seam | Shed extension | 2. |
| Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, paired, 1/1 |

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exerior or interior ornaments)

| Projecting eave w/ angled brackets, decorative wooden oar-shaped shutters, wood lattice skirting, metal skirting |

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

| contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes |

DHR USE ONLY

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>Foundation System(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1. Wood frame</td>
<td>1. Piers</td>
<td>1. Obscured</td>
<td></td>
<td>N ELEV: sliding glass door unit w/ vinyl frame, beneath an overhanging eave w/ angled support post</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [x] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the SE corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
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- [ ] occupant/owner interview
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http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**

- [x] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

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<td>1)</td>
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<td>P19088</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td>Files, photos, research, documents</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young

**Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Address** 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
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USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

*Version 5.0  3/19*

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

---

**Site Name(s) (address if none):** 760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 4

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

**National Register Category (please check one):**
- [ ] building  [ ] structure  [ ] district  [ ] site  [ ] object

**Ownership:**
- [ ] private-profit  [ ] private-nonprofit  [ ] private-individual  [ ] private-specific
- [ ] city  [ ] county  [ ] state  [ ] federal  [ ] Native American  [ ] foreign  [ ] unknown

---

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

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<th>Direction</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>760</td>
<td></td>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Drive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross Streets (nearest / between):**

**USGS 7.5 Map Name:** Fort Myers Beach

**City / Town (within 3 miles):** Fort Myers Beach

**In City Limits?:** [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown

**County:** Lee

**Township:** 46S

**Range:** 23E

**Section:** 24

**¼ section:** [ ] NW  [ ] SW  [ ] SE  [ ] NE

**Irregular-name:**

**Tax Parcel #:** 24-46-23-01-00007.0090

**Subdivision Name:** San Carlos on the Gulf

**Lot:**

**UTM Coordinates:**
- Zone: [ ]36  [ ]16  [ ]X  [ ]7  [ ]24  [ ]0  [ ]0  [ ]0  [ ]0

**Other Coordinates:**
- X: [ ] 46  [ ] 0  [ ] 4  [ ] 9  [ ] 6  [ ] 8
- Y: [ ] 2  [ ] 9  [ ] 2  [ ] 7  [ ] 0  [ ] 3  [ ] 8

**Name of Public Tract (e.g., park):**

**Address:**

**Current Use:** Full description

**Former Use:**

**Original Use:**

**Architect (last name first):**

**Builder (last name first):**

**Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.):**

Bon Air Investors Group (2006); Krohn Enterprises (2005); Reuben Willoughby (1972); Earl Ungericht

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?:** [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown  

---

**HISTORY**

**Construction Year:** 1968  [ ] approximately  [ ] year listed or earlier  [ ] year listed or later

**Original Use:** Mobile Home/Trailer Home

**Current Use:**

**Other Use:**

**Moves:**

**Alterations:**

**Additions:**

**Architect (last name first):**

**Owner Objection:**

**Ownership History:**

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?:** [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style:**

**Exterior Plan:**

**Number of Stories:**

**Exterior Fabric(s):**

**Roof Type(s):**

**Roof Material(s):**

**Windows:**

**Distinguishing Architectural Features:**

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings:**

**Mobile homes:**

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**Official Evaluation**

**DHR USE ONLY**

**NR List Date:**

**SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:**

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**

**Owner Objection:**

**Date:**

**Init.**
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 LL02665

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________ 2. ____________

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ____________ 3. ____________

Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. ____________

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. ____________

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: sliding glass door unit w/ vinyl frame, beneath an overhanging eave w/ angled support post

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the SE corner.

Archaeological Remains ____________________________________________________________________

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply) □ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

□ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □ library research □ building permits □ Sanborn maps

□ FL State Archives/photo collection □ city directory □ occupant/owner interview □ plat maps

□ property appraiser / tax records □ newspaper files □ neighbor interview □ Public Lands Survey (DEP)

□ cultural resource survey (CRAS) □ historic photos □ interior inspection □ HABS/HAER record search

□ other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. ____________ 3. ____________ 5. ____________

2. ____________ 4. ____________ 6. ____________

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type: All materials at one location
   Document description: Files, photos, research, documents
   Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
   File or accession #s: P19088

2) Document type: ____________________________
   Document description: ____________________________
   Maintaining organization: ____________________________
   File or accession #s: ____________________________

RECORIDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Savannah Young
Recordor Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2) LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0  3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 5
Multiple Listing (DHR only)____
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
Survey # (DHR only)____
National Register Category (please check one) □ building  □ structure  □ district  □ site  □ object
Ownership: □ private-profit  □ private-nonprofit  □ private-individual  □ private-specific  □ city  □ county  □ state  □ federal  □ Native American  □ foreign  □ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address: 760  San Carlos  Drive
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Fort Myers Beach
USGS 7.5 Map Name _____________________________ USGS Date 1958
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
County Lee
Township 46S  Range 23E  Section 24
Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-01-00007.0090
Subdivision Name San Carlos on the Gulf
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16  Easting 404972  Northing 2927054
Lot
Other Coordinates: X: _____________  Y: _____________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY
Construction Year: 1958  □ approximately  □ year listed or earlier  ≥ year listed or later
Original Use  Clubhouse
Current Use  Laundry
Other Use
Moves:  □ yes  □ no  □ unknown  Date: _____________
Alterations:  □ yes  □ no  □ unknown  Date: _____________
Additions:  □ yes  □ no  □ unknown  Date: _____________
Architect (last name first): ___________________________
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Bon Air Investors Group (2006); Krohn Enterprises (2005); Reuben Willoughby (1972); Earl Ungericht
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? □ yes  □ no  □ unknown  Describe _____________

DESCRIPTION
Style Frame Vernacular
Exterior Plan Irregular
Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up
Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.) 1. Flat extension 2. Shed extension
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Sliding, vinyl, single 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wooden lattice screen wall
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed)
contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); 19 mobile homes

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

HRSE046R0319, effective 05/2016
Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
Rule 1A-48.001, F.A.C.
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s): 1.</th>
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<th>Piers</th>
<th>2.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Main Entrance</th>
<th>(stylistic details)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E ELEV: single door, beneath a flat roof extension</td>
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### PORCH DESCRIPTIONS (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

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<tr>
<th>E/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a flat roof extension w/ wooden supports and screening, accessed by wooden staircase</th>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Condition (overall resource condition)

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

### Narrative Description of Resource

A two-story raised Frame Vernacular style building w/ main living area on the second story and an open air carport and utility facilities on the first story.

Archaeological Remains

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe)
- [ ] USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:

http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### Area(s) of Historical Significance

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. “architecture”, “ethnic heritage”, “community planning & development”, etc.)

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type: All materials at one location 
Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description: Files, photos, research, document File or accession #’s: P19088

2) Document type: 
Maintaining organization: 
Document description: 
File or accession #’s: 

### RECORDER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

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

3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

   When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site Name(s) (address if none) 760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 6
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one) [ ] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object
Ownership: [ ] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individual [ ] private-specific [ ] city [ ] county [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] Native American [ ] foreign [ ] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 760 San Carlos Drive
Street Number: 760
Cross Streets (nearest between) —
USGS 7.5 Map Name Fort Myers Beach — USGS Date 1958 —
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach In City Limits? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown
Township 46S Range 23E Section 24 ¼ section: [ ] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE Irregular-name: —
Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-01-00007.0090 Landgrant
Subdivision Name San Carlos on the Gulf Block 7 Lot —
UTM Coordinates: Zone [ ] 16 [ ] 17 Easting [ ] 404979 Northing [ ] 292707071
Other Coordinates: X: _______ Y: _______ Coordinate System & Datum —
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 — [ ] approximately [ ] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later
Original Use [ ] Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): _______ To (year): _______
Current Use From (year): _______ To (year): _______
Other Use From (year): _______ To (year): _______
Moves: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Date: _______ Original address _______
Alterations: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Date: _______ Nature: _______
Additions: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Date: _______ Nature: _______
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Bon Air Investors Group (2006); Krohn Enterprises (2005); Reuben Willoughby (1972); Earl Ungicht

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style [ ] No style [ ] exterior Plan [ ] Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. Concrete block 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof secondary struc(s). (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Awning, vinyl, single one-stacked w/ 2 lights

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Projecting eave, metal clamshell awnings, wood lattice skirting

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date [ ] SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info Date: _______ Init. _______
[ ] Owner Objection [ ] KEEPER – Determined eligible: [ ] yes [ ] no Date: _______
[ ] NR Criteria for Evaluation: [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<table>
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<td>2.</td>
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**Main Entrance** (stylistic details)

S ELEV: sliding glass door unit w/ vinyl frame, beneath an overhanging eave w/ metal support posts.

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

**Condition** (overall resource condition): □ excellent □ good □ fair □ deteriorated □ ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the NW corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

**RESEARCH METHODS** (select all that apply)

- □ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- □ FL State Archives/photo collection
- □ FL State Archives/photo collection
- □ property appraiser / tax records
- □ cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- □ other methods (describe)
- □ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- □ FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

**Area(s) of Historical Significance**

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

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

1) Document type _All materials at one location_ Maintaining organization _Archaeological Consultants Inc_

   Document description _Files, photos, research, documents_ File or accession #’s _PL19088_

2) Document type _Maintaining organization_ File or accession #’s

   Document description _

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young

**Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information** 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

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3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

[Image of a mobile home with a sign that says "Giant Fleamasters Flea Market"]
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 5.0  3/19

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

| Site Name(s) (address if none) | 760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 7 | Multiple Listing (DHR only) |
| Survey Project Name | CRAS, San Carlos Blvd | Survey # (DHR only) |
| National Register Category (please check one) | ☐ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object |
| Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-specific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown |

### LOCATION & MAPPING

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<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Direction</th>
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<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>760</td>
<td></td>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Drive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross Streets (nearest between): |
USGS 7.5 Map Name: Fort Myers Beach |
City / Town: Fort Myers Beach |
In City Limits: yes |
County: Lee |
Township: 46S |
Range: 23E |
Section: 24 |
¼ section: NW SW SE NE|
Irregular name: |
Tax Parcel #: 24-46-23-01-00007.0090 |
Subdivision Name: San Carlos on the Gulf |
Block: 7 |
Lot: |
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16N |
Easting 404986 |
Northing 2927069 |
Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________ Coordinate System & Datum |
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) ________________________________________________________________________________________

### HISTORY

| Construction Year | 1968 |
| Original Use | Mobile Home/Trailer Home |
| Current Use | From (year): 1968 To (year): CURR |
| Other Use | From (year): To (year): |
| Moves: | yes |
| Date: | Original address |
| Alterations: | yes |
| Nature: | Roofing, siding, windows |
| Additions: | yes |
| Nature: | |
| Architect (last name first): | |
| Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) | Bon Air Investors Group (2006); Krohn Enterprises (2005); Reuben Willoughby (1972); Earl Ungericht |

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

### DESCRIPTION

| Style | No style |
| Exterior Plan | Irregular |
| Number of Stories | 1 |
| Exterior Fabric(s) | 1. Vinyl |
| 2. Concrete block |
| Roof Type(s) | 1. Gable |
| 2. |
| Roof Material(s) | 1. Sheet metal: standing seam |
| 2. |
| Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) | 1. Shed extension |
| Windows (types, materials, etc.) | Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1 |

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Projecting eave, metal awnings, gable vents, wood lattice skirting |

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes |

### DHR USE ONLY

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

FL Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg. / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6430 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HR8E046R0319, effective 05/2016 Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**Site #8 LL02668**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>1.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation Type(s):</strong></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Piers</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation(s):</strong></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Obscured</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Entrance</strong> (stylistic details)</td>
<td>S ELEV: single metal frame door w/ 3/4 light and flanked by vinyl sliding windows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Porch Description(s):** (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

**Condition** (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [ ] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the NW corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- [ ] other methods (describe)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### AREA(S) OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. “architecture”, “ethnic heritage”, “community planning & development”, etc.)

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1. **Document type** All materials at one location **Maintaining organization** Archaeological Consultants Inc
   
   **Document description** Files, photos, research, documents **File or accession #s** P19088

2. **Document type** **Maintaining organization** **File or accession #s**

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young **Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information** (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

### REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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**LOCATION & MAPPING**

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<td>Drive</td>
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</table>

**HISTORY**

- **Construction Year**: 1968 [check if approximately or year listed or earlier or year listed or later]
- **Original Use**: Mobile Home/Trailer Home [check]
- **Current Use**: From (year): 1968 To (year): CURR
- **Other Use**: From (year): To (year):

**Moves**: [yes] [no] [unknown] Date: Original address

**Alterations**: [yes] [no] [unknown] Date: Nature: Flooring, siding, windows, deck

**Additions**: [yes] [no] [unknown] Date: Nature: Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

**Ownership History**: Bon Air Investors Group (2006); Krohn Enterprises (2005); Reuben Willoughby (1972); Earl Ungricht

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?** [yes] [no] [unknown] Describe

**DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Exterior Plan</th>
<th>Number of Stories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No style</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Exterior Fabric(s)**

1. Vinyl
2. Concrete block
3. 

**Roof Type(s)**

1. Gable
2. 
3. 

**Roof Material(s)**

1. Sheet metal: standing seam
2. 
3. 

**Windows**

SHS, vinyl, paired, 1/1

**Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments)

Projecting eave w/ angled brackets, vinyl skirting

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

Contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes

**DHR USE ONLY**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [yes] [no] [insufficient info] Date: Init.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: [yes] [no] Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation: [a] [b] [c] [d] (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</td>
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### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>2.</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>1. Wood frame</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>1. Piers</th>
<th>2.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>1. Obscured</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Main Entrance** (stylistic details)

S ELEV: sliding glass door unit w/ vinyl frame, beneath an overhanging eave

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

S/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ a metal support w/ decorative scroll pattern, accessed by wood steps onto a deck w/ wood railing

**Condition** (overall resource condition):

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the NW corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological Remains</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

**Bibliographic References**

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation**

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File**

- [ ] All materials at one location
- [ ] Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
  - File or accession #s: PL19088

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young

**Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Contact Information**

8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

[Image of a house with a sign that says 'Fleamarket']
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 760 San Carlos Dr Bldg 9
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check) □ building □ structure □ district □ site □ object
Ownership: □ private-profit □ private-nonprofit □ private-individual □ private-specific □ city □ county □ state □ federal □ Native American □ foreign □ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 760 San Carlos Drive
Cross Streets (nearest / between) ____________________________
USGS 7.5 Map Name ________________ USGS Date 1958 Plat or Other Map ________________
City / Town (within 3 miles) ________________ In City Limits? □ yes □ no □ unknown County ________________
Township ________________ Range ________________ Section ________________ ¾ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE Irregular-name: ________________________________
Tax Parcel #: 24-46-23-01-00007.0090 Landgrant
Subdivision Name ________________ Block ________________ Lot ________________
UTM Coordinates: Zone ________________ Easting ________________ Northing ________________
Other Coordinates: X: ________________ Y: ________________ Coordinate System & Datum ________________________________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) ________________________________

HISTORY
Construction Year: 1968 □ approximately □ year listed or earlier □ year listed or later
Original Use □ Mobile Home/Trailer Home □ Other Use □
Current Use □ From (year): ________________ To (year): ________________
Other Use □ From (year): ________________ To (year): ________________
Moves: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: ________________
Alterations: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: ________________ Nature: Roofing, siding, windows, deck
Additions: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: ________________ Nature: ________________________________
Builder (last name first): ________________________________
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) ________________________________
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? □ yes □ no □ unknown Describe ________________________________

DESCRIPTION
Style □ No style □ Other Style: ________________________________
Exterior Plan □ Irregular Other Plan: ________________________________
Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Concrete block 3. ________________________________
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3. ________________________________
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. 3. ________________________________
Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.): 1. Shed extension 2. ________________________________
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, metal, single, paired, 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Projecting eave w/ angled brackets, metal clamshell awnings, decorative shutters, wood lattice skirting and screen wall
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) contributing to Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706); Frame Vernacular style utility bldg.; 19 mobile homes

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg. / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<thead>
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<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
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<th>3.</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Condition (overall resource condition):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ excellent</td>
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</tbody>
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**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story mobile home w/ a c. 1945 concrete block private restroom on the NW corner.

**Archaeological Remains**

**RESEARCH METHODS** (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>□ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)</th>
<th>□ library research</th>
<th>□ building permits</th>
<th>□ Sanborn maps</th>
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<tr>
<td>□ FL State Archives/photo collection</td>
<td>□ city directory</td>
<td>□ occupant/owner interview</td>
<td>□ plat maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ property appraiser / tax records</td>
<td>□ newspaper files</td>
<td>□ neighbor interview</td>
<td>□ Public Lands Survey (DEP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ cultural resource survey (CRAS)</td>
<td>□ historic photos</td>
<td>□ interior inspection</td>
<td>□ HABS/HAER record search</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ other methods (describe)</td>
<td>□ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</td>
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</table>

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: [http://palmm.fcla.edu/](http://palmm.fcla.edu/)

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**  □ yes  □ no  □ insufficient information

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>□ Files, photos, research, documents  File or accession #s  P19088</td>
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**RECORDER INFORMATION**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
</tr>
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### Required Attachments

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When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 5.0**

**3/19**

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

**Site Name(s) (address if none):** 790 San Carlos Dr Bldg 1

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

**National Register Category (please check one):**
- [ ] building
- [ ] structure
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] object

**Ownership:**
- [ ] private-profit
- [ ] private-nonprofit
- [ ] private-individual
- [ ] private-specific
- [ ] city
- [ ] county
- [ ] state
- [ ] federal
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] foreign
- [ ] unknown

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

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<td>790</td>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Drive</td>
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**USGS 7.5 Map Name:** Fort Myers Beach

**USGS Date:** 1958

**Cross Streets (nearest/between):**
- [ ] Wood lattice skirting, horizontal vinyl skirting, vinyl trim around windows
- [ ] SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1

**Construction Year:** 1968

**Original Use:** Mobile Home/Trailer Home

**Current Use:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**Other Use:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**Original Address:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**Date:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**Nature:**
- [ ] Roofing, siding, windows
- [ ] Shed roof

**Architect (last name first):**

**Ownership History:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style:**
- [ ] No style

**Exterior Fabric(s):**
- [ ] Vinyl

**Roof Type(s):**
- [ ] Gable

**Roof Material(s):**
- [ ] Sheet metal: standing seam

**Windows:**
- [ ] SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1

**Distinguishing Architectural Features:**
- [ ] wood lattice skirting, horizontal vinyl skirting, vinyl trim around windows

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings:**
- [ ] Non-historic utility shed; c. 1945 San Carlos Lodge Mobile Home Park (8LL02707)

**HISTORY**

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

**Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation:**
- [ ] a
- [ ] b
- [ ] c
- [ ] d

**SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient info

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

**Date:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

**Date:**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

**Init.**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no

**Official Evaluation:**

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**
- [ ] a
- [ ] b
- [ ] c
- [ ] d

**Site#** LL02671

**Field Date:** 1-30-2020

**Form Date:** 2-5-2020

**Recorder #**

**Site File**

**Version 5.0**

**3/19**

**Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250**

**Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

**Department of State/Division of Historical Resources**

**1401 State Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250**

**Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

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**3/19**

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**Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**
## DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>1. Wood frame</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main Entrance (stylistic details):**

- **S ELEV:** obscured by screened porch

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

- **S/ENTRANCE:** closed, partial width, beneath a shed roof extension supported by metal porch supports and enclosed w/ vinyl sliding windows, accessed by wood steps w/ metal railing

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [x] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource:**

A one-story mobile home w/ a shed roof and S/ENTRANCE porch addition on the S ELEV.

**Archaeological Remains:**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
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## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?</th>
<th>[ ] yes</th>
<th>[ ] no</th>
<th>[ ] insufficient information</th>
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</thead>
</table>

| Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? |  [ ] yes |  [ ] no |  [ ] insufficient information |

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

**Area(s) of Historical Significance:**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. “architecture”, “ethnic heritage”, “community planning & development”, etc.)

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

## DOCUMENTATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>All materials at one location</th>
<th>Maintaining organization</th>
<th>Archaeological Consultants Inc</th>
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<tbody>
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**Affiliation:**

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PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24

[Map Image]
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 5.0  3/19

Site#  LL02672
Field Date  1-6-2020
Form Date  1-7-2020
Recorder #  

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

### LOCATION & MAPPING
- **Address**: 19240 San Carlos Blvd
- **Cross Streets**: San Carlos Blvd & Main St
- **USGS 7.5 Map Name**: FORT MYERS BEACH
- **Township**: 46S  Range: 23E  Section: 24  ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
- **Tax Parcel #**: 24-46-23-01-00006.0340
- **UTM Coordinates**: Zone: 16  Easting: 405040  Northing: 2927232
- **Other Coordinates**: X: 1603213  Y: 481021
- **Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)**: San Carlos on the Gulf
- **Historic Map**: 6 34-35

### HISTORY
- **Construction Year**: 1960  [ ] approximately  [ ] year listed or earlier  [x] year listed or later
- **Original Use**: Unknown
- **Current Use**: Entertainment
- **Other Use**
- **Moves**: [x] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown  Date:  
- **Alterations**: [x] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown  Date:  Nature: Roofing, siding, fenestrations
- **Additions**: [x] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown  Date:  Nature: Gable roof
- **Architect (last name first)**: 
- **Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)**: Roberta Brothers (2001); Andrew Martin (1993); Peter Simeone (1986); Russel & Alberta Amburgy
- **Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**: [ ] yes  [ ] no  [x] unknown  Describe:

### DESCRIPTION
- **Style**: Masonry Vernacular
- **Exterior Plan**: L-shaped
- **Number of Stories**: 1
- **Exterior Fabric(s)**: 1. Stucco
- **Roof Type(s)**: 1. Flat
- **Roof Material(s)**: 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal: corrugated
- **Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.)**: 1.
- **Windows (types, materials, etc.)**
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)**: Parapet w/ metal coping
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)**: Brick planters, artificial palm trees

### DHR USE ONLY

| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient info | Date:  | Init:  |
| Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: [ ] yes  [ ] no  | Date:  |

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**DESCRIPTI**

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  

**Site #8**  

**LL02672**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Structural System(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Type(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Slab</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Concrete, Generic</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single composite door w/ fanlight within recessed entry vestibule

**PORCH DESCRIPTIONS**

(types, locations, roof types, etc.)


**CONDITION (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [x] ruinous

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with building signage above the E/ENTRANCE that is supported by spiral stucco columns.

Archaeological Remains

### RESEARCH METHODS

(select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe)

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:

http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  
- [ ] yes  
- [ ] no  

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  
- [ ] yes  
- [ ] no  

**EXPLANATION OF EVALUATION**

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### AREA(S) OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **Document type**  
   - All materials at one location  
   - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc

2) **Document description**  
   - Files, photos, research, documents  
   - File or accession #: P19088

**RECOR**

**RECORDE**

**Name:** Savannah Young  
**Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Address:**  
8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A  
Sarasota, FL 34240  
aciflorida@comcast.net

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

### REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24

Site # 8LL02672
### Site Name(s) (address if none)

19220 San Carlos Blvd Building 1

### Survey Project Name

CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

### National Register Category (please check one)

- building
- structure
- district
- site
- object

### Ownership

- private-profit
- private-nonprofit
- private-individual
- private-nonprofit
- city
- county
- state
- federal
- Native American
- foreign
- unknown

---

### LOCATION & MAPPING

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>1-6-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Form Date</td>
<td>1-7-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Address:** 19220 San Carlos Blvd
- **City/Town:** Fort Myers Beach
- **Cross Streets:** San Carlos Blvd & Main St
- **USGS 7.5 Map Name:** FORT MYERS BEACH
- **USGS Date:** 1958
- **Plat or Other Map:** Survey
- **County:** Lee
- **Tax Parcel #:** 24-46-23-01-00006.0040
- **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 16, Easting 405033, Northing 2927252
- **Other Coordinates:** X: __________ Y: __________ Coordinate System & Datum

### HISTORY

- **Construction Year:** 1955
- **Original Use:** Commercial
- **Current Use:** Commercial
- **Original Address:** San Carlos Family Resort, LLC (2017); Kennard Warfield Jr. LLLP (2006); Chris & Nick Kastan (1986); Doris Tiedt (1970); Blanche Hout
- **Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?** Yes

### DESCRIPTION

- **Style:** Masonry Vernacular
- **Exterior Fabric(s):** Stucco
- **Roof Type(s):** Flat
- **Roof Material(s):** Built-up
- **Roof Secondary Structure:** Sheet metal: 3V crimp
- **Exterior Plan:** Irregular
- **Number of Stories:** 1-2
- **Windows:** Fixed, metal, single, one-light; Slider, metal, single, 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked; Glass block

### Ancillary Features / Outbuildings

- Concrete windowsills, awnings, concrete columns

### DHR USE ONLY

- **SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** Yes
- **KEEPER – Determined eligible:** Yes
- **NR Criteria for Evaluation:** a)

**Note:** If any of the above options are selected, provide detailed information as required by the National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2.
**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s): 1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Type(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Slab</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Concrete, Generic</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</td>
<td>N ELEV: double 18-light French door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath vinyl awnings supported by concrete Ionic columns |

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent |
- [ ] good |
- [ ] fair |
- [ ] deteriorated |
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one to two-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a large addition on the W ELEV and an altered roof line.

**Archaeological Remains**

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) |
- [ ] library research |
- [ ] building permits |
- [ ] Sanborn maps |
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection |
- [ ] city directory |
- [ ] occupant/owner interview |
- [ ] plat maps |
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records |
- [ ] newspaper files |
- [ ] neighbor interview |
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS) |
- [ ] historic photos |
- [ ] interior inspection |
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search |
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**

- [ ] yes |
- [x] no |
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

1) **Document type** All materials at one location |
   **Document description** Files, photos, research, documentation |
   **Maintaining organization** Archaeological Consultants Inc |
   **File or accession #s** P19088

2) **Document type** |
   **Document description** |
   **Maintaining organization** |
   **File or accession #s** |

**RECORER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Contact Information</td>
<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0   3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19220 San Carlos Blvd Building 2
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one) building, structure, district, site, object
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individual, private-non-specific, city, county, state, federal, Native American, foreign, unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address: 19220 San Carlos Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Main St & Prescott St
USGS 7.5 Map Name Fort Myers Beach
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
Township 46S Range 23E Section 24 ¼ section: NW, SW, SE, NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel #: 24-46-23-01-00006.0040
Subdivision Name San Carlos on the Gulf
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X 17 Easting 405048 Northing 2927291
Other Coordinates: X: __________________ Y: __________________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) San Carlos Family Resort, LLC (2017); Kennard Warfield Jr. LLLP (2006); Chris & Nick Kastan

HISTORY
Construction Year: 1958 Approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant
Other Use
Moves: yes no unknown Date: __________________
Altestructions: yes no unknown Date: __________________ Nature: Roofing, fenestration
Additions: yes no unknown Date: __________________ Nature:
Architect (last name first): __________________ Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
San Carlos Family Resort, LLC (2017); Kennard Warfield Jr. LLLP (2006); Chris & Nick Kastan (1986); Doris Tiedt (1970); Blanche Hout

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

DESCRIPTION
Style Commercial
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up
Roof secondary strucrs. (dormers etc.) 1.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Picture, metal, paired, one-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Wood window frames, parapet (N & S ELEV), corner CMU block wing walls with cutouts

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1955 commercial building (8LLO2703****change #); c. 1979 commercial building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

Date: __________________ Init. __________________

Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: a) Yes b) No c) Insufficient info 

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: a) Yes b) No c) Insufficient info
KEEPER – Determined eligible: a) Yes b) No

Date: __________________

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

**Chimney: No.** 0  Chimney Material(s): 1. ________________  2. ________________  3. ________________

**Structural System(s):** 1. **Concrete block**  2. ________________  3. ________________

**Foundation Type(s):** 1. Slab  2. ________________

**Foundation Material(s):** 1. Concrete, Generic  2. ________________

**Main Entrance** *(stylistic details)*

| E ELEV: single metal frame full view door, per retail unit |

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

| E ELEV: incised, partial-width, beneath principal roof/shed roof supported by columns |

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent  - [ ] good  - [ ] fair  - [ ] deteriorated  - [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Commercial style building w/ parapet walls on the N & S ELEV and a faux-mansard style shed roof on the E ELEV.

**Archaeological Remains**

- __________________________________________________________________________

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

- Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
  - http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

- [ ] yes  - [ ] no  - [ ] insufficient information

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

- [ ] yes  - [ ] no  - [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **Document type:** All materials at one location  **Document description:** Files, photos, research, documents  **Maintaining organization:** Archaeological Consultants Inc  **File or accession #**'s P19088

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

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young  **Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information** *(address / phone / fax / e-mail)*

8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP *(available from most property appraiser web sites)*
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE *(plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.*
PHOTOGRAPHS
AERIAL MAP
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0  3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19170 San Carlos Blvd Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address: 19170 San Carlos Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Main St & Prescott St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH USGS Date 1958 Plat or Other Map PB 6 / PG 6
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Lee
Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-01-00006.0290 Landgranted
Subdivision Name San Carlos on the Gulf Subdivision Name
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting 405051 Northing 2927328
Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________ Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY
Construction Year: 1969 approximately listed or earlier listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1969 To (year): CURR
Current Use From (year): _______ To (year): _______
Other Use From (year): _______ To (year): _______
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _______
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _______ Nature: _______
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _______ Nature: _______
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Steven & Lesley Goodbread (2002); Albert & Beverly Deynzer (1990); Loriece Aboud (1969);
Leonard Santini
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION
Style Commercial Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3. Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Picture, metal, paired, 2-light
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Non-structural faux-mansard style metal parapet, murals, scored stucco (horizontal lines & brick pattern)
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Metal business street sign w/ parking lot

DHR USE ONLY

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date ______________ Init._____
KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no Date ______________
NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**Site #8 LL02675**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<table>
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<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.  Concrete, Generic</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E ELEV: double metal frame door w/ full view lights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Condition (overall resource condition):

- [ ] excellent
- [x] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

### Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Commercial style building fronted by a non-structural faux-mansard style metal parapet on a flat roof.

### Archaeological Remains

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] city directory
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] newspaper files
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] historic photos
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] HABS/HAER record search
- [ ] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
- [ ] yes
- [x] no
- [ ] insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?
- [ ] yes
- [x] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **Document type**  All materials at one location
   **Document description**  Files, photos, research, documents
   **Maintaining organization**  Archaeological Consultants Inc
   **File or accession #s**  P19088

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

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name**  Savannah Young
**Affiliation**  Archaeological Consultants Inc
**Recorder Contact Information**  8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
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When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
**Historical Structure Form**

**Florida Master Site File**

**Version 5.0 3/19**

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

**Site Name(s) (address if none):** 19150 San Carlos Blvd

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

**National Register Category (please check one):** [ ] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object

**Ownership:** [ ] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individual [ ] private-nonspecific [ ] city [ ] county [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] Native American [ ] foreign [ ] unknown

### Location & Mapping

- **Address:** 19150 San Carlos Boulevard
- **City/Town:** Fort Myers Beach
- **Cross Streets:** Between Main St & Prescott St
- **USGS 7.5 Map Name:** Fort Myers Beach
- **Township:** 46S
- **Range:** 23E
- **Section:** 24
- **Quarter section:** NW, SW, SE, NE
- **UTM Coordinates:** Zone: 16, Easting: 405056, Northing: 29279344
- **Other Coordinates:** X: _______________  Y: _______________

### History

- **Construction Year:** 1970
- **Original Use:** Warehouse
- **Current Use:** Warehouse
- **Original Address:**
- **Other Use:**
- **Other Years Listed or Earlier:**
- **Other Years Listed or Later:**
- **Moves:** yes [ ] no [ ] unknown [ ]
- **Date:**
- **Original Architect:**
- **Builder (last name first):**
- **Ownership History:** Charles W. Flint, Jr. Revocable Living Trust (2014); Charles Flint, Thomas Doyle, Glenn Devore (1974); Ruth Keys

### Description

- **Style:** Masonry Vernacular
- **Exterior Plan:** Irregular
- **Number of Stories:** 1
- **Exterior Fabric(s):** 1. Stucco
- **Roof Type(s):** 1. Gable
- **Roof Material(s):** 1. Composition shingles
- **Roof secondary struct. (dormers etc.)** 1.
- **Windows:** Filled w/ plywood
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features:** Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills, scored stucco (stone pattern)

### DHR Use Only

**Official Evaluation**

- **SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info
- **KEEPER – Determined eligible:** [ ] yes [ ] no
- **NR Criteria for Evaluation:** [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
- **Date:**
- **Init.:**

### DHR Use Only

- **NR List Date:**
- **Owner Objection:**

HRSE046R0319, effective 05/2016

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6449 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 LL02676

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Wood frame 3. ____________________________

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ____________________________

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ____________________________

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single door

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a segmental garage door, plywood siding in the gable ends, and wood frame shed roof and flat roof additions on the N & W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation NotFiled with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
   Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #s P19088

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A Sarasota, FL 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19090 San Carlos Blvd

Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one) □ building □ structure □ district □ site □ object

Ownership: □ private-profit □ private-nonprofit □ private-individual □ private-non-specific □ city □ county □ state □ federal □ Native American □ foreign □ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 19090 San Carlos Boulevard

Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Main St & Prescott St

USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH

City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach

In City Limits? □ yes □ no □ unknown

County Lee

Township 46S Range 23E Section 24 ¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE Irregular-name:

Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-01-00006.0240 Landgrant

Subdivision Name San Carlos on the Gulf

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting 405065 Northing 2927383 Coordinate System & Datum

Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 □ approximately □ year listed or earlier □ year listed or later

Original Use Commercial □ Club or Lodge building □ Other

Current Use From (year): 1971 To (year): UNK

Other Use From (year): UNK To (year):

Moves: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date:

Alterations: □ yes □ no □ unknown Nature Roofing, siding, fenestrations

Additions: □ yes □ no □ unknown Nature

Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Ft Myers Beach Lodge No. 964, Loyal Order of Moose, Inc. (2010); Melinda A. Wendling

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? □ yes □ no □ unknown

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular

Exterior Plan Rectangular

Number of Stories 1

Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood

Roof Type(s) 1. Gable

Roof Material(s) 1. Other

Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.) 1.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Decorative plywood arches and trim

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

Metal business street sign w/n parking lot; c. 1977 clubhouse

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □ yes □ no □ insufficient info Date Init.

Owner Objection KEEPER – Determined eligible: □ yes □ no Date

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □ a □ b □ c □ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metal skeleton</td>
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<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
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<td>Slab</td>
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<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
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<th>2.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete, Generic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main Entrance** (stylistic details)

E ELEV: double metal frame doors w/ full view lights

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

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Industrial Vernacular style building that has been renovated, including the installment of plywood siding over the metal structure and the removal of a W segment of the building c. 2010 - 2012.

Archaeological Remains

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

**Accessible Documentation NotFiled with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**

1) **Document type**

   All materials at one location

   Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc

   File or accession #s: P19088

2) **Document type**

   Files, photos, research, documents

   Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc

   File or accession #s:

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

**Recorder Name:** Savannah Young

**Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information**

   8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

   When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 5.0  3/19

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

**Site Name(s)** (address if none) 19034 San Carlos Blvd  
Multiple Listing (DHR only) ____________________________________________

**Survey Project Name** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd  
Survey # (DHR only) __________________________________________________

**National Register Category** (please check one)  
- building  
- structure  
- district  
- site  
- object  

**Ownership**  
- private-profit  
- private-nonprofit  
- private-individual  
- private-nonspecific  
- city  
- county  
- state  
- federal  
- Native American  
- foreign  
- unknown  

---

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

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<th>Street Number</th>
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<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19034</td>
<td></td>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Boulevard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross Streets** (nearest / between) San Carlos Blvd & Prescott St

**USGS 7.5 Map Name** FORT MYERS BEACH

**City / Town** (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach

**In City Limits?**
- yes
- no
- unknown

**County** Lee

**Township** 46S  
**Range** 23E  
**Section** 24

**¼ section:**
- NW
- SW
- SE
- NE

**Irregular-name:**

**Tax Parcel #**

- 24-46-23-01-00006.0210

**Landgrant**

**Subdivision Name** San Carlos on the Gulf

**Block** 6

**Lot** 17 & 21

**UTM Coordinates:**

- Zone 16  
- Easting 4050575  
- Northing 29274538

**Other Coordinates:**

- X: _______________  
- Y: _______________

---

**NAME OF PUBLIC TRACT** (e.g., park)

**Address:** 19034 San Carlos Blvd  
**Building:** San Carlos Blvd & Prescott St

**Owner** Nicholas Ruland (2010); Fishmonger Restaurant of Fort Myers Beach, Inc (1999); John Kalogridis (1998); C. Rezin (1988); L.C. Fiedler

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**
- yes
- no
- unknown

---

**HISTORY**

**Construction Year** 1945

**Original Use** Residence, private

**Current Use** Residence, private

**Original Address**

**From (year):** 1945  
**To (year):** CURR

**Other Use**

**From (year):**  
**To (year):**

**Moves:**
- yes
- no
- unknown

**Date:**

**Original address**

**Alterations:**
- yes
- no
- unknown

**Nature:** Roofing, siding, fenestrations

**Additions:**
- yes
- no
- unknown

**Nature:**

**Architect (first name):**

**Builder (last name first):**

**Ownership History** (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Nicholas Ruland (2010); Fishmonger Restaurant of Fort Myers Beach, Inc (1999); John Kalogridis (1998); C. Rezin (1988); L.C. Fiedler

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**
- yes
- no
- unknown

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style** Frame Vernacular

**Exterior Fabric(s)**

- 1. Wood siding

**Roof Type(s)**

- 1. Gable

**Roof Material(s)**

- 1. Composition shingles

**Roof secondary struc.** (dormers etc.)

**Exterior Plan**

- Rectangular

**Number of Stories** 1

**Windows**

- SHS, vinyl, paired, grouped (3), 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked

**Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments)

Wood window frames, corner boards, fish weather vane, scalloped molding, gable vents, extended eaves, wooden lattice

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

- c. 1958 Masonry Vernacular restaurant (8LL02678***change #)

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**OFFICIAL EVALUATION**

**Date:**

**Init.:**

**SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**
- yes
- no
- insufficient info

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:**
- yes
- no

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**
- a
- b
- c
- d

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
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<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood frame</td>
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<tr>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piers</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pile</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E ELEV: obscured, within enclosed porch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E/ENTRANCE: closed, partial width, beneath a shed roof; W ELEV: closed, partial width, beneath a shed roof</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition (overall resource condition):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ excellent  ☐ good  ☑ fair  ☐ deteriorated  ☐ ruinous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrative Description of Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A one-story Frame Vernacular style building with a E porch enclosed with SHS windows and wood siding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological Remains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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<tr>
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</table>

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?</th>
<th>☐ yes  ☑ no  ☐ insufficient information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?</td>
<td>☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ insufficient information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Document type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document description</td>
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<td>Maintaining organization</td>
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<td>File or accession #’s</td>
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<td>2) Document type</td>
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<td>Document description</td>
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<tr>
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### RECORDER INFORMATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Contact Information</td>
<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
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When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format. Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19030 San Carlos Blvd

Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-non-specific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 19030 San Carlos Boulevard

Cross Streets (nearest / between) San Carlos Blvd & Prescott St

USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH

City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach

In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown

County Lee

Tax Parcel # 24-46-23-01-00006.0210

Subdivision Name San Carlos on the Gulf

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 E 17 W Easting 405100 Northing 2927475

Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Nicholas Ruland (2010); Fishmonger Restaurant of Fort Myers Beach, Inc (1999); John Kalogridis (1998); C. Rezin (1988); L. C. Fiedler

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular

Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco

Roof Type(s) 1. Flat

Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

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

c. 1945 Frame Vernacular dwelling (8LL02679***change #); concrete planters

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _______________ Init. _______________

Owner Objection KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _______________

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  
Site #8    LL02679

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1. Concrete block</td>
<td>1. Slab</td>
<td>1. Concrete, Generic</td>
<td>E ELEV: two metal frame full view doors w/ central light, beneath a metal overhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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</table>

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

**Condition (overall resource condition):**
- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with an oversized, vertical sheet metal cornice, decorative sea life replicas on the exterior, and flat roof additions to the N & W ELEV.

**Archaeological Remains**

\[\text{Archaeological Remains} \]

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[\text{FMSF record search (sites/surveys)}]</th>
<th>[\text{library research}]</th>
<th>[\text{building permits}]</th>
<th>[\text{Sanborn maps}]</th>
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<td>[\text{FL State Archives/photo collection}]</td>
<td>[\text{city directory}]</td>
<td>[\text{occupant/owner interview}]</td>
<td>[\text{plat maps}]</td>
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<td>[\text{property appraiser / tax records}]</td>
<td>[\text{newspaper files}]</td>
<td>[\text{neighbor interview}]</td>
<td>[\text{Public Lands Survey (DEP)}]</td>
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<td>[\text{cultural resource survey (CRAS)}]</td>
<td>[\text{historic photos}]</td>
<td>[\text{interior inspection}]</td>
<td>[\text{HABS/HAER record search}]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[\text{other methods (describe)}]</td>
<td>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</td>
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</table>

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation**

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1. Document type: All materials at one location  
   Document description: Files, photos, research, documents  
   Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
   File or accession #’s: P19088

2. Document type:  
   Document description:  
   Maintaining organization:  
   File or accession #’s: 

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name**: Savannah Young  
**Affiliation**: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
**Recorder Contact Information**: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**  
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FAÇADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**  
   When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0  3/19
Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation. Consult the Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 18900 San Carlos Blvd  Multiple Listing (DHR only) __________ Survey # (DHR only) __________
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one)  ■ building  ■ structure  ■ district  ■ site  ■ object
Ownership:  ■ private-profit  ■ private-nonprofit  ■ private-individual  ■ private-nonspecific  ■ city  ■ county  ■ state  ■ federal  ■ Native American  ■ foreign  ■ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

| Address: 18900 | Street Number | Direction | Street Name: San Carlos | Street Type | Suffix Direction |
| Cross Streets (nearest / between) |
| USGS 7.5 Map Name: FORT MYERS BEACH  USGS Date: 1958  Plat or Other Map: |
| City / Town: Fort Myers Beach  In City Limits?  ■ yes  ■ no  ■ unknown  |
| Township 46S  Range 23E  Section 13  ■ ¼ section:  ■ NW  ■ SW  ■ SE  ■ NE  ■ Irregular-name: |
| Tax Parcel #: 13-46-23-00-00016.0000  Landgrant  |
| Subdivision Name: Lot  |
| UTM Coordinates: Zone 16  Easting 405180  Northing 2927753  Coordinate System & Datum  |

HISTORY

| Construction Year: 1953  ■ approximately  ■ year listed or earlier  ■ year listed or later |
| Original Use: Residence, private  From (year): 1953  To (year): UNK  |
| Current Use: Commercial  From (year): UNK  To (year): CURR  |
| Other Use:  |
| Moves:  ■ yes  ■ no  ■ unknown  Date: Original address  |
| Alterations:  ■ yes  ■ no  ■ unknown  Date: Nature  |
| Additions:  ■ yes  ■ no  ■ unknown  Date: Nature  |
| Architect (last name first): Nicholas Ruland, LLC (2005); Frank Deebold (1984); Standley Lummis  |
| Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  |

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  ■ yes  ■ no  ■ unknown  Describe |

DESCRIPTION

| Style: Frame Vernacular Irregular Number of Stories 1 |
| Exterior Fabric(s): 1. Wood/Plywood  2. 3. |
| Roof Type(s): 1. Gable  2. Shed  3. |
| Roof Material(s): 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp  2. 3. |
| Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. |
| Windows: enclosed w/ plywood  |
| Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, corner boards, rectangular gable vents  |
| Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed)  |

DHR USE ONLY

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

HR5E046R0319, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.
Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No. <em>0</em> Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>1. ____________________________</th>
<th>2. ____________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s):</td>
<td>1. Wood frame</td>
<td>2. ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Type(s):</td>
<td>1. Piers</td>
<td>2. ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s):</td>
<td>1. Concrete Block</td>
<td>2. ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details):</td>
<td>S ELEV: single paneled wooden door, beneath a shed roof, accessed by metal spiral staircase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): | S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ wooden porch supports a picket fence style railing, accessed by metal spiral staircase |

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

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building with board and batten style plywood siding that has been raised on a concrete block pier foundation.

**Archaeological Remains**: __________________________________________________________________________________________

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

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

| 1. ____________________________ | 2. ____________________________ | 3. ____________________________ | 4. ____________________________ | 5. ____________________________ | 6. ____________________________ |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>All materials at one location</th>
<th>Maintaining organization</th>
<th>Archaeological Consultants Inc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document description</td>
<td>Files, photos, research, documents</td>
<td>File or accession #s</td>
<td>P19088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder Contact Information**

8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

**Required Attachments**

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 13
Site Name(s) (address if none) 18850 San Carlos Blvd
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one) building, structure, district, site, object
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individual, private-nonspecific, city, county, state, federal, Native American, foreign, unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 18850 San Carlos Boulevard,
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
Cross Streets (nearest / between) 18850 San Carlos Blvd
Township 46S Range 23E Section 13 ¼ section: NW, SW, SE, NE
Tax Parcel # 13-46-23-00-00015.0000
Subdivision Name
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting 405172 Northing 2927779
Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 approximately
Original Use: Industrial
Current Use: From (year): 1968 To (year): CURR
Other Use: From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature: Overhead doors, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature: 
Architect (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
RDZ Inc. (2014); William G. Sander (1997); Marjorie S. Weeks

DESCRIPTION

Style: Industrial Vernacular
Exterior Fabric(s): 1. Wood/Plywood
Roof Type(s): 1. Gable
Roof Material(s): 1. Sheet metal: 3V crimp
Windows: SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 6/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Wooden trim and corner boards, asymmetrical gable

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

DHR USE ONLY

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

#### Site #8  LL02681

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimney: No. <strong>0</strong> Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________ 2. ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. ____________ 3. ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E ELEV: single composite door</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrative Description of Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A one-story Industrial Vernacular style building w/ overhead door access and a dock foundation on the W ELEV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological Remains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>☑ FL State Archives/photo collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>☑ other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</td>
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<td>The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.</td>
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<td>2) Document type:</td>
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PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 13
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 18750 San Carlos Blvd
Survey Project Name CRAS, San Carlos Blvd
National Register Category (please check one) yes □ building □ structure □ district □ site □ object
Ownership: □ private-profit □ private-nonprofit □ private-individual □ private-non-specific □ city □ county □ state □ federal □ Native American □ foreign □ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address: 18750 San Carlos Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name Fort Myers Beach
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach
In City Limits? □ yes □ no □ unknown
Township 46S Range 23E Section 13 ¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE
Tax Parcel #: 13-46-23-00-00013.0000
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting 405185 Northing 29271842
Other Coordinates: X: ______________ Y: ______________ Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY
Construction Year: 1960 □ approximately □ year listed or earlier □ year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private
Current Use Commercial
Other Use
Moves: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: Nature Fenestrations
Additions: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Anthony Agin (2004); Murray Carlisle (1988); Roy & Patricia Ladd

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

DESCRIPTION
Style Frame Vernacular
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll
Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.) 1.
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Number of Stories 1

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 1/1; Awning, metal, paired, 3-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Corner boards, wood trim around windows/doors, overhanging eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic ice machine, storage space, dock

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

Site #8  LL02682

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ____________________________

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ____________________________

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: double wood frame doors w/ inset full view light

W ELEV: open, partial-width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden porch supports

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building with several business signs affixed to the exterior cladding.

Archaeological Remains

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

□ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □ library research □ building permits □ Sanborn maps

□ FL State Archives/photo collection □ city directory □ occupant/owner interview □ plat maps

□ property appraiser / tax records □ newspaper files □ neighbor interview □ Public Lands Survey (DEP)

□ cultural resource survey (CRAS) □ historic photos □ interior inspection □ HABS/HAER record search

□ other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

□ yes □ no □ insufficient information

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

□ yes □ no □ insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

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1) Document type: All materials at one location Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc

Document description: Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #s: P19088

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Document description: ____________________________

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Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information

(address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 13
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 5.0   3/19

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name(s) (address if none)</th>
<th>18650 San Carlos Blvd</th>
<th>Multiple Listing (DHR only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Project Name</td>
<td>CRAS, San Carlos Blvd</td>
<td>Survey # (DHR only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register Category (please check one)</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership:</td>
<td>private-profit</td>
<td>private-nonprofit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

| Address: | 18650 | San Carlos Boulevard |
| Cross Streets (nearest / between) |  |
| USGS 7.5 Map Name | FORT MYERS BEACH | USGS Date 1958 |
| City / Town (within 3 miles) | Fort Myers Beach | In City Limits? | yes | no | unknown |
| Township | 46S | Range | 23E | Section | 13 |
| Tax Parcel # | 13-46-23-00-00012.0000 |
| Subdivision Name | Block | Lot |
| UTM Coordinates: | Zone | 16 | Easting | 405251 |
| Other Coordinates: | X: | 4579.3 | Y: | 7843.1 |
| Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) |  |

**HISTORY**

| Construction Year | 1940 |
| Original Use | Residence, private |
| Current Use | Commercial |
| Original address |  |
| Nature | Roofing, windows, siding |
| Architect (last name first): |  |
| Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) | Marina Mike’s Boat Club + Rentals LLC (2015); Oasis Boat Club & Rentals (2014); C.Keagle (2012); R.Cain (2004); A.Smith (1974); Almeda B. Hewitt |
| Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? | yes | no | unknown |

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Style** | Frame Vernacular |
- **Exterior Plan** | Irregular |
- **Number of Stories** | 1 |
- **Exterior Fabric(s)** | 1. Cement-mineral fiber |
- **Roof Type(s)** | 1. Gable |
- **Roof Material(s)** | 1. Other |
- **Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.)** | 1. |
- **Windows** | SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1 |
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments) | Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, Bahama shutters, faux corner boards, trim around windows/doors, rectangular gable vents |
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings** (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) | Non-historic dock |

**DHR USE ONLY**

- **NR List Date**  
  - SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes | no | insufficient info |
  - KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes | no |
  - NR Criteria for Evaluation: a | b | c | d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single composite door w/ 9-light half view glass panel

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

E/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden supports w/ railing; W ELEV: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden porch supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building with shingle style fiber cement siding and a large ADA ramp addition to the E ELEV.

Archaeological Remains ____________________________

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
   Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #’s P19088

2) Document type ____________________________ Maintaining organization ____________________________
   Document description ____________________________ File or accession #’s ____________________________

RECORER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Required Attachments

1) USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2) LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 13
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 5.0 3/19

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

---

**Site Name(s) (address if none) 18600 San Carlos Blvd**

**Survey Project Name** CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

**National Register Category (please check one)** building structure district site object

**Ownership** private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-non-specific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

---

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18600</td>
<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Boulevard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USGS 7.5 Map Name** Fort Myers Beach

**City / Town** (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach

**In City Limits?** yes no unknown

**Township** 46S

**Range** 23E

**Section** 13

**4¼ section:** NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:

**Tax Parcel #** 13-46-23-00-00011.0000

**Subdivision Name** Block Lot

**UTM Coordinates:** Zone 16 Easting 405179 Northing 2927876

**Other Coordinates:** X: __________________ Y: __________________ Coordinate System & Datum

**Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)**

---

**HISTORY**

**Construction Year** 1953

**Original Use** Pier/Dock/Wharf

**Current Use** Any Use

**Other Use**

**Moves:** yes no unknown Date: Original address

**Alterations:** yes no unknown Date: Nature Roofing, windows, awning

**Additions:** yes no unknown Date: Nature

**Architect (last name first):**

**Ownership History** (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

T & V Enterprises LLC (2015) Jax Marina FMB LLC (2008); J.Lomano (2005); Bridgenorth Properties LLC (2005); Murray Carslake (1988); Markus Schultz

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

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style** Frame Vernacular

**Exterior Plan** Rectangular

**Number of Stories** 1

**Exterior Fabric(s)** 1. Asbestos

2. Gable dormer

3. Sheet metal: corrugated

**Roof Type(s)** 1. Gable

2. 6-light

3. Single

**Roof Material(s)** 1. Wood, paired, 8/8

2. Casement, wood, paired, 6-light

3. Picture, wood, single, one-light

**Windows (types, materials, etc.)**

SHS, wood, paired, 8/8; Casement, wood, paired, 6-light; Picture, wood, single, one-light

**Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wood trim around windows/doors, canvas awning, wooden lattice

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

Non-historic dock

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**OFFICIAL EVALUATION**

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date ____________ Init. ____________</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no</td>
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**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**Site #8  LL02684**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

**Chimney: No.**

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<th>3.</th>
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**Structural System(s):**

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<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

E ELEV: single composite door w/ fanlight and sidelight

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

E/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a canvas awning, accessed by three wooden steps

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [X] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building supported above the water by a timber pile foundation surrounded by wooden lattice.

**Archaeological Remains**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

### RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe)

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:

http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

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

1. **Document type** All materials at one location
   **Document description** Files, photos, research, documents
   **Maintaining organization** Archaeological Consultants Inc
   **File or accession #s** PL19088

2. **Document type**
   **Document description**
   **Maintaining organization**
   **File or accession #s**

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Savannah Young
**Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc
**Recorder Contact Information**

8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 13
Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name: Bon Air Mobile Home Park

Project Name: CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

Multiple Listing (DHR only) ____________  FMSF Survey # ____________

National Register Category (please check one):  building(s)  structure  district  site  object

Linear Resource Type (if applicable):  canal  railway  road  other (describe): ________________

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number  Direction  Street Name  Street Type  Suffix Direction

Address: 760  NW  San Carlos Drive

City/Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach  In Current City Limits?  yes  no  unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lee

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

1) Township Range  Section  ¼ section:  NE  SE  SW  NW  Irregular-name: ________________
2) Township Range  Section  ¼ section:  NE  SE  SW  NW  Irregular-name: ________________
3) Township Range  Section  ¼ section:  NE  SE  SW  NW  Irregular-name: ________________
4) Township Range  Section  ¼ section:  NE  SE  SW  NW  Irregular-name: ________________

USGS 7.5’ Map(s) 1) Name  FORT MYERS BEACH  USGS Date  1958
2) Name  ________________  USGS Date  ________________

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map’s name, originating office with location) ________________

Landgrant

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Parcel No. 24-46-23-01-00007.0090. W of San Carlos Blvd, E of San Carlos Dr, S of Main St.

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DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes  no  insufficient info

KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes  no

NR Criteria for Evaluation: a  b  c  d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1945  approximately  □ year listed or earlier  □ year listed or later
Architect/Designer:  ____________________________________________________________  Builder:  ____________________________________________________________

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

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. Twenty first C American
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

This building complex resource group includes 8 mobile homes & 1 elevated Frame Vernacular dwelling. Nearly every home has been modified. Overall, it is a common example of a mid-20th century Florida mobile home park.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? □ yes  □ no  □ Insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? □ yes  □ no  □ Insufficient information

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

The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type ____________________________________________________________________________
Document description ____________________________________________________________________________
Maintaining organization ____________________________________________________________________________
File or accession #’s ____________________________________________________________________________

2) Document type ____________________________________________________________________________
Document description ____________________________________________________________________________
Maintaining organization ____________________________________________________________________________
File or accession #’s ____________________________________________________________________________

RECORER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Savannah Young  Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

1. PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3. TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
4. PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Overview: The Bon Air Mobile Home Park at 760 San Carlos Drive in Fort Myers Beach, Florida is comprised of nine contributing resources, eight circa (ca.) 1968 mobile homes (8LL02662-8LL02665, 8LL02667-8LL0270) and a ca. 1958 elevated Frame Vernacular style building with a ca. 1945 shuffleboard court. In addition, the resource group consists of twelve non-contributing mobile homes. The building complex resource group is located between San Carlos Drive and Fisherman’s Wharf, bounded by parcel boundaries approximately 335-feet from Main St on the north side and 500-feet from Main St on the south side (Figure 1). Specific property appraiser data for each individual mobile home is unavailable. Background research and an analysis of historic aerial imagery of the parcel indicated that the current configuration of the resource group was present in ca. 1953 or earlier; however, the current permanent mobile homes do not appear until ca. 1968 (Figure 2).

Narrative Description: The Bon Air Mobile Home Park property is located within the San Carlos on the Gulf Subdivision within Block 7, Lots 9, 10, 21, and 22. San Carlos on the Gulf was platted in 1925 during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s and was proposed to be one of the largest developments in the Fort Myers Beach area (Schell 1980). The development plan of San Carlos on the Gulf remained largely undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century due to the destruction of the hurricane of 1926 and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 (FMSF 8LL00105). The lots occupied by the Bon Air Mobile Home Park remained cleared and undeveloped until the mid-1940s, when the property transformed into a trailer court. At which time 20 lots were developed with concrete pads and oriented in the north-south direction positioned perpendicular to two roads running east-west. Each individual lot contained concrete patios and a masonry concrete block structure that housed a private bathroom with running water. The property was advertised during the early 1950s as Bon Air DeLuxe Trailer Court, the only trailer court in southwest Florida at the time equipped with private restrooms with hot and cold water (News-Press 1950). By the mid-1950s to early 1960s, a permanent Frame Vernacular style utility building and a shuffleboard court were constructed between the two roads.

Much of the trailer park movement in Florida was related to tourism in contrast with the nationwide movement which was more closely related to the austerity of World War II and the Great Depression. By 1950, San Carlos Island became a vital location for commercial fishing and shrimping in turn making the Island a destination to live. During this time, development of the area increased, including multiple mobile home parks north of Matanzas Pass on San Carlos Island. With the increase of new development, the Bon Air Mobile Home Park transitioned from temporary trailer parking to a permanent mobile home park. As part of this transition, circa 1968 mobile homes were positioned on the concrete “runways”, enclosed porches were constructed on the concrete patio’s with shed or flat roof extensions, and flat roofs were extended from the mobile home to the masonry concrete block structure that houses a private bathroom.

Evaluation: The Bon Air Mobile Home Park resource group (8LL02706) is comprised of very basic, common examples of mid-20th century mobile homes. The mobile homes date to 1968 and have sustained some type of alteration or addition, diminishing the integrity of their historic style. While the overall configuration of the 20 lots has not changed since its inception, numerous aesthetic changes have taken place throughout the property. When the trailer park transitioned into a permanent mobile home park the type of mobile home and use of the property changed. With the mobile homes becoming permanent fixtures on the property, enclosed porches were constructed on the concrete patio’s with shed or flat roof extensions. The shuffleboard court is no longer in use as remnants are visible beneath the raised concrete sidewalk that extends from the Frame Vernacular utility building to the parking area. Furthermore, the surrounding landscape and setting has undergone extensive development, including reduction of the eastern property line due to the widening of SR 865 between ca. 1975 and 1979 (FDOT 1975, 1979). The overall plan of the building complex resource group has been altered and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Therefore, the Bon Air Mobile Home Park building (8LL02706) does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as part of a historic district.
**Figure 1.** Bon Air Mobile Home Park (8LL02706) located at 760 San Carlos Drive (Google Earth 2019). Red line represents the entire boundary of the resource group. Note the reduction in property size due to widening of SR 865.

**Figure 2.** Historic 1968 aerial photograph showing the configuration of the Bon Air Mobile Home Park pre-widening of San Carlos Boulevard (FDOT 1968).
REFERENCES

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
  1968   Aerial Photograph. 11-22-68, PD-428-8-02. APLUS, Tallahassee.
  1975   Aerial Photograph. 10-24-75, DOR 1771-10-02. APLUS, Tallahassee.
  1979   Aerial Photograph. 3-13-79, PD-2393-10-03. APLUS, Tallahassee.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF)
  Various site file forms. FDHR, Tallahassee.

Google Earth

McAlester, Virginia Savage

News-Press (Fort Myers, Florida)

Ostego Bay Foundation, Inc.
  n.d.    Fort Myers Beach Working Waterfront Tour. Ostego Bay Foundation, Inc.
          http://www.ostegobay.org/waterfront-tours/.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  1944   Aerial Photograph. 4-13-44, DCT-3C-13. PALMM, Gainesville.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name: **San Carlos Lodge Mobile Home Park**

**Multiple Listing (DHR only)**

Project Name: **CRAS, San Carlos Blvd**

FMSF Survey # ____________

National Register Category (please check one):

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] structure
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] object

Linear Resource Type (if applicable):

- [ ] canal
- [ ] railway
- [ ] road
- [ ] other (describe): __________________________

Ownership:

- [ ] private-profit
- [ ] private-nonprofit
- [ ] private-individual
- [ ] private-nonspecific
- [ ] city
- [ ] county
- [ ] state
- [ ] federal
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] foreign
- [ ] unknown

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

Address: **790 San Carlos Drive**

City/Town (within 3 miles) **Fort Myers Beach**

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) **Lee**

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) ________________

<table>
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<th>Street Number</th>
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<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
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<td>San Carlos</td>
<td>Drive</td>
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1) **Township** 46S **Range** 23E **Section** 24 1/4 **section**: [ ] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE **Irregular-name**: ________________

USGS 7.5' Map(s)

1) Name **FORT MYERS BEACH**

2) Name ________________

USGS Date **1958**

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) ________________

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Parcel No. 24-46-23-01-00007.0110. W of Fisherman's Wharf, E of San Carlos Dr, S of Main St.

**DHR USE ONLY**

**OFFICIAL EVALUATION**

<table>
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<th>Init. ________________</th>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Owner Objection</td>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: [ ] yes [ ] no</td>
<td>Date ________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] NR Criteria for Evaluation: [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
This building complex resource group is comprised of 1 mobile home, which has been modified. The boundaries of the resource have also been altered. Overall, it is a common example of a mid-20th century Florida mobile home park.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey
- other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ✗ yes  ☑ no  ☑ insufficient information
- Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ✗ yes  ☑ no  ☑ insufficient information

Explain Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 48-49; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1964  ☑ approximately  ☑ year listed or earlier  ☑ year listed or later
Architect/Designer: ____________________________  Builder: ____________________________
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1  # of non-contributing 7
Timeline period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. Twentieth C American  3. ____________________________
2. ____________________________  4. ____________________________

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

This building complex resource group is comprised of 1 mobile home, which has been modified. The boundaries of the resource have also been altered. Overall, it is a common example of a mid-20th century Florida mobile home park.

DOCUMENTATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>Document description</th>
<th>Maintaining organization</th>
<th>File or accession #s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All materials at one location</td>
<td>Files, photos, research, documentation</td>
<td>Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
<td>P19088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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RECORER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Savannah Young  Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

1. PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3. TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
4. PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Overview: The San Carlos Lodge Mobile Home Park at 790 San Carlos Drive in Fort Myers Beach, Florida is comprised of one contributing resource, a circa (ca.) 1968 mobile home (8LL02671). In addition, the resource group consists of seven non-contributing mobile homes. The building complex resource group is located between San Carlos Drive and Fisherman’s Wharf, bounded by parcel boundaries approximately 134-feet from Main St on the north side and 340-feet from Main St on the south side (Figure 1). Specific property appraiser data for each individual mobile home is unavailable. Background research and an analysis of historic aerial imagery of the parcel indicated that the current configuration of the resource group is a result of development from ca. 1964 or earlier; however, the property was utilized as a “lodge” since at least ca. 1950 (Figure 2 & 3).

Narrative Description: The property on which San Carlos Lodge Mobile Home Park was established was formerly cleared and undeveloped land located within the San Carlos on the Gulf Subdivision. The surrounding landscape was also largely cleared and undeveloped land, with the exception of development to the south at Matanzas Pass (USDA 1944). During the early 1950s, the property was advertised as Doc Wilson’s San Carlos Lodge, equipped with “modern all-electric cottages” and boating amenities for monthly or seasonal rates (Figure 3). By 1965, the San Carlos Lodge was advertised to include a trailer court and the cottages appear to have been removed between ca. 1970 and ca. 1975 (News-Press 1950; USDA 1970; FDOT 1975).

Evaluation: Numerous aesthetic changes have taken place throughout the property, including alterations to the historic mobile home (8LL02671), a reconfiguration of the streets, a reduction in the property size and streets due to SR 865 improvements, and removal of the early cottages and several historic mobile homes. Overall, the building complex resource group has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8LL02707 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.
Figure 1. San Carlos Lodge (8LL02707) located at 790 San Carlos Drive (Google Earth 2019). Red line represents the entire boundary of the resource group.

Figure 2. Historic 1968 aerial photograph showing the early configuration of the San Carlos Lodge and Trailer Court (FDOT 1968).
Figure 3. An advertisement for San Carlos Lodge ca. 1950 (News-Press 1950).

REFERENCES

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
1968 Aerial Photograph. 11-22-68, PD-428-8-02. APLUS, Tallahassee.
1975 Aerial Photograph. 10-24-75, DOR 1771-10-02. APLUS, Tallahassee.

Google Earth

News-Press (Fort Myers, Florida)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1944 Aerial Photograph. 4-13-44, DCT-3C-13. PALMM, Gainesville.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
Note: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name: Gulf Cove Mobile Home Park

Multiple Listing [DHR only] ________

FMSF Survey # _______

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 19281 San Carlos Boulevard

City/Town (within 3 miles): Fort Myers Beach

County or Counties (do not abbreviate): Lee

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park):


USGS 7.5’ Map(s): 1) Name: FORT MYERS BEACH 2) Name: USGS Date: 1958

Parcel No. 24-46-23-35-00000.0320. E of San Carlos Blvd, S of Main St, adjacent to Matanzas Harbor (W).

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date ___ Init. ___ |
| Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no |
| NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2) |
**HISTORY & DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Year</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>✔ approximately</th>
<th>☐ year listed or earlier</th>
<th>☐ year listed or later</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Twentieth C American</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrative Description** *(National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)*

This building complex resource group includes 61 mobile homes, of which only 10 were constructed pre-1966. Many of the buildings have been modified, elevated, or moved. Overall, it is a common example of a mid-20th century Florida mobile home park.

**RESEARCH METHODS** (check all that apply)

| FL State Archives/photo collection | ☐ library research | ☐ building permits | ☐ Sanborn maps |
| FL property appraiser / tax records | ☐ city directory | ☐ occupant/owner interview | ☐ plat maps |
| ☐ cultural resource survey | ☐ newspaper files | ☐ neighbor interview | ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| ☐ other methods (specify) | ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) |

**Bibliographic References** *(give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)*

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: [http://palmm.fcla.edu/](http://palmm.fcla.edu/)

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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

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

The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

1. Document type: All materials at one location
2. Document description: Files, photos, research, documents
3. Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
4. File or accession #s: P19088

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorder Name</th>
<th>Savannah Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorder Contact Information</td>
<td>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Required Attachments**

1. **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
3. **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES** - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
4. **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS** *(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)*

When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name: Sunnyland Mobile Home Park
Project Name: CRAS, San Carlos Blvd

National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object

Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): 

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 19241 San Carlos Boulevard

City/Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lee

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

1) Township 46S Range 23E Section 24 ¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE Irregular-name: 
2) Township __________ Range __________ Section __________ ¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE
3) Township __________ Range __________ Section __________ ¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE
4) Township __________ Range __________ Section __________ ¼ section: □ NW □ SW □ SE □ NE

USGS 7.5’ Map(s) 1) Name FORT MYERS BEACH USGS Date 1958
2) Name __________ USGS Date __________

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map’s name, originating office with location)

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Parcel No. 24-46-23-01-00009.0010. N of Main St, between San Carlos Blvd and Buttonwood Dr.

DHR USE ONLY

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □ yes □ no □ insufficient info Date __________ Init. __________

KEEPER – Determined eligible: □ yes □ no Date __________

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □ a □ b □ c □ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**RESOURCE GROUP FORM**

**Site #: LL02709**

### HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

**Construction Year:** 1961  ☑ approximately  ☐ year listed or earlier  ☐ year listed or later

**Architect/Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group:**

<table>
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<th>Non-contributing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Twentieth C American
2.  
3.  
4.  

**Narrative Description:** (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

This building complex resource group is comprised of 28 mobile homes and a c. 1961 triplex, all of which have been modified or elevated. Overall, it is a common example of a mid-20th century Florida mobile home park.

### RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- ☑ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- ☑ FL State Archives/photo collection
- ☑ property appraiser / tax records
- ☑ cultural resource survey
- ☑ other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

**Bibliographic References:** (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?

☐ yes  ☑ no  ☐ Insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?

☐ yes  ☑ no  ☐ Insufficient information

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

The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historical associations.

### DOCUMENTATION

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File:**

1. Document type: All materials at one location
   - Document description: Files, photos, research, documents
   - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
   - File or accession #’s: P19088

2. Document type: Files, photos, research, documents
   - Document description: Maintaining organization
   - File or accession #’s: 

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Record Name:** Savannah Young

**Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information:**

8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

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When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPHS
USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Section 24
APPENDIX C:
Survey Log
### Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Survey Log Sheet

**Survey #** (FMSF only) __________

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Manuscript Information</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey Project</strong> (name and project phase)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRAS PD&amp;E Study SR 865 (San Carlos Blvd) from Estero Blvd to North of Hurricane Bay Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Report Title</strong> (exactly as on title page)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, PD&amp;E Study SR 865 (San Carlos Blvd) from Estero Blvd to North of Hurricane Bay Bridge, Lee County, Florida (FPID No. 433726-1-22-01)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Report Authors</strong> (as on title page)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. ACI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. ___________________________</td>
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<td><strong>Publication Year</strong> 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Publication Information</strong> (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of <em>American Antiquity</em>.)</td>
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<td>P19088, ACI, Sarasota</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supervisors of Fieldwork</strong> (even if same as author) Names Marion Almy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Affiliation of Fieldworkers:</strong> Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Key Words/Phrases</strong> (Don’t use county name, or common words like <em>archaeology</em>, <em>structure</em>, <em>survey</em>, <em>architecture</em>, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. SR 865</td>
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<td>2. San Carlos Boulevard</td>
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<td>5. ___________________________</td>
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<td>7. ___________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Survey Sponsors</strong> (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address/Phone/E-mail</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Recorder of Log Sheet</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Counties</strong> (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. ___________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. ___________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision</strong> (attach additional sheet if necessary)</td>
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<td>1. Name FORT MYERS BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Name</td>
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<td>5. Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Name</td>
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<td><strong>Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed</strong> 1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>If Corridor (fill in one for each)</strong> Width: _______ meters 100 feet Length: _______ kilometers 1.10 miles</td>
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**Survey Log Sheet**

**Survey #__________**

### Research and Field Methods

**Types of Survey** (select all that apply):
- [x] archaeological
- [x] architectural
- [x] historical/archival
- [ ] underwater
- [ ] damage assessment
- [ ] monitoring report
- [ ] other (describe):

**Scope/Intensity/Procedures**

Background research; shovel testing: 19 judgmentally; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4” screen; report preparation

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<td>☐ library research - local public</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)</td>
<td>☐ library-special collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Site File property search</td>
<td>☐ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Site File survey search</td>
<td>☐ local informant(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)</td>
<td>☐ library-special collection</td>
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<td>☒ Florida Archives (Gray Building)</td>
<td>☐ library research - local public</td>
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<td>☐ Site File property search</td>
<td>☐ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)</td>
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<td>☐ Site File survey search</td>
<td>☐ local informant(s)</td>
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**Archaeological Methods** (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

- [ ] Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.
- [ ] shovel test-other screen size
- [ ] water screen
- [ ] posthole tests
- [ ] auger tests
- [ ] coring
- [ ] test excavation (at least 1x2 m)
- [ ] block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
- [ ] soil resistivity
- [ ] magnetometer
- [ ] side scan sonar
- [ ] ground penetrating radar (GPR)
- [ ] lidar
- [ ] metal detector
- [ ] other remote sensing
- [ ] pedestrian survey
- [ ] unknown

**Historical/Architectural Methods** (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

- [ ] Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] demolition permits
- [ ] neighbor interview
- [ ] subdivision maps
- [ ] commercial permits
- [ ] windscreen survey
- [ ] occupant interview
- [ ] tax records
- [ ] interior documentation
- [ ] local property records
- [ ] occupation permits
- [ ] unknown

### Survey Results

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<tr>
<td>Count of Newly Recorded Resources</td>
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<td>39</td>
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</table>

**List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)**

LL00777

**List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)**

LL02650-LL02684; LL02706-LL02709

**Site Forms Used:**
- [ ] Site File Paper Forms
- [x] Site File PDF Forms

---

**REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary**

---

HRBE066R0718, effective 05/2016  
Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250  
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.  
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com
San Carlos Blvd.
Township 46 South, Range 23 East, Sections 12-13, 24; and
Township 46 South, Range 24 East, Sections 07 and 18
USGS Fort Myers Beach. Lee County.