

DRAFT
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Florida Department of Transportation

District 4

SR 5/ US 1 at Aviation Boulevard

Indian River, Florida

Financial Management Number: 441693-1-22-02

ETDM Number: 14475

March 2024

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 May 26, 2022, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and FDOT

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study

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1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Four, is currently conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study that proposes improvements to State Road (SR) 5/US-1 at Aviation Boulevard in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida.

The purpose of this cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) is to locate, identify, and bound any previously recorded or unrecorded Pre-Columbian or historic resources within the project APE and to assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Previous to the CRAS, a research design identified the archaeological site potential zones within the study area. The research design also presented the archaeological and historical field survey methods that were used to conduct the CRAS.

This assessment is Federally funded and complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective September 27, 2023); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *United States (U.S.) Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); and the revised Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*. This assessment meets the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the *FDOT Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (effective July 1, 2023). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Historic linear resource evaluation was conducted in accordance with the *FDOT Historic Linear Resource Guide*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

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 investigations were conducted under the direction of James P. Pepe, MA, RPA, and historic resource investigations under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, MHP.

No archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. Fifty-seven shovel tests were excavated within the APE. No cultural material was recovered.

The historic resources survey identified 37 historic resources, including 16 extant previously recorded resources and 21 newly identified resources. The 16 previously recorded resources consist of three linear resources and 13 buildings. The 21 newly identified resources consist of 18 buildings (8IR1883-8IR1890; 8IR1893-8IR1903) and three resource groups (8IR1904-8IR1905; 8IR1954). The resource groups include the Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), the Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905), and Camp Gordon (8IR1954). Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms were prepared for the newly recorded resources. FMSF forms were updated for four buildings (8IR744; 8IR745; 8IR755; 8IR766) and the two linear resources within the current APE, the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway (8IR1497) and Dixie Highway (8IR1519). An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148), which has been determined ineligible within the APE by the SHPO, as it does not exhibit physical changes nor changes in eligibility since it was last recorded.

The segment of the FEC Railway (8IR1497) within the APE has been determined eligible under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Transportation for its role in the development of the east coast of Florida including Vero Beach and Indian River County.

This segment of US 1 (8IR1519) within the APE exhibits modern improvements such as widening, signalization, and signage. Therefore, this segment is considered National Register–ineligible. Because other segments of US 1 have been determined eligible within Indian River County, the entire resource maintains National Register-eligibility per the Historic Linear Resource Guide (FDHR 2022).

One newly recorded building, a packinghouse at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry due to its association with the region's post-World War II agricultural economy and the Indian River Citrus District.

Vero's Motel (8IR1904) does not embody a distinctive type or style of high architectural value and exhibits modifications. The Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) lacks historic integrity as its terminals and runways have been altered. Due to a loss of historic structures and the construction of non-historic structures, the airport does not convey its associations with its early 20th-century or World War II military history. Therefore, both resource groups are considered ineligible for the National Register.

Seventeen of the buildings are affiliated with the c. 1931-1955 tourist camp, Camp Gordon Resource Group (8IR1954). The vernacular cottages and commercial buildings that constituted Camp Gordon were an associated collection of resources. The loss of most of the structures and deterioration of the remaining structures does not lend itself to a district, and individually, the resources do not have enough integrity or importance to be considered eligible for the National Register. The additional newly recorded buildings not associated with Camp Gordon are also considered ineligible because they exhibit common architectural styles, modifications, and lack historical associations.

1.2 Project Description

The project intersection of SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard is located within the urbanized area of the City of Vero Beach in Indian River County, Florida. This is a 4-legged, signalized intersection that accommodates the FEC Railroad crossing on the eastbound approach. The FEC Railroad, which is part of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Railroad Corridor, includes double-tracks running north-south parallel to SR 5/US 1 on the west side. Pedestrian crosswalks are provided on the northbound and westbound approaches of the intersection. There are no dedicated bicycle facilities. Nearby landmarks include Vero Beach Regional Airport, Cleveland Clinic Indian River Hospital and Indian River Medical Center, and downtown Vero Beach. The intersection is near a Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) of the Vero Beach Regional Airport.

The project proposes operational and capacity improvements to the intersection of SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard/32nd Street. Various alternatives were considered during the PD&E study, which included grade-separated crossings over the FEC Railroad. Additional features were considered such as multi-modal improvements. To account for potential grade separation and other solutions that address the purpose and need, the north-south limits of the PD&E study extend beyond the intersection along US 1 between 21st Street and 41st Street (approximately 2 miles). The west limits extend along Aviation Boulevard between 27th Avenue and US-1 (approximately 1 mile). The east limits include the area east of US 1 to 13th Avenue.

SR 5/US 1 constitutes the north and south approaches of the intersection, as a four-lane divided facility with a painted center turn-lane, curb and gutter on both sides, and a sidewalk on the east side. SR 5/US 1 has a functional classification of Urban Principal Arterial Other and a context classification of Suburban Commercial and Urban General since there are mostly non-residential land uses along the corridor with residential neighborhood connections. Indian River County has designated SR 5/US 1 corridor as a hurricane evacuation route.

At the eastbound approach of the intersection, Aviation Boulevard crosses the FEC Railroad. This is a 2-lane undivided roadway with no pedestrian facilities. Aviation Boulevard has a functional

classification of Urban Minor Arterial and a context classification of Suburban Commercial due to the non-residential land uses. The westbound approach is served by 32nd Street as a local 2-lane undivided street serving limited commercial and residential properties.

1.3 Project Location

The project area is centered at the intersection of SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard/32nd Street in Vero Beach (Figure 1). It is located in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1949 Photorevised [PR] 1983) USGS quadrangle map.



Figure 1: Project Location Map

1.4 Purpose & Need

Purpose

The primary purpose of the project is to evaluate intersection improvement solutions to address existing and projected traffic demands, improve safety, support economic growth, and enhance modal interrelationships with rail, bicycle, and pedestrian modes.

Need

Project Status

The project is listed in the Indian River Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPOs) 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) Cost Feasible Plan Projects as project ID 2 with as a "New Interchange" with an implementation timeframe between 2036 to 2045. This project is also listed as Priority Project #6 in the MPOs 2021/2022 Priority Projects Report. The project is programmed for funding for Preliminary Engineering (PE) phase in the TIP and the State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP). The project is planned for funding for the right of way (ROW) and construction phases according to the 2045 LRTP.

Traffic Demand and Capacity

According to the Indian River County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) 2021 Priority Projects Report, the intersection is currently failing or nearly failing during peak periods and in peak directions.

As part of this PD&E study, FDOT District 4 developed, under a separate study, the Traffic Forecasting Memorandum - SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard PD&E Support, dated November 2, 2021. The ETDM traffic forecasting section is updated as follows.

The SR 5 at Aviation Blvd intersection operates in year 2021 at Level of Service (LOS) C/D in the AM/PM peak periods. With the eastbound and westbound approaches operating at LOS E or F for both periods, with the eastbound queue length exceeding the available storage.

The future No-Build (without improvements) condition shows the 2045 traffic demand increasing due to population and employment growth as well as planned capacity improvements in the immediate network; therefore, conditions are expected to degrade at this intersection without improvements.

According to the analysis forecast developed from the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Model (TCRPM), the AADT is projected to increase 61% between the years 2021 and 2045. Along SR 5/US

1 south of Aviation Boulevard, No-Build traffic volumes are projected to increase from 26,500 to 42,600 AADT for the analysis years 2021 and 2045, respectively. To the north of Aviation Boulevard, SR 5/US 1 traffic volumes will increase from 34,200 to 55,000 AADT. Along Aviation Boulevard, the increase is from 12,000 to 19,300 AADT.

The SR 5 at Aviation Blvd intersection operation will degrade to LOS F in the year 2045 for the No-Build condition with delay reaching 135/156 seconds per vehicle for the AM/PM peak periods. With the eastbound and westbound approach LOS F reaching delays ranging from 206/135 seconds of delay per vehicle, with the eastbound queue length exceeding the available storage by 169%.

The Aviation Boulevard extension project, which is a separate nearby project, has construction funds committed in the Fiscal Year 2023/2024 according to the Indian River County Capital Improvement Element adopted in December 2020. The project will replace the westbound approach of the intersection with a new road that extends Aviation Boulevard to the east from US 1 to 41st Street. According to the Indian River County MPO 2045 LRTP, other planned nearby capacity improvements include widening of Aviation Boulevard from 2 to 4 lanes, from 27th Avenue to the subject intersection with SR 5/US1. These projects will increase the traffic demand at the subject intersection.

Safety

The 2021 Florida Strategic Highway Safety Plan (FSHSP) has identified intersections as an emphasis area while rail crossings are an evolving emphasis area. A historical crash evaluation of the intersection of SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard revealed a total of 54 crashes observed over a five-year period between 2016 and 2020. Approximately 23% of these crashes resulted in injuries. The majority of these crashes were rear end at approximately 42% followed by sideswipe at 26% and left turn crashes at 15%. These types of crashes may be correlated to congested conditions at the intersection. One crash involved an FEC Railroad train, which was struck by a vehicle and resulted in injury. Two crashes involved the FEC Railroad crossing gate. The existing facility's safety performance crash rate was calculated at 0.92 which is significantly higher than the Statewide crash rate of 0.53 and the Districtwide crash rate of 0.34. This indicates a potential safety concern. The SR 5/US 1 corridor has been designated by Indian River County as an evacuation route.

Social Demands or Economic Development

According to the Indian River County MPO 2045 LRTP, the County's population is projected to grow 41% between the year 2015 to 2045 (143,326 population in 2015 to 201,839 in 2045). Similarly, employment is projected to grow 24% (76,386 employed during 2015 to 94,626 in 2045).

The City of Vero Beach Comprehensive Plan (April 2018) shows existing undeveloped lands along SR 5/US 1 in the vicinity of the intersection with Aviation Boulevard. The Future Land Use map presents a transformation of this area with mixed-use development, commercial, mixed residential, and residential medium. This indicates potential land development growth in the immediate area of the project.

Based on the Indian River County Comprehensive Plan, the Indian River County/City of Vero Beach Enterprise Area includes an area from SR 5/US 1 as the eastern boundary, 43rd Avenue as the western boundary, 53rd Street as the northern boundary, and Atlantic Boulevard as the southern boundary. The Enterprise Area encourages economic growth and investment through tax incentives which may increase traffic demand in the area.

The Vero Beach Regional Airport Master Plan includes an Airport Commercial Village and proposes to increase daily passenger traffic and identifies aircraft storage. Moreover, the master plan forecasts an annual average growth rate for aircraft operations at 1.5% indicating an increase in air traffic to/from the airport.

Modal Interrelationships

The intersection of SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard currently serves numerous modes of transportation, including: vehicles, pedestrians (sidewalks and crosswalks), transit, and the FEC Railroad crossing at the eastbound approach of the intersection. Indian River County's transit system, GoLine, includes three bus routes along SR 5/US 1 and one route along Aviation Boulevard based on the 2021 transit system map. In addition, the Vero Beach Regional Airport is located directly northwest of the intersection with direct access along Aviation Boulevard.

The existing bicycle and pedestrian network are limited in the vicinity of the project. There are no bicycle lanes and sidewalks are only present on the east side of SR 5/US 1. Guided by the 2015 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, the Indian River MPO 2045 LRTP proposes new sidewalks and bicycle facilities in conjunction with roadway improvement projects along Aviation Boulevard between SR 5/ US 1 and 43rd Avenue which is the entire southern boundary of the Vero Beach Regional Airport. The plan also proposes a new bicycle facility along SR 5/US 1 north of Aviation Boulevard which supports a vision to have a bicycle facility along most SR 5/US 1 within the County.

The Indian River MPO 2045 LRTP, which is based on the Indian River County Transit Development Plan (TDP), presents several transit needs in the immediate area of the intersection of SR 5/US 1 including a potential bus shelter at the intersection, new/modified route service along SR 5/US 1, and improved route operations along Aviation Boulevard.

The FEC Railroad, which is parallel and abutting west of SR 5/US 1, is part of the FDOT Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). According to the Indian River MPO 2045 LRTP, a performance evaluation goal is to enhance the FDOT SIS by constructing a flyover at the FEC Railroad at the intersection of SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard (Objective 1.04, Policy 1.04.1, and Performance Indicator 1.041.1).

In 2016, the Vero Beach Regional Airport released their master plan that identified numerous needs such as an "Airport Commercial Village" along Aviation Boulevard, which would function as a key commercial district. In addition, the plan describes improvements to Aviation Boulevard which is the gateway and primary access to the Airport.

1.5 Description of Preferred Alternative

The alternatives analysis process included several coordination meetings with the city, county, airport, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), FEC Railroad, and MPO. Four at-grade alternatives were advanced into detailed PD&E analysis. A public alternatives workshop was held and further coordination with the city, county, airport, FAA, FEC Railroad, and MPO occurred. Alternative 1 scored the best, was supported by the city, county, and public and became the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative was identified based on the results of the alternatives evaluation, public involvement, and coordination with local officials. No design exceptions or variations are anticipated with the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative reconstructs SR5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard:

- Limits of Construction:
 - SR 5/US 1 limits begin at 28th Street and end 1300 ft north of Aviation Boulevard, for a total length of 2700 ft.
 - Aviation Boulevard limits begin 750 ft west of Airport N. Drive and end 670 ft east of SR 5/US 1, for a total length of 2200 ft.
- The existing SR5 5/US 1 bridge (No. 880085) over the Indian River Farms Water Control District Main Canal will be replaced and includes a 12-ft shared use path on the east side.
- A 2.52-acre dry retention pond is proposed and located adjacent to the project between 30th Street and 31st Street.
- SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard intersection configuration:

- Northbound approach: two left turns, two travel lanes, and one right turn lane,
 - Southbound approach: one left turn, two travel lanes, and two right turn lanes,
 - Westbound approach: one left turn lane, one travel lane, one right turn lane,
 - Eastbound approach: two left turn lanes, one travel lane, one right turn lane,
 - Bicycle lanes are provided on SR 5/US 1 from 29th Street to approximately 350 ft north of 33rd Street.
- The alignment east of SR 5/US 1 curves to the north and connects with 33rd Street to be compatible with the proposed alignment of the Aviation Boulevard Extension project being conducted by IRC. The Main Canal Bridge, SR 5/US 1 is shifted 15 feet to the east for additional maintenance access between the bridge and FEC Railroad right-of-way.
 - Bus bays are provided on SR 5/US 1, north and south of the intersection.
 - A 12-foot shared use path is provided along the east side of SR 5/US 1 and a 12-ft shared use path is provided on the south side of Aviation Boulevard.
 - High emphasis crosswalks are provided on the south and east approach of the intersection.
 - Access to Airport N. Drive is provided with one westbound right turn lane and one eastbound left turn lane.

2.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is determined by evaluating the type of improvements under consideration and the possible effects these improvements could have on cultural resources. In addition, the locations and extent of any possible improvements must be considered.

The archaeological APE focuses on identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed improvements and its associated ground-disturbing activities within the existing and proposed ROW. The archaeological APE, therefore, will be confined to the footprint of the proposed project improvements for Alternative 1 including the ROW, the new proposed ROW, and the proposed pond locations (Figure 2).

The historic resources APE is defined as the area within which potential effects for the improvements could be observed. The historic resources APE consists of a 150-foot buffer from the project improvements (Figure 2). Historic parcels which intersected the historic resources APE but did not contain a historic resource within the boundaries of the APE were excluded.

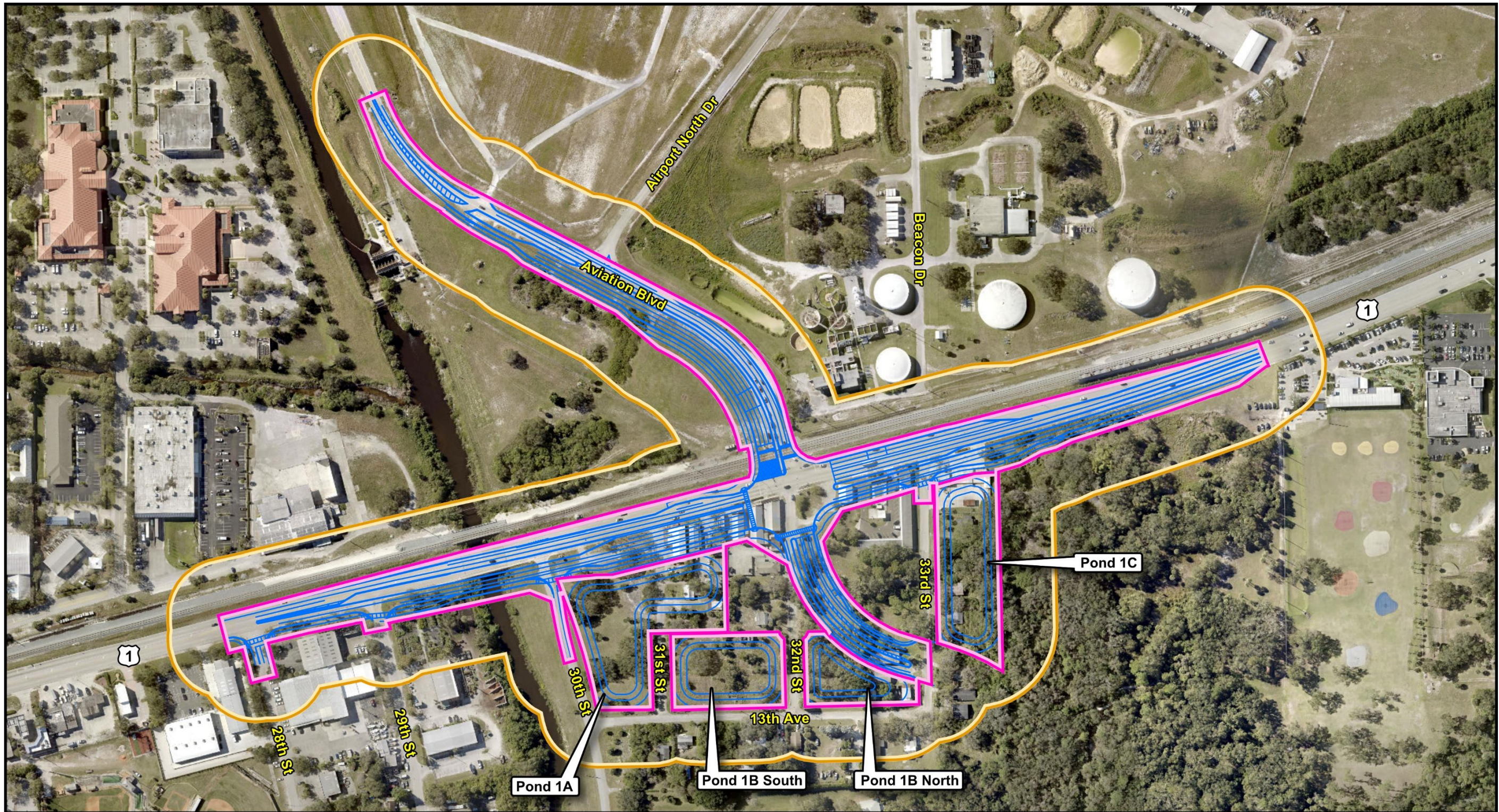
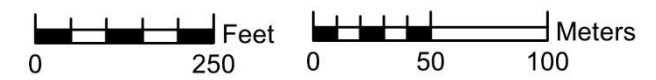


Figure 2: Project APE

SR 5/US 1 at Aviation
Boulevard PD&E Study
(FPID: 441693-1-22-02)

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Project Improvements

Indian River County



3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

An archaeological and historical literature and background information search pertinent to the study area has been performed. This research determined the chronological placement, types, and location patterning of cultural resources within the study area.

A search of the FMSF, county and local site inventories, unpublished cultural resource management (CRM) reports, and other pertinent literature were examined during the research design. The FMSF search serves as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the study area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also serves as an archive and repository of information about Florida's recorded cultural resources and represents an inventory of resources for which available information exists and describes their condition at a particular point in time. Because the inventory of resources is not all-inclusive on a statewide basis, gaps in data may exist. The FMSF is only as accurate and as comprehensive as the information that is submitted, and users should be cognizant of the sometimes-uneven quality of the information. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the FDHR/State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO) official position about the significance of a resource.

Environmental and ecological factors through time have had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by precontact populations and early historic settlers. Present-day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions, which influenced early human occupation in the proposed project area; therefore, a discussion of these variables is included in this report.

3.1 Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. In the archaeological record, these changes can be seen in different settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

Although Florida was not glaciated, the glacial conditions associated with the Laurentide ice sheet to the north affected the paleoclimates of Florida. During the late Pleistocene, sea levels were more than 70 m lower than they are today, and the coastline of Florida extended many miles beyond its current location (Hine et al. 2017:475). During the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, sea levels rose dramatically as the continental ice sheets retreated and melted. By the early Holocene,

(approximately 11,550 BC) the climate became warmer and wetter as sea levels rose, and precipitation increased, contributing to rising groundwater tables and the filling of shallow lakes (Hine et al. 2017: 457,477).

The Holocene Climatic Optimum (also referred to as the Hypsithermal Interval), a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Archaic period (Anderson et al. 1996:3-7). Pine species replaced oak as the dominant forest element (Watts 1975; Delcourt and Delcourt 1983, 1985, 1988). This implies that the availability of acorns and the animals that fed on those acorns would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer or at sinkholes. By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions and water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. Sea levels were still fluctuating but were within one meter of current levels (Widmer 1983). After 3050 BC, the environment in Florida began to take on a more modern appearance. Large stands of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) became established, probably at the expense of oak in the wetter, low-lying areas. Rainfall increased and the sea level rose, creating wetter conditions.

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit the resources found in Florida. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Florida peninsula was wider then because the sea level was lower than the current level and the continental shelf was exposed in what is now the Gulf of Mexico (Milanich 1994:38). Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, riparian areas and the higher, arid locations were covered with rosemary scrub and grass species. By 3000 to 500 BC, the environment of the region approached present conditions. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a desirable spot rather than a nearby water supply. Woodland Period culture groups exploited microhabitats that existed until modern logging, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

3.2 Regional Environment

The project corridor is located within the Eastern Valley physiographic region (White 1970). The Eastern Valley is a broad, flat valley that extends from the Central and Northern Highlands east to the Atlantic Coastal Ridges, and from the St. Mary's Meander Plain south to the Everglades. It ranges in elevation from 15–30 ft above mean sea level, with its highest point west of Vero Beach in Indian River County. The presence of beach ridges within this plain indicates that the valley was a regressional or progradational beach ridge plain. The plain may date to the Pamlico period (White 1970:93). This area consists mostly of flatwoods that have numerous, small depressions, low hammocks, and grassy sloughs. Native vegetation is mostly slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto and sand live oak. Most of the Eastern Valley has been planted for citrus, crops, or improved pasture grasses, or it is used for native range (USDA 1987:3).

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The principal groundwater aquifer is the Floridan, which occurs under artesian conditions with slowly permeable clays and sands forming a confining layer that effectively prevents the vertical movement of water from the surficial aquifer to the Floridan aquifer. Surface sand deposits contain the surficial aquifer, which is recharged through local rainfall. Because of low hydraulic gradients, the movement of water within this zone is very slow. Surface water is available in numerous locations throughout the area. These sources include the numerous bay galls, small ponds, and ephemeral streams that are located within the Eastern Valley. Blue Cypress Lake in western Indian River County is the only large body of freshwater in the county (USDA 1987:4).

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert, often sought out by prehistoric people as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur near Indian River County (Lane et al. 1980). The closest known outcrops lie to the northwest along the Peace River in the central part of the state (Upchurch et al. 1982).

3.3 Physical Environment of the Project Area

The project area is located at the boundary of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and Eastern Valley physiographic provinces (White 1970). Situated on a raised portion of the Silver Bluff Terrace, it varies in elevation between 10 to 15 feet above sea level (Adovasio et al. 2016; US Quad map 1949). A review of the early Vero Beach USGS quadrangle map (1949) and statewide elevation data available via the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL) indicates that the project area gently slopes downward from the west to the east. The project area east of SR 5/US-1 is generally lower than 15 feet above sea level. West of SR 5/US-1 is generally higher than 15 feet above sea level. Areas of higher elevation are associated with developed areas at the southwestern end of the project area and areas of lower elevation are generally associated with the wooded area in the center of the project area.

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat map (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1844a, 1846), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) plat maps, and surveyor's field notes (FDEP 1844b, 1844c) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions near the project area. This area within Township 32 South Range 39 East was surveyed by Deputy Surveyor George Houstoun in 1844. The plat map of 1845 indicates that the area to the east of the project area was marsh (Figure 3; BLM 1845). To the west in Section 35 were small ponds. The rest of the environment of the project parcel was described as pine scrub and saw palmetto in the surveyor's notes (FDEP 1844b). An area of hammock vegetation was depicted along a creek that is flowing east-west to the south and east of the project area (Figure 6). This may be an early depiction of Van Valkenburg Creek, later destroyed by the excavation of the Main Canal.

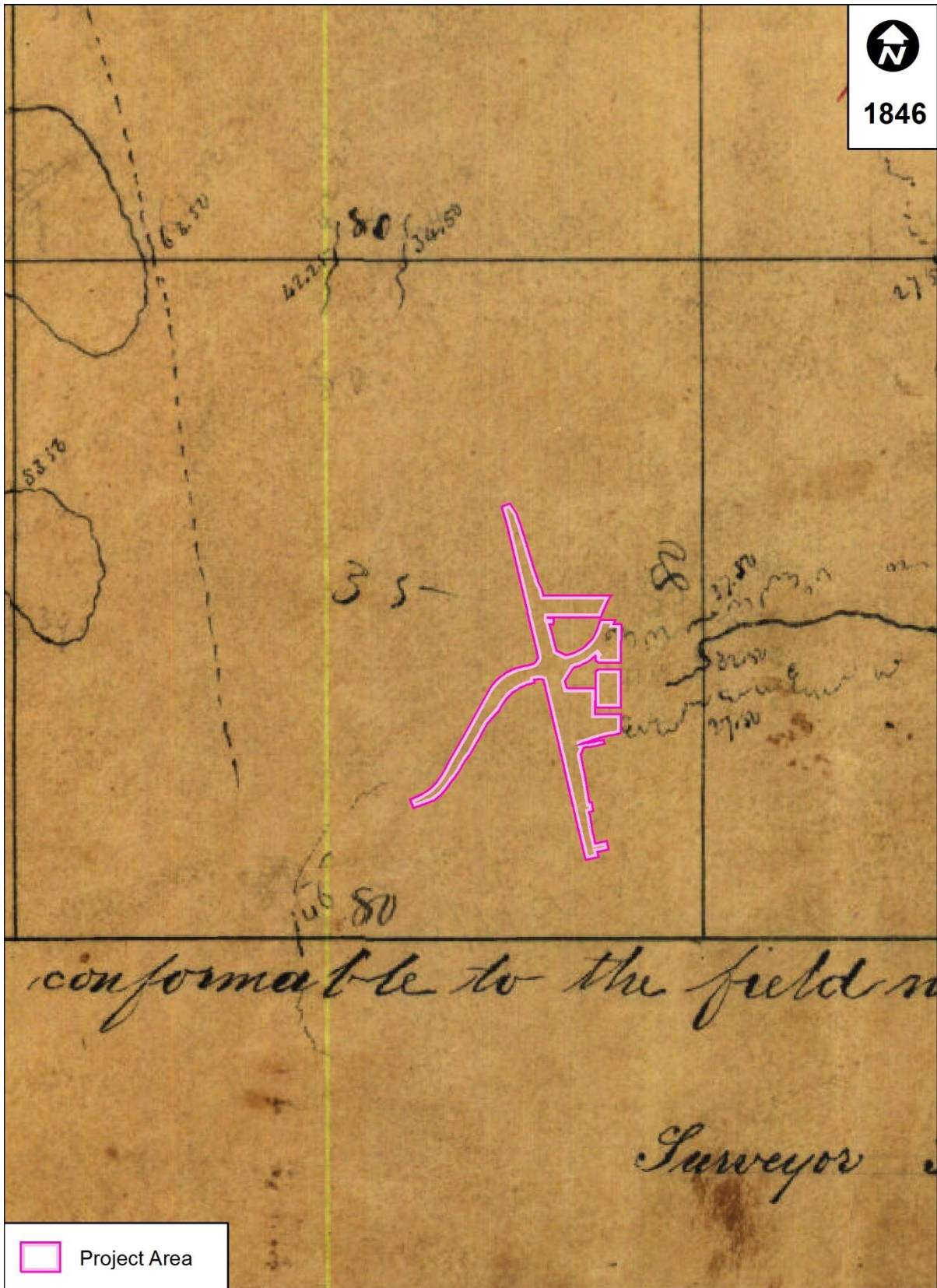


Figure 3: Project APE illustrated on the original GLO 1846 plat map

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of other early settlements. No military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historic Native American villages located within the vicinity of the project area are identified. However, there is an unnamed trail on the plat located to the west of the project area.

An examination of aerial photographs from 1943, 1951, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1984, 1994, and 2003 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022) was conducted to examine land use and modifications within the archaeological APE and to identify natural features indicative of increased archaeological site potential, such as hammock vegetation. Select aerial photographs are included for reference in Figures 4-9. In the 1943 aerial, the Vero Beach Municipal Airport is present, extending into current-day Aviation Boulevard and into site 8IR1/8IR9 with additional and extended runways when compared to today (Penders 2005b; Figure 4). Fill was first introduced to the site at this time (Penders 2005b). The project area is already showing signs of development including the presence of US 1, 32nd Street, 33rd Street, where Camp Gordon was located, and residential and commercial buildings. However, north of this is primarily open woods with scattered vegetation and some agricultural lands. The project area has remnant vegetation and may have been cleared for development. No buildings were present in the area to the south of the Main Canal.

By 1951, areas to the south of the Aviation Boulevard Intersection became more developed (Figure 5). A subdivision east of the southern end of the APE was under construction. Also at this date, a linear patch of vegetation is visible for the first time in the archaeological APE between the Main Canal and Aviation Boulevard south of the airport. This vegetation surrounds the remnant of the North Fork of Van Valkenburg Creek (Penders 2005b). By 1968, the Gordon Motel (8IR1883) is visible on this aerial. The airport to the west had added the water treatment facility that is still extant, and the neighborhoods south of the canal had been completed (Figure 6). There is more vegetation surrounding the Main Canal and in the area between 33rd and 36th Streets to the east of SR 5/US 1.

The 1970 aerial photograph (Figure 7) shows minimal changes from 1968, but by 1974, one airport runway had been resurfaced (Figure 8). The industrial building in the southeastern APE was expanded and more buildings were constructed to the east of the APE. In the 1984 aerial, more industrial activity can be seen on the south side of the canal in the project area. The vegetation between 33rd and 36th has continued to increase and the area is covered with vegetation today (Figure 9). By 1994, the area around the airport appears to have developed more urban structures and there are changes to the runways within the airport itself. By 2003, the current layout of the SR 5/US 1 and Aviation Boulevard intersection was present. There are some vegetated areas in the archaeological APE south of this intersection, but they are recent growth.



Figure 4: Project APE Illustrated on an Aerial Photograph from 1943

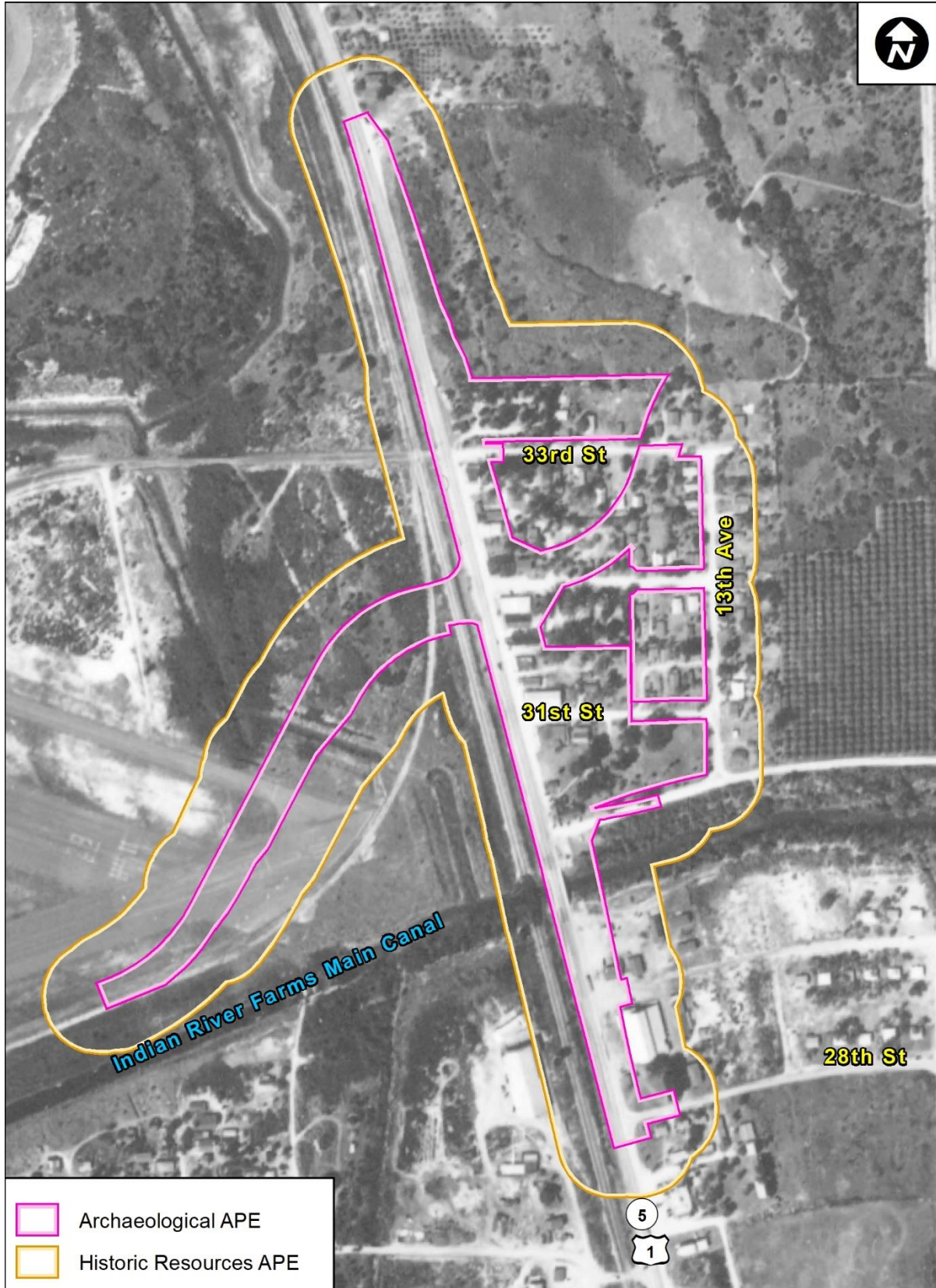


Figure 5: Project APE Illustrated on an Aerial Photograph from 1951

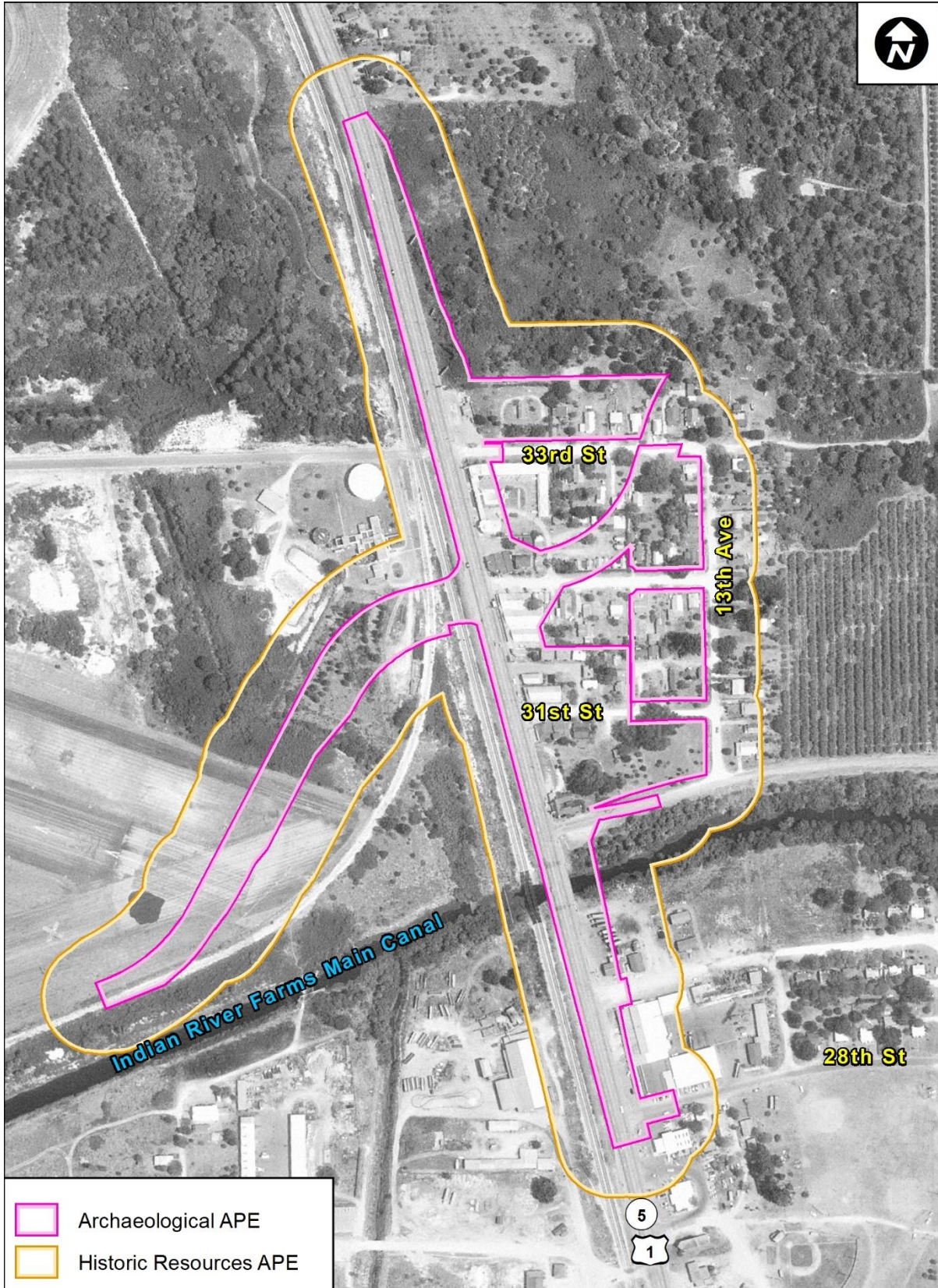


Figure 6: Project APE Illustrated on an Aerial Photograph from 1968

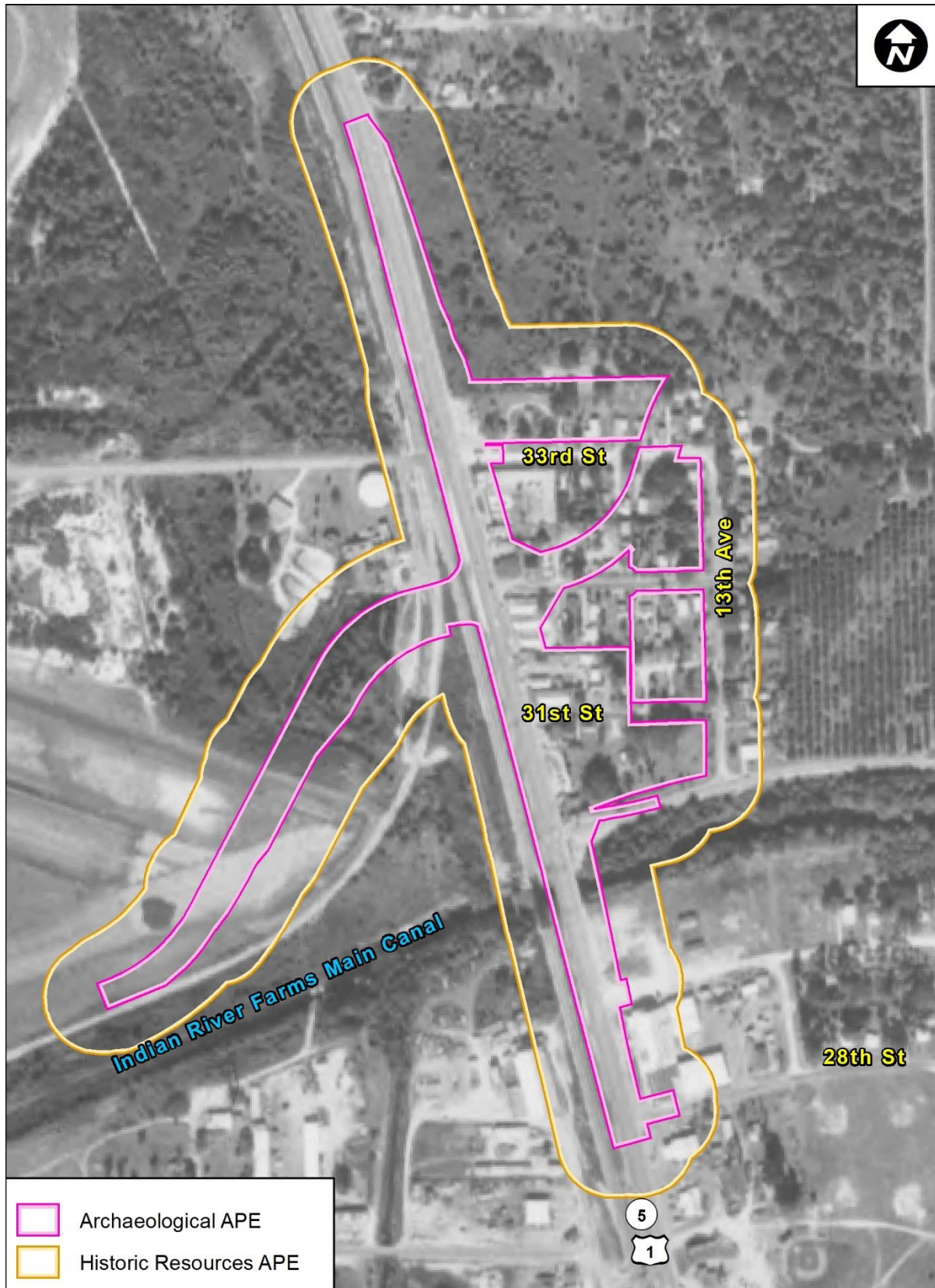


Figure 7: Project APE Illustrated on an Aerial Photograph from 1970

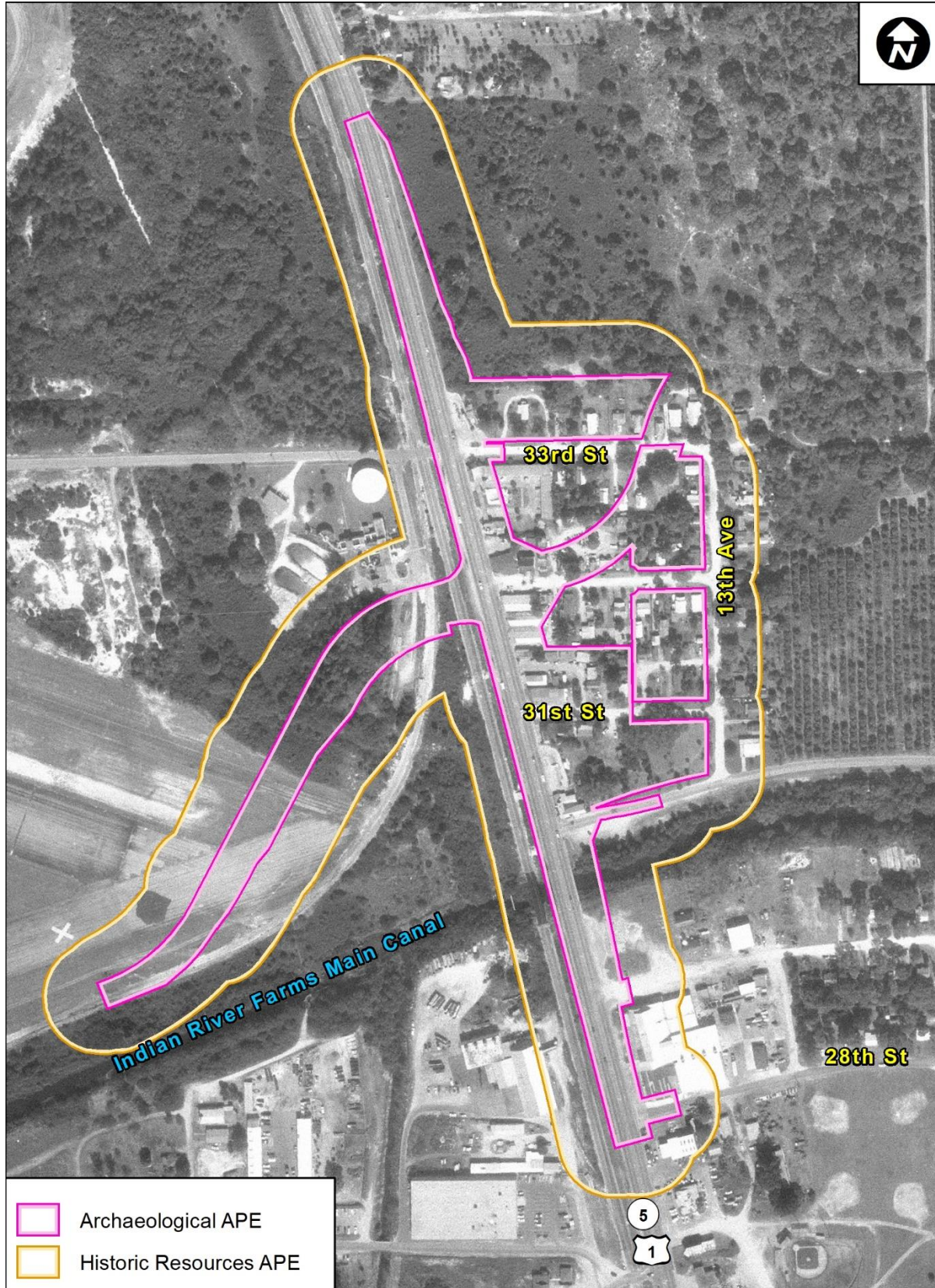


Figure 8: Project APE Illustrated on an Aerial Photograph from 1974

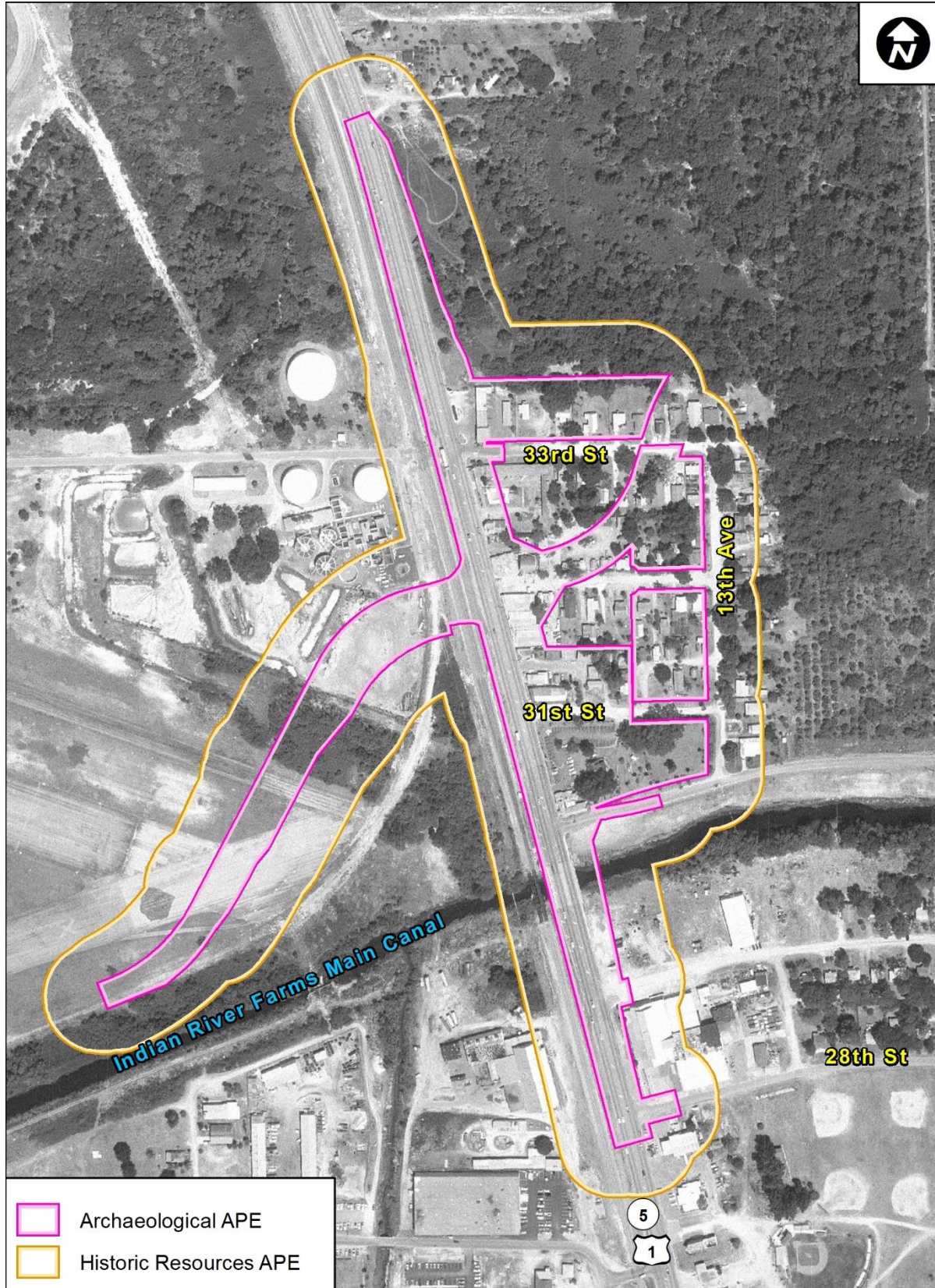


Figure 9: Project APE Illustrated on an Aerial Photograph from 1984

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The *Soil Survey of Indian River County, Florida*, (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1985) was reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. Drainage characteristics and environmental association for each detailed soil type within the APE are included in Table 1.

Myakka Fine Sand is located on both sides of SR 5/US 1 within the project area and is characterized as poorly drained soil (Figure 10). Much of the APE along SR 5/US 1 and surrounding the Aviation Boulevard interchange is considered “urban land”. Soils beneath the airport are similarly typed as “Arents”, which are associated with filled and modified land. These two soil types that characterize most of the project area have been heavily disturbed by development. The triangular section of the APE between Aviation Blvd., the canal, and the FEC is described as St. Lucie Sand and is excessively drained (Table 1 and Figure 10). This is the historic location of Van Valkenburg Creek.

Table 1. Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types within the Archaeological APE

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Excessively Drained	St. Lucie Sand	St. Lucie sand is found on coastal ridges and isolated knolls. Natural vegetation consists of sand pine, scrub, and sand live oak, saw palmetto, Florida rosemary, prickly pear cacti, goldleaf gold aster, lichens, and deer moss.
Somewhat Poorly Drained	Arents	Primarily associated with filled and modified land. Drainage varies between different areas. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, wax myrtle, Brazilian pepper, greenbriar, and various weeds and grasses.
Poorly Drained	Myakka fine sand	Myakka fine sand is located primarily in broad flatwoods. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, saw palmetto, inkberry, fetterbush, and pineland threawn.
Not Applicable	Urban land	This area is covered by urban features and natural soils cannot be identified. Most of these areas are heavily disturbed. Vegetation is not listed for these soils.

USDA 1987: 24–25, 30, 36-37.

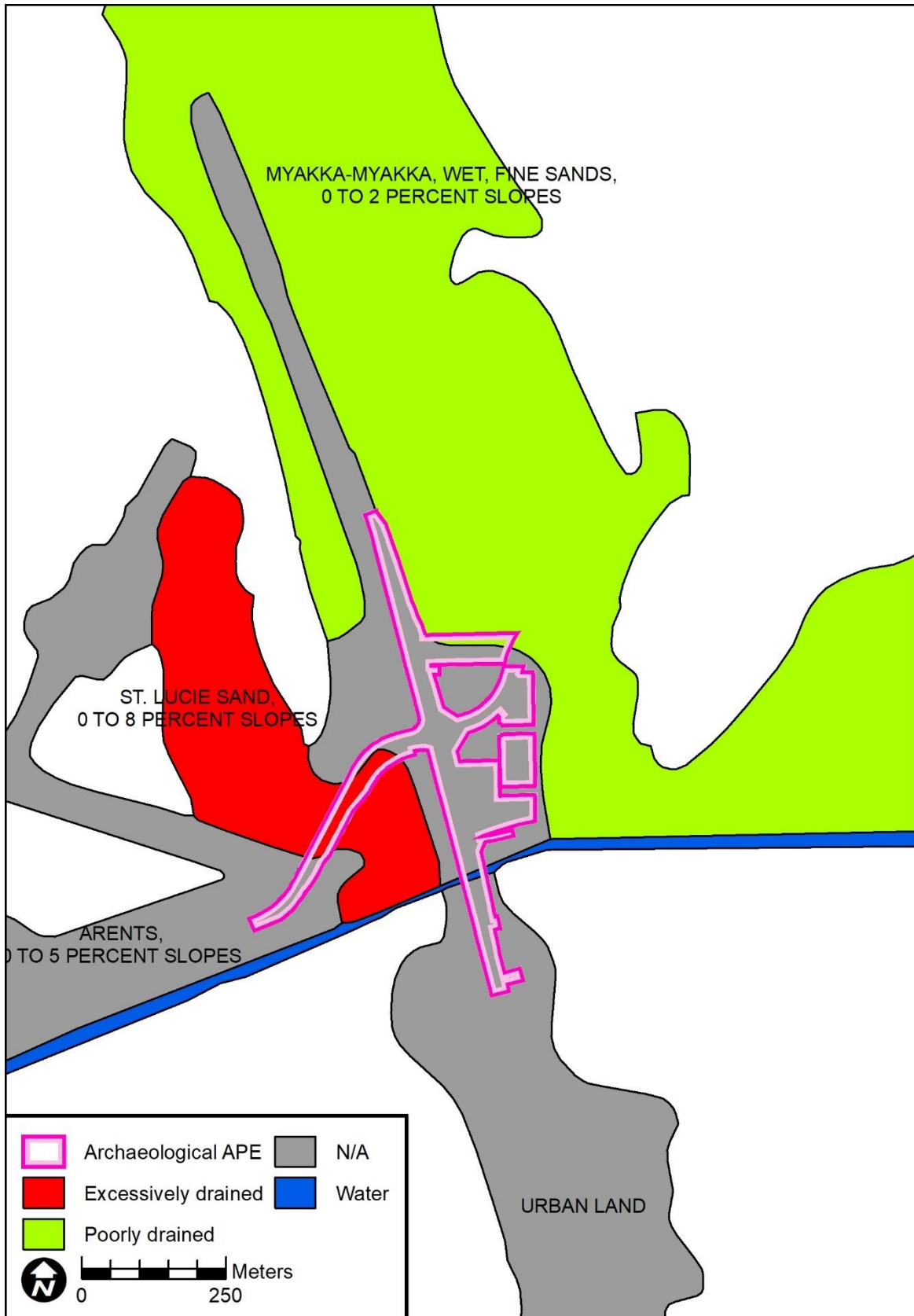


Figure 10: Soil map of the project area with soil characteristics

4.0 PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. Jerald Milanich and Charles Fairbanks (1980) synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1947, 1949, 1952), Irving Rouse (1951), Ripley Bullen (1972), and others. Milanich (1994) updated and revised much of the work he and Fairbanks presented earlier. The following discussion of the precontact chronology of the project area is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

4.1 Paleoindian Period (c. 14,550–11,700 cal yr BP)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates to when people first arrived in Florida. These first inhabitants, who occupied Florida during the late Pleistocene and transition into the Holocene, are known as the Paleoindians or Paleoamericans (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). The antiquity of their presence in Florida, and in the greater American Southeast, remains contested as new evidence is recovered and dating methods are refined.

However, there is sufficient data to confirm that these early groups coexisted with the now-extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, including mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, dire wolf, and extinct bison, horse, and tapir species (Anderson et al. 2015; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Halligan 2012; Hemmings 1999; Hemmings et al. 2014, Marrinan and Peres 2019; McFadden et al. 2012). Sloth Hole (8JE121), an inundated site on the Aucilla River, provided some of this data, including diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts in association with megafaunal remains and a carved mastodon ivory tool fragment that yielded a radiocarbon date of 11,050 ±50 cal yr BP (Hemmings 2004). Sloth Hole is thought to be one of the three oldest Clovis sites in the Americas (Halligan 2019:44). At the Alexon Bison Kill (8JE570) site in the Wacissa River, a non-diagnostic projectile point tip found embedded in the frontal bone of an extinct *Bison antiquus* skull is evidence of Paleoindian hunting (Dunbar 2016:28-29;70). Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating revealed dates of between 12,600 cal yr BP and 13,700 cal yr BP for Paleoindian levels at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) site (Dunbar 2016:118; Rink et al. 2012). At the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site in the Aucilla River, archaeologists recovered remains of extinct fauna, some with evidence of butchering, and Paleoindian artifacts several meters deep in sediment that was radiocarbon dated to 14,550 cal yr BP (Dunbar 2016:30; Halligan 2019:43; Halligan and Farr 2022). Numerous additional Florida sites have yielded both diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts and Pleistocene megafauna, but most of them were not found in primary context.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and sea level was as much as 160 feet (49 meters) lower (Dunbar 2002, 2006; Milanich 1994:38–41). The climate was windy, cool, and arid (Kutbach and Wright 1985:178–180; Wright 1981:121, 123). The

SECTION 4-PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Florida peninsula was also approximately twice as wide as at present, and therefore many sites are likely to be present on the formerly exposed continental shelf that is now submerged due to higher sea levels, particularly in paleochannels or sinkholes within Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico (Dunbar 1988; Dunbar et al. 1988; Faught 2019; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Ruppe 1980; Thulman 2019). Evidence of coastal adaptations by Paleoindians has not yet been identified, and such data would need to come from currently submerged sites because all terrestrial sites would have been well inland during the time of Paleoindian occupation (Anderson et al. 2015:12; Dunbar 2016:25; Halligan 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022).

Many of the Paleoindian artifact finds in Florida have been surface finds, often identified by collectors, especially divers (Anderson et al. 2015:15; Dunbar 2016:46; Thulman 2009:243). The greatest density of these individual artifact finds, as well as known Paleoindian sites, is associated with the rivers and karst river basins of north and north-central Florida where the Floridan aquifer and chert-bearing limestone are both near the surface (Dunbar et al. 1988; Dunbar 1991, 2016:46). Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered in or along rivers, including the Santa Fe, Silver, Oklawaha, Chipola, Aucilla, and Wakulla, along with the remains of extinct Pleistocene faunal species. These ancient faunal remains are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers.

In addition to those sites found offshore, or in karstic rivers and caves, several deeply buried and stratified inland sites have been investigated that provided initial data on stratigraphy, chronology, and artifact typology. The Paradise Park (8MR92) site (sometimes referred to as Silver Springs, although that name is assigned to the Paleoindian underwater cavern site in the headsprings) provided key information regarding Florida's cultural sequence (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016). Wilfred Neill (1958) found Clovis points (Dunbar 2016) within the deepest stratigraphic layer, separated from the middle Woodland upper level, Late-Archaic ceramic-bearing level, and preceramic Archaic levels. The Harney Flats site (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) was another important inland site with deep stratification, although the Early Archaic and Paleoindian components could not be separated with the field methodology employed. Harney Flats is also one of several large Paleoindian occupation sites in Florida that are situated several meters above basin bottoms (Thulman 2019).

Several models regarding the locations of Paleoindian sites hinge on the importance of access to fresh water, raw materials for tool construction, or the predation of Pleistocene megafauna. Based on site locations at shallow portions of rivers, Waller (1970) suggested that Paleoindians preyed upon large Pleistocene mammals at shallow fords and river crossings. The Oasis Model suggested that in the cooler and drier Pleistocene environment, the presence of potable water was much more restricted, and sites were located near oases, such as large artesian springs, where water, prey, and plant resources would have been available (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Neill 1964; Waller and Dunbar 1977). Thulman's (2009) analysis supported

SECTION 4-PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

the Oasis Model by concluding that freshwater availability, using proxy data from recent drought years, most strongly correlated with reported Paleoindian point distributions. Dunbar has suggested that each of these theories could be valid in different environmental, climatic, and/or geographic locations, depending upon the relative abundance of resources (Dunbar 2016:184). Thulman (2019) agrees that these models do not necessarily conflict and can be used to predict site locations or understand the use of the paleo-landscape.

Researchers have also previously noted the association of site locations with accessible chert quarries for making stone tools (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983). This connection with chert availability relates to Gardner's (1977) model proposing that Paleoindians established their territories in relation to bases at quarries, which provided the stone for creation of their distinctive projectile points and other lithic tools (Anderson et al. 2015:18). Anderson has expanded upon this tethering hypothesis to suggest that Paleoindians may have reached the southeastern United States and developed staging areas from which they could expand into new territory but also return in times of scarcity or as needed. This model suggests some level of organization above the level of a band and could also account for the growing regionalization that becomes apparent by the late Paleoindian period (Anderson et al. 2015:24-25).

Stone artifacts make up most of the Paleoindian site assemblages, likely at least in part based on preservation bias. Early Paleoindian artifacts were often made from high-quality chert, with an increase in the use of lesser-quality material toward the Late Paleoindian period and the subsequent Archaic (Anderson et al. 2015:12-13). Most stone tools and debitage found at Paleoindian sites in Florida were locally quarried, and research near Crystal River suggests a previously unknown offshore chert quarry cluster is likely present in that area. This Bay Bottom chert type is prevalent in Paleoindian sites, but less so in later contexts, when it may have been submerged (Austin et al. 2018).

The most distinctive Paleoindian artifacts are the lanceolate-shaped bifacially flaked stone points. Recent reevaluations of point typology have suggested revisions to Bullen's (1975) initial classifications using statistical analysis of basal morphology rather than generalized verbal descriptions (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007, 2012). Initially considered rare in Florida, both the excrucate and waisted forms of the fluted Clovis points that represent Paleoindian presence across most of the United States have been found in Florida, including at the Paradise Park (8MR92) and Sloth Hole (8JE121) sites. The Page-Ladson point, an excrucate biface with pointed to slightly rounded ears and basal thinning, was found at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329), Page-Ladson (8JE591), and Half Mile Rise Sink (8TA98) sites. Dates from the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) Site suggest a minimum age of 13,500 cal yr BP; Page-Ladson may be one of the oldest point types in the state. A Simpson point preform was found along with the Page-Ladson point at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329). This point type is recurvate with a very contracted haft and is often highly thinned by overshot flaking, suggesting more appropriate use as a knife than a projectile (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007). Lozenge-shaped points with flat or rounded bases, reminiscent of the Miller

type from elsewhere in the eastern United States, have been identified at the Guest Mammoth (8MR130) and Harney Flats (8HI507) sites (Dunbar 2016:44). Dunbar (2016) has proposed a new Harney point type that is also likely a knife rather than a projectile. This type is excurvate or slightly recurvate with a large basal concavity, downward-pointing ears, and a beveled and ground base. The widely recognized Suwannee projectile point type has a diversity of forms that allows for sub-classifications based on basal concavity, straight or waisted forms, and other basal variations; any cultural or temporal distinctions in these Suwannee point variations are unknown at this time (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points are mostly unfluted, but usually laterally thinned with pressure flaking at the base. Ryan-Harley (8JE1004), Norden (8GI40), and Harney Flats (8HI507) are examples of Paleoindian sites yielding Suwannee points (Dunbar 2016:41, 95-99). Late Paleoindian Dalton points, including beveled varieties, have also been identified in Florida (Dunbar 2016).

Most chronologies of the Paleoindian period in Florida have suggested that Suwannee and Simpson forms postdated the Clovis occupation (Anderson et al. 2015). However, Page-Ladson points likely represent a pre-Clovis tool type in Florida, and the identification of a Simpson preform in association with these points suggests that Simpson points may also be a pre-Clovis technology (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points may in fact post-date Clovis points, but they have been found in association with megafauna that were thought to have been extinct by the Younger Dryas climatic cooling epoch. The Southeast may have been a warm thermal enclave where megafauna survived past their extinction in other parts of the country (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:107). Conversely, Suwannee points may predate Clovis or be contemporaneous with them (Dunbar 2016:36, 155, 164). The distribution of Simpson and Suwannee points corresponds to the likely limits of the Southeastern warm thermal enclave, and so those points may represent a technological adaptation suited to the particularly diverse plant and animal species available in that biome (Dunbar 2016:193; Dunbar and Thulman 2019:108). No sites with distinct Simpson, Suwannee, and Clovis strata have been found to illuminate relative dating of these point types (Dunbar 2016:35; Halligan 2019). If Suwannee points do represent a late Paleoindian occupation of Florida, they suggest the beginning of regionalization, as their unfluted forms diverge from the continuation of points using fluted technology elsewhere in the eastern U.S.

Other stone and bone technology have also been recovered from Paleoindian sites, such as Harney Flats (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), Paradise Park (8MR92; Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy 1981; Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118). Bifacial and “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87; Purdy 1981). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and subsequently discarded (Milanich 1994:51). In addition to the stone artifacts, Paleoindian assemblages have contained ivory shafts and foreshafts. Some lanceolate projectile points would have been hafted to

these shafts and then to a wooden spear shaft (Milanich 1994:48-49). Organic material culture found at Paleoindian sites includes bone, stone, and ivory beads; bone and ivory projectile points and an ivory harpoon; as well as bone pins and barbs; these raw materials came from both megafauna and mid-sized animals such as deer (Dunbar 2016:210-228). A full understanding of Paleoindian material culture is impeded by the limits of preservation.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, based on the relative uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. However, evidence from the Ryan-Harley (8JE1004) and Norden (8GI40) sites, occupied by the makers of waisted Suwannee points, suggest that Paleoindians may have trapped nocturnal animals, and exploited not only megafauna, but also fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals of varying sizes (Dunbar 2016:185-186, 228). The Fowler Street Bridge site (8HI393c) showed butchering marks on the carapace from an extinct land tortoise, and excavations at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591) revealed evidence of human use of horses, bison, tapir, llamas, mastodons, mammoths, and domestic dogs (Marrinan and Peres 2019:163-166). Tools made from both megafaunal and mid-sized animal bone at other sites add to the evidence for Paleoindian use of various faunal resources, and general foraging was likely practiced as well (Dunbar 2016:185-186; 210-228). In the late Paleoindian period, as the environment was changing with the climate and the extinction of proboscidean keystone species, more diverse plant resources would have become available (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016).

Researchers have divided the Paleoindian period into three subperiods: the Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian periods (Anderson et al. 1996; Dunbar 2016). In a recently developed chronology, sites dating to before approximately 13,250 cal yr BP would be classified as Early Paleoindian, or Pre-Clovis, and may include the manufacturers of the Page-Ladson points. Middle Paleoindian sites date between approximately 13,250 cal yr BP and 12,850 cal yr BP, during the period when the use of fluted Clovis points was widespread. The Late Paleoindian period would coincide with the start of the Younger Dryas climactic period, between approximately 12,850 cal yr BP and 11,700 cal yr BP (Anderson et al. 2015). During the late Paleoindian period, variation in point types across geographical areas suggests the beginning of the regionalization that would characterize later periods of human occupation in the American Southeast.

4.2 Archaic Period (11,700–3,200 cal yr BP)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of an increasingly modern climate. It is believed to have begun in Florida around 11,700 cal yr BP. This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP), the Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP), and the Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP). The Late Archaic can be subdivided

into the Preceramic Late Archaic (5,800–4,600 cal yr BP) and the Orange Period (4,600–3,200 cal yr BP) (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:66; Faught and Pevny 2019).

4.2.1 *Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP)*

Cultural changes began during the late Paleoindian period with the onset of the Holocene, corresponding with changes in projectile-point types, specifically from lanceolate to side-notched and corner-notched forms. An evaluation of regional differences in the diagnostic Early Archaic notched Bolen points from the eastern United States suggested that the knowledge of side- and corner-notching technology was likely spread through social networks relatively quickly. Point makers seem to have applied notching and other modifications to their own regional Late Paleoindian Dalton point varieties (Thulman 2019b:122-136). Projectile points such as Greenbriar, Union, and Hardaway may represent transitional forms between Paleoindian and Bolen points (Farr 2006:109; Faught and Pevny 2019). Thulman (2019b:135-136) posits that in Florida, corner-notched Bolen varieties were more common to the north and west of the Suwannee River, and side-notching was dominant to its east and south. Notching may have served to increase the durability of points, allowing users to resharpen and reuse them for longer durations (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Goodwin et al. 2013:63-65).

Other Early Archaic lithic tools include the Edgefield and Hendrix scrapers, Waller knives, Aucilla adzes, Dalton-like adzes, small, triangular spokeshaves or endscrapers with hafting capabilities, limestone dimpled stones, hammerstones, and more rarely, groundstone for plant resource processing (Dunbar 2016:180-181; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-83; Goodwin et al. 2013). At the Alexsuk site (8HE426) in Hernando County, likely a base camp during the Early Archaic, bifacial tools, hafted endscrapers, and diverse multifunctional flake-based tools appear to have been used for processing game and other organic materials (Janus Research 2022). The increased diversity of the Early Archaic tool assemblage implies expanded subsistence strategies and the use of additional raw materials and technologies suited to a changing environment. Additionally, it represents the adoption of a larger toolkit with specific tools for different functions, rather than fewer portable multi-use tools (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013).

Subsistence data is sparse for the Early Archaic, but blood residue analysis of Early Archaic tools from the 8LE2105 site and other nearby sites on the Cody Scarp in Leon and Jefferson counties positively identified large and mid-sized animal proteins from bear, bovine (most likely bison), and deer, as well as antigens from smaller species such as rabbits, pigeons or doves, and waterfowl. Tools positive for antigens include a resharpened Bolen point, an endscraper, an Aucilla adze, a humpbacked plane, Waller knives, a sidescraper, and a bifacial adze (Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013:64, 224). Surprisingly, blood residue was found on some tools at 8LE2105 typically used for woodworking; these may have been repurposed for food processing or for working bone or antler as well as wood (Goodwin et al. 2013:219). Additionally, the Early

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Archaic component at the Alexsuk site had a specialized rabbit processing area based on the results of blood residue and lithic technological organization analyses (Janus Research 2022).

Organic material culture found at Early Archaic sites includes wooden stakes, tool handles, and points made from deer antlers, deer bone pins, a possible drinking vessel made from a deer skull found at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591), and a wooden boomerang, wooden mortar, and incised deer antler from the Little Salt Spring Site (8SO18) (Clausen et al. 1979; Faught and Pevny 2019:83; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68; Thulman 2019a:19). At Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19), a bone tool and debitage, modified shark's teeth tools, and an antler wrench or atlatl weight were identified (Clausen et al. 1975; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68). During the Early Archaic, the first clear evidence of woodworking of the type required for building watercraft was found: adzes and wedge-like tools found in association with chopped and worked wood at the Early Archaic/Bolen component of the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site (Dunbar 2016:40, 180-181, 234; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-82).

Bolen points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33-34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). Numerous Florida sites have both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and often these components cannot be differentiated stratigraphically (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been identified mainly at natural springs, sinkholes, and areas with extensive perched water sources in the northern half of the state. Perched water availability may have increased through the Early Archaic as the climate became wetter, but the transition between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods was characterized by drought and water tables lower than later periods. The Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) sites have Paleoindian and Early Archaic components submerged on underwater ledges that would have been available for occupation when water levels were lower (Clausen et al. 1975; Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar 2016:24; Faught and Pevny 2019). Many Early Archaic sites are likely to be submerged on the present-day continental shelf.

The distribution of Early Archaic sites is wider than that of Paleoindian materials (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Faught and Pevny 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022; Janus Research 1999:58-61; Neill 1964). A recent sea level rise curve prepared for archaeological research of offshore sites (Joy 2018) suggests that almost 65,500 square km of land would have been newly submerged due to an influx of meltwater over the approximately 800 years surrounding the transition between Paleoindian and Early Archaic times (Faught and Pevny 2019). The increase in terrestrial Early Archaic diagnostic finds and sites over Paleoindian ones is not wholly due to the loss of habitable land, but also to denser populations. Greater social organization is also posited for the Early Archaic. Band-level groups may have been less mobile than their predecessors, and the Late Paleoindian trend of using lower-quality cherts and more expedient tools continued into the Early Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Early Archaic populations continued to mainly depend

upon locally obtained stone for tool making, aside from outlier Early Archaic sites not located near quarries sites, such as the Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) and Helen Blazes (8BR27; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013; Janus Research 2022). The later makers of the Kirk Serrated points seem to have had an even broader range, helped by the expanded availability of wetlands across the landscape (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2019a:17).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County (Dickel 2002; Doran 2002). This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural anaerobic peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). The site has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Palaeobotanical evidence suggests bottle gourd use, fruit consumption, and potentially medicinal plant use, as well as the use of sabal palm, saw palmetto, and other plant fibers for weaving baskets and textiles (Andrews et al. 2002; Doran 2002:20). Atlatl hooks, weights, and handles; bone and antler projectile points; burnishers, awls, pins, needles, perforators, and punches; wooden stakes, mortar and pestle, and rods; and other tools and decorative objects were recovered at this site, illuminating material cultural that would be lost on most terrestrial sites (Adovasio et al. 2002:166-190; Doran 2002:11-22; Penders 2002:97-120). Windover also illustrates that at least some Early Archaic populations had developed an intensive exploitation strategy focused on inland aquatic resources supplemented by terrestrial game (Dickel and Doran 2002:54). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 7900 and 9000 cal yr BP. This pattern indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Eventually, increasingly wetter conditions likely made peat burial in the pond bottom too difficult (Doran and Dickel 1988).

It should be noted that some researchers argue that the Windover Site should instead be considered an early Middle Archaic burial site, and that cremation was more typical of Early Archaic burial traditions (Faught and Waggoner 2012). Cremains have been found at two Early Archaic components of sites in North Florida, Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) and Grassy Cove II (8WL68) (Faught and Pevny 2019; Faught and Waggoner 2012; Thulman 2019b:128). These same researchers suggest that the makers of the Kirk, Wacissa, Arredondo, and Hamilton point types, which differ starkly from notched points in hafting methods and other attributes, were a Middle Archaic population who lived in Florida after a period between approximately 10,200 and 9000 cal yr BP, when Florida was uninhabited or only sparsely occupied.

4.2.2 *Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP)*

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions became progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns

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changed. Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread modern land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic period was characterized by larger populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategies (Milanich 1994:75–84; Watts and Hansen 1988:310). Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. The fact that coastal sites have been found is likely due to sea levels approaching modern-day, albeit not yet at current levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Wheeler et al. 2003). Shell fishing, and in many cases intensive shell fishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred across Florida. Shell fishing sites occur in coastal southwest Florida, the Hillsborough River drainage basin, northwest Florida, in South Florida sites such as Little Salt Spring, and along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Lagoon in northeastern Florida (Milanich 1994; Randall 2015; Saunders and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points, including the Newnan point and the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Culbreath, and Thonotosassa points, often generically referred to as Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) points (Austin 2006; Bullen 1968, 1975; Milanich 1994). Aside from Newnan points, most of these types are considered crudely made, but their thick stems may have been important for hafting in sockets secured by mastic (Farr 2006; Faught and Waggoner 2012:162). In addition to stemmed points, cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, and sandstone “honing” stones are also associated with the Middle Archaic (Clausen et al. 1975; Purdy 1981). The microlithic tool assemblage from the Middle Archaic Lake Monroe Outlet Midden site (8VO53) included Jaketown perforators, scrapers, and needles, which were likely used for working wood and bone based on use wear. The lithic component of the site was physically separated from the shell midden (ACI/Janus Research 2001).

Thermal alteration, a technique to facilitate stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. This technique was used most frequently on silicified coral, a raw material that Middle Archaic cultures began using in chipped stone technologies with greater frequency (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Austin 2006; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987; Purdy 1971, 1981:78). Recent excavations at the Alexsuk site (8HE426)

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revealed a broader range of lithic sources exploited in the Middle and Late Archaic compared with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components at the same site, especially in the tool assemblage. The lower diversity of raw materials in the debitage assemblage is evidence that these tools may have arrived through trade (Janus Research 2022).

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including in coastal, riverine, and interior forested environments. Certain large sites with diverse tool assemblages and large amounts of debitage, such as the Senator Edwards site (8MR122) in Marion County, have been interpreted as base camps (Purdy 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). Smaller sites with tools and debitage have been interpreted as special-use camps for tool repair or food processing (Milanich 1994). Quarry sites typically have higher densities of lithic debitage from all stages of the toolmaking process, as well as more expedient tools. Conversely, formal hafted bifacial tools used for multiple purposes tend to be found farther from quarries. Forested sites in interior Florida, such as the West William Site (8HI509) in Hillsborough County, may have represented seasonal congregation areas. West Williams contained fauna remains, pit features, and structural remains (Austin et al. 2001:10). These patterns suggest a mobile population practicing general foraging in the warmer and wetter environment, particularly at inland sites, as well as adaptability to strategies best suited for the variable environments of mid-Holocene-era Florida (Austin 2006:155-179). However, other studies have provided evidence of sedentism as early as the Middle Archaic, with some sites along the Atlantic and southwest Florida coasts being occupied year-round (Randall 2015; Russo and Quitmyer 2008; Sipe and Hendrix 2005, 2007).

Wetland cemeteries, including the slough burials at Little Salt Spring (8SO18) in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site (8CR200) in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove (8HR4) site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), have also provided information on perishable antler, wood, and bone tools (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:115-116). Terrestrial cemeteries have also been identified, such as at the Gauthier site (8BR93) in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone throwing-stick weights, antler "triggers" from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular Busycon shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

The initiation of intentional construction of shell and earthen mounds and middens is also first seen in the Middle Archaic, including by intensive shellfishers of the northeastern Florida Mount Taylor culture, which continued into the Late Archaic (Goggin 1952, Randall 2015). The early shell sites were linear ridges created through repeated periods of deposition and subsequent capping and reuse (Randall 2015). Some early ridges were later abandoned, and additional shell ridges and earthen mounds were built within broader territories. These sites appear to have been occupied year-round, and they have yielded evidence of shell tool technology, including adzes, axes, celts,

gouges, vessels, beads, and other decorative objects (Randall 2015:138-139). Both local and extralocal people were interred in early Mount Taylor shell and sand-capped burial mounds, such as at Tick Island (8VO25), and the interments were potentially ritually distinct; some showed evidence of violence. Lithic materials from West Florida, coastal shell from the Atlantic and Gulf, and stone beads and bannerstones made of raw materials originating from outside of Florida have been found, and such exchange would increase in the Late Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Randall 2015).

4.2.3 *Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP)*

During the Late Archaic period, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing an even greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). The regionalization of precontact cultures also increased as human populations furthered their adaptations to specific environmental zones.

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterways from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the northwest (Milanich 1994:85).

Late Archaic populations increased their exploitation of estuarine, riverine, and coastal resources such as shellfish and reduced their dependence upon terrestrial resources in their subsistence regimes. The Lake Thornhill phase of Mount Taylor continued to incorporate the built landscape of past communities into new mounds, ridges, and sheet midden features. New burial traditions involved the construction of sand mounds, and alternating brown and white sands or shell layers placed to cap episodes of use or burials. Social and trade networks intensified and broadened geographically during the Late Archaic, but trade in toolstone specifically may have decreased as shell tools replaced the need for stone (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Randall 2015). In addition to a mound constructed over a single interment, the presence of exotic grave goods suggests differentiation in status among individuals during the first half of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016).

Large and sometimes complex shell rings built in the coastal regions across Florida may represent population centers or gathering locations for feasting and ceremonial activities during the Late Archaic. These rings were typically horseshoe or U-shaped, and were sometimes constructed by adding onto earlier shell ridges. The earliest shell ring, the circular Oxeye ring (8DU7478), revealed a date of 4800 cal BP at its base. The Horr's Island complex in southwest Florida (8CR37–8CR42 and 8CR206–8CR211) contains a shell ring, linear middens, and small associated mounds, as well as evidence of domiciles and hearths. The Joseph Reed shell ring (8MT13) represents this site type during the latter part of the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida. Evidence suggests that at least in

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some cases, these communal shell ring building projects were completed relatively quickly. They continued or intensified into the ceramic Archaic in some areas but ceased after the Archaic period (Gilmore 2016; Russo and Heide 2002; Saunders and Russo 2011, Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Sassaman 2008).

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. A Late Archaic component was found on Bird Island (8DI52), with shell tools, a shell cache, modified bone, exotic soapstone, and fiber-tempered pottery. Now an island just off the Gulf Coast, it was on the mainland next to a freshwater/brackish marsh environment at the time of occupation (McFadden 2014). Coastal sites appear more common in these regions and include the Culbreath Bayou, Canton Street (Bullen et al. 1978), and Apollo Beach (Warren 1968) sites. Many Late Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region are probably either inundated or were destroyed around the turn of the century (Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965). The once numerous shell middens of all periods were mined for road materials for towns like Bradenton and Tampa (Milanich 1994:100-101).

The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Valley Site (8HI473), is a re-used quarry first used during the Early Archaic (Chance 1981, 1982). A cluster of unusual Late Archaic sites was identified in Pasco County (Estabrook et al. 2001). The sites within this cluster, referred to as the Enclave sites, contain freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicates a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggests that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001). Other inland sites include the Deerstand (8HI483), Ranch House/Eight Mile Strip (8HI452), and Marita (8HI558) sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

Consumption of freshwater and marine shellfish is well documented for Middle and Late Archaic populations, but terrestrial faunal food sources were recovered from the interior upland west-central Florida West Williams (8HI509) and Enclave C (8PA1269) sites, including white-tailed deer, aquatic and land turtles, alligator, sirens, rabbit, muskrat, birds, and numerous small mammals and fish (Austin et al. 2001; Austin et al. 2009). Subsistence trends in the Late Archaic involve greater use of aquatic resources and decline in mammalian ones. Coastal regions were populated, and seasonality studies at sites such as the Hill Cottage Midden at the Palmer Site (8SO2) and Horr's Island (8CR208) in southwest Florida indicate year-round occupations and at least semi-sedentary lifestyles (Russo and Quitmyer 2008). However, sites like West William and Enclave C show that populations were adaptable to different environments and likely continued general foraging strategies at short-term occupations into the Late Archaic. The variability of lifeways may have allowed for increased regionalization, as well as flexibility during climatic changes (Austin et al. 2009).

Numerous Late Archaic sites have also been found in the Florida panhandle. Fired clay objects are often found at Late Archaic sites in this area, some of which have surface treatments. Evidence of a microlithic industry, extralocal lithics, and soapstone/steatite bowls have also been found in some of these sites (Saunders and Russo 2011). However, these artifact types are not exclusive to the Florida panhandle or to the Late Archaic period. Late Archaic sites in northwest Florida have often been attributed to an Elliott's Point phase, a local manifestation of Louisiana's Poverty Point culture. However, researchers have recently called the definition of such a phase into question based on lack of evidence for more than a potential trade relationship with Poverty Point, also not exclusive to northwest Florida (Austin et al. 2014; Mikell 2017; White 2003).

By the Late Archaic, a dugout canoe making industry was well established and widespread through Florida. The boats were typically created using fire to hollow out pine logs (Randall 2015). These well-made canoes were long, averaging 7 m, with upward sloping and tapered ends, and were suited for fast transport of relatively light loads, including along narrow creeks and streams. The workmanship of the mostly Late Archaic period dugout canoes found at Newnan's Lake and elsewhere point to the inception of the canoe making tradition in the Middle Archaic or earlier (Wheeler et al. 2003). Lake Newnan contained over 100 dugout canoes; it and similar sites have been interpreted as caches deposited at key points where terrestrial trails interfaced with the riverine, lacustrine, and coastal pre-Columbian water transportation networks (Duggins 2019).

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural regions have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, the use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights and stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggests that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were shell picks and hammers, as well as bone tools, such as pins, awls, and points (Milanich 1994:92-93). Stone bifaces of the Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Levy types are also markers of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016:42).

Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round, were only inhabited by small populations, or were used by people who were more mobile than the sedentary or semi-sedentary coastal populations (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Milanich 1994:87).

4.2.4 Orange Period (4600-3500 cal BP)

By about 5000 cal BP, the firing of clay pottery, a type known archaeologically as Stallings ware, had been developed in coastal Georgia and South Carolina. By around 4600 cal BP, the technology

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reached northeast Florida, likely through preexisting trade routes (Gilmore 2016; Sassaman 2004). Orange pottery appears to be most prolific in Northeast Florida and its St. Johns and Indian River drainages, but it was also spread through much of the state. It has been found in southwest Florida as far as the Ten Thousand Islands, in the Okeechobee area at sites such as Fort Center, in the North Peninsular and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast areas; and near Pensacola Bay in the northwest Florida panhandle, where it is sometimes called Norwood pottery (Cockrell 1970; Cordell 2004; Division of Archives, History, and Records Management 1970; Gilmore 2016; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991; Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Widmer 1974).

Orange ceramics were tempered with plant fibers, most frequently Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), although palmetto may also have been used in some areas. The fibers were often burnt out during the firing process, creating cavities in the lightweight pottery. However, when the fibers are retained and preserved, they can also be used for direct radiocarbon dating (Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2015; White 2003). Fiber-tempered pottery is a convenient marker for the second half of the Late Archaic, known as the Orange Period (Milanich 1994:86, 94).

Many Orange period sites are ephemeral, and data regarding the construction of relatively permanent structures is lacking. Data from sites near Silver Glen Springs in northeast Florida suggest that short-term habitation sites may have been arranged in a circular pattern, with a series of spaced circular clusters with small plazas around a larger plaza. In addition to shell rings, mounds, shell fields, and non-shell sites have been found. In the middle St. Johns region, Orange period shell mounds and rings were typically constructed away from preceramic residential sites, but at least four large Orange period mound sites – Silver Glen, Harris Creek, Old Enterprise, and Orange Mound – were built by expanding upon and adding new mounds or ridges to preceramic burial mounds. However, burial in mounds or shell rings does not seem to have been conducted during the Orange period (Gilmore 2016).

An initial chronology was developed by Ripley Bullen (1955a, 1972) that divided the Orange period into subperiods based on characteristics including manufacturing technology, surface decoration, tempering, and vessel forms, but this chronology has since been disproven. Orange Plain and Incised pottery (Sassaman 2003), the addition of sand and sponge spiculate temper along with fiber temper in Orange ceramic pastes (Cordell 2004, Russo and Heide 2004, Jenks 2006), and both hand modeling and coiling technology (Endonino 2013) appear throughout the Orange period. Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "...the four major subperiods of Bullen's sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." Variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Instead of representing chronological change, differences in Orange pottery appear to be related to cultural context. Orange Plain, Orange Incised, and Tick Island Incised, a rarer Orange type found mainly in the middle St. Johns River valley and in southwest Florida, have been dated to the same time periods (Gilmore 2015, Gilmore 2016). Decorated incised wares, along with similarly

decorated bone pins, are concentrated at shell rings, mounds, and other sites with monumental architecture. Orange Plain wares constitute a larger percentage of assemblages in domestic contexts (Gilmore 2016; Randall 2015:255; Sassaman 2003). Orange Incised rectilinear designs tend to be highly variable, while Tick Island ceramics are more standardized in their curvilinear design (Gilmore 2016:158-159). At Silver Glen Run, incisions were also applied at different stages of production on decorated ceramics found at mounds versus those found in non-mound areas. At one locus within the Silver Glen Run site complex, a series of oversized shellfish roasting pits had been excavated and filled in with various layers of materials, including shell and plain pottery, but mostly lacking typical midden contents. Gilmore (2016:112-117) has suggested that eventually pits in this area were dug and immediately ritually refilled in this area, potentially representing inverted mounds. After the area was capped with a clean layer of shell, decorated pottery begins to be deposited, suggesting the former domestic area had begun to assume a ceremonial role.

Decorated Orange pots were mostly created with the coiling method, while plain wares tended to be hand-modeled (Endonino 2013; Gilmore 2016). Vessel shapes and sizes were varied, with the largest and thickest vessels occurring at mounds, and the smallest ones in domestic contexts. Various attributes of the Orange period ceramics found at large mound centers suggest that the centers hosted gatherings of diverse feast participants.

In addition to fibers, Orange ceramic pastes sometimes include sponge spicules, quartz sand, mica, or limestone to varying degrees. Variation in minority tempers or inclusions appears to be related to the geographic origins of production rather than representing transitional wares between the Late Archaic and various Woodland pottery traditions. Spiculate concentrations were also found to be elevated in mound contexts as opposed to domestic ones (Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2016). Analysis of the pastes of ceramics found at Silver Glen Run provided evidence that participants in the feasting and mound construction rituals came from as many as 200 km away on the Gulf coast of southwest Florida (Gilmore 2016).

Data regarding pottery use from select sites complicates the picture of early pottery adoption further. Soot obtained from non-fiber tempered pottery types, such as the St. Johns sponge spicule tempered pottery at the Harris Creek site (8VO24) on Tick Island in Volusia County, indicates that these wares were produced and used contemporaneously with Orange fiber-tempered and semi-fiber-tempered wares. At Harris Creek, stylistic and techno-functional differences between the fiber- and semi-fiber-tempered wares compared with the purely spiculate tempered wares suggest a more ceremonial use for the former pots and a more utilitarian cooking function for the latter examples (Jenks 2006). Additionally, both sand tempered and spiculate tempered pottery have been recovered from the Late Archaic Joseph Reed Shell Ring (8MT13) site, suggesting that these wares may have been used in South Florida much earlier than previously thought (Russo and Heide 2002, 2004). Further research is needed to elucidate the

nature and sequence of ceramic technology adoption across Florida during and after the Late Archaic.

The broad geographic extent of fiber-tempered pottery does not imply that its producers or users were a monoculture. As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is likely that specific regional manifestations will be defined, and likely closely linked to the post-500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

4.3 Formative Period (500 BC–AD 1513)

The Formative Period represents a time when changes in pottery and technology occurred throughout Florida. The specific changes in pottery traditionally used by archaeologists to mark the beginning of this period include the replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky-paste ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) also occur in some areas in contexts contemporaneous with these new ceramic types. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggest population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The earliest known major occupations of southern Florida date to this period (Bullen et al. 1968; Sears 1982).

The regional diversity that marked this period has been primarily attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state. Traditionally, it has been described archaeologically in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types.

4.3.1 East and Central Cultural Region

The project area is located in the East and Central cultural region, as defined by Milanich (1994), which is composed of the lower and central portions of the St. Johns River, its tributaries, adjacent portions of the coastal barrier-salt marsh-lagoon system, and the Central Florida Lake District (Figure 11). These areas were occupied during the Formative period by what archaeologists call the St. Johns cultures. The early St. Johns I and II cultures developed out of the Orange culture of the Late Archaic period. In general, there was great continuity in this region from the time of the Orange Period peoples to the time of the various eastern Timucuan-speaking groups who lived there in the colonial period (Milanich 1994). A chronology for the St. Johns culture sequence is shown in Table 2. The dates for these periods, it should be noted, correspond with other chronologies in northern Florida. This is due to shared traits among the groups of northern and eastern Florida. Primarily, ceramic changes, on which archaeologists base their chronologies,

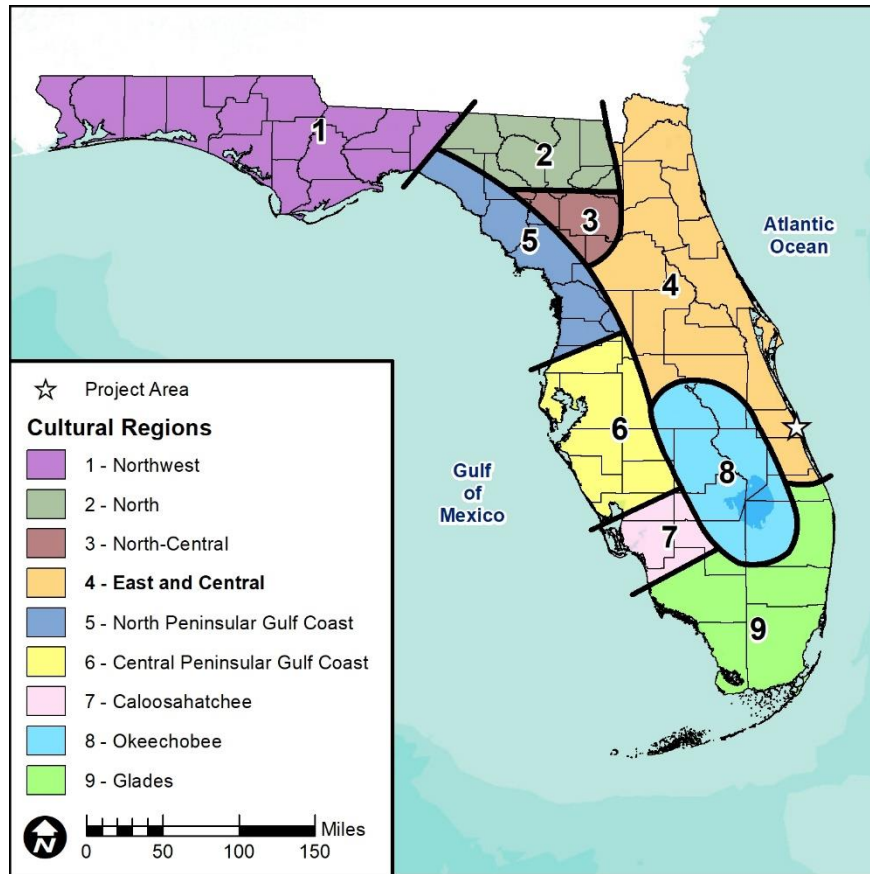


Figure 11: Location of Project Area Within the East and Central Cultural Region
(Adapted from Milanich 1994)

Table 2. St. Johns Region Chronology

Period	Dates
St. Johns I	500 BC–AD 100
St. Johns Ia	AD 100–500
St. Johns Ib	AD 500–750
St. Johns IIa	AD 750–1050
St. Johns IIb	AD 1050–1513
St. Johns IIc	AD 1513–1565

Milanich (1994)

spread across northern Florida at approximately the same time. Also, the same pre-Columbian developments that influenced other cultures in the Southeast also affected the St. Johns cultures (Milanich 1994).

On the east coast of the Florida peninsula, a set of seasonality and settlement models have been forwarded based on studies performed on midden deposits on the St. Johns River and its associated estuary systems (Cumbaa 1976; Sigler-Eisenberg 1985; Sigler-Eisenberg and Russo

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1986; Russo 1988; see also Ste. Claire 1990). These studies indicate that different forms of residential mobility can be suggested for different environmental areas and that the St. Johns peoples, like their Archaic predecessors, adapted to year-round exploitation of coastal environments. They continued to live along the St. Johns River and its tributaries, such as the Oklawaha River, down to western Brevard County, along the coastal lagoons and barrier islands, and around the numerous lakes near the St. Johns River and those in Orange, Lake and northern Osceola counties (Milanich 1994:254).

Evidence from several St. Johns I period habitation sites suggests that year-round St. Johns settlements were present in the coastal zone and that such sites were often adjacent to special-use camps (Russo et al. 1989; Russo et al. 1992). The tools and other St. Johns I period artifacts associated with these sites were similar to those found associated with Orange Period sites. Examples include bone and shell tools, net weights, stone plummets, bottle gourd containers, distinctive chalky St. Johns ceramic wares, and occasional sand-tempered plain ceramics. Although surface decoration occurs on some of the St. Johns wares, the trend over time is for fewer decorated sherds during this period (Milanich 1994:257–264).

Constructed sand burial mounds are present during the St. Johns I period, prior to AD 100. Goggin (1952) describes these mounds as low rises or truncated cones usually less than four feet high, although a few are almost 10 feet high. Deposits of red ochre or a similar mineral were often placed in these mounds. Primary flexed, extended, and secondary bundle interments are known in this period, the latter indicating the use of a charnel house (Milanich 1994:260).

After AD 100, new ideas appear to have entered the region along with exotic items. Such objects, placed in caches in mounds or with individual burials, included mica and galena, copper-covered animal bones, wooden effigies, greenstone celts, quartz plummets, copper discs, copper earspools, and effigy pipes. Locally made Dunns Creek Red and St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check Stamped vessels were placed in the mounds (Milanich 1994:262).

The St. Johns Ia period mounds tended to be larger than those of the earlier St. Johns I period, and all are constructed in the shape of truncated cones. In later mounds of this period, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessels are also found. Log tombs containing numerous burials were found in two St. Johns Ia period sites (Bullen et al. 1967; LaFond 1972, 1983). During the St. Johns Ib period, the diffusion of Weeden Island rituals and beliefs into the region is reflected in the types of exogenous ceramics found in the mounds. Additionally, some mounds contain vessels made with St. Johns chalky paste but in Weeden Island shapes and decorated with Weeden Island motifs. These copies of Weeden Island vessels sometimes depict animals, such as a duck effigy and other ceramics found in a mound at Tick Island (Goggin 1952:100; Moore 1894a:58–63). By the end of the St. Johns Ib period, c. AD 750, native groups were living in villages and practicing horticulture, as was common throughout Florida at this time (Milanich 1994:262).

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The appearance of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery marks the beginning of the St. Johns IIa period. In addition to Ashley's (2012) studies in northeastern Florida, knowledge of St. Johns II political and ceremonial life comes from mounds excavated by Clarence B. Moore (1894a, 1894b, 1896a, 1896b, and 1896c). His reports suggest that St. Johns IIa period mounds tend to be larger than those of the St. Johns I period, and some had associated causeways (Bartram 1928:101–102; Goggin 1952:55; Laudonnière 1975:115, 137; Newsom 1986). Subsistence practices among the St. Johns II peoples were very similar to those of the St. Johns I period. Evidence from two St. Johns IIb sites provided evidence of the use of maize, gourds, squash, acorns, hickory nuts, cabbage palm, may pop, grape, and saw palmetto, among other plants (Newsom 1986, 1987; Purdy 1991). Faunal samples from excavations at Hontoon Island (Wing and McKean 1987) were dominated by freshwater species such as snail, catfish, gar, bass, mullet, aquatic turtle, and alligator, and terrestrial species such as ducks, geese, and gopher tortoise. Most could be taken with simple and efficient technologies: gathering snails and gopher tortoises by hand, using hook and line or nets for fish, and catching turtles with traps or by hand (Milanich 1994:266).

The St. Johns IIb is generally characterized by the appearance of some southeastern Mississippian traits, presumably resulting from socio-religious interaction with the Fort Walton and Safety Harbor cultures of Florida. During the St. Johns IIb period, at least some of the mounds were used as tombs for elite individuals. This suggests that areas in which these mounds are located had the largest populations and the most efficient economies, further indicating that chiefdoms may have replaced the former "big-man" societies. However, as was the case in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, it is likely that agriculture was never as important in the East and Central region as it was for Mississippian societies due to the reliance of the St. Johns peoples on coastal and wetland food resources (Milanich 1994:268).

Archaeological evidence does suggest that Mississippian cultures did have some influence on St. Johns IIb peoples, and some artifacts similar to those from Mississippian mounds have been recovered from sites in the St. Johns region during this period (Brown 1985; Moore 1894a, 1894b). Artifacts recovered from such mounds have included "killed" *Busycon* shells, greenstone celts, spatulate greenstone celts, ceramic biconical tubes, ceramic plant and animal effigy vessels, a limestone earspool with copper sheeting, a copper breastplate with "forked eye" motifs, a large wooden owl carving, and wooden carvings of an otter and a pelican (Bullen 1955b:61; Moore 1894a; Purdy 1991:110, 119–120).

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts in some mounds. Ethnohistoric accounts describe the native tribes who lived in the area as the Acuera of the Eastern Timucua (Deagan 1978). Gathering, hunting, and shellfish collecting continued as the primary subsistence mode supplemented by the cultivation of corn, beans, tobacco, and other crops. Villages were located near freshwater streams or lakes and were ruled by a chief. The Fort Mason Mound on the Oklawaha River contained European trade goods in association with burials

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(Deagan 1978) and is currently the only mound known to have been used by the Acuera. Other, similar sites have been found in Osceola County, including the Southport Mound (Mitchem et al. 1998) and the Beehive Hill mound (Janus Research 2000), both of which are believed to be associated with the Mayaca.

5.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the area from the late 19th Century through the 20th Century. This overview intends to provide expectations regarding the potential for historic resources within the project APE and provide information to help evaluate the significance of any such resources.

Within the APE is the FEC Railway (8IR1497), which was constructed in the 1890s. The APE also contains portions of the circa 1913 Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148) and US 1/Dixie Highway (8IR1519), which was constructed in 1915, and historic buildings within the APE have Actual Year Built (AYRB) ranging from the 1920s through the 1960s. For this reason, the historical overview begins in the late-19th Century, the period in which the area was first developed, and includes the eras in which the APE and all buildings within and adjacent to the APE were constructed.

5.1 Civil War and Post-War Period (1860-1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war, it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879 over 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949).

At the onset of the Civil War, the project area was sparsely populated. Blockade runners in the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon were successful until the summer of 1863. Small skirmishes between Union blockades occurred near the project area. In March 1863, Union vessels, *Henry Andrew* and *Penguin* were venturing inland to extend the blockade. Three Union soldiers from the *Penguin* were killed in a small skirmish. Federal seizure of Confederate and British ships continued in the general project area as blockade runners tried to use the expansive waterways of the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon to bring supplies into Confederate Florida (National Park Service 2008).

After the Civil War, rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the FEC, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

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Settlers who homesteaded the Indian River country during the late 1860s and 1870s relied on sailboats for supplies and outside contacts. However, by 1880, the population had grown so much that steamboat operators could make a profit. Between 1880 and 1899, more than 25 steamboat companies set up on the Indian River and brought dozens of steamers to Brevard County. The steamboat industry contributed much to the development of Brevard County by hauling finished lumber into the area for homes and transporting the region's export crops to Titusville where they could then be moved by railroad to northern markets (Eriksen 1994:94-98). The first settlement in Sebastian was started in the 1870s-1880s when 40 settlers moved to a village south of the St. Sebastian River and the town had a post office by the 1890s.

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost \$1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title.

The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the state in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at 25 cents an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881, for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of \$1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206-207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123).

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the western coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad to establish his operation (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18-23). In 1902, Henry Plant sold all of his Florida holdings to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone trunkline of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company were responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began and the Florida Land and

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Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the Drainage Contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people during and as a result of railroad construction, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contract. Many residents resented the \$0.25 per acre that Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay \$1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. Claims also were made that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278). Many residents bought up the higher, better-drained parcels of land for speculation, knowing that the surrounding wetlands and flatwoods would be deeded to Disston under the Land Purchase contract. Many hoped that their more desirable land purchases would increase in value.

In August 1881, at the same time Disston's companies were beginning their work, the legislature granted a state charter to the privately owned Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company to construct a continuous waterway from the St. Johns River to Miami: the intracoastal channel would provide a sheltered, inland passage for shallow-draft vessels. The charter granted the company 3,840 acres of land for every mile of canal built. Construction began in 1883 on a 5-foot-deep, 50-foot-wide, intracoastal channel connecting coastal bays, rivers, and lakes (Buker 1975:117). Although the canal company dredged almost continuously from 1883 until the 268-mile channel was completed in 1912, the firm's waterway operations were never successful. While the channel was still under construction, the company faced a formidable challenge from competing transportation interests expanding into South Florida (Buker 1975:120).

North of the project area, railway magnate Henry Plant extended his Atlantic Coast, St. Johns, and Indian River Railroad west from Enterprise to Titusville in 1885. Communities including Titusville along the railroad route formed a subscription company pledging \$30,000 in land or cash to ensure the railway was built. The Enterprise Branch was opened in 1886 and leased to the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West (JTKW) Railroad. The JTKW had a 1,500-foot dock built out into the Indian River so steamboats that the company owned could reach its trains (City of Titusville n.d.). This system became known as the "Tropical Trunk Line." Passengers would dock the ships to reach settlements further south down the Indian River. Citrus, pineapples, and fish were exported out of the Indian River Lagoon area to northern markets (Brevard County Historical Commission 2016). The steamboats which plied the Indian River near the project area would then connect with the Celestial Railroad at Juno, south of the project area. The Celestial was part of the larger JTKW system which consisted of a network of rail lines and steamships that combined to carry freight and passengers to Titusville by a subsidiary company, the Indian River Steamboat Company (Shappee 1962).

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Meanwhile, Henry Flagler's East Coast Lines (ECL) mainline extended south from Jacksonville to Daytona in 1889. Flagler incorporated the Florida Coast & Gulf Railway Company in 1892 and extended his tracks south to New Smyrna. Flagler organized the Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Indian River Railway which included the Enterprise Branch to lengthen the tracks to Lake Worth that same year. FEC track reached the communities of Roseland and Sebastian in 1893 and Flagler consolidated his railroad holdings renaming the lines the FEC Railway in 1894. The small communities of Orchid and Enos were located on the barrier island south of the project area and the communities of Averill and Melbourne Beach were located north of the project area on the barrier island (Jacksonville, S.A. & Matthews-Northrup Company 1893).

The FEC Railway developed by Flagler led to several small communities along the railway line in the Indian River Lagoon area. The Grant-Valkaria area north of Micco in Brevard County was first settled in the 1880s and given the name "Valkyries," later changed by postal error to "Yalkaria", by Danish immigrant Ernest Svedelius. A post office for the Grant community was opened in 1891 and doubled in size in 1892 when three families moved to the area. The increase in population led to an FEC station being built in Grant in 1893 and both the Grant and Valkaria communities had established post offices at the time. It is unclear how Grant got its name but it may have been given by the FEC as Grant appears on FEC maps as early as 1892. Jorgensen's General Store (8BR1710) was built in 1894, is still extant, and was National Register-listed in 1999. This store served many purposes for the community and was also used as a post office, telegraph office, and trading post. The Grant-Valkaria area was home to a large Danish immigrant population that shipped fish, crabs, citrus, and pineapples through their co-op businesses. Micco, located on the north side of the St. Sebastian River in Brevard County, had a post office established in 1884 but developed further due to being a stop along the FEC Railway. Several hotels were built on an unnamed barrier island across from Micco, and paddlewheel and schooner boats transported tourists along the Indian River Lagoon. Henry Gifford established a post office at his homestead called Vero which served six families living in the surrounding area.

Wabasso to the east of Micco was started in 1893 as a water and fuel stop for the FEC Railway in Indian River County. FEC officials are said to have named the community Wabasso after the Indian word for "white rabbit". Wabasso came to be an important stop for selling and transporting crops. Fruits and vegetables were grown on local farms and beans, pineapples, and bananas were brought to Wabasso from the barrier island of Orchid. Orchid established a post office in 1887 but did not begin to grow until the FEC reached the Indian River Lagoon in the 1890s. Captain Frank Forester settled on Orchid at this time and named the island after the prevalence of wild orchid plants (Sebastian River Area Chamber of Commerce [SRACC] 2019).

The railroad provided the impetus for new commerce and trade. Settler John La Roche bought John's Island east of Quay in the 1890s and resold his land holdings to small farmers who grew beans. A small community called Reams developed on the island and had a post office, church,

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and school by 1900. However, economic prosperity received a setback in December 1894 and February 1895 when Florida experienced two disastrous freezes that wiped out citrus and vegetable crops. Most of the groves along the Indian River were destroyed and some farmers never recovered and left the area (SRACC 2019).

A community of Scandinavians moved to an area in 1895 in south Indian River County between what is today Vero Beach and St. Lucie. They named the area Viking, today Indrio, after their heritage. The Helseth brothers then moved a few miles north and settled the community of Oslo near Vero Beach in south Indian River County named after the Norwegian capital city. By 1898, a post office and FEC Railway stop were established in Oslo and the settlement became known for its production of pineapples grown on large plantations (Goodwin 2002).

A review of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Tract Book Records (n.d.) indicates that settlement in the region primarily occurred in the late nineteenth century. Table 3 lists the earliest settlers in the area surrounding the project APE.

Table 3. Land Apportionment in the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 32 South, Range 39 East			
Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
35	SE ¼	Walter P Jennings & W. S. Norwood	January 4, 1893
	N ½ of NE ¼	Heirs of Alfred M. Moore	June 7, 1907
	S ½ of NE ¼	Heirs of Robert Ayers	April 13, 1895
	E ½ of NW ¼; E ½ of SW ¼	George M. Robbins	December 7, 1892
	W ½ of NW ¼; W ½ of SW ¼	Charles H. Walton	January 25, 1893

5.2 Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida’s history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state’s coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. “The Splendid Little War” was short, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the FEC, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida’s economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries

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(Weaver et al. 1996:3). The growth and development of the railroads along the East Coast of Florida at the turn of the century led to private investors coming into what is today Indian River County hoping to make money off growing citrus and vegetables. Many Indian River Citrus packers were associated with the Florida Citrus Exchange cooperative, which was formed in 1909.

In 1900, George Washington Hopkins purchased 104,000 acres in Brevard County for his lumbering operations, and his Union Cypress Mill was located south of Crane Creek (Kjerulft 1-972:14-15). Sebastian became home to the first National Wildlife Refuge in America in 1903. President Theodore Roosevelt established the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge as a wild bird sanctuary (Indian River County Chamber of Commerce [IRCCC] 2019). The 5-acre island was widely recognized by the local community and the National Audubon Society as an important place for the Brown Pelicans in the Indian River Lagoon. The establishment of the National Wildlife Refuge was in reaction to the overhunting of birds for their plumage and the impact the plumage trade was having on bird populations, especially in Florida (US Fish and Wildlife Service 2021).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. In 1905, St. Lucie County was formed out of the southern portion of Brevard County. In 1900, the population of Brevard County was 5,158 residents and in the 1910 census, St. Lucie County had a population of 4,075 residents and Brevard County had a population of 4,717 residents (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910). The creation of St. Lucie and Palm Beach Counties is a testament to the increasing volume of people moving to the east coast of the state (Miller 1990).

When the Indian River Lagoon's water quality declined, Brevard County residents advocated for the opening of the Sebastian Inlet as a remedy for the water quality issues. However, the US Army Corps of Engineers, responsible for maintaining navigable waterways, would not issue a permit for the opening and maintenance of the Sebastian Inlet. In 1905, businessman Roy O. Couch raised money and formed the Sebastian Inlet Association to revive efforts to create the Sebastian Inlet. Pennsylvania Senator Matthew Quay already had Congress authorize the dredging efforts of a navigational channel in the Indian River Lagoon in 1902 which would later become the Intracoastal Waterway. This led the community of Woodley to change its name to Quay to honor Senator Quay.

In 1901, William E. Geoffrey donated land to build a school for African Americans in Gifford, north of the APE (Indian River County Historical Society 2020). The school was funded by the Julius

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Rosenwald Foundation, which supported African American schools throughout the southeastern United States. Classes were given for three months a year for grades 1-6. The school later became a high school, in the late 1930s.

The first planned community in Indian River County was Fellsmere. E. Nelson Fell, an engineer from New Zealand who moved to Florida in the 1880s, organized the Fellsmere Farms Company in 1910 and bought 118,000 acres of cheap swampland west of the Sebastian River. Fell began to build a drainage district on his land, and had a levee system and over 250 miles of canals dug. 45,000 acres of farmland were developed as a result of what is today the Fellsmere Water Control District. The Fellsmere Farms Company produced advertisements that were sent all over the U.S. to attract residents and investors. A 1912 promotional Fellsmere Farms Company booklet boasted that one acre of farmland in Fellsmere could produce \$500 in tangerines, \$800 in strawberries, or \$1,000 in celery (Florida Memory 2015).

People began to move to the area around Fellsmere and the community began to rapidly grow in the 1910s. The Dinky Line (8IR989) was a spur line railroad opened in 1911 connecting Fellsmere to Sebastian ten miles to the east. The rail line was important to Fellsmere as fruits, vegetables, and sugar could be shipped out of the town and sent off to Northern markets via the FEC main line which had a station in Sebastian. Fellsmere had a population of just over 500 in 1913 and one square mile on the eastern edge of the Fellsmere Farms Company land was incorporated as Fellsmere in May of 1915. Fellsmere's town charter, unanimously approved by town voters, included a unique progressive clause that gave women the right to vote. Fellsmere was the first chartered town in Florida as well as the first city south of the Mason-Dixon line after Reconstruction to allow women the right to vote. This occurred five years before the 19th Amendment was ratified granting women's suffrage in America (Johnston and Piland 1996). Fellsmere in 1915 had an electric company, two hotels, a bank, a library, and a school. The Marian Fell Library (8IR158), started by E. Nelson Fell's daughter Marian, and the Fellsmere Public School (8IR915), the first brick Masonry Vernacular style school built in Indian River County, were National Register-listed in 1996 and are still extant in Fellsmere today (IRCCC 2019).

Vero began to be developed by the Indian Farms Land Development Company in 1913. The company bought up 44,000 acres of land adjacent to Henry Gifford's homestead and laid out a town under the direction of Herman J. Zeuch, later President of the Indian River Farms Company. The Company launched a City Beautiful Movement campaign in 1915 which led to residents implementing efforts still found in the city today. That same year, the Indian River Farms Drainage District, precursor to the present-day Indian River Farms Water Control District, platted canals needed to drain around Vero, including the Indian River Farms Main Canal (Panamerican Consultants Inc. 2013). Fred Crane, who worked on the Panama Canal, was among those hired to construct the canals.

5.3 World War I and Aftermath Period (1916–1919)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida’s history begins with the United States’ entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in the agricultural production of beef, vegetables, and cotton (Miller 1990).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

The end of the war marked a time for increased road building and repair. This was due largely to the fact that cars were being built at a faster pace and tourism was peaking. By 1917, the first bridge to span the Indian River was complete, providing a link to the communities of Merritt Island and the resort of Cocoa Beach (Eriksen 1994).

In 1918, after years of advocating for official approval to re-open the Sebastian Inlet, the Sebastian Inlet Association was granted a federal permit to open the Inlet. Roy O. Couch and Charles W. Sembler hired a dredge and began the process of opening the Inlet. Soon after the Inlet was opened it filled back in with sand. Local lore claims that locals who opposed its creation came in overnight and filled the Inlet back in with sand. By then, the permit to create the Inlet had expired and the Inlet Association had to again acquire approval from the US government to reopen the Inlet. Couch and Florida legislators drew up and had a bill passed that allowed for the Sebastian Inlet to be part of a local tax district, the Sebastian Inlet District (SID). On May 23, 1919, the SID was formed to maintain the channel connecting the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean (Sebastian Inlet District 2021). The inlet was completed in 1924.

5.4 Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of

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land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3). The subdivision within the APE, R.D. Carter's Subdivision, was platted during this period, in 1922.

Road construction became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. Daily, up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state. The Town of Vero was incorporated in 1919 and changed its name to Vero Beach in 1925. Indian River County was formed from the northern portion of St. Lucie County which bordered Brevard County in May 1925. Vero Beach was then voted by the citizens of Indian River County later in 1925 as the county seat of the newly created Indian River County.

A number of road systems were developed in the 1910s and early 1920s which ran through many of the East Coast states. These included the Atlantic Highway which ran from Fort Kent, Maine to Miami, Florida as well as the Dixie Highway which extended from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan to Miami. These roadways were not numbered, had little to no signage, and often the same stretch of road could overlap or diverge into multiple highways. By the 1920s, roadways were considered too confusing for motorists to follow, and the Joint Board on Interstate Highways was created to develop a system for numbering and signing national highways. A route for a national East Coast highway was then agreed upon in 1926 which generally followed along the Atlantic Coast as closely as possible. This route, which used most of the Atlantic Highway and ran from Fort Kent, Maine to Key West, Florida, was officially designated as US 1 in 1926 (FHWA 2017).

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the FEC Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996). During this decade, a group of well-known industrialists touted plans

to develop Indrio into "America's Most Beautiful Town." The development died when the real estate market collapsed, and many buildings were abandoned or torn down (Miley 1980:44–45).

5.5 Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

This era of Florida's history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal-era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990). Oslo Road (8IR741) is an example of a route constructed c. 1936 which served as an access road to farms and ranches found to the east of St. Johns Marsh in Indian River County. Roy Couch, the man who led efforts to dredge and develop the Sebastian Inlet, moved to the Grant-Valkaria area in 1930 and operated a manufacturing company that built pumps, dredges, and marine equipment. He helped to employ many of Grant-Valkaria's residents and shared his telephone with the surrounding communities. the first phone used in the immediate area. Pocahontas Park, south of the APE, contains a WPA community center, now called the Heritage Center (City of Vero Beach 2023). It was constructed c. 1933 for approximately \$5,000.

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. The Fellsmere Farms Company shifted much of its farmland to producing sugar cane to remain afloat. A sugar mill was constructed on the company's land and the Fellsmere Sugar Company was founded in 1931. The Fellsmere Sugar Company was the first in Florida to refine sugar from local sugarcane plants and marketed its products under the "Florida Crystals" brand.

Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s and had to reduce service and let go of some personnel. In addition, the increasing use of automobiles lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

The area's citrus industry, which had been growing steadily since the turn of the century, organized to form the Indian River Citrus League in 1931. In addition to marketing the region's fruit to northern buyers, this league succeeded in creating an official legal definition of the Indian River

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Citrus District in order to prevent growers from other regions from marketing their fruit using the “Indian River” name (Indian River Citrus League 2014). In addition to agricultural jobs, the growth of the citrus industry also created jobs at citrus packing houses, many of which were located along the FEC for easy shipment to northern markets. One such packinghouse lies within the APE, a circa 1950 packinghouse which was owned by Hogan & Sons.

The Vero Beach Regional Airport was originally opened in 1929 as a dirt runway on 100 acres purchased with \$5,000 raised by the Chamber of Commerce (Stanbridge 2022). A terminal was built c. 1932 when Eastern Air Transport Co., later Eastern Air Lines, relocated their fueling stop between Jacksonville and Miami from Cocoa to Vero Beach. The airport first appears on a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 4).

Camp Gordon, also known as Beattyville, was founded in 1931 within the APE (Large 2002). The six-acre tourist camp was built by Gordon Washington Beatty. According to Gary Beatty, grandson of Gordon, approximately six cottages were moved by Beatty to the property from Holopaw, Florida (Beatty 2024). They were originally used by a logging company that closed due to the Depression. To transport them, the cottages were sawed in half and loaded onto a Model AA truck. Beatty added porches and bathrooms to them. It is unknown whether the others were moved to the property or constructed on-site, but by 1935, there were 30 cabins, each with hot and cold water and electricity (Schwarz 2015; Beatty 2024). The cabins were rented for \$1 per week. The camp also had three service stations, two packing houses, one garage, one restaurant, one fruit stand, and one barber shop (Press Journal 1935). It had its own stop along a Greyhound bus line. At its peak, there were roughly 60 cabins in total. Historic postcards advertising the camp are shown in Figures 12-14. Visitors to Camp Gordon were primarily fisherman and snowbirds, so the peak-season for the camp was during winter months (Beatty 2024).



Figure 12: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d., "Where Fishing is Good"
Courtesy of Jackie's Vintage Postcards

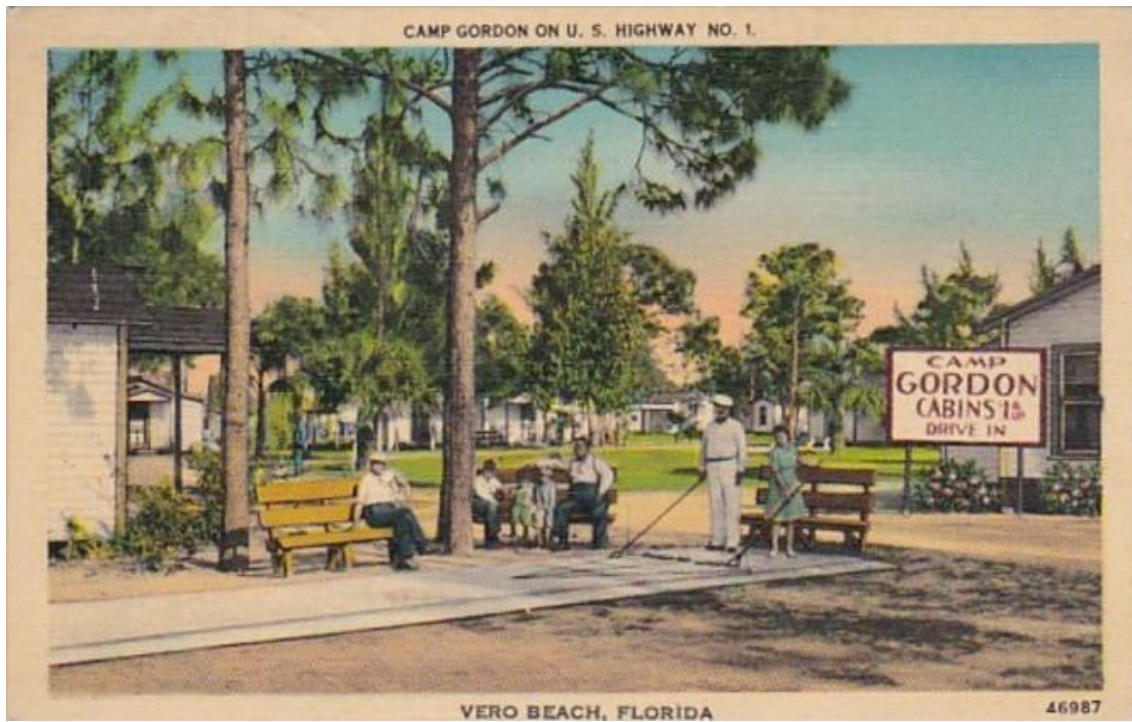


Figure 13: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d.
Courtesy of HipPostcard



Figure 14: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d.

Courtesy of eBay

5.6 World War II and the Post-War Period (1940–1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida’s history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation’s major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state’s major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

Railroads once again profited, since servicemen, military goods, and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming the new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).

In October 1940, county and city governments began to receive large sums of Federal money for road and airport improvements. Melbourne received more than \$212,000 to expand its airport’s administrative building and runways. To bolster defenses against German U-boat attacks in eastern Florida, the Navy selected Melbourne as the only likely site for a second air base in Brevard

County; and, in mid-1942 the Melbourne Eau Gallie Airport was converted into the Melbourne Naval Air Station. After a \$5 million expenditure for improvements, the Navy activated the installation on October 20, 1942. This installation was used as a training center where student pilots received on-the-ground experience in "Link trainers" and then practiced landings at runways west of Malabar at the Malabar Naval Outer Landing Field and Valkaria (Eriksen 1994:193-199). The Vero Beach Airport, which partially intersects the current APE, was converted for military use and renamed the Vero Beach Naval Air Station from 1942-1947. The airport expanded to 1,000 acres, and multiple buildings including barracks, hangars, and a three-story terminal were constructed. The airport was returned to the city upon the conclusion of the war.

A 1943 aerial photograph of the APE (see Figure 4) shows Dixie Highway and the three blocks of Camp Gordon at the southern end of the APE. 37th Street, north of the APE, appears on the aerial, as well as at least a portion of 36th Street, the northern extent of the APE. The northern APE and surrounding lands to the north and east are agricultural. The Vero Beach Regional Airport, formerly the Vero Beach Naval Air Station, exists to the west. South of the Indian River Farms Main Canal, outside of the APE, multiple blocks of undeveloped street grids stretch both east and west of Dixie Highway, which align with the extant streets today.

After World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. Farming and irrigation efforts were revived in the post-war years in Indian River County. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (Miller 1990).

A 109-acre tract on the southwest side of the Vero Beach Airport land was purchased from the City of Vero Beach by the Brooklyn Dodgers' professional baseball franchise to use for their preseason spring training in 1948. The Dodgers' 1948 spring training in Vero Beach marked a 60-year-long partnership for the team at the site known as Dodgertown (8IR1723). The Dodgers franchise used Vero Beach and Dodgertown as their home spring training base until 2008. The site, west of the current APE, is now known as Historic Dodgertown and was designated a Florida Heritage Landmark in 2014 (City of Vero Beach 2019).

5.7 Modern Period (1950–Present)

The development of Florida during the modern period is marked by the rapid expansion of population. Indian River County experienced significant growth with the population exploding from 8,957 residents in 1940 to 11,872 residents in 1960. By 1970 there were 50,836 residents in the county (US Census Bureau 1995). By the 1990 census, Indian River County had 90,208 residents.

Indian River County has been known in its more recent history for the large developments which have been established. The Lost Tree Development bought land on Orchid Island and Johns Island

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and established an exclusive community that became incorporated as Indian River Shores in 1953. Orchid was also incorporated on Orchid Island as the smallest town in Indian River County in the 1960s. Most of Orchid today is home to the gated community known as the Orchid Island Golf and Beach Club. Micco is home to the 1,100-acre Barefoot Bay retirement community, established in 1969, and also includes a golf course as well as space to boat and fish (SRACC 2019).

Indian River County has also helped to bring in tourists through festivals and the preservation of culture, traditions, and buildings. Grant has come to be known as the seafood capital of Indian River County and has hosted the annual Grant Seafood Festival since 1966. Fellsmere has had an economic reawakening since the 1990s due to the preservation efforts of many commercial buildings within the planned community as well as hosting the Fellsmere Frog Leg Festival. The annual festival held in Fellsmere since 1990 brings hundreds of people to the town for a weekend in January and holds the Guinness World Record for the largest frog leg festival in the world (SRACC 2019).

The Gifford School, originally approximately a mile north of the APE, relocated northwest to a larger facility in 1953 (Wegman 2021). The land was sold to Gulf & Western Industries, a sugar refinery. Research did not locate when the original building was demolished, but aerial photographs show it was prior to 1970. When Gulf & Western employee Hosie Shumann was killed in an accident in 1971, the company donated the land to Indian River County and asked that it be made into a public park in his honor. Hosie Shumann Park was opened in 1972. A historical marker was erected at the park in 2020.

Southeast of the APE, Michael Field was constructed in the 1950s (City of Vero Beach 2023). The parcels were acquired by the city in 1936 from the Indian River Fruit Festival Association and Auto Tel System, Inc., and more parcels were obtained in the 1940s. The park's first baseball field was constructed by 1957 and four practice fields were added by 1967. Additional parcels were acquired in 1987 and 2022. A turf field and a standard field replaced the practice fields in 2017.

G.W. Beatty, the founder of Camp Gordon, died in 1954. In 1955, Claude Beatty, one of his sons, reportedly "tore down Camp Gordon," at which point he built the Gordon Motel, according to a *St. Lucie News Tribune* article from 2002 (Large 2002). The article is referring to the demolition of the commercial structures rather than the Camp Gordon cottages. The restaurant building remained until 2020. In 1959, Claude Beatty was elected president of the Vero Beach Motel Association (Press Journal 1959). Based on historic postcards, the Gordon Motel underwent remodeling between its construction and 1966 (Figures 15-17). The no-longer-extant restaurant can be partially seen at the far right of both postcards. The earlier, non-dated postcard has a large pedestal sign which states the name of the motel as "Camp Gordon Court" and notes "Owner, Mrs. G.W. Beatty." The later postcards show that an office wing and carport were removed by 1966. This alteration was likely due to the widening of US 1, for which the ROW was acquired in

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1961 according to the Miami Herald (Miami Herald 1961). It also had been renamed the Gordon Motel and added the pool and pavilion area.

The remaining Camp Gordon cottages transitioned into long-term private rentals by the Beatty family. They remained fully occupied and well-maintained until 2004. That year, Florida was hit by four hurricanes in the span of six weeks, with Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne heavily hitting the Treasure Coast area (Kenyon 2019). Fifty-six of the cottages were lost (Beatty 2024). Those that remained were damaged, and many were looted for wiring or occupied by squatters. They were boarded up with the intention of being repaired, but after the economic downturn in 2008, the restorations never came to fruition. They have been vacant since.



Figure 15: Gordon Motel, "Camp Gordon Court," n.d.

Courtesy of eBay



Figure 16: Gordon Motel Postcard, Postmarked March 7, 1966
Courtesy of CardCow



Figure 17: Gordon Motel Postcard, Postmarked July 27, 1970

Courtesy of Cardboard America

Another mid-century motel, Vero's Motel, is within the APE. It was originally known as Laswell's Motel and was constructed in 1951. It was sold in 1962, at which time it was renamed Vero's Motel (Press Journal 1962).

The 1951 aerial shows the APE and surrounding areas have few observable changes since 1943, the most notable being the construction of the Vero's Motel (Figure 4). By 1968, two new residential neighborhoods had been developed east of the APE and one was underway to the north. The Gordon Motel (8IR1883) and Vero's Motel (8IR1904) are visible on this aerial. The airport has added some structures and the neighborhoods south of the canal have been completed. The APE itself remained mostly agricultural apart from the three established Camp Gordon blocks (Figure 6). There was slightly more development in the area by the 1970 aerial, specifically a trailer park, north of the APE, but it was relocated by 1984 (Figure 9). By this same time, a hospital had been constructed to the northeast of the APE. Since then, the older, southern portion of the APE has lost density with the removal of many of the Camp Gordon-era structures.

A new terminal building was constructed at the Vero Beach Regional Airport in 1964. It was designed by David V. Robison (Sunshine Skies). The terminal building received a \$6.5 million dollar renovation in 2008 during which it more than doubled in square footage (Stuart News 2008).

6.0 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

An archaeological and historical literature and background information search pertinent to the project study area was conducted to determine the types, chronological placement, and location patterning of cultural resources adjacent to the project area. This included a search of county and local site inventories, unpublished CRM reports, Indian River County Property Appraiser records, and other relevant historical research materials. Background research methods also included a search of the FMSF to identify cultural resources that are listed, eligible, or considered eligible for listing in the National Register and resources with potential or confirmed human remains.¹

6.1 Review of Previous Surveys

The work of previous investigators was reviewed to gather information about the types of Pre-Columbian and early historic period sites that could be expected to occur within the study area. An extensive search of pertinent literature and records was conducted to determine the locations of previously recorded National Register-listed, eligible, and potentially eligible resources within the study area, as well as any archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land within the study area.

Parts of the project corridor have been surveyed in the past, however, there has not been a comprehensive CRAS of the entirety of the project corridor. The FMSF notes eight previously conducted cultural resource surveys that intersected with or were within the project corridor (Table 4). Archaeological testing has been conducted within the current project area during the previous surveys.

Table 4. Previous Surveys within the Study Area

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
2670	Historic Properties Survey of the City of Vero Beach, Florida	Historic Property Associates	1990
14147	A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the Main Canal Vortex Treatment System /Vero Site, Vero Beach, Florida	Penders, Thomas E.	2005

¹ The FMSF is a planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the official position of the FDHR/SHPO regarding the National Register significance of a resource. Due to COVID-19 safety protocols, the FMSF data may not be current.

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FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
14150	An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Indian River County Administration Complex, Vero Beach, Florida	Penders, Thomas E.	2005
16119	Historic Resource Survey Update of the Original Town and Osceola Park Area Neighborhood	Brady, Anna J.	2008
18447	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 5/US-1 from 37th Place to 45th Street, Indian River County, Florida	Janus Research	2011
19159	FEC Amtrak Passenger Rail Project Volume I: CRAS, FEC Mainline in Brevard, Duval, Flagler, Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia; Volume II: CRAS, Northwood Connection in Palm Beach County, Volume III: CRAS of Alternatives	Panamerican Consultants, Inc. and Janus Research	2010
20495	Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach	Janus Research	2013
20946	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Old Dixie Highway Sidewalk Project Between 45th Street and 38th Lane in Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida	Griffin, Stacey Wallace, Jelane	2013

In 1990, numerous historic resources were recorded within and near the historic resources APE during the *Historic Properties Survey of the City of Vero Beach, Florida* (Historic Property Associates 1990; FMSF Manuscript No. 2670). Twenty-four historic buildings were recorded within the current historic resources APE in 1990, 11 of which have since been demolished.

In Penders's (2005a) project, *A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the Main Canal Vortex Treatment System/Vero Site, Vero Beach, Florida*, site 8IR9 Vero Man was situated within the project area. They conducted a surface survey of the site, dug shovel tests, and augered down to a depth of 1.5 meters (m) but did not recover any cultural remains. Their efforts did not even reach the level of the site. They concluded that the site and area surrounding it were heavily disturbed and recommended that ground disturbance could proceed to 1.5m deep without any examination. Excavation below 1.5m on the site should be monitored. In the second Penders (2005b) survey, *An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Indian River County Administration Complex, Vero Beach, Florida*, their APE was adjacent to the current project area to the south. They dug six shovel tests in the historic area, used a metal detector, and probed the soil. No cultural material was uncovered using these methods. They located five previously recorded historic structures in their APE and identified two new historic structures.

SECTION 6: BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Janus Research (2011) conducted a *CRAS of SR-5/US 1 from 37th Place to 45th Street, Indian River County, Florida* in 2011. The project area was located in the SR 5/US 1 ROW north of the current APE. They recorded one archaeological occurrence and one historic site, which was ineligible for the N.R. In the joint effort from Panamerican Consultants Inc. and Janus Research (2010), *FEC Amtrak Passenger Rail Project Volume I: CRAS, FEC Mainline in Brevard, Duval, Flagler, Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia; Volume II: CRAS, Northwood Connection in Palm Beach County, and Volume III: CRAS of Alternatives*, no new archaeological sites were identified in Indian River County. They identified the FEC Railway within Indian River County as a linear resource (8IR1497) and recommended potential eligibility for NRHP listing. It was determined eligible by the SHPO. In another rail project, Janus Research (2013) identified one previously recorded archaeological site in Indian River County located miles from the current APE for the *CRAR for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach*. The APE was the FEC ROW, therefore no subsurface testing was conducted.

Griffin and Wallace (2013) conducted *A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Old Dixie Highway Sidewalk Project Between 45th Street and 38th Lane in Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida*. The APE for this project was the ROW for Dixie Highway, located to the northwest of the project area proposed here. They recorded one new archaeological site, 8IR1579 Gifford Glass Scatter, a historic site with insufficient evidence for evaluation. This site is located 18 meters west of the current APE at the northern extent of the project area. In addition, the portions of Old Dixie Highway/US 1 (8IR1519) within and near the current APE were determined by SHPO to be significant in 2012 (FMSF Site Form for 8IR1519).

6.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The Vero Man or Vero Locality archaeological site was identified within the study area during a search of the FMSF (Table 5; Figure 18). This archaeological site, first recorded as 8IR1 and later recorded as 8IR9, will be referred to henceforth as 8IR1/8IR9. There is confusion in the site file concerning whether 8IR1 is actually a paleontological site located 15 miles away from Vero Beach. The site 8IR1/8IR9 is associated with Pre-Columbian burials and is considered eligible for listing in the National Register by the SHPO.

Table 5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Study Area

FMSF Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Evaluation
8IR1 ¹	Vero Man	Pre-Columbian burial	Eligible
8IR9 ²	Vero Locality	Pre-Columbian campsite	Eligible

¹ As recorded in the FMSF, now seen as the same site as 8IR9

² Listed in the FMSF as having potential or confirmed human remains

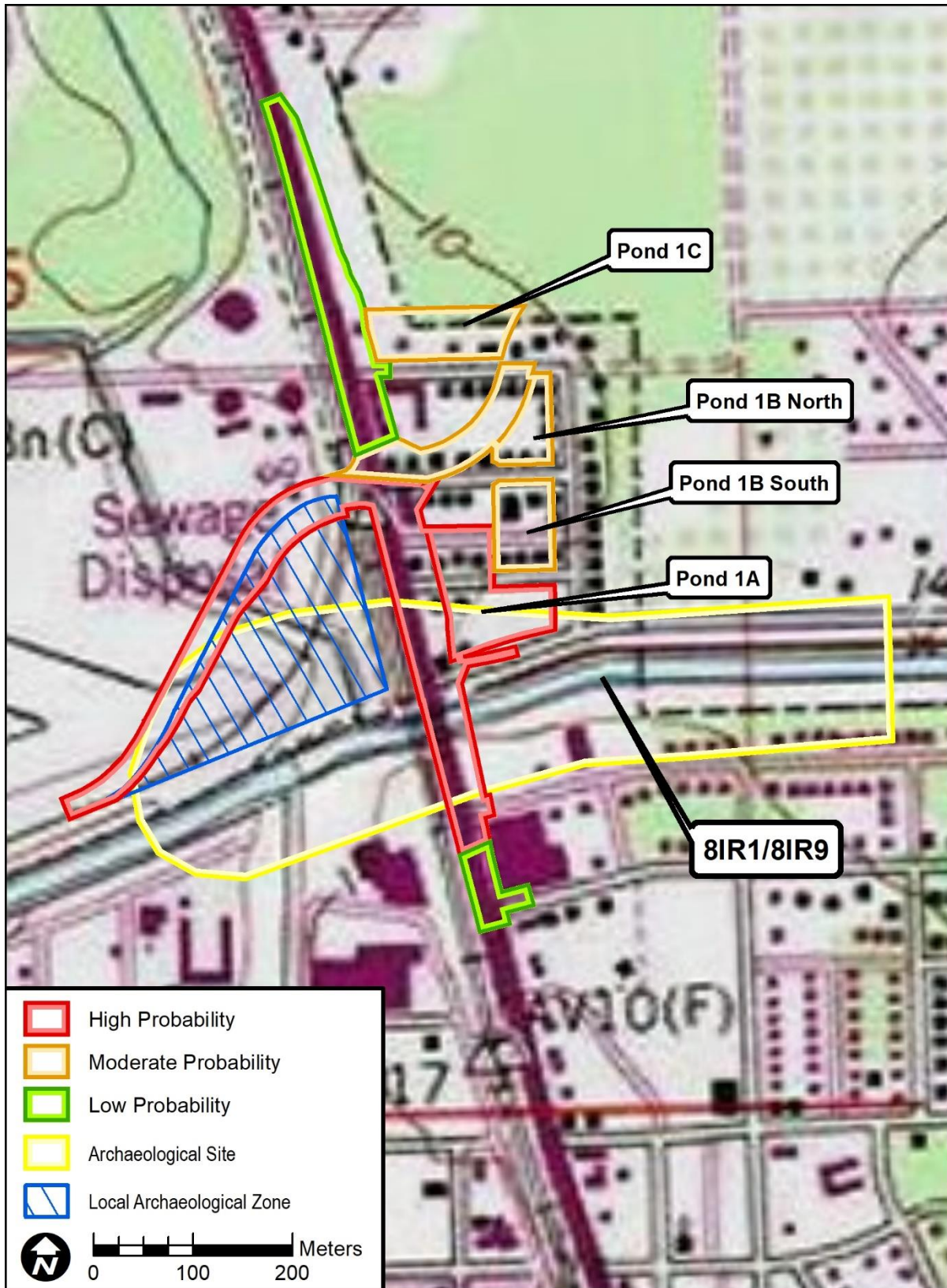


Figure 18: Previously Recorded Archaeological Site and Probability Zones

Site 8IR1/8IR9 Vero Man/Vero Locality

The project APE intersects site 8IR1/8IR9 in multiple areas. First, the western extent of the site includes Aviation Boulevard within the project area (Figure 18). Second, the FEC Railroad and SR 5/US 1 cut right through the site, so that the APE is within the vicinity of the site for a north-south distance of about 220 meters. Third, proposed Pond 1A is located on the north-central portion of the site.

The Vero Man site was first discovered in 1915 by a local man, Frank Ayers, who spotted a human skull that had been exposed by the digging of the Main Relief Canal by the Indian River Farms Company. He informed the State Geologist, E. H. Sellards, who traveled down to the site and later reported that the human remains were found in context with Ice Age fauna (Sellards 1916). Sellards identified three strata at the site: the lowest (#1) being a sterile shell and marl composition; the middle (#2) as the strata containing the ancient fossils and bone points; and the top (#3) as more modern, containing pottery. It was debated which stratum contained the human remains but Sellards (1916) contends that they were derived from level #2. Thus began one of many controversies surrounding this site that continue to this day. Several anthropologists and archaeologists have argued against the idea that the human remains found at this site are Pleistocene-aged, while others are still looking for concrete evidence to support the contention.

Two skeletons were recovered in 1915, one on each of the banks of the Van Valkenburg Creek to the south of the Main Canal (Figure 19). Because the site was discovered in 1915 and there was no scientific excavation conducted at the time, determining the context of the burials is nearly impossible today. As Rouse (1951) states about the original excavation, “the work consisted of picking bones and artifacts out of the banks of the main drainage canal” (Rouse 1951:172). Penders (FMSF Site file form 2004) contends that the human remains were found in spoil piles or eroded banks from the dredging of the canal and were not in association with the fossil fauna. To make matters more complicated, the bones that were found at the site have been lost since 1949 so there is no hope of dating them even if it were permissible to do so.

Rouse (1951) reports that “Skeleton 1” was located 331 feet west of the railroad bridge (1951:173-4; Figure 19) and “Skeleton 2” was 462-475 feet west of the railroad bridge (1951:179-80; Figure 19). In addition, he records artifacts that were discovered at the site, including “flint spawl”, fragments of bone pins, a bone awl, and a bone point. More recent pottery, such as one St. Johns Check-Stamped sherd was found in “Stratum 3”.

Following Rouse’s publication, the site fell into obscurity until 2008, when a water treatment plant was planned in the vicinity (Adovasio and Hemmings 2016). During 2008-2010, archaeologists cored and trenched the site and determined that there were intact sediments present (McFadden et al. 2012).

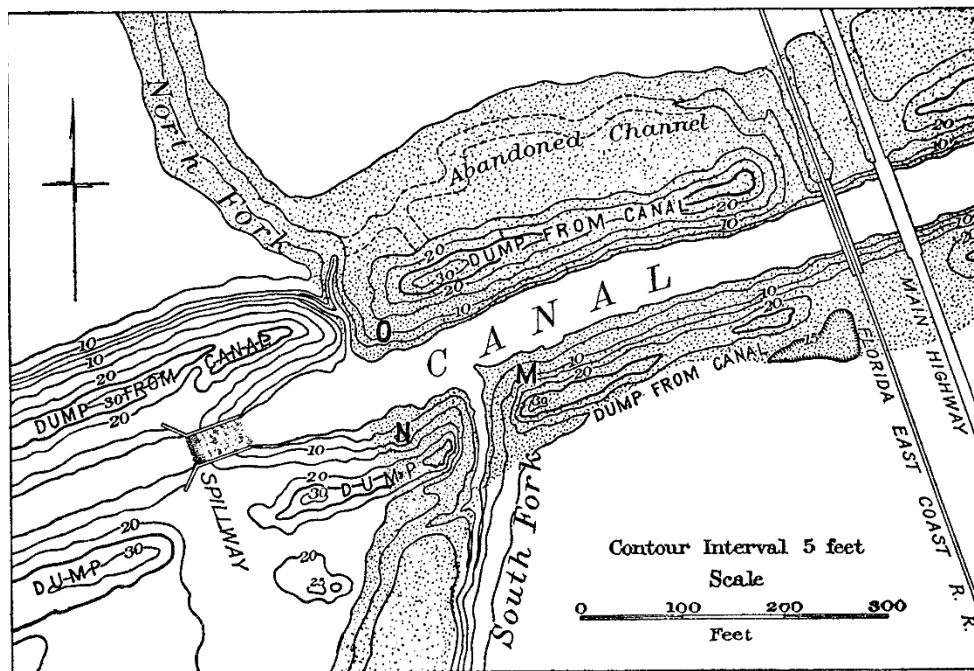


Figure 19: Map of the area where human remains were first discovered in 1915 (Chamberlain 1917). The dotted area is the flood plain of Van Valkenburg's creek before the canal was dug. M represents the area where the first human skeleton was found and N is where the second was found

In 2010, the Old Vero Ice Age Sites Committee (OVIASC) was formed and in 2012, they contacted Hemmings and Adovasio of the Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute to conduct a new excavation. They, in turn, partnered with FAU's Harbor Branch Oceanic Institute and excavated the site during three field seasons, from 2014-2016. The results from their study provided detailed geomorphology and stratigraphy, dates for the stratigraphic units, and an analysis of the artifacts and faunal material. Their resulting stratigraphic analysis identified 10 strata, but after conducting 101 radiocarbon assays, they note there are serious discontinuities in the strata. Postulated reasons for these discontinuities include overbank flooding of Van Valkenburg creek and carbon samples from different sources (Adovasio et al. 2019). They report the finding of only one definite anthropogenic feature, a likely pit, from their three field seasons of work. Pertaining to artifacts, late Early Archaic or Mid Archaic projectile points were found in disturbed sediments. Among the most interesting discoveries were two pieces of cordage that were dated $7,170 \pm 30$ BP and $6,330 \pm 30$ BP (Adovasio et al. 2019). One confusing discovery was a bone point, dated to $5,800 \pm 80$ BP, seemingly in association with extinct Ice-Age tapir bones. Either the date is wrong, and these specimens are evidence of a tapir kill site dating to Paleoindian times, or the association is the

result of disturbance and mixing of soils, artifacts and ecofacts from different time periods. Adovasio and colleagues (2019) report that the partial remains of five human skeletons were found previously at the site, but their excavation did not reveal any indisputable evidence of Pleistocene-epoch human activity. Instead, their work indicates the site contains mid-Archaic deposits. They conclude that the burials may be evidence of a Mid Archaic mortuary pond site.

Hemmings (FMSF 2018 and personal communication, January 2023) reports that there are intact sediments at the site currently buried under 8-10 feet of fill. He provides this advice on the FMSF form, "preserve in place without further disturbance. Encourage additional investigation" (FMSF 2018).

Despite or due to all of the controversy surrounding the Vero Man site (8IR/8IR9), the site has been evaluated as eligible for the National Register by the SHPO (FMSF Site File Form 8IR9). Penders (FMSF 2004) provides four reasons for its eligibility: 1. Its significance in American history and archaeology; 2. Its association with events of significance; 3. its association with significant people in the past; and 4. It has yielded or is likely to yield significant data about history. A portion of the site has been designated as the City of Vero Beach Vero Man Local Historic Site/Archaeological Zone (Figure 18).

6.3 Previously Recorded Historic Cemeteries

A search of the FMSF identified no previously recorded cemeteries within or adjacent to the study area.

6.4 Previously Recorded Historic Districts

A search of the FMSF identified no previously recorded historic districts within or adjacent to the study area.

6.5 Historic Resources

6.5.1 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

A total of 24 previously recorded historic structures were identified within the historic resources study area during the search of the FMSF and background information. For the previously recorded linear resources identified during the current survey, see Section 6.7 below. Of the previously recorded 24 historic structures, 13 are extant and 11 have been demolished (Tables 6 and 7). The locations of the non-extant 11 previously recorded resources are illustrated in Appendix D. The previously recorded buildings were recorded in 1990 as a result of the *Historic Properties Survey of the City of Vero Beach, Florida*. Although not evaluated by the SHPO for National Register eligibility, the initial recorder considered all of the buildings ineligible for listing in the National Register, both individually and as part of a district (Historic Property Associates 1990; FMSF Manuscript No. 2670).

SECTION 6: BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Ten of the extant previously recorded buildings are affiliated with the c. 1931-1955 tourist camp, Camp Gordon, also known as Beattyville. It was founded in 1931 within the APE (Large 2002). The three previously recorded buildings on the east side of 13th Avenue (8IR744; 8IR745; 8IR755) were never associated with the camp nor owned by the Beatty family who operated it.

A majority of the structures associated with Camp Gordon have been demolished so that the group no longer retains integrity of design or setting. None of the original Camp Gordon commercial buildings are extant. The remaining Camp Gordon structures in the APE are in poor to ruinous condition. The resources do not have enough integrity to be considered National Register eligible.

The *CRAS of the Aviation Boulevard Extension Alternative Alignment Study* is currently in-progress by Janus Research for Indian River County. Eight resources that were newly identified by the CRAS of the Aviation Boulevard Extension overlap within the APE for the current PD&E Study. Because that report has not yet been submitted to the SHPO, the eight resources are not considered “previously recorded” and are not listed in Table 6. They are included in the *Results* section of this report as “newly recorded” resources. Updated FMSFs were prepared for nine previously recorded resources during the CRAS of the Aviation Boulevard Extension. Because the report has not yet been submitted to the SHPO, the updated forms are included in Appendix A.

Table 6: Previously Recorded Historic Resources Within the Project APE That are Extant

FMSF No.	Resource Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type	National Register Evaluation
8IR744	3106 13 th Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO; Considered Ineligible by the Current Survey
8IR745	3200 13 th Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO; Considered Ineligible by the Current Survey
8IR749	1326 32 nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR750	1336 32 nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR752	1337 32 nd Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR753	1345 32 nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey

SECTION 6: BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FMSF No.	Resource Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type	National Register Evaluation
8IR755	3236 13 th Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated; Considered Ineligible by Current Survey
8IR756	1304-06 33 rd Street	c. 1938	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR757	1316 33 rd Street	c. 1936	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR758	1326 33 rd Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR762	1365 33 rd Street	c. 1934	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR763	1366 33 rd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO, Considered Ineligible by CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey
8IR766	1394 33 rd Street	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO; Considered Ineligible by Current Survey
8IR1148	Indian River Farms Main Canal	c. 1915	Linear Resource	Determined Ineligible Within APE
8IR1497	Florida East Coast Railway	c. 1892	Linear Resource	Determined Eligible
8IR1519	Dixie Highway	c. 1914-1927	Linear Resource	Determined Eligible Outside of Current APE; Considered Ineligible Within APE as part of CRAS of Aviation Boulevard Extension and the Current Survey

Table 7. Previously Recorded Historic Resources That Are No Longer Extant Within the APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	SHPO National Register Evaluation*
8IR746	1305 32nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR747	1315 32nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR748	1316 32nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR751	1335 32nd Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO

SECTION 6: BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	SHPO National Register Evaluation*
8IR754	1325 32 nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR759	1335 33rd Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR760	1345 33rd Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR761	1355 33rd Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR764	1376 33rd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR765	1375 33rd Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8IR767	3006 33rd Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated by SHPO

6.5.2 Potential Historic Resources

A search of the Indian River County Property Appraisers identified 19 unrecorded parcels within the historic resources study area with historic Actual Year Built dates of 1975 or earlier. All of the parcels contained structures within the APE. Two historic residences within the APE were on one shared parcel.

6.6 Previously Recorded Historic Bridges

The FMSF search lists no previously recorded historic bridges within or adjacent to the study area. The unrecorded bridge over the Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148) (FDOT No. 880085) is a modern bridge constructed in 1980 and was therefore excluded from this survey. The FEC Railroad bridge over the same canal is a modern bridge constructed in 2022 and was also excluded.

6.7 Previously Recorded Resource Groups

Three previously recorded resource groups were identified within the study area during the search of the FMSF (Table 6). The Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148) within the current APE was determined ineligible for listing on the National Register by the SHPO on January 1, 2014. The FEC Railway (8IR1497) has been determined eligible countywide but has not been evaluated within the current APE. Dixie Highway (8IR1519) has been determined eligible for the National Register by the SHPO outside of the current APE but has not been evaluated within the current APE.

7.0 METHODS

7.1 Archaeological Site Potential Zones

Four environmental factors are typically employed in predicting site locations: distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, topography, and soil type (soil drainage). Zones of archaeological site potential are designated based on these environmental factors and previous research conducted within the East and Central cultural regions. They conform to the guidelines set forth in the FDOT *Cultural Resource Management Handbook* (2013).

Probability zones along existing roads can be affected by underground utilities and the resulting effects of road construction, which often include berms and ditches. Areas that may have originally been moderate or high site potential zones and are directly affected by modern development may decrease in potential due to soil disturbance. Much of the project area consists of disturbed soils such as canal spoil and fill from other construction activities.

The historic location of Van Valkenburg Creek (Figures 18 and 20) has been lost due to the excavation of the Main Canal through its former meandering track. However, in certain times in the past, the creek and its associated floodplain would have been a good source of fresh water and other resources desirable for human habitation (Penders 2005). Site 8IR1/8IR9 was located on this creek. The original banks of the creek should be considered areas of high archaeological site potential where there has not been modern development.

Portions of the project area include St. Lucie Sand, which is characterized by excessive drainage. Site 8IR1/8IR9 is also located on this soil type. Therefore, locations of St. Lucie Sand within the archaeological APE are also assigned high archaeological probability.

Finally, all other portions of the recorded location of site 8IR1/8IR9 (Figures 18 and 20) are considered to have high archaeological probability. This includes the site boundaries as recorded in the FMSF as well as the locally designated City of Vero Beach Vero Man Local Historic Site/Archaeological Zone.

Because the area between 33rd Street and 36th Street east of SR 5/US 1 has hammock vegetation and has not been developed previously, this area is assigned moderate archaeological potential.

In summary, the potential for archaeological zones differs throughout the project area. In the southern portion of the project area, there is a known archaeological site, 8IR1/8IR9. Here, the Vero Man Local Historic Site/Archaeological Zone contains soil that is excessively drained, and a historic creek flowed through it. In this location, there is a high potential for archaeological sites (Figure 18). The archaeological APE east of SR 5/US 1 and north of 32nd Street contains some hammock vegetation but is characterized by poorly drained soil. It has a moderate potential for archaeological sites. The APE along SR 5/US 1 is heavily disturbed by construction activities.

Therefore the SR 5/US 1 corridor north and south of site 8IR1/8IR9 is assigned a low potential for archaeological sites (Figure 18).



Figure 20: Overlay of Sellards 1916 map of Van Valkenburg Creek on a modern aerial map. The yellow rectangle is the location of the 2014-2017 excavations (from Adovasio et al. 2019). The historic creek banks are areas of high probability for archaeological sites

7.2 Field Methods

7.2.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey included a surface inspection consisting of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of archaeological sites. More intensive observation was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent clearings, and animal burrows.

Subsurface excavation methods varied according to the differing archaeological probability zones for the project area. In areas with a high potential for sites, shovel tests were dug at 25-meter intervals where possible. In the moderate probability zone, shovel tests were excavated systematically at 50-meter (164-feet) intervals. Areas of low site potential devoid of hardscape and underground utilities were subjected to shovel testing that covered at least 10 percent of the testable area within the archaeological APE per FDHR requirements.

Shovel tests were circular and roughly 20 inches (50 centimeters) in diameter. All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum depth of 39 inches (1 meter), unless excavation was inhibited by pit slumping due to the influx of water or by subsurface obstructions such as concreted clay or limestone. In the high probability zones where a fill overburden was encountered, a hand auger was used at the bottom of 1-meter test pits to test an additional 2 meters, resulting in a sample totaling 3 meters deep where possible.

All excavated soil was dry screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames. No subsurface testing was conducted in the vicinity of buried utilities due to the potential for substantial fines if a utility is damaged and concern for the safety of archaeological field teams.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test excavated. Field notes also included artifact counts, provenience information, and a description of any cultural feature encountered during testing. The location of all tests were plotted on field aerial maps of the project APE and recorded with WAAS-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units (UTM-NAD83).

7.2.2 Historic Resources Field Methods

A historic resource assessment survey was conducted within the historic resources APE. The historic resource survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic structures. All buildings within the historic APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Any resource with features indicative of 1975 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was noted on aerial photographs.

For each historic resource identified in the preliminary assessment, FMSF forms were completed with field data, including notes from site observations and informant interviews. The estimated date of construction, distinctive features, and architectural style were noted. All buildings, structures, and objects were photographed using a high-resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

Each historic resource's individual significance was evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Informant interviews with individuals knowledgeable about local history were conducted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations. Individual structures that were deemed potentially eligible will be documented and researched according to National Register specifications.

7.3 Laboratory Methods

Laboratory processing consisted of the cleaning, cataloging, packaging, and temporary storage of suspected archaeological material recovered. All recovered specimens were carefully washed clean of sand and dirt and allowed to air-dry. All materials were processed by their provenience. Initial sorting of the specimens was done during the re-bagging of materials after they were allowed to dry. Janus Research provides temporary curation services of the recovered assemblages until transfer to FDOT facilities.

7.4 Documentation

FMSF forms were prepared for all newly identified historic resources (Appendix A). FMSF forms were also updated for previously recorded historic resources that had not been previously evaluated within the APE or where changes to the setting, use, or alterations were identified (Appendix A). Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were observed to accurately assess National Register Historic District eligibility. Property tax records and historic aerial photography were also consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

7.5 Local Informants and Certified Local Government Coordination

Vero Beach is on the list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) posted on the FDHR website (FDHR 2023). In accordance with Chapter 1A-46, local informants have been contacted and interviewed for this project. Two staff members from the City of Vero Beach were contacted: Jason Jeffries, the Director of Planning and Development, and Gayle Lafferty, Senior Planner. In addition, three informants were interviewed: Ruth Stanbridge from the Indian River Historical Society, Dr. Andrew Hemmings, who directed the most recent archaeological excavations on site 8IR1/8IR9, and David Gunter, Superintendent of the Indian River Farms Water Control District. All were asked about the project's potential impact on site 8IR1/8IR9 as well as what they knew about the site boundaries and depth of the site deposits. Both Ms. Stanbridge and Dr. Hemmings reported that the site boundaries were largely unknown and speculated that there may be intact components to the north of Aviation Boulevard within the airport and under the FEC railroad tracks that have not been examined. Dr. Hemmings and Mr. Gunter stated that the site is under 8-12 feet of fill in the area directly around Aviation Blvd. All of them stressed the importance of determining the historic location of Van Valkenburg Creek as site 8IR1/8IR9 and other sites would be located on the banks of the creek. Mr. Gunter stated that the current project APE around Aviation Boulevard would be located 300-400 feet north of this creek.

Ruth Stanbridge also mentioned the old roadside attraction Tarzan Park, which was located near the Vero Man site. It was opened by the City of Vero Beach in the 1920s or 1930s and closed circa 1942 (Swift 1998). Visitors could view “prehistoric” human and animal remains.

David Gunter relayed the history of the Indian River Farms Main Canal and the FEC Railroad. He said that the railroad track was laid down in 1893-4 in this area and the canal was dredged beginning in 1913.

Ruth Stanbridge also assisted in providing information related to Camp Gordon during a telephone interview conducted on December 5, 2022. In the discussion, she stated that some of the cottage structures moved to Camp Gordon may have been originally located in downtown Vero Beach. Local cottages were relocated periodically to provide space needed to construct churches and other buildings, with Stanbridge specifically mentioning the Vero Beach Women’s Club Building on 21st Street. Specific addresses of relocations were not available. Ms. Stanbridge emphasized that Camp Gordon attracted all kinds of tourists of varying socio-economic levels. When asked about the commercial buildings currently along US 1, she believed they were not associated with Camp Gordon.

While conducting fieldwork, a Janus Research archaeologist was approached by local resident Gary Beatty, descendant of Gordon Beatty, founder of Beattyville and Camp Gordon. Mr. Beatty offered to be interviewed and provided his contact information. A telephone interview was conducted with Mr. Beatty on February 9, 2024. Mr. Beatty confirmed that the commercial buildings were not affiliated with the camp. He informed that approximately six of the cottages were moved from a logging camp in Holopaw, Florida but believed most of the others were constructed on site. In another discussion with Mr. Beatty on March 6, 2024, Mr. Beatty informed the boundaries of Camp Gordon, clarifying that the lots on the east side of 13th Avenue were not part of the camp and had never been owned by his family.

8.0 RESULTS

8.1 Archaeological Results

No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. The pedestrian survey did not identify any additional areas of increased archaeological site potential. Subsurface testing consisted of 57 shovel tests, none of which were positive for cultural material. The locations of these shovel tests are illustrated on aerial mapping in Appendix B.

Due to the level of development in the area, shovel tests were excavated where possible to avoid underground utilities. Fill, spoil and/or trash were encountered in 33 tests and compacted soil created an impasse to excavation in six tests. Along SR 5/US-1 and west of it, in the vicinity of the airport, the archaeological APE contains hardscape, deep layers of fill, underground utilities, and disturbed land (Figures 21-23). This area makes up approximately half of the high potential zone for archaeological sites. On the west side of SR 5/US-1 south of the airport, where the City of Vero Beach Vero Man Local Historic Site/Archaeological Zone is located, eight shovel tests were excavated (Appendix B). The tests were excavated to approximately 2 meters and most encountered fill material near the surface. On the east side of US-1, within the eastern boundaries of 8IR1/IR9, 26 shovel tests were dug in the high probability area (Figures 24-27). Twenty-five of these tests were excavated within the location of proposed Pond 1A. The northwestern portion of Pond 1A is paved and thus, no tests could be excavated there (Figure 28). Modern debris was observed on the surface in the northeastern portion of the pond site. The vegetation in unpaved portions of this area consists of open grass with live oaks, strangler figs, and cabbage palms.

The old residential neighborhood east of SR 5/US-1 between 30th to 33rd Streets now consists of many vacant lots where dilapidated houses were torn down (Figure 29). There are concrete slabs and pavement still present where previous structures existed (Figure 24). Proposed Ponds 1B North and 1B South are located on the eastern edge of this neighborhood. Only limited testing could be conducted in these areas due to impediments from previous development.

In the wooded areas where there was a moderate potential for archaeological sites, the pedestrian survey determined it contained a low, wet, hydric forest consisting of a live oak canopy with some secondary growth composed of bamboo, fox grape, sawpalmetto, and Caesar's weed (Figure 30). Within the area of proposed Pond 1C, the moderate potential zone was downgraded to low potential due to heavy disturbance observed upon testing (Figure 31). The amount of disturbance increased with depth.

Shovel tests were dug along US-1 where hardscape did not impede excavation. Figure 32 shows the location of a test dug along the eastern side of US-1.



Figure 21: South Side of Aviation Blvd., with Storm Drain, Fiber Optic Cable, and Elevated Roadway Present, facing Northeast



Figure 22: North Side of Aviation Blvd., where High Pressure Gas Line Runs Parallel to Road, facing East-Northeast



Figure 23: Representative Photo Demonstrating Dense Urbanization along US 1 North of 31st Street, facing North-northwest



Figure 24: Concrete slab in a vacant lot north of 30th Street and East of US 1, in Proposed Pond 1A, facing Southeast



Figure 25: View from Shovel Test No. 24, Located on the East Side of SR 5/US-1 at 30th Street, facing North



Figure 26: View from Shovel Test No. 30, Located on the East Side of SR 5/US-1 on the South Bank of the Main Canal, facing North



Figure 27: Area of Proposed Pond 1A, facing West



Figure 28: Northern Section of Proposed Pond 1A Showing Pavement, facing West



Figure 29: Vacant Lot in the Area of Proposed Pond 1B, facing North



Figure 30: Representative View of Low, Hydric Woods within APE, facing Southeast



Figure 31: East End of Proposed Pond 1C, showing Dense Foliage and Dilapidated Structure, facing West



Figure 32: View from Shovel Test No. 1, Located on East Side of SR 5/US-1 at 32nd Street, facing South

SECTION 8: RESULTS

In areas with a high potential for archaeological sites, a hand auger was employed to try to reach below layers of fill. In tests numbers 22-27, 30, and 56-63, augers reached down 200+ cmbs. In test numbers 25, 26, and 27, which were excavated in the location of proposed Pond 1A, beach sand was encountered below 110 cmbs. In test numbers 57-63, excavated south of Aviation Boulevard, the soil was very mottled past 200 cmbs, indicating disturbance to at least this depth.

During testing of proposed Pond 1A, fossilized faunal bone was recovered from deep strata in several shovel tests (Table 8). No cultural material was recovered in association with these paleontological specimens. Therefore, these shovel tests were considered negative for archaeological material. This is consistent with recent studies that have thoroughly documented a dense Pleistocene fossil bed in the vicinity of the current project (Adovasio 2019).

Table 8: Shovel Tests Containing Fossilized Faunal Bone

ST No.	Depth, cmbs
33	80-120
34	80-120
35	95-115
42	70-125
46	85-110

Soil stratigraphy varied within the APE, as shown in Table 9. In areas that were developed, the top 30 centimeters below surface (cmbs) consisted of fill with rubble and trash and mottled soil. Mottled grayish brown and gray sand with modern trash was found between 25-50 cmbs, light gray or brown sand from 50-85 cmbs, and light gray sand from 85-100 cmbs in these areas. In the proposed Pond 1A where an auger was employed, fill composed of mottled soil and/or sand with pulverized shell was observed down to 100 cmbs, gray or brown sand with pulverized shell from 100-150 cmbs, pale brown sand without much shell from 150-180 cmbs, grayish brown sand, mostly devoid of marine shell from 180-190 cmbs, pale brown sand with dense, pulverized marine shell (beach sand) from 190-200 cmbs, and grayish brown sand or brown sandy clay devoid of marine shell from 200-215 cmbs. South of Aviation Boulevard where an auger was employed, compact mottled dark gray and pale brown fill sand was found from 0-90 cmbs and mottled pale brown, dark brown, and gray sand was found from 90-200 cmbs. In the moderate probability areas where it was wooded, the stratigraphy consisted of grayish brown sandy fill from 0-30 cmbs, gray or brown sand from 30-65 cmbs, and brown or gray sand from 65-100 cmbs unless compact clay was reached at 80 cmbs. Examples of soil profiles are included in Figures 33-36.

SECTION 8: RESULTS

Table 9. Representative Soil Stratigraphy and Locations of Shovel Test Excavations Within the Archaeological APE

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Location
1	Grayish brown sand mixed with modern debris, 0-23 cmbs Mottled pale brown and gray sand and shell fill, 23-92 cmbs Gray sand, 92-103 cmbs	SR 5/US-1 @ Aviation Blvd. East side
4	Brownish gray sand, 0-20 cmbs White sand 20-73 cmbs Dark grayish brown sand, 73-86 cmbs Grey sand, 86-100 cmbs	Aviation Extension East side of SR 5/US 1
22	Very dark gray sand with modern glass, rubble 0-34 cmbs Mottled gray & light gray sand with modern glass, rubble, 34-46 cmbs Dark gray sand, 46-100 cmbs Dark brown sand, 100-130 cmbs (auger) Pale brown sand, 130-180 cmbs (auger) Light gray sand, 180-200 cmbs (auger) Pale brown sand, 200-216 cmbs (auger)	SR 5/US 1 East side between 30 th and 31 st Streets,
26	Mottled dark gray & dark grayish brown sand, 0-22 cmbs Compact very dark gray sand, 22-90 cmbs Gray sand, pulverized shell, 90-100 cmbs Gray sand, pulverized shell, 100-110 cmbs (auger) Light gray sand with dense pulverized beach shell, 110-126 cmbs (auger) Pale brown sand, 126-150 cmbs (auger) Pale brown sand and pulverized marine shell, 150-165 cmbs (auger) Pale brown sand, light pulverized shell-saturated, 165-190 cmbs (auger) Gray sand with dense pulverized shell, 190-206 cmbs (auger)	Pond 1A
30	Compact mottled dark gray and dark gray brown sand with rubble and trash (fill), 0-33 cmbs Brown and gray brown sand fill, 33-50 cmbs Gray and brownish gray sand fill, 50-76 cmbs Gray/dark gray sand with rubbish and trash (fill), 76-96 cmbs Gray sand with pulverized shell, 96-100 cmbs (auger) Brown sand with pulverized marine shell, 100-145 cmbs (auger) Black clayey sand, 145-200 cmbs (auger) Brown clayey sand, 200-215 cmbs (auger)	SR 5/US-1 East Side, South of Main Canal
34	Dark brownish gray sandy fill, 0-31 cmbs Very dark gray sandy fill, 31-57 cmbs Brownish gray/pale brownish gray sand, 57-87 cmbs Pale brownish gray sand, 87-127 cmbs	Pond 1A

SECTION 8: RESULTS

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Location
37	Brown sand with modern trash, 0-17 cmbs Dark gray sand, 17-36 cmbs Pale gray sand, 36-90 cmbs Very dark gray sand, 90-105	Pond 1B South
38	Brown gray sand with modern trash fill, 0-47 cmbs Compact fill/trash @ 47 cmbs	Pond 1B North
42	Dark gray/very dark gray fill, 0-63 cmbs Banded pale grayish brown/dark gray sand, 63-86 cmbs Pale grayish brown sand, 86-119 cmbs Gray sand, 119-139 cmbs	Pond 1A
46	Brownish gray sand with modern trash, 0-28 cmbs Dark brown sand, 28-46 cmbs Brown and dark brown mottled sand, 46-96 cmbs Grayish brown sand, 96-109 cmbs Gray beach sand with shell, 109-118 cmbs	Pond 1A
53	Mottled dark gray and very dark gray sand, 0-48 cmbs Mottled dark gray and grayish brown sand, 48-83 cmbs Mottled pale gray and gray sand, 83-98 cmbs Compact dark grayish brown sand, 98-107 cmbs	Pond 1C
58	Compact gray brown sand (fill), 0-12 cmbs Compact pale brown sand (fill), 12-22 cmbs Compact mottled dark gray and very dark gray sand (fill), 22-56 cmbs Mottled Light gray and gray sand (fill), 56-71 cmbs Mottled pale brown and light gray sand (fill), 71-91 cmbs Mottled pale brown and gray sand (auger), 91-208 cmbs	South of Aviation Boulevard



Figure 33: Soil Profile, Shovel test No.1, facing North



Figure 34: Soil Profile of Shovel Test No. 24 with Auger Hole, facing East



Figure 35: Soil Profile, Shovel Test No. 30 with Auger Hole, facing North



Figure 36: Soil Profile of Shovel Test No. 46, which Contained Fossil Faunal Bone, facing North

8.2 Historic Results

The historic resources survey identified 37 historic resources, including 16 extant previously recorded resources and 21 newly identified resources. These resources are listed in Table 9 and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in Figure 37. Eleven previously recorded historic resources that are no longer extant within the APE are not included in this count (8IR746-748, 8IR751, 8IR754, 8IR759-8IR761, 8IR764, 8IR765, and 8IR767). These resources are listed in Table 7, mapped in Appendix D, and the FMSF will be notified of their demolition. The 16 previously recorded resources consist of three linear resources and 13 buildings. The 21 newly identified resources consist of 18 buildings (8IR1883-8IR1890; 8IR1893-8IR1903) and three resource groups (8IR1904-8IR1905; 8IR1954). The resource groups include the Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), the Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905), and Camp Gordon (8IR1954).

The FEC Railway (8IR1497) was recorded in its entirety in Indian River County in 2010 during the *FEC Amtrak Passenger Rail Project Volume I: CRAS, FEC Mainline in Brevard, Duval, Flagler, Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia; Volume II: CRAS, Northwood Connection in Palm Beach County, and Volume III: CRAS of Alternatives* (Panamerican Consultants Inc. and Janus Research 2010). It was determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO. Another small segment in Indian River County, approximately 6.3 miles south of the current APE, was recorded in 2011 and it was determined eligible by the SHPO on November 30, 2011 (Janus Research 2011). Within the APE, the railroad features a double-track of standard-gauge iron rails with wood ties atop a crushed stone ballast rail bed. The segment is considered eligible under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Transportation for its role in the development of Vero Beach and Indian River County. Similar segments of the FEC Railway in neighboring counties have been determined eligible.

The segment of US 1/Dixie Highway (8IR1519) within the APE exhibits modern improvements such as widening, signalization, and signage. Multiple segments of US 1/Dixie Highway (8IR1519) in Indian River County have been determined National Register-eligible outside of the APE, including one segment approximately 0.8 miles north of the current APE. However, all segments that have determinations of National Register-eligibility exhibit their historic two-lane configuration. The segment of US 1 within the APE does not exhibit similar characteristics to the National Register-eligibles segments. The *Historic Linear Resource Guide* states that when a historic linear resource is not recorded in the APE, and the SHPO has evaluated a different segment of the resource as National Register-eligible, then the eligible evaluation should be maintained for the whole resource and an evaluation should be made for the newly-recorded segment (FDHR 2022). Therefore, the segment within the current APE is considered National Register-ineligible, although the entire resource maintains National Register-eligibility per the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* (FDHR 2022). An updated FMSF resource group form was prepared for US 1/Dixie Highway (8IR1519) and is attached in Appendix A.

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One newly recorded building, a packinghouse at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry due to its association with the region's post-World War II agricultural economy and the Indian River Citrus District.

Seventeen of the buildings are affiliated with the c. 1931-1955 tourist camp, Camp Gordon Resource Group (8IR1954). Camp Gordon was a collection of businesses and houses that contributed to local tourism. The vernacular cottages and commercial buildings that constituted Camp Gordon were an associated collection of resources. However, the integrity of Camp Gordon has been notably compromised by demolitions and deterioration of the individual resources. A majority of the structures associated with Camp Gordon have been demolished. The replacement of the original commercial structures and large number of vacant lots affect the setting and design of Camp Gordon so that it no longer reflects its historic appearance and use. Most of the remaining structures are in poor to ruinous condition. The loss of most of the structures and deterioration of the remaining structures does not lend itself to a district, and individually, the resources do not have enough integrity or importance to be National Register-eligible. Therefore, the resource group and its individual resources are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Photographs of the previously recorded resources are included below (Figures 38-55). Narratives are included for all resources except the Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148), which was determined ineligible within the APE by SHPO. During the current survey, FMSF forms were updated for the two linear resources within the current APE, the FEC Railway (8IR1497) and Dixie Highway (8IR1519), and for four buildings (8IR744, 8IR745, 8IR755, 8IR766). The updated FMSF forms are included in Appendix A. Narratives and photographs of the 21 newly identified historic resources within the APE are included below (Figures 56-97). FMSF forms for the newly recorded resources are included in Appendix A.

Table 10. Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8IR744	3106 13th Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR745	3200 13th Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR749	1326 32nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR750	1336 32nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR752	1337 32nd Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible

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FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8IR753	1345 32nd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR755	3236 13th Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR756	1304-06 33rd Street	c. 1938	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR757	1316 33rd Street	c. 1936	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR758	1326 33rd Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR762	1365 33rd Street	c. 1934	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR763	1366 33rd Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR766	1394 33rd Street	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1148	Indian River Farms Main Canal	c. 1913	Linear Resource	Determined Ineligible Within APE by SHPO
8IR1497	Florida East Coast Railway	c. 1892	Linear Resource	Determined Eligible Countywide by SHPO, Considered Eligible Within APE
8IR1519	Dixie Highway	c. 1914-1927	Linear Resource	Determined Eligible Outside of Current APE; Considered Ineligible Within APE
8IR1883	3256 US 1	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1884	1346 33rd Street	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1885	1336 33rd Street	c. 1928	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1886	3245 13th Avenue	c. 1946	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1887	1365 32nd Street	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1888	1375 32nd Street	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible

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FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8IR1889	1385 32nd Street	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1890	3150 US 1	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1893	2746 US Highway 1	c. 1967	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1894	2745 St. Lucie Avenue	c. 1950	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register-Eligible
8IR1895	3036 13 th Avenue	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1896	3146 13 th Avenue	c. 1946	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1897	3156 13 th Avenue	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1898	3226 13 th Avenue	c. 1945	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1899	3256 13 th Avenue	c. 1927	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1900	3235 13 th Avenue	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1901	3106 US Highway 1	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1902	Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1904	Vero's Motel Complex	c. 1951	Resource Group	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1905	Vero Beach Regional Airport	c. 1929	Resource Group	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8IR1954	Camp Gordon	c. 1931	Resource Group	Considered National Register-Ineligible

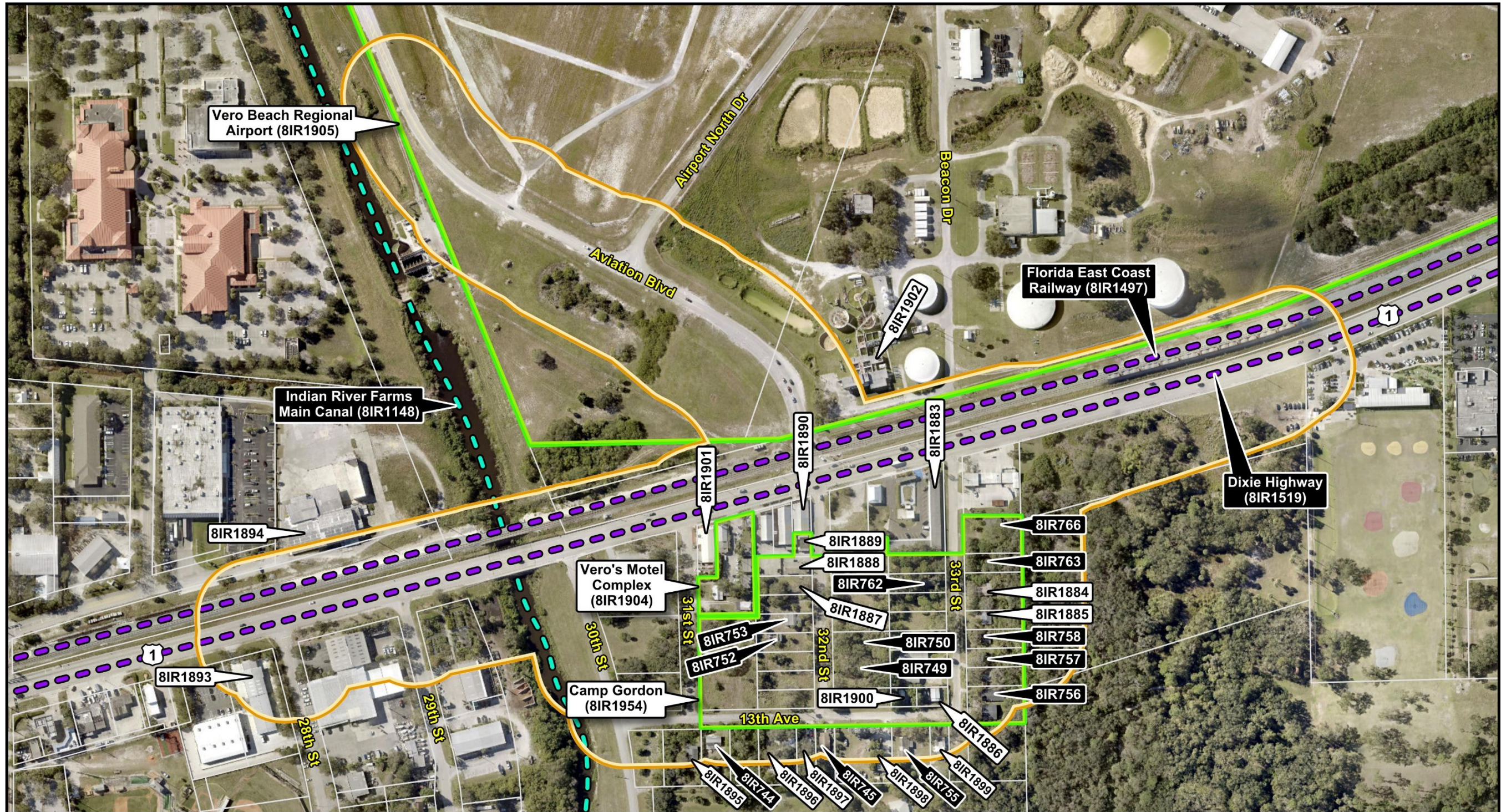


Figure 37: Identified Historic Resources <i>SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard PD&E Study (FPID: 441693-1-22-02)</i>	Historic Resources APE	Historic Linear Resource	Newly Recorded Historic Resource
	Historic Resource Group	Historic Canal	Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Indian River County

0 250 Feet

8.2.1 *Previously Recorded Resources*



Figure 38: 3106 13th Avenue (8IR744), c. 1924, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR744 3106 13th Avenue

The c. 1924 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3106 13th Avenue is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 38). The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle dual-pitched side-gabled roof. The exterior is clad with wooden drop siding. One window observed on the structure is a two-over-two double hung sash window. The other windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance to the house is obscured by the screened porch. The entrance to the porch is located at the center of the main, west façade. The porch door is a modern replacement. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The structure at 3106 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 39: 3200 13th Avenue (8IR745), c. 1920, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR745 3200 13th Avenue

The c. 1920 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3200 13th Avenue is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 39). The building is an irregular structure with a primary front-gabled roof and a secondary front-gabled roof over the porch addition. The exterior is clad with wooden drop siding and vertical wood siding in the upper gable of the porch. Windows observed on the structure include two-over-two double hung sash windows and jalousie windows. The main entrance is located left of center and is sheltered by a metal awning. The porch has been enclosed with windows. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The structure at 3200 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 40: 1326 32nd Street (8IR749), c. 1935, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8IR749 1326 32nd Street

The c. 1935 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1326 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 40). The building is an irregular structure with a corrugated metal front-gabled roof and wooden drop siding on the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the west façade and is sheltered by the primary roof overhang. There is an attached carport with a shed roof located on the east façade. The structure is overgrown with vegetation and is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1326 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. A majority of the structures associated with Camp Gordon have been demolished so that the group no longer retains the integrity of its design or setting. None of the original Camp Gordon commercial buildings are extant. Of the approximately 60 cottages at Camp Gordon's peak, 17 remain within the APE. The remaining structures are in poor to ruinous condition. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 41: 1336 32nd Street (8IR750), c. 1935, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8IR750 1336 32nd Street

The c. 1935 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1336 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 41). The building is an irregular structure with an asphalt shingle gable primary roof with a secondary hip roof over the front wing. Wooden clapboard siding clads the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the left side of the main, south façade. The structure is overgrown with vegetation and is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences. One demolished previously recorded resource, 8IR749, had been located on the same parcel, east of 8IR750 (Appendix D).

The structure at 1336 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 42: 1337 32nd Street (8IR752), c. 1925, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8IR752 1337 32nd Street

The c. 1925 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 1337 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 42). The building is a rectangular structure with an asphalt shingle front-gabled roof with a secondary front-gabled roof over the large front porch. The exterior is primarily stucco and has horizontal wood siding in the upper front gable. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the north facade and is accessed via a large, screened porch. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1337 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 43: 1345 32nd Street (8IR753), c. 1935, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8IR753 1345 32nd Street

The c. 1935 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1345 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 43). The building is an irregular structure with a composition roll cross-gabled roof. Asbestos shingle siding clads the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, north façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1345 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 44: 3236 13th Avenue (8IR755), c. 1920, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR755 3236 13th Avenue

The c. 1920 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3236 13th Avenue is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 44). The building is an irregular structure with a primary front-gabled roof, a secondary front-gabled roof over the front addition, and shed roofs over the side porch addition and lean-to. The exterior is clad with wooden panel board. The side porch is screened by wooden lattice. Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single hung sash windows and sliding windows. The front windows are shaded by a tarp awning. There are multiple entrances on the main, west façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The structure at 3236 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 45: 1304-06 33rd Street (8IR756), c. 1938, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northwest

8IR756 1304-06 33rd Street

The c. 1938 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1304-06 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 45). The building is an irregular structure with an asphalt shingle front-gabled roof with a secondary gable roof over the enclosed porch. Asbestos shingle siding clads the exterior. Windows observed on the structure include double-hung-sash three-over-one and three-light awning windows, which are grouped on the enclosed porch. There are metal awnings for some of the windows. The main entrance is located on the west façade. There is one historic outbuilding on the parcel, a three-bay concrete block detached garage, located east of the residence. The structures are surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1304-06 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. The house may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 46: 1316 33rd Street (8IR757), c. 1936, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8IR757 1316 33rd Street

The c. 1936 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1316 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 46). The building is a rectangular structure with an asphalt shingle front-gabled roof and a shed roof over the porch. Wooden clapboard siding clads the exterior. Windows observed on the structure include double-hung-sash three-over-one windows. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, south façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1316 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 47: 1326 33rd Street (8IR758), c. 1920, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8IR758 1326 33rd Street

The c. 1920 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1326 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 47). The building is a rectangular structure with an asphalt shingle front-gabled roof and a hip roof over the enclosed porch. Asbestos shingle siding and plywood clad the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, south façade. The structure is overgrown with vegetation and is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1326 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 48: 1365 33rd Street (8IR762), c. 1934, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8IR762 1365 33rd Street

The c. 1934 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1365 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 48). The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal front-gabled roof and asbestos shingle siding on the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the right side of the main, north façade. The structure is overgrown with vegetation and is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1365 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 49: 1366 33rd Street (8IR763), c. 1935, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8IR763 1366 33rd Street

The c. 1935 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1366 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 49). The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal front-gabled roof and asbestos shingle siding on the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the main, south façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1366 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 50: 1394 33rd Street (8IR766), c. 1940, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8IR766 1394 33rd Street

The c. 1940 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 1394 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 50). The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle front-gabled roof and stucco on the exterior. Windows and the front door are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the main, south façade. The structure is surrounded by a commercial car wash, vacant lots, and other residences.

The structure at 1394 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 51: Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148), c. 1913, Determined National Register-Ineligible, Taken near US 1, facing East



Figure 52: FEC Railway (8IR1497), c. 1892, Determined National Register-Eligible, From Intersection with Aviation Boulevard, facing North



Figure 53: FEC Railway (8IR1497), c. 1892, Determined National Register-Eligible, From Intersection with Aviation Boulevard, facing Southeast

8IR1497 FEC Railway

Within the APE, the FEC Railway extends northwest-southeast for approximately 0.56 miles in Section 35, Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida (Figures 52-53). The APE extends from approximately 150 feet south of 28th Street to 0.25 miles north of 33rd Street. Within the APE, the rail line consists of two standard-gauge iron tracks atop a crushed stone ballast bed or in poured concrete where it crosses Aviation Blvd.

The precursor to the railway in the region began in the late 1880s, when steamboats began service on the Indian River. The most famous ship, the St. Lucie, was owned and operated by Henry Plant's Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railroad. The steamboats only lasted a few years and were put out of service when Henry M. Flagler extended the tracks of the FEC Railway, which arrived to Fort Pierce/Oslo/Vero Beach area in 1894 (Van Landingham 1976:20, 23-25). As it was throughout the state, the new railroad was a boon to the surrounding communities, and steady growth in the region commenced (Milano et. Al. 1995:4). As seen in Figure 6, the railroad retains its historic route. The development of the east coast of Florida is inextricably tied to the FEC Railway. The arrival of the railroad made the fortunes of countless Florida communities along the coast, including Vero Beach, and was largely responsible for the early development of the state beyond isolated farming communities.

SECTION 8: RESULTS

The FEC Railway (8IR1497) was recorded in its entirety in Indian River County in 2010 during the *FEC Amtrak Passenger Rail Project Volume I: CRAS, FEC Mainline in Brevard, Duval, Flagler, Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia; Volume II: CRAS, Northwood Connection in Palm Beach County, and Volume III: CRAS of Alternatives* (Panamerican Consultants Inc. and Janus Research 2010). It was determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO. Another small segment in Indian River County, approximately 6.3 miles south of the current APE, was recorded in 2011 and was determined eligible by the SHPO on November 30, 2011 (Janus Research 2011). The segment within the APE is considered eligible under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Transportation for its role in the development of Vero Beach and Indian River County. Similar segments of the FEC Railway in neighboring counties have been determined eligible.



Figure 54: Dixie Highway (8IR1519), c. 1914-1927, Determined National Register-Eligible Outside of APE, Considered Ineligible Within APE, From North End of APE, facing South



Figure 55: Dixie Highway (8IR1519), c. 1914-1927, Determined National Register-Eligible Outside of APE, Considered Ineligible Within APE, From South End of APE, facing North

8IR1519 Dixie Highway

Within the APE, US 1/Dixie Highway extends northwest-southeast for approximately 0.56 miles in Section 35, Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida (Figures 54-55). The APE extends from approximately 150 feet south of 28th Street to 0.25 miles north of 33rd Street. Within the APE, US 1/Dixie Highway is five lanes, two travel lanes in each direction with a central turn lane. North of 32nd Street, the turn lane is eastbound; south of 32nd Street the turn lane is westbound. There are modern pavement markings, signalization, and signage within the APE.

In 1915, the State of Florida became a founding member of the Dixie Highway Association, one of several organizations established by auto enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, and state governments that fostered interstate cooperation in establishing "auto trails" a decade before the federal government designated a national highway system. Like the other auto trails, the original Dixie Highway was actually a series of interconnected county and state roads marked by a common signage system. On Florida's east coast, the Dixie Highway ran parallel to the FEC Railway tracks (Janus Research 2007:60). The auto trail was the main driving route between Miami and the American Midwest, running from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to Florida City, Florida, south of Miami. It continued as the major north-south route until the construction of US 1 in 1927-1928. Historic aerial photographs show that the roadway maintains its historical route.

US 1/Dixie Highway (8IR1519) was previously determined to be National Register-eligible within Indian River County, approximately seven miles south of the current APE, on April 10, 2012 as a result of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 5/US Highway 1 from North of SR 7/Kings Highway to South of Oslo Road, Indian River and St. Lucie Counties, Florida* (Janus Research 2011; FMSF Manuscript No. 18666). Another section of the highway that lies approximately 0.8 miles north of the current APE was determined National Register eligible on June 11, 2014 (Panamerican Consultants 2013). The two subsequent recordings in Indian River County in 2014 and 2018, further from the current APE, were also determined eligible. All segments that have determinations of National Register-eligibility exhibit their historic two-lane configuration.

The *Historic Linear Resource Guide* states that when a segment in the APE is not recorded, and the SHPO has evaluated a different segment of the resource as National Register-eligible, then the eligible evaluation should be maintained for the whole resource and an evaluation should be made for the newly-recorded segment (FDHR 2022). This segment of US 1 does not exhibit similar characteristics to the National Register-eligible segment to the north but rather exhibits modern improvements such as widening, signalization, and signage. Therefore, the segment within the current APE is considered National Register-ineligible, although the entire resource maintains National Register-eligibility per the *Historic Linear Resource Guide* (FDHR 2022). An updated FMSF resource group form was prepared for US 1/Dixie Highway (8IR1519) and is attached in Appendix A.

8.2.2 Newly Identified Resources



Figure 56: 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), c. 1955, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast



Figure 57: 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), c. 1955, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8IR1883 3256 US 1

The motel building located at 3256 US 1, currently a Camp Haven homeless shelter, is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983) USGS quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida (Figures 56 and 57). The Masonry Vernacular motel building was constructed c. 1955 as the Camp Gordon Court, later the Gordon Motel.

The building is composed of concrete block construction covered with stucco. The office entrance is located on the southeast corner at the northwest corner of the motel, facing towards the infilled pool. The roof over the office is flat and supported by metal lally columns. The primary roof over the rest of the motel is a shed roof that slopes towards the outside of the motel complex. Standing seam metal shed roofs extending from the primary roof shelter the motel units give the appearance of a mansard roof. The exterior of the motel is mainly stucco with vertical wood siding and additional detailing on the northwest corner of the building. Screen blocks adorn sections of the north and west facades at that corner. Scored concrete block “quoins” and pilasters are located along the office, and a three-block-wide section continues beyond the north façade even with the roof line. The individual units have two-over-two, single-hung-sash windows while the office has fixed windows.

The motel complex includes a pavilion that is parallel to US 1, creating a courtyard that previously contained a pool. It has a flat roof supported by a combination of concrete block and lally columns on the roadside and lally columns on the courtyard side. The roadside lally columns continue above the roofline. The concrete block columns sit within a built-in brick planter. An infilled pool is located in the middle of the motel courtyard. The pavilion was constructed at some time between 1955 and 1966 when it first appears in a historic postcard (see Figure 16).

A non-historic building constructed in 2020 is located on the south side of the motel complex. It has a metal Dutch gable roof and a stucco exterior. There are two glass doors on the north façade. It replaced the building that housed the Gordon Restaurant, depicted in the background of Figure 16.

An undated postcard depicts the motel, which the large pedestal sign calls the “Camp Gordon Court” (see Figure 15). Comparing this image with the 1966 and 1970 postcards (Figures 28 and 19) shows that architectural changes took place in that time. An office wing with a projecting carport roof that had been located at the northwest corner of the motel, west of the current west façade was removed by 1966, as well as the sign. This alteration can be attributed to the widening of US 1, although the specific time of the alteration is unclear. A Miami Herald article from January 26, 1961 states that “all right-of-way has been acquired to widen the highway from Vero Beach to Wabasso in Indian River County...” (Miami Herald 1961).

By the 1966 postcard, the motel had been renamed to Gordon Motel. The screen blocks adorned the two facades in the area where the office had once been, a neon sign was placed at the

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northwest corner of the lot, and the pavilion with the incorporated planter had been constructed. The motel today appears similar to how it did in the 1966 and 1970 postcards (see Figures 18 and 19). However, the pavilion had previously extended to connect with the main building. The motel doors and windows had been sheltered by a continuous flat roof lower in height than the primary roof. It is unknown when these changes were made. Aerial imagery shows the pool was filled in 2008.

The construction of the motel in 1955 marked the end of the Camp Gordon era. The business transitioned from the cottage-based model to a motel model. The original Camp Gordon commercial structures were demolished to make room for the motel. The motel initially maintained a reference to Camp Gordon in its name, "Camp Gordon Court" but by 1966 the name had been changed to Gordon Motel.

The motel complex at 3256 US 1 does not embody a distinctive type or style of high architectural value. Some integrity of design and materials has been lost due to the change in the roof, pavilion, and pool since 1970. The common-style motel structure does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register individually and the surrounding neighborhood buildings lack the integrity for a cohesive historic district. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible, individually or as part of a district.



Figure 58: 1346 33rd Street (81R1884), c. 1950, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8IR1884 **1346 33rd Street**

The c. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 1346 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 58). The building is a rectangular structure with a composition roll side-gabled roof and stucco on the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located to the left of center on the main, south façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1346 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. However, due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 59: 1336 33rd Street (8IR1885), c. 1928, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8IR1885 **1336 33rd Street**

The c. 1928 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1336 33rd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 59). The building is a rectangular structure with an asphalt shingle hip roof and wooden drop

siding on the exterior. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the east façade. Overgrowth of vegetation covers the west side of the house, and the east wing is collapsing. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1336 33rd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a ruinous condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 60: 3245 13th Avenue (8IR1886), c. 1946, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8IR1886 3245 13th Avenue

The c. 1946 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3245 13th Avenue is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 60). The building is an irregular structure with a sheet metal front-gabled roof and a shed roof over the rear porch. The exterior is composed of wooden board-and-batten siding. Windows are obscured by plywood boards. The main entrance is located on the main, east façade. Overgrown vegetation obscures the house. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

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The structure at 3245 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in fair condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 61: 1365 32nd Street (8IR1887), c. 1940, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8IR1887 1365 32nd Street

The c. 1940 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 1365 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 61). The building is a rectangular structure with a flat roof and plywood siding on the exterior. Windows and the main entrance are obscured by plywood boards. A garage door is located on the west façade. Overgrown vegetation obscures the east façade and roof. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The structure at 1365 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and is in a deteriorated condition. It may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-

1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 62: 1375 32nd Street (8IR1888), c. 1940, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8IR1888 1375 32nd Street

The c. 1940 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 1375 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 62). The building is an irregular structure with asphalt shingle hip roofs over the main house and enclosed porch, and a shed roof over the side carport. The exterior is comprised of stucco with molded concrete blocks along the porch. Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash and jalousie windows. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, north façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots, other residences, and commercial buildings along US 1.

The structure at 1375 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 63: 1385 32nd Street (8IR1889), c. 1946, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southwest

8IR1889 1385 32nd Street

The c. 1946 Masonry Vernacular style duplex residence located at 1385 32nd Street is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 63). The building is an I-shaped, symmetrical structure with asphalt shingle front-gabled roofs over the east and west wings connected by a central flat roof. It appears the building was originally two separate, wood frame cottages that were joined with a concrete-block addition. The exterior is comprised of vertical wood siding on the wings and concrete block at the center. Windows observed on the structure are awning windows, including the windows on the front doors. The main entrances are located at the center of each front-gabled wing on the main, north façade. The structure is surrounded by other residences and commercial buildings along US 1.

The structure at 1385 32nd Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. The wood frame structures may have been relocated from another property in Holopaw or Vero Beach. Historical research identified that this structure is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp. Due to Camp Gordon's collective loss of integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 64: 3150 US 1 (8IR1890), c. 1946, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR1890 3150 US 1

The c. 1946 Masonry Vernacular style commercial building located at 3150 US 1 is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East of the Vero Beach (1983) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 64). The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal front-gabled roof with a stepped parapet on the main, west façade. The exterior is comprised of brick cladding on the main façade and stucco on the others. Windows observed on the structure are fixed windows on the storefront. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, west façade. The structure is surrounded by residences and commercial buildings along US 1. The brick façade is continuous with the façade of the adjacent commercial building, which falls outside of the APE and thus was not recorded. The building is not associated with Camp Gordon, as confirmed by Gary Beatty. There are no significant architectural features or historical associations. Therefore, 3150 US 1 (8IR1890) is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 65: 2746 US Highway 1 (8IR1893), c. 1967, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8IR1893 2746 US Highway 1

The building at 2746 US Highway 1 (8IR1893) is a c. 1967 Industrial Vernacular building (Figure 65). It is a rectangular metal framed building. It has a sheet metal exterior with sheet metal gable roofs. There are fixed storefront windows along the entire main façade which wrap around for two panels on the side facades. A large carport is located on the main, southwest façade. The building was expanded to the rear at some time between 1984 and 1994. There are no significant architectural features or historical associations. Therefore, 2746 US Highway 1 (8IR1893) is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 66: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), c. 1950, Considered National Register-Eligible, facing Northwest



Figure 67: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), c. 1950, Considered National Register-Eligible, facing West



Figure 68: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), c. 1950, Considered National Register-Eligible, facing Southwest



Figure 69: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894) Southwestern Addition, c. 1974, Considered National Register-Eligible, facing East



Figure 70: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894) Northwestern Additions, c. 1974, Considered National Register-Eligible, facing Northeast

8IR1894 2745 St. Lucie Avenue

The building located at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The Industrial Vernacular style building is currently vacant but was originally a packinghouse for Hogan and Sons (Figures 66-70). Based on historic aerials and newspaper records, the building was constructed sometime between 1943 and 1950. Additional loading docks were added on the west side of the building between 1970 and 1974 (Figures 69-70). The building is oriented parallel to the FEC Railroad tracks.

The building is an irregular-plan, Industrial Vernacular fruit packing facility with both one and two-story sections. The one-story section is on the south end. It is wood framed while the two-story section is steel framed. The building primarily sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation, whereas the southern portion of the east side has a concrete block pier foundation. The original, eastern side of the building has three gable roofs of varying heights. The western addition has two separate gable roofs as well. The exterior is metal siding except for the lower story of the east side, which has clapboard siding. Recessed porches shelter entrances at the southeastern corner and in two locations on the eastern façade. Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single hung sash windows. The windows on the lower east façade are

obscured by louvered shutters and are flanked by decorative shutters. The northern façade of the building features a full-width, raised loading bay sheltered by a shed roof. An additional roll-top metal loading door is located at the southeastern corner of the building. It can be seen in the 1950 historic photo (Figure 71). The circa 1974 western addition contains additional loading bays on its northern and western sides. Walls remaining from another circa 1974 shelter are located to the northwest of the building. Aerial photographs indicate the roof was has been gone since 2022.

Research reveals that the building was originally used as a tomato packinghouse by Hogan & Sons of Vero Beach. Thomas E. Hogan began growing tomatoes in Vero Beach in 1920 and became well-known locally in 1931 after he was the first to successfully grow two crops of tomatoes in one year (Press Journal 1963). By the early 1950s, Hogan & Sons was one of the largest growers in Indian River County (Press Journal 1953). In 1958, the company diversified and entered the more stable citrus industry (Press Journal 1963). The tomato packing was transferred to Fort Pierce and the Vero facility was switched to pack citrus sourced from their own groves (Press Journal 1964). Hogan & Sons was a member of the Indian River Citrus Sub-Exchange, which packaged under the Florigold label (St. Lucie News Tribune 1969). In 2012, Hogan & Sons entered into an agreement with IMG Citrus Inc. whereby IMG would act as their marketing agent (The Produce News 2012). The packinghouse closed in 2015 (Thomas 2015). The building is currently vacant but is intended to be converted to a brewery (Florida Beer News 2021).



Figure 71: Historic Photo of 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), From Advert within the Press Journal, June 2, 1950, facing North

The Indian River Citrus District is comprised of a narrow strip of land on the eastern seaboard of Florida, stretching 200 miles from the Daytona Beach area to West Palm Beach. The Indian River Citrus District production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons boomed throughout the early- and

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mid-twentieth century and had a lasting impact on the area's economy (Indian River Citrus League 2015). It remains a major component of the area's economy. Approximately 14 million cartons of Indian River Fruit were shipped during the 2006–2007 season. Indian River fruit is shipped to 23 countries around the world from 21 packing houses, several gift fruit shippers, and a number of citrus processing plants.

The building at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue is associated with the post-World War II agricultural economy in Vero Beach. The building transitioned from its original use as a tomato packing facility to citrus as the citrus industry grew. It retains its integrity of location and setting. Its proximity and orientation in relation to the FEC Railroad and US 1 reflect its use as a packing house. Additions were made to the building in the early 1970s and are therefore considered historic. Modern alterations include replaced doors and windows. The building is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry due to its association with the region's agricultural economy and the Indian River Citrus District.

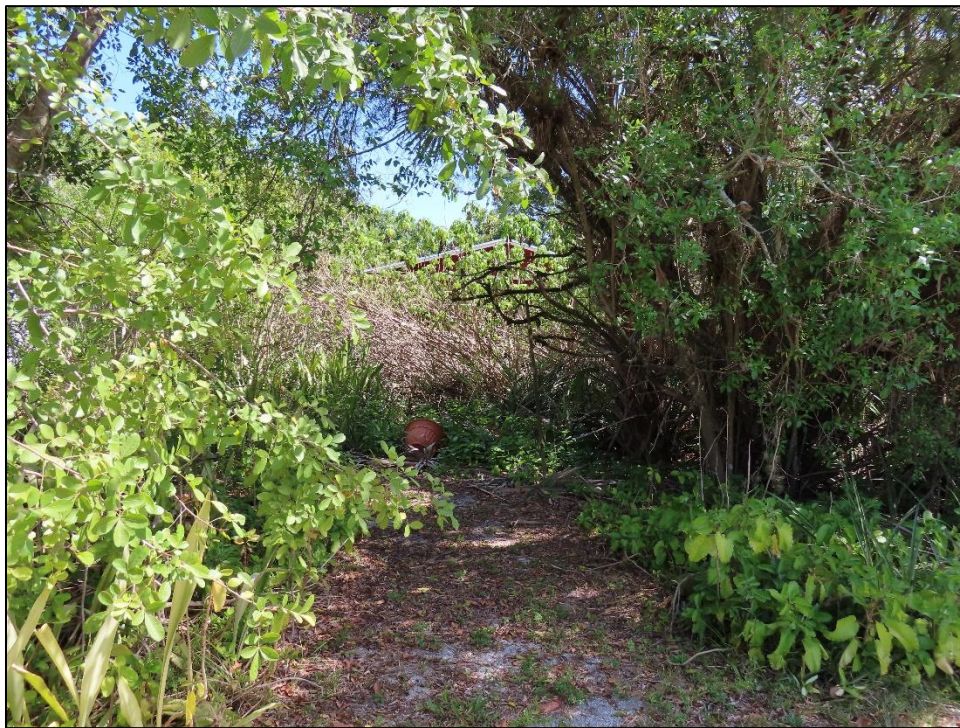


Figure 72: 3036 13th Avenue (8IR1895), c. 1962, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR1895 3036 13th Avenue

The c. 1962 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3036 13th Avenue (8IR1895) is a rectangular structure with a shingled front-gabled roof and a shed roof over the porch (Figure

72). Exterior details are obscured by vegetation between the ROW and the building. Property appraiser records indicate that the house is of concrete block construction. The building exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, 3036 13th Avenue (8IR1895) is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 73: 3146 13th Avenue (8IR1896), c. 1946, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8IR1896 3146 13th Avenue

The c. 1946 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3146 13th Avenue is an “L”-shaped structure with a sheet metal cross-gabled roof. Horizontal plank siding clads the exterior (Figure 73). Windows observed include wooden four-over-four double hung sash windows. The main entrance is located on the main, west façade. Rectangular vents are in the gables. One south-facing window is shaded by a metal awning. A c. 1956 detached garage is located to the southeast. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The residence at 3146 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 74: 3156 13th Avenue (8IR1897), c. 1950, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR1897 3156 13th Avenue

The c. 1950 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3156 13th Avenue is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal side-gabled roof and a shed roof over the addition on the north side (Figure 74). Fiber cement shingles clads the exterior. Windows observed include vinyl six-over-six single hung sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, west façade and the front door has a metal grille. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The residence at 3156 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 75: 3226 13th Avenue (8IR1898), c. 1945, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8IR1898 3226 13th Avenue

The c. 1945 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3226 13th Avenue is an irregular structure with a shingled hipped roof and a flat roof over the doorway (Figure 75). The exterior is stucco. Windows are obscured by vegetation. The main entrance is located on the left side of the main, west façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The residence at 3226 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 76: 3256 13th Avenue (8IR1899), c. 1927, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8IR1899 3256 13th Avenue

The c. 1927 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3256 13th Avenue is an irregular structure with a shingled cross-gable roof and a flat roof over the garage (Figure 76). The exterior is horizontal plank siding. Windows observed on the structure include awning, three-over-one and two-over-one double hung sash windows. The main entrance is located on the north façade. The structure is surrounded by vacant lots and other residences.

The houses east of 13th Avenue were not part of Camp Gordon. The residence at 3256 13th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 77: 3235 13th Avenue (8IR1900), c. 1940, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing West

8IR1900 3235 13th Avenue

The c. 1940 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 3235 13th Avenue (8IR1900) is a rectangular structure with a shingled front-gabled roof (Figure 77). Plywood siding is visible on the north façade. Exterior details are obscured by vegetation and fencing between the ROW and the building. Property appraiser records indicate that the house is of wood frame construction. The building exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, 3235 13th Avenue (8IR1900) is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 78: 3106 US Highway 1 (8IR1901), c. 1935, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast



Figure 79: 3106 US Highway 1 (8IR1901), c. 1935, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northwest

8IR1901 3106 US Highway 1

The building at 3106 US Highway 1 (8IR1901) is a c. 1935 Frame Vernacular commercial building (Figures 78 and 79). It is a rectangular one-story building. It is wood framed with gable and shed roofs and metal siding on the exterior. Windows observed on the structure are fixed. There are two loading bays on the south façade. The original use of the building is unknown, but in 1972 it was occupied by an aluminum business (Press Journal 1972). Presently, it is utilized by a flooring distributor. The building is not associated with Camp Gordon, as confirmed by Gary Beatty. The commercial building at 3106 US Highway 1 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Therefore, 3106 US Highway 1 (8IR1901) is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.



Figure 80: Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902), c. 1953, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North



Figure 81: Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902), c. 1953, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North



Figure 82: Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902), c. 1953, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southwest

8IR1902 Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility

The Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility is located at 2515 Airport North Drive in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The facility is located within the boundaries of the Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905), which was recorded during the current survey. The APE intersects the southeastern portion of the facility, which contains two buildings (Figures 80-82). The two buildings consist of the Masonry Vernacular primary plant building (Figures 80-81) and one concrete silo (Figure 82). The two historic structures located within the APE were constructed c. 1953. Outside of the APE are three additional concrete silos, a reverse osmosis facility, and multiple other structures.

The two historic structures within the APE are of concrete and concrete block construction. The first structure is a building with a flat, built-up roof. The exterior is mostly covered with stucco, but metal siding is used on the upper portion of the southeast corner. The main entrance is located on the south façade. There are no windows observed on the building. The second structure is a circular concrete silo tank building with a domed roof. It is located immediately to the north of the primary building. The additional silo structures and reverse osmosis center, outside of the APE, are non-historic. A 1954 photo from the *Miami News* depicts the building's original appearance (Figure 83). Aerial photographs indicate that the addition to the southeastern part of the building occurred c. 2003. The building has been expanded and altered so that it no longer conveys its historic appearance. The facility falls within the boundaries of the Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) but has no other connection to the airport. It exhibits a common style of architecture, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

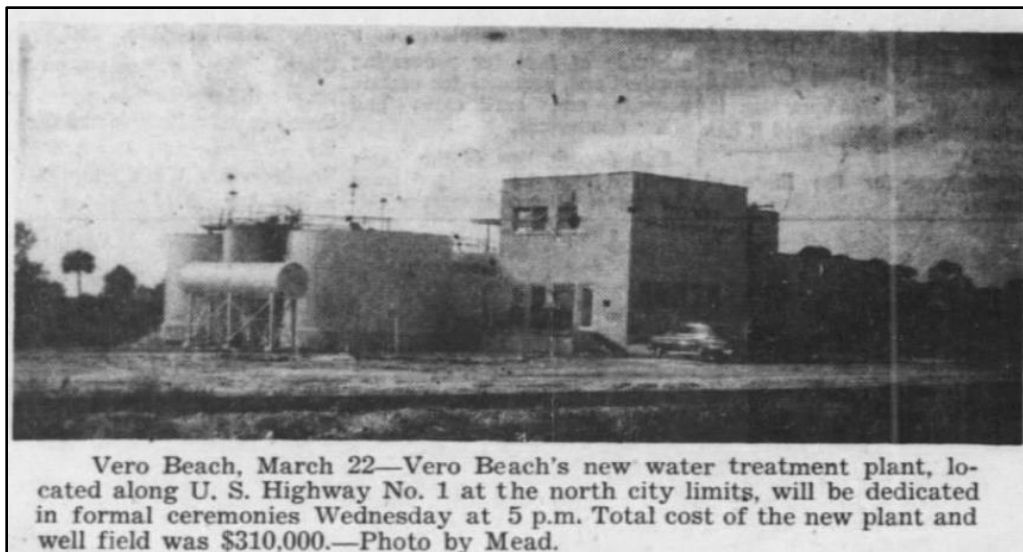


Figure 83: A 1954 photo of the newly constructed water treatment plant
(*The Miami News*)



Figure 84: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North



Figure 85: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast



Figure 86: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South



Figure 87: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing East



Figure 88: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8IR1904 Vero's Motel Complex

Vero's Motel Complex is located at 3116 US Highway 1 in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The motel opened in 1951. It consists of seven buildings arranged around a central parking lot. (Figures 84-88).

The motel buildings are of concrete block construction. The southwestern building has a gable roof with a stepped parapet and brick cladding on the west façade (Figure 85). Window and doorway openings on that façade have been bricked and stuccoed over. The northwestern building has a built-in brick planter along the west façade (Figure 86). The motel sign is supported by metal posts set into a brick planter. Matching brick piers, which once supported light fixtures, flank the driveway entrance (Figure 84). The northwestern building and the three identical buildings to its east have flat roofs and stucco exteriors. The southeastern building has two cross-gables and brick cladding on the main façade (Figure 88). The building to its northeast has a gable roof and vertical wood siding. All buildings feature porches.

Vero's Motel, originally Laswell's Motel, was constructed in 1951. A postcard from 1958 depicts the Laswell's Motel (Figure 89). It was sold in 1962, at which time it was renamed Vero's Motel (Press Journal 1962).



Figure 89: 1958 Postcard of Laswell's Motel

(Courtesy of PicClick)

All windows and doors on the western side of both the office building and first cottage have been bricked over. The top step of the stepped parapet roof is also no longer present. A porch has been added to the north side of the office building. It is unknown at what time these changes took place. The motel's office building, located along US-1 may have been constructed earlier than the other buildings. It does not match the style of the other buildings in the complex in form or building materials. When it was listed for sale in 1961, the advertisement claimed the sellers had owned it for 14 years, which precedes the known date of the motel's construction by four years (Press Journal 1961). Furthermore, the ad claimed the office building housed a barber and beauty shop. A similarly sized and shaped building appears at this location on the 1943 aerial. According to Gary Beatty, none of the extant buildings along US-1 were associated with Camp Gordon.

Vero's Motel does not embody a distinctive type or style of high architectural value and it exhibits modifications. Some integrity of design and materials has been lost due to the change in the southwestern building's window and door arrangement. The common-style motel structure does not meet the Criteria for the National Register individually and the surrounding neighborhood lacks the integrity for a cohesive historic district. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible, individually or as part of a district.

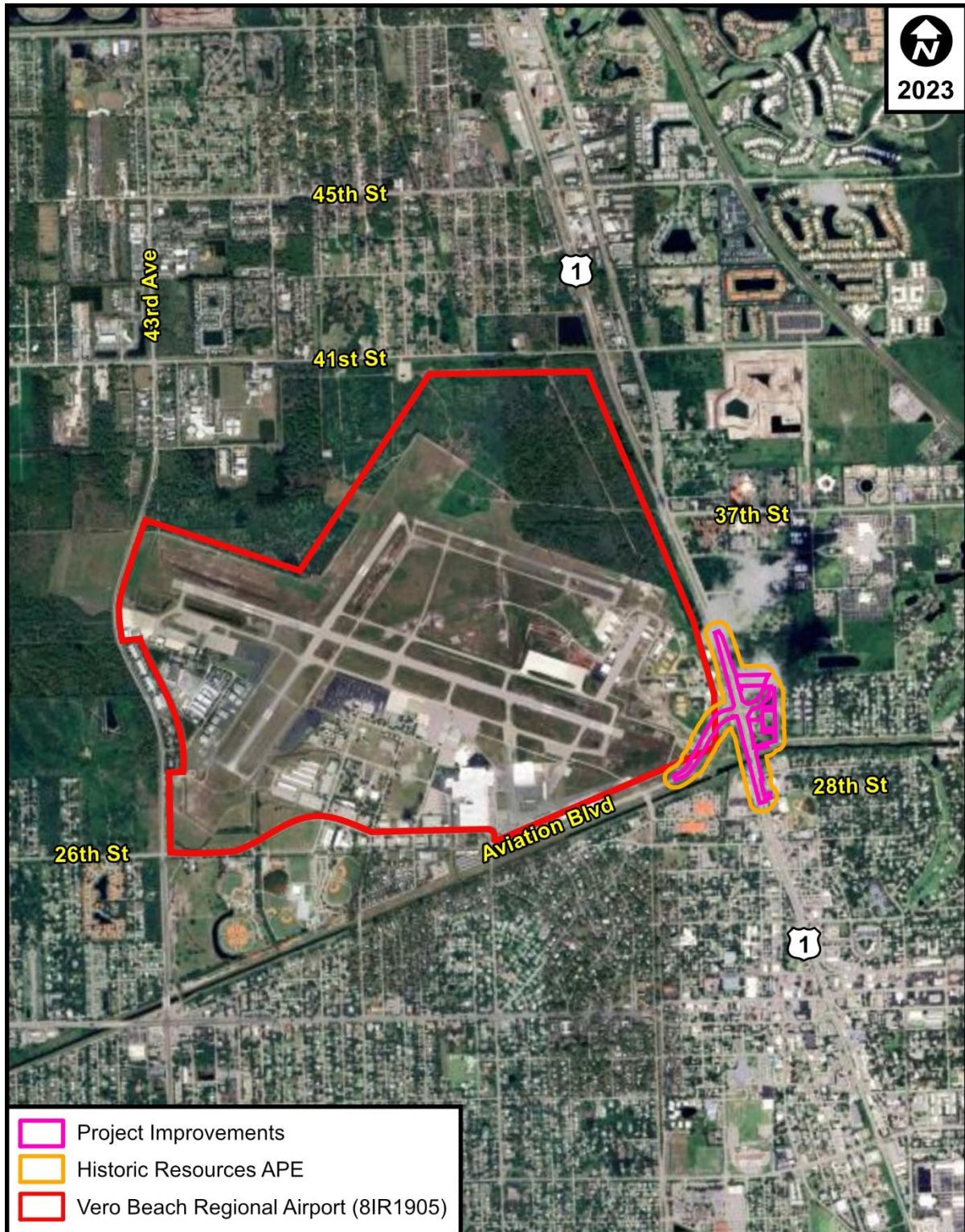


Figure 90: Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) on Modern Aerial Photograph, Considered National Register-Ineligible

8IR1905 Vero Beach Regional Airport

The current APE intersects a small portion of the Vero Beach Regional Airport, located at 3400 Cherokee Drive in Sections 34 and 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The airport is bounded by 43rd Avenue to the west, Aviation Boulevard to the south, US 1 to the east, and parcel lines for Indian River County Parcel #32392600011000000000.1 to the north (Figure 90). The airport is approximately 1,200 acres total. The portion of the property within the APE is a small section at the southeast corner, totaling approximately 14 acres. The historic Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902) is located on the airport property, but it is otherwise not connected with the airport, as discussed previously in this report. There are no historic buildings or runways within the APE. Aviation Boulevard and the paved airport access roads that are within the APE are modern.

The Vero Beach Regional Airport was originally opened in 1929 on 100 acres purchased with \$5,000 raised by the Chamber of Commerce (Stanbridge 2022). The runway was dirt. A terminal was built c. 1932 when Eastern Air Transport Co., later Eastern Air Lines, relocated their fueling stop between Jacksonville and Miami from Cocoa to Vero Beach. The airport first appears on a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 93).

During World War II, the airport was converted to the Vero Beach Naval Air Station. The airport expanded to 1,000 acres, and multiple buildings including barracks, hangars, and a three-story terminal were constructed (Figure 91). It used by the U.S. Military during and after World War II from 1942-1947. Upon the end of the war, the airport reverted to its original name.

A 109-acre tract of the Vero Beach Regional Airport property was sold to the Brooklyn Dodgers' professional baseball franchise in 1948 to use for their preseason spring training. The baseball fields can be seen on the 1968 aerial photograph south of the Vero Beach Regional Airport (Figure 94), west of the current APE. The Dodgers franchise used Vero Beach and Dodgertown (8IR1723) as their home spring training base until 2008. The site is now known as Historic Dodgertown and was designated a Florida Heritage Landmark in 2014 (City of Vero Beach 2019).



Figure 91: A 1949 Photo of the Terminal Building
(Sunshine Skies)

In 1964, a new terminal designed by David V. Robison was constructed (Figure 92) (Sunshine Skies). The new terminal is visible on the 1968 aerial (Figure 94). The building received a \$6.5 million dollar renovation in 2008 during which it more than doubled in square footage and modified its historic appearance (Stuart News 2008).

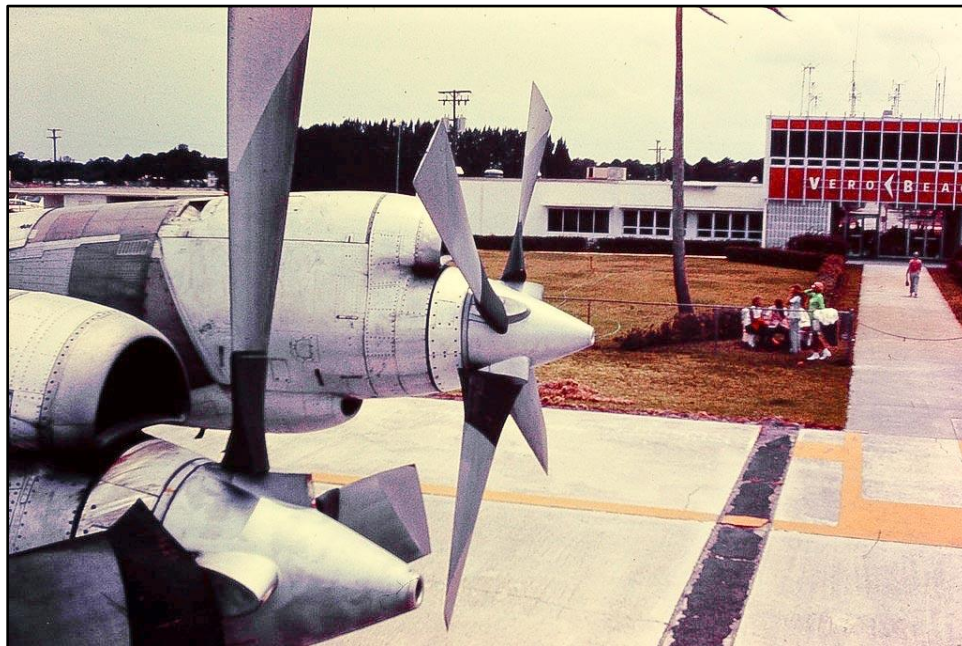


Figure 92: Undated Photo with the 1964 Terminal in the Background



Figure 93: Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) on 1943 Aerial Photograph

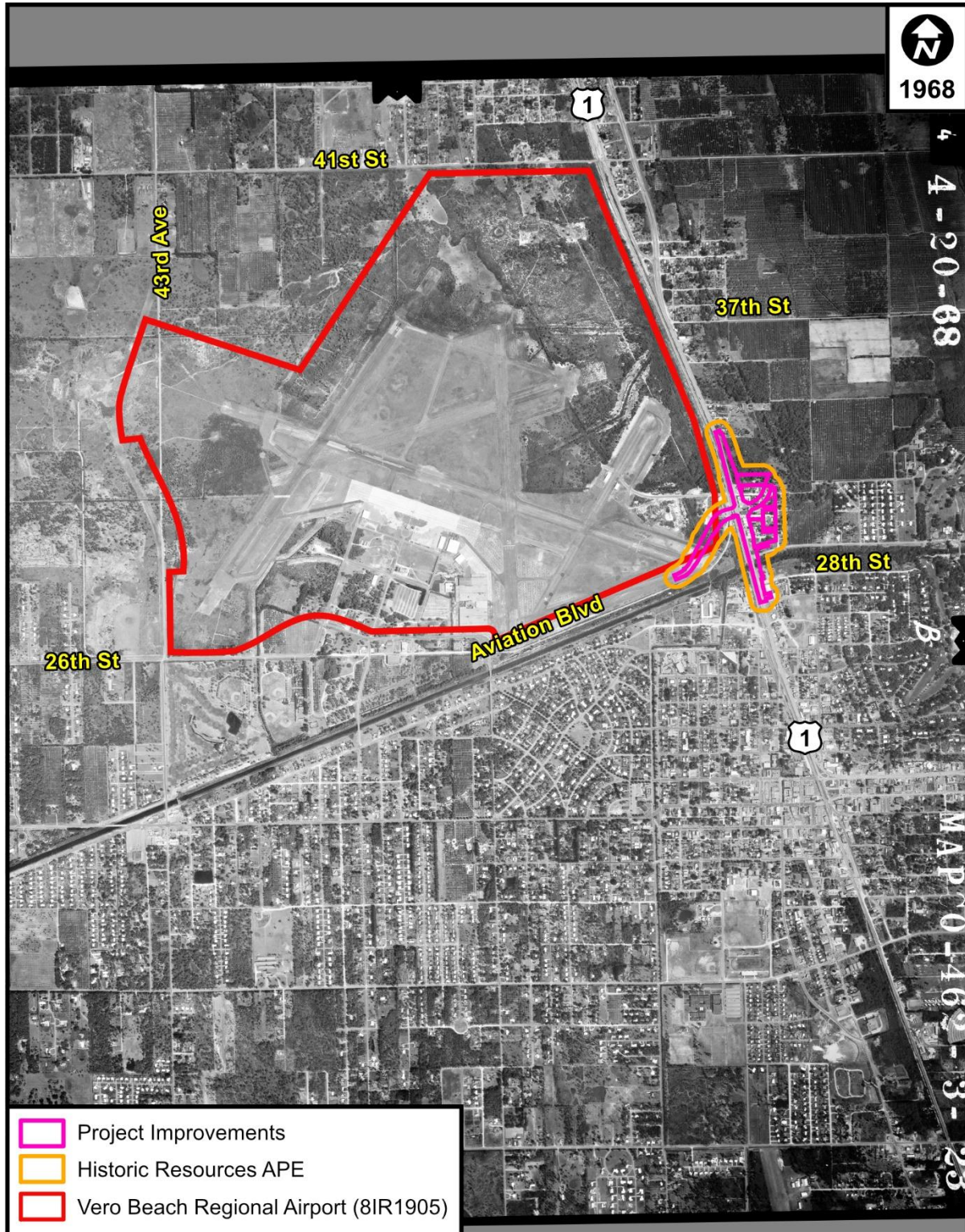


Figure 94: Vero Beach Regional Airport on 1968 Aerial Photograph



Figure 95: Vero Beach Regional Airport on 1974 Aerial Photograph

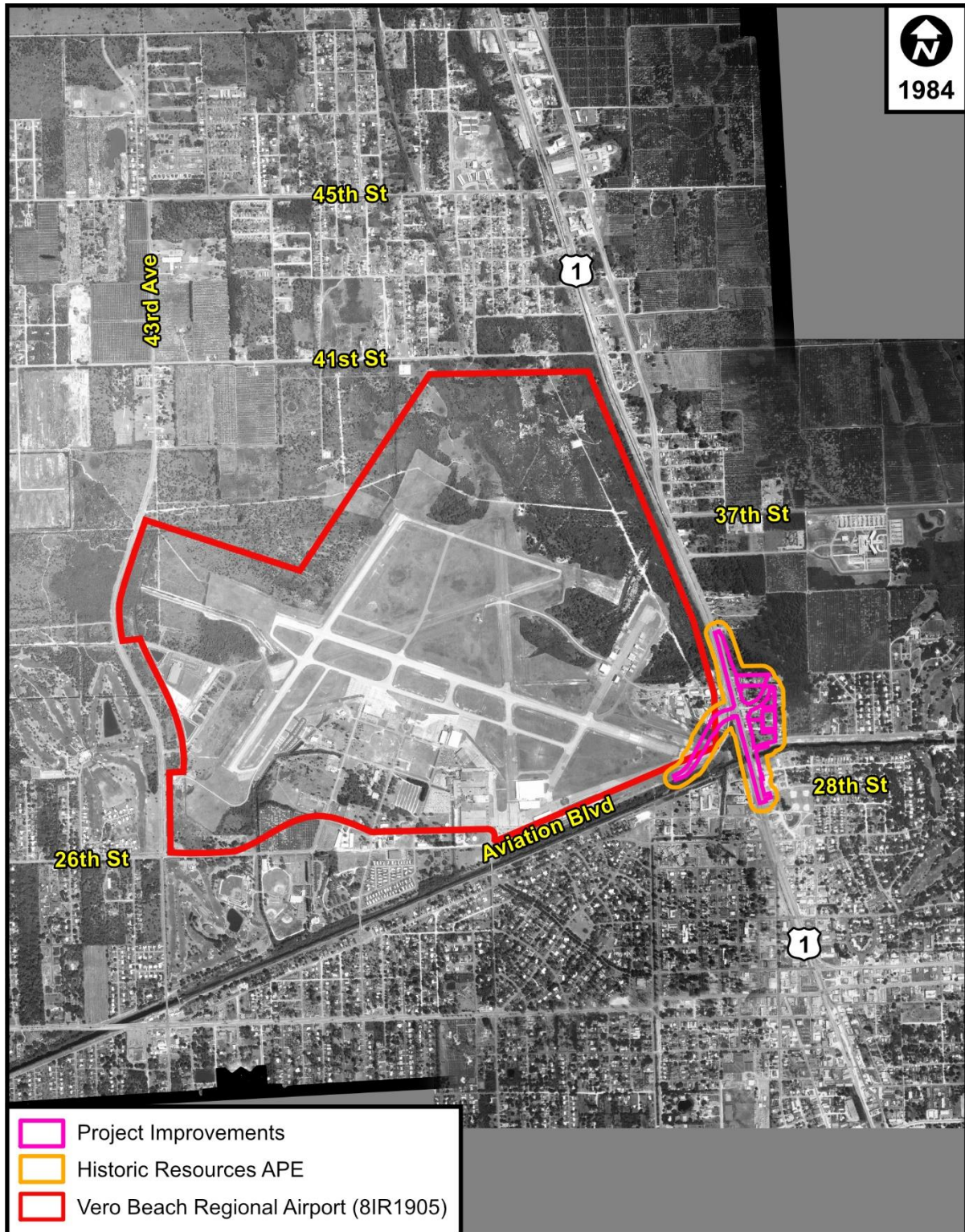


Figure 96: Vero Beach Regional Airport on 1984 Aerial Photograph



Figure 97: Undated Photo of Non-Historic Existing Terminal
(Indian River County Economic Development)

A review of aerial photographs reveals that the airport runways have been modified multiple times. Between 1943 and 1968, the northern runways were extended to the east, meeting at a point (Figures 93-94). An access road east of those runways is no longer visible by 1968. By 1974, the central runways and taxiways appear less used than previously, and a new curvilinear access road can be seen connecting the easternmost runway with the center of the airport (Figure 95). New taxiways were created close to the terminal. The 1984 aerial shows the northern runway has been paved and the taxiways reconfigured again (Figure 96). Since then, the northern runway has been modified. The runway closest in proximity to the APE was shifted west in 2005. Numerous commercial buildings have been constructed around the western and southern perimeter of the airport.

A small portion of the airport property falls within the current APE. It contains no historic resources association with the Vero Beach Regional Airport. It contains a 1953 water treatment plant, the Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902), which exhibits a common style of architecture, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations.

Although the Vero Beach Regional Airport has associations with events in the history of Vero Beach, it lacks historic integrity. The 1964 terminal that replaced the World War II-era, 1943 terminal has been remodeled so that it no longer conveys its historic appearance. The airport runways have been modified from their original layout. Modern development of the airport property and adjacent properties has altered the historic setting. Therefore, the Vero Beach Regional Airport is considered ineligible for the National Register.

8IR1954 Camp Gordon

The current APE contains the remains of the Camp Gordon, a c. 1931-1955 tourist camp located in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. At its peak, it consisted of approximately 60 vernacular cottages and multiple commercial buildings. Seventeen cottages are extant, most of which are in a deteriorated condition. Individual FMSF forms were updated or prepared for each building (8IR749; 8IR750; 8IR752; 8IR753; 8IR756-8IR758; 8IR762; 8IR763; 8IR766; 8IR1884-8IR1889; 8IR1900). The extant historic commercial buildings along US 1 were not part of Camp Gordon, as confirmed by descendant Gary Beatty. The motel at 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), formerly known as the Gordon Motel, is not considered part of Camp Gordon because its construction marked the end of the Camp Gordon period of significance. The camp's commercial structures were demolished to make room for the motel, and the business transitioned away from a cottage-based model to a motel model. Therefore, Camp Gordon and the Gordon Motel never historically existed at the same time. The remains of Camp Gordon are bound by 31st Street to the south, 13th Avenue to the east, north of 33rd Street to the north, and east of the commercial buildings along US 1 to the west. The cottage buildings are primarily vernacular wood framed buildings, although two are masonry vernacular concrete block buildings. The dirt streets were chip sealed in 2022.

Camp Gordon, also known as Beattyville, was founded in 1931 within the APE (Large 2002). The six-acre tourist camp was built by Gordon Washington Beatty. According to Gary Beatty, grandson of Gordon, approximately six cottages were moved by Beatty to the property from Holopaw, Florida (Beatty 2024). They were originally used by a logging company that closed due to the Depression. To transport them, the cottages were sawed in half and loaded onto a Model AA truck. Beatty added porches and bathrooms to them. It is unknown whether the others were moved to the property or constructed on-site, but by 1935, there were 30 cabins, each with hot and cold water and electricity (Schwarz 2015; Beatty 2024). The cabins were rented for \$1 per week. The camp also had three service stations, two packing houses, one garage, one restaurant, one fruit stand, and one barber shop (Press Journal 1935). It had its own stop along a Greyhound bus line. At its peak, there were roughly 60 cabins in total. Visitors to Camp Gordon were primarily fisherman and snowbirds, so the peak-season for the camp was during winter months (Beatty 2024). Historic postcards were used to advertise the camp, including one which references fishing (see Figures 12-14).

After founder G.W. Beatty died in 1954 his son, Claude Beatty, reportedly "tore down Camp Gordon," and constructed the Gordon Motel (Large 2002). The demolition was of the commercial structures rather than the Camp Gordon cottages. The construction of the Gordon Motel in 1955 marked the end of the Camp Gordon era. It was constructed where the former Camp Gordon commercial buildings had been located. The business transitioned from a camp and cottage-

based model to a motel model. The remaining Camp Gordon cottages transitioned into long-term private rentals by the Beatty family. They remained fully occupied and well-maintained until 2004. That year, Florida was hit by four hurricanes in the span of six weeks, with Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne heavily hitting the Treasure Coast area (Kenyon 2019). Fifty-six of the cottages were lost (Beatty 2024). Those that remained were damaged, and many were looted for wiring or occupied by squatters. They were boarded up with the intention of being repaired, but after the economic downturn in 2008, the restorations never came to fruition. They have been vacant since.

Aerial photographs depicting the loss of buildings within Camp Gordon are included below (Figures 98-99). In the 1968 aerial, a large number of cottages are visible at Camp Gordon. They are densely and evenly spaced throughout the camp (Figure 98). By 2003, the overall density appeared to be similar to 1968, although it was more obscured by tree cover (Figure 99). The southeastern area appears to have lost structures by this time. The majority of the loss of structures has taken place since the 2003 aerial, specifically since the 2004 hurricane season. Almost all of the buildings in the central and southern blocks were demolished. The most intact cluster is along the northernmost block. The remaining buildings are scattered and separated by empty lots.

Camp Gordon was a collection of businesses and houses that contributed to local tourism. The vernacular cottages and commercial buildings that constituted Camp Gordon were an associated collection of resources. However, the integrity of Camp Gordon has been notably compromised by demolitions and deterioration of the individual resources. A majority of the structures associated with Camp Gordon have been demolished. The replacement of the original commercial structures and large number of vacant lots affect the setting and design of Camp Gordon so that it no longer reflects its historic appearance and use. Most of the remaining structures are in poor to ruinous condition. The loss of most of the structures and deterioration of the remaining structures does not lend itself to a district, and individually, the resources do not have enough integrity or importance to be National Register-eligible. Therefore, the resource group and its individual resources are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

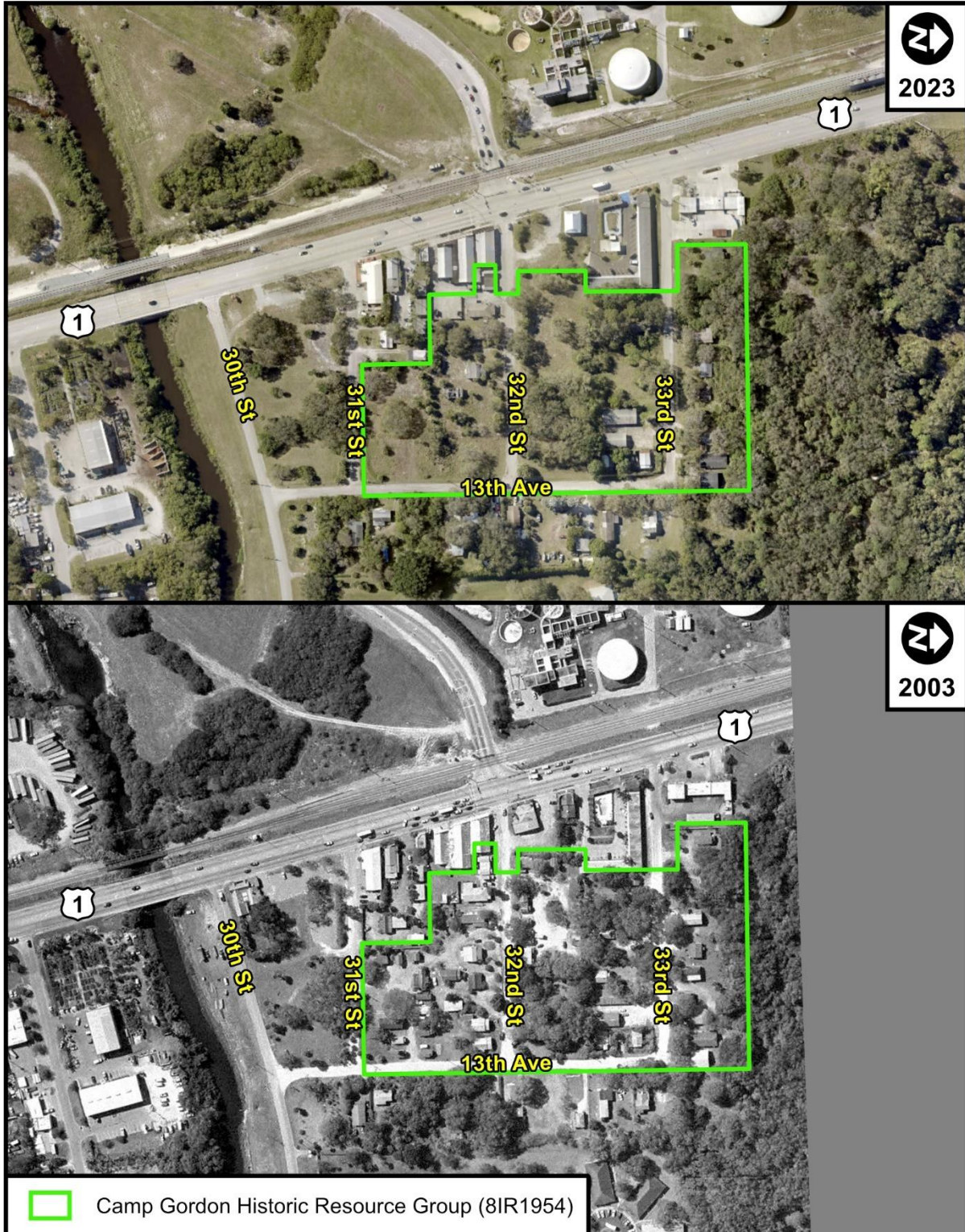


Figure 99: Camp Gordon on 2003 and 2023 Aerial Photographs

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

A total of 57 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE in areas devoid of hardscape, underground utilities, and deep layers of fill or spoil. There was no evidence of the previously recorded archaeological site, 8IR1/8IR9, nor were new archaeological sites or occurrences identified in the archaeological APE as a result of the background research, the pedestrian survey, or the subsurface testing. Thirty shovel tests were dug within the City of Vero Beach Vero Man Local Historic Site/Archaeological Zone.

Although no evidence for site 8IR1/8IR9 was identified, archaeological monitoring by a professional archaeologist within the vicinity of the site is recommended during project construction. Specifically, monitoring is recommended during earth-disturbing activities in the following locations:

- along Aviation Boulevard
- SR 5/US 1 between Aviation Boulevard and 28th Street
- Pond 1A.

The historic resources survey identified 37 historic resources, including 16 extant previously recorded resources and 21 newly identified resources. The 16 previously recorded resources consist of three linear resources and 13 buildings. The 21 newly identified resources consist of 18 buildings (8IR1883-8IR1890; 8IR1893-8IR1903) and three resource groups (8IR1904-8IR1905; 8IR1954). The resource groups include the Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), the Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905), and Camp Gordon (8IR1954). Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms were prepared for the newly recorded resources. FMSF forms were updated for four buildings (8IR744; 8IR745; 8IR755; 8IR766) and the two linear resources, the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway (8IR1497) and Dixie Highway (8IR1519). An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the Indian River Farms Main Canal (8IR1148), which has been determined ineligible within the APE by the SHPO, as it does not exhibit physical changes nor changes in eligibility since it was last recorded.

The segment of the FEC Railway (8IR1497) within the APE has been determined eligible under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Transportation for its role in the development of the east coast of Florida including Vero Beach and Indian River County.

This segment of US 1 (8IR1519) within the APE exhibits modern improvements such as widening, signalization, and signage. Therefore, this segment is considered National Register-ineligible. Because other segments of US 1 have been determined eligible within Indian River County, the entire resource maintains National Register-eligibility per the Historic Linear Resource Guide (FDHR 2022).

One newly recorded building, a packinghouse at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry due to its

association with the region's post-World War II agricultural economy and the Indian River Citrus District.

Vero's Motel (8IR1904) does not embody a distinctive type or style of high architectural value and exhibits modifications. The Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) lacks historic integrity as its terminals and runways have been altered. Due to a loss of historic structures and the construction of non-historic structures, the airport does not convey its associations with its early 20th-century or World War II military history. Therefore, both resource groups are considered ineligible for the National Register.

Seventeen of the buildings are affiliated with the c. 1931-1955 tourist camp, Camp Gordon Resource Group (8IR1954). The vernacular cottages and commercial buildings that constituted Camp Gordon were an associated collection of resources. The loss of most of the structures and deterioration of the remaining structures does not lend itself to a district, and individually, the resources do not have enough integrity or importance to be considered eligible for the National Register. The additional newly recorded buildings not associated with Camp Gordon are also considered ineligible because they exhibit common architectural styles, modifications, and lack historical associations.

9.1 Unanticipated Finds

Should construction activities uncover archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. In the event that human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, the provisions of Chapter 872.05, F.S. will apply. Chapter 872.05, F.S. states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist may assume jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or older.

9.2 Curation

A copy of this report, FMSF forms (Appendix A), a Survey Log (Appendix C), and select photographs are curated at the FMSF in Tallahassee. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research and returned to the client, as appropriate.

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APPENDIX A:

FMSF FORMS



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00744**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-14-2024
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 3106 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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

Street Number 3106 Direction _____ Street Name 13th Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000012.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559293 Northing 3058658
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1924 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1924 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Porch door; screened porch.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Drop siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
2/2 DHS; side windows boarded over with plywood.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Dual-pitched gable roof; rectangular gable vent.

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

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

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. Pre-cast Concrete Footi 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured by screened porch; porch entrance is located at center of side-gabled main facade;

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

Screened porch occupies right side of main facade; sheltered by shallower-pitched portion of dual-pitched roof; porch is partially enclosed by knee wall; replacement porch storm door.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a dual-pitched side-gabled roof; exterior is wood drop siding; rectangular vents in the gables; most windows are boarded over; large screened porch on main facade.

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
[x] 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)

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

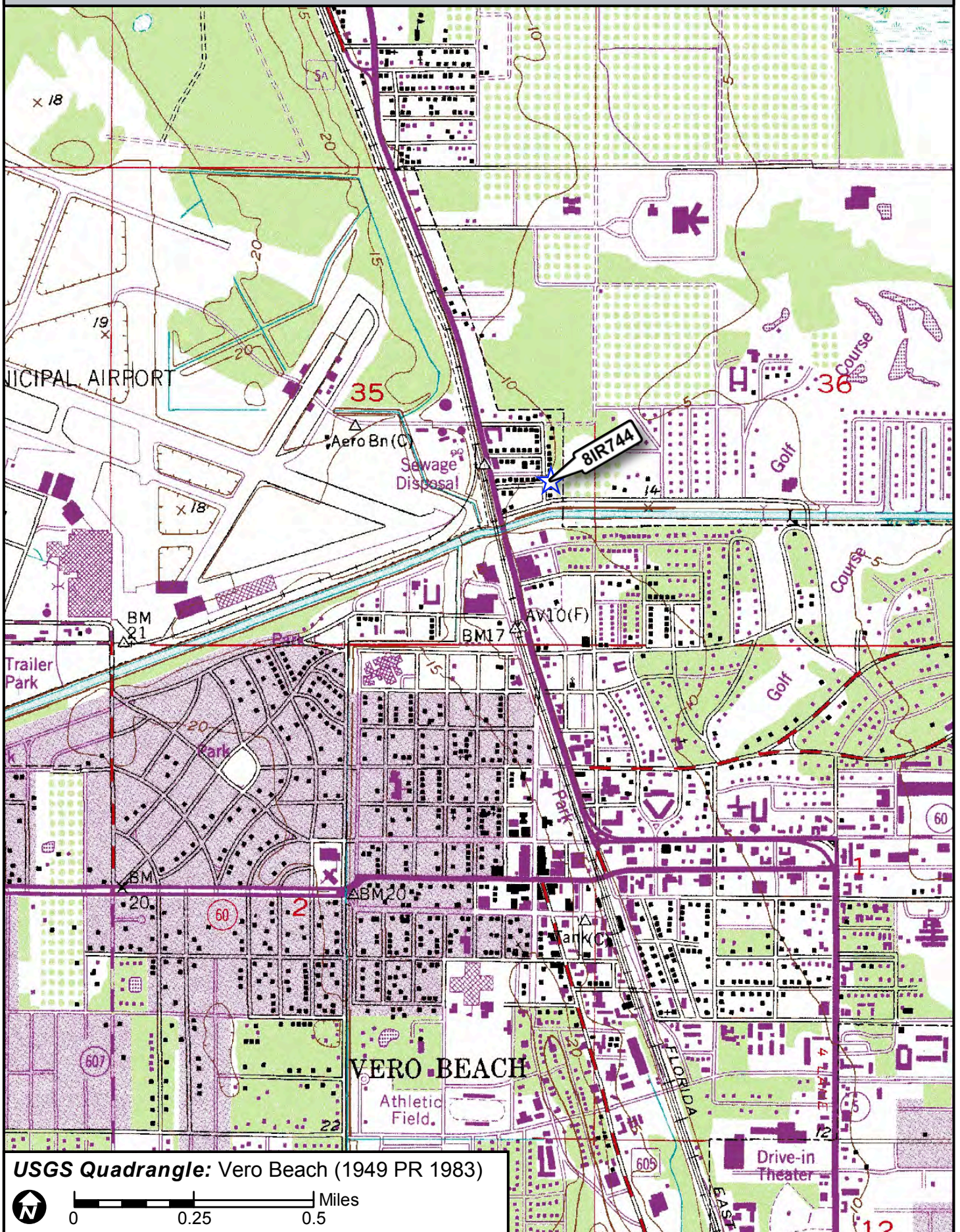
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

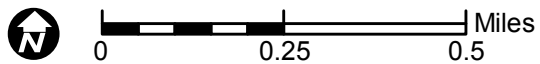
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR00745
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-14-2024
Recorder #

Original
Update

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) 3200 13th Avenue
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS
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

Street Number 3200 Direction Street Name 13th Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000007.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 5592195 Northing 3058745
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1920 To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year): 2023
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Enclosed porch.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature Front addition.
Architect (last name first): 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 Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Drop siding 2. Wood siding 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
2/2 DHS; jalousie.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Porch addition which was later enclosed; metal awnings; gable vents.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, SHPO evaluation, Keeper status, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Pre-cast Concrete Footi 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left of center on main, west facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by a metal awning; porch addition has been enclosed.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front gable roof with a secondary roof over the porch addition; exterior is wooden drop siding with vertical wood siding in the upper gable; porch has been enclosed; metal awnings shelter window and front door.

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
[x] 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)

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

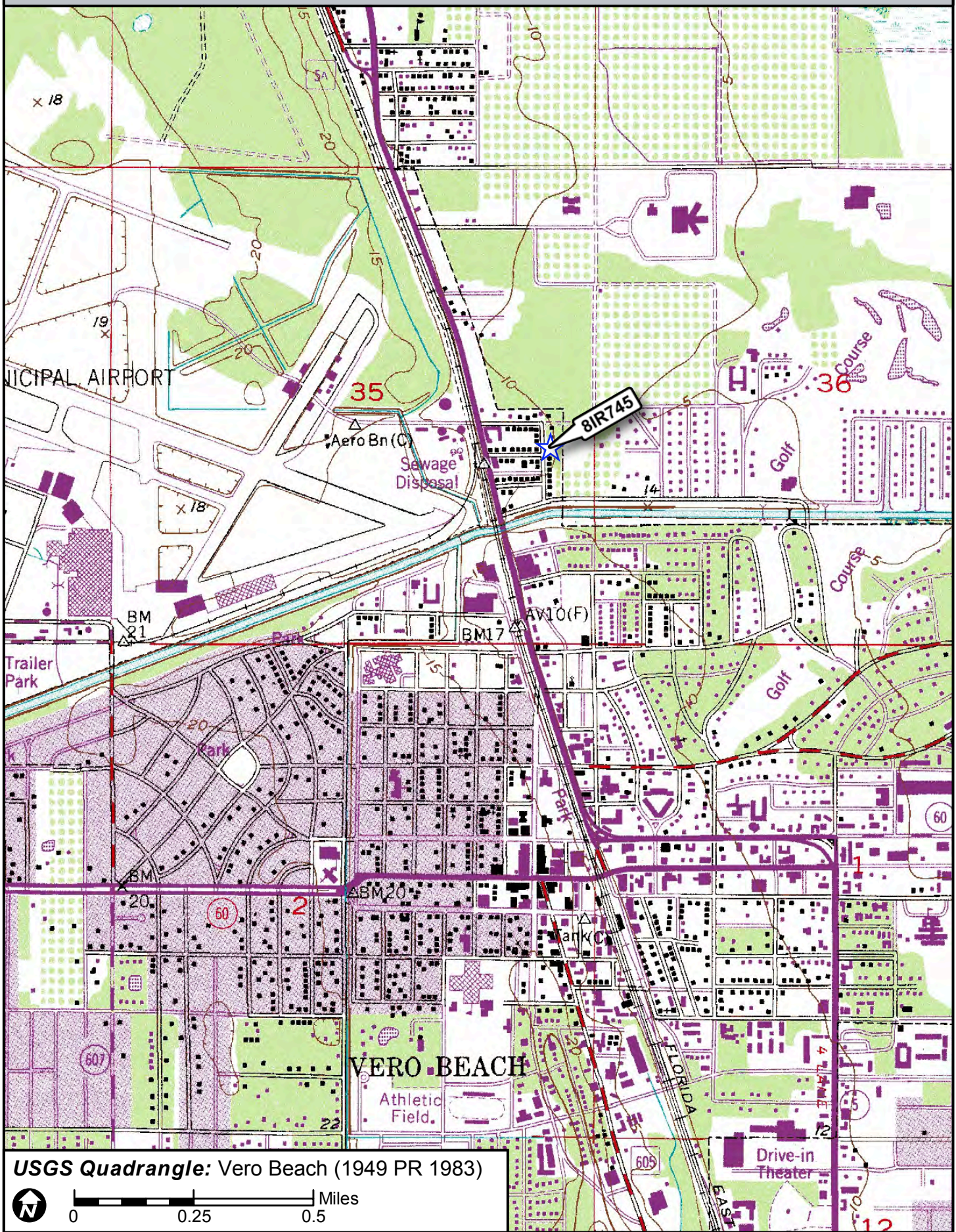
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

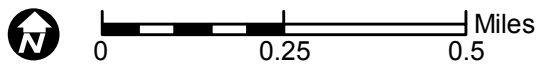
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00749**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1326 32nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1326 Direction _____ Street Name 32nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003002000017 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559215 Northing 3058767
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1935 To (year): ?
Current Use Vacant From (year): ? To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
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.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Drop siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Carport on E facade.

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on W facade.

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

None. Entry is sheltered by roof overhang.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a secondary front gable and a shed roof over the carport. Exterior is wooden drop siding. Doors and windows covered by plywood boards. House is overgrown with vegetation.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

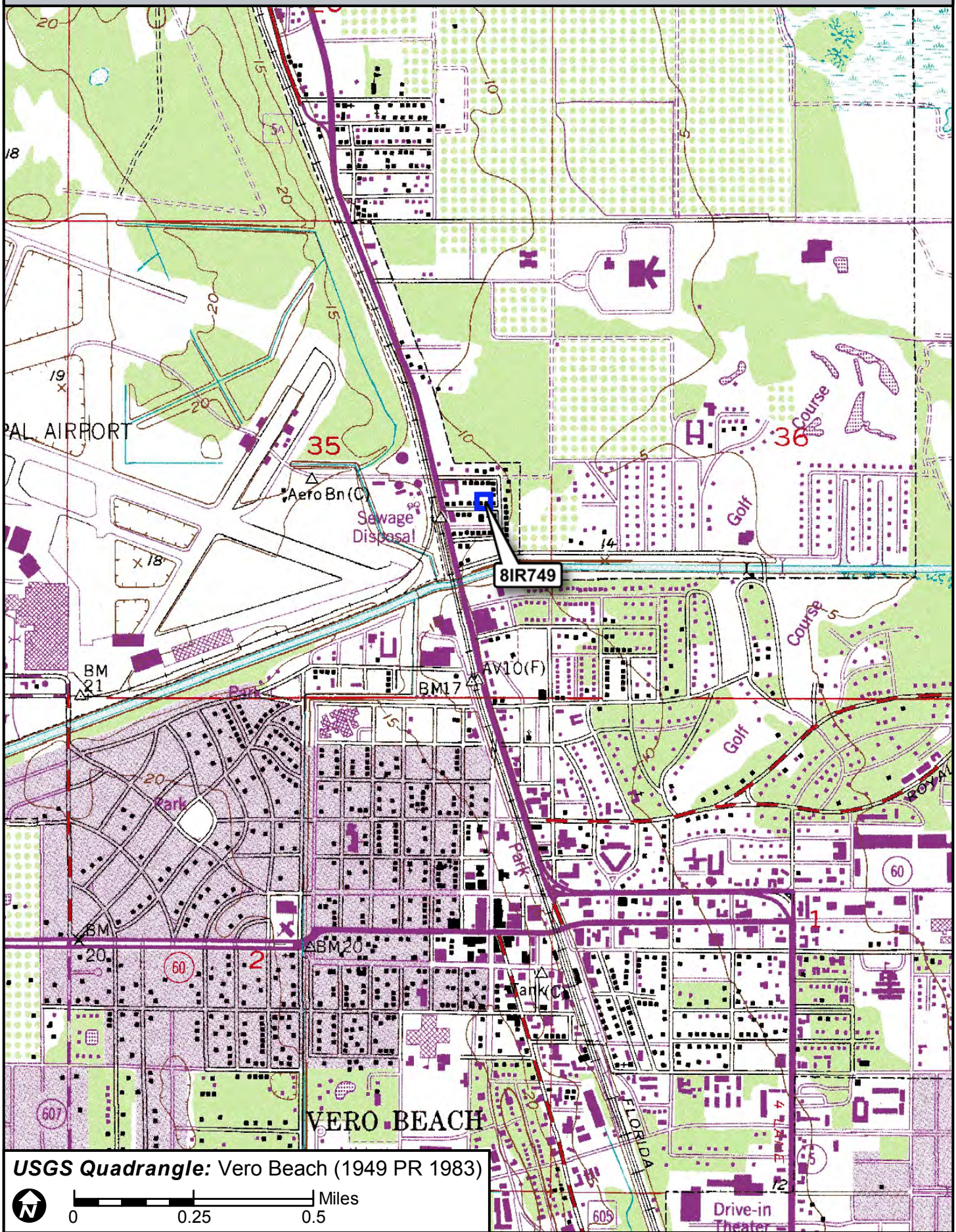
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

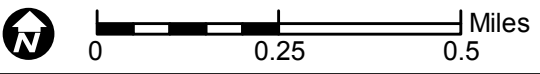
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00750**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1336 32nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1336 Direction _____ Street Name 32nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003002000017 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559231 Northing 3058756
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1935 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History
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.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Clapboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
None.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
8IR749 (demolished) was located on the same parcel as 8IR750, to the east.

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

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)

Located on left side of main facade, set into "L" of main house and front wing.

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

No porch.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a hip roof over front wing; exterior is clapboard; doors and windows covered with plywood boards; house is overgrown with vegetation.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.</u> | | | |

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

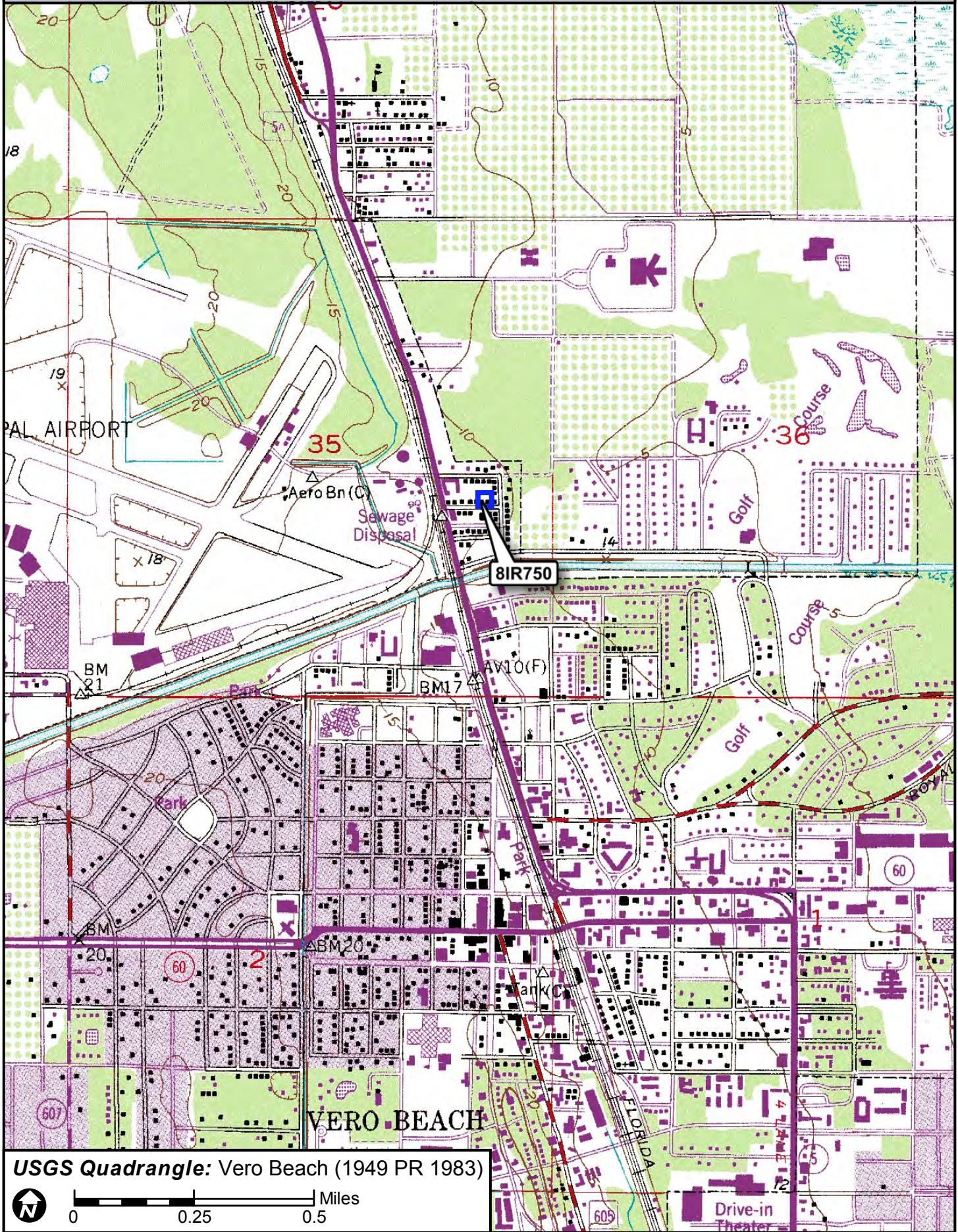
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

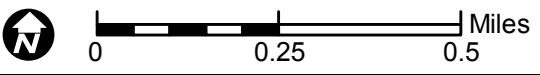
- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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 Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR00752
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder #

Original
Update

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) 1337 32nd Street
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS
National Register Category (please check one) building
Ownership: private-profit

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 1337 32nd Street
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000011
UTM Coordinates: Zone 17 Easting 559211 Northing 3058705

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925 approximately
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca)
Current Use Vacant
Other Use
Moves: no
Alterations: unknown
Additions: no
Architect (last name first):
Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? no

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular
Exterior Plan Rectangular
Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Large screened front porch; large square gable vent.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO evaluation, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located slightly right of center on building's main facade; accessible through screened porch.

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

Screened porch spans most of width of main facade; sheltered by secondary gable roof; knee wall and columns of concrete block; wood siding in upper gable.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a secondary gable over large screened porch; exterior is stucco with wood siding in gable; roof is badly deteriorated.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (describe) Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

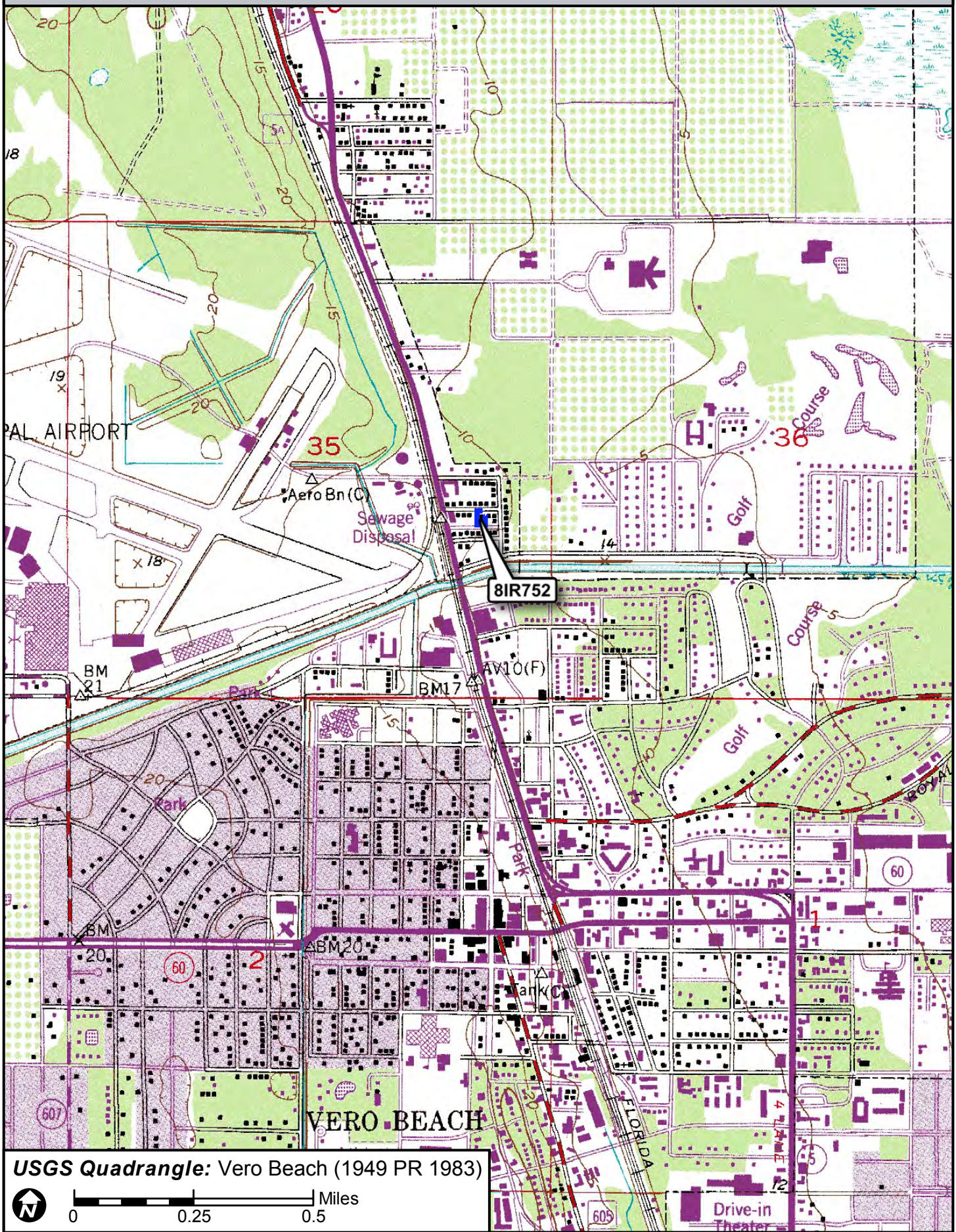
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

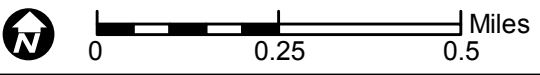
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00753**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1345 32nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1345 Direction _____ Street Name 32nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559196 Northing 3058720
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1935 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
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.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Recessed main facade; exposed rafters; mall rectangular gable vent.

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

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

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. Pre-cast Concrete Footi 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's recessed main facade.

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

Doorway is sheltered by front gabled roof and main facade is recessed; accessible by three concrete steps.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof over the front wing; exterior is asbestos shingle; doors and windows covered by plywood boards.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (describe) Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

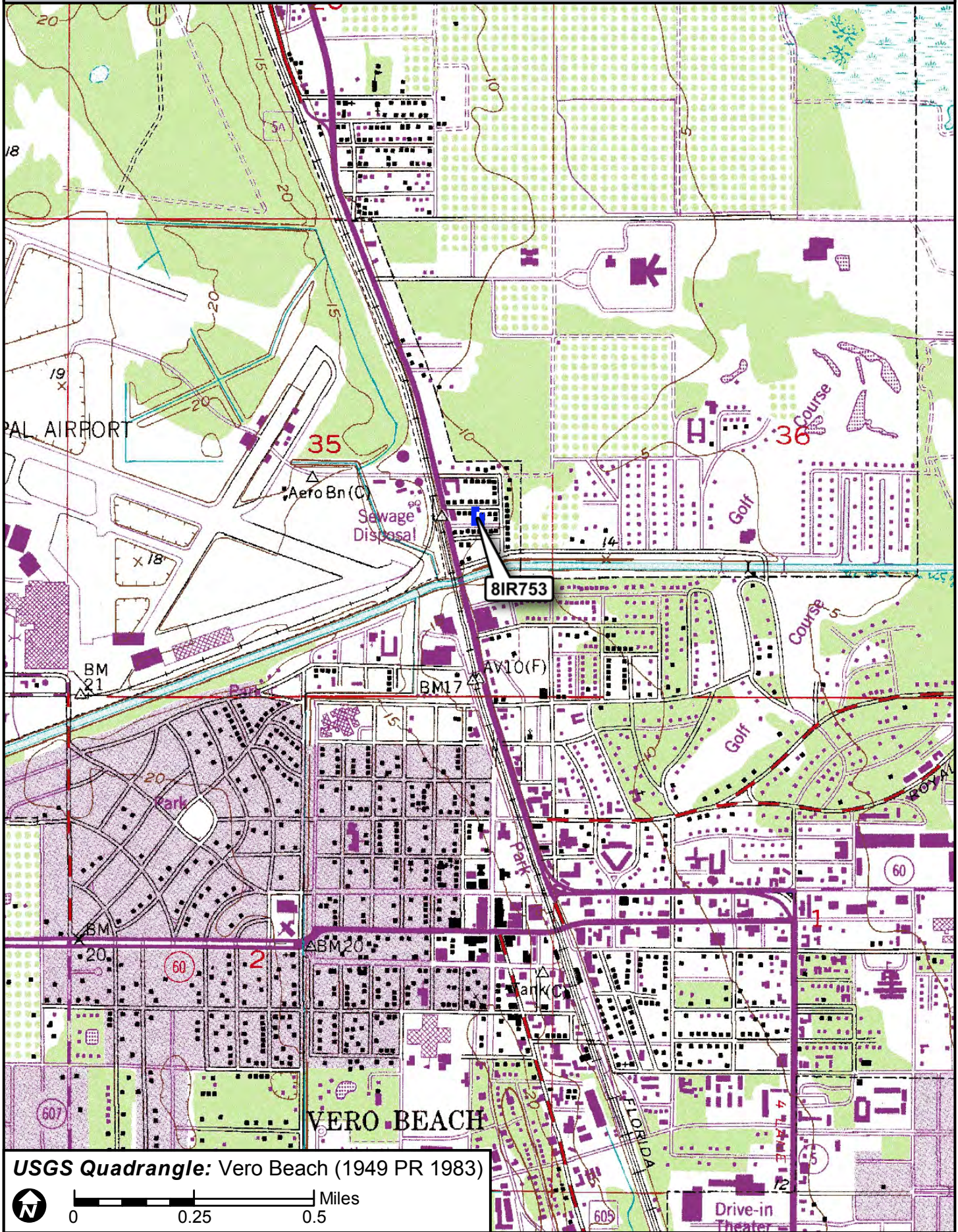
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

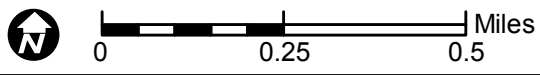
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR00755
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-14-2024
Recorder #

Original
Update

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) 3236 13th Avenue
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS
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: 3236 13th Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000002.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 5593103 Northing 3058809
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1920 To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year): 2024
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Windows, siding, awning.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature Multiple, unknown dates.
Architect (last name first): 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 Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Replacement 1/1 SHS, sliding.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Front addition with tarp awning; side porch addition with lattice wall; lean-to addition off of side porch.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Includes fields for NR List Date, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

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. Pre-cast Concrete Footi 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Two entrances on main facade - one at far left under the gable roof and one at center of side addition.

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

Both doors are sheltered by roof overhangs; side addition with shed roof appears to be a side porch screened by wood lattice.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a two front gable roofs over the primary house and front addition and shed roofs over the porch and lean-to additions; exterior is wooden panel board; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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

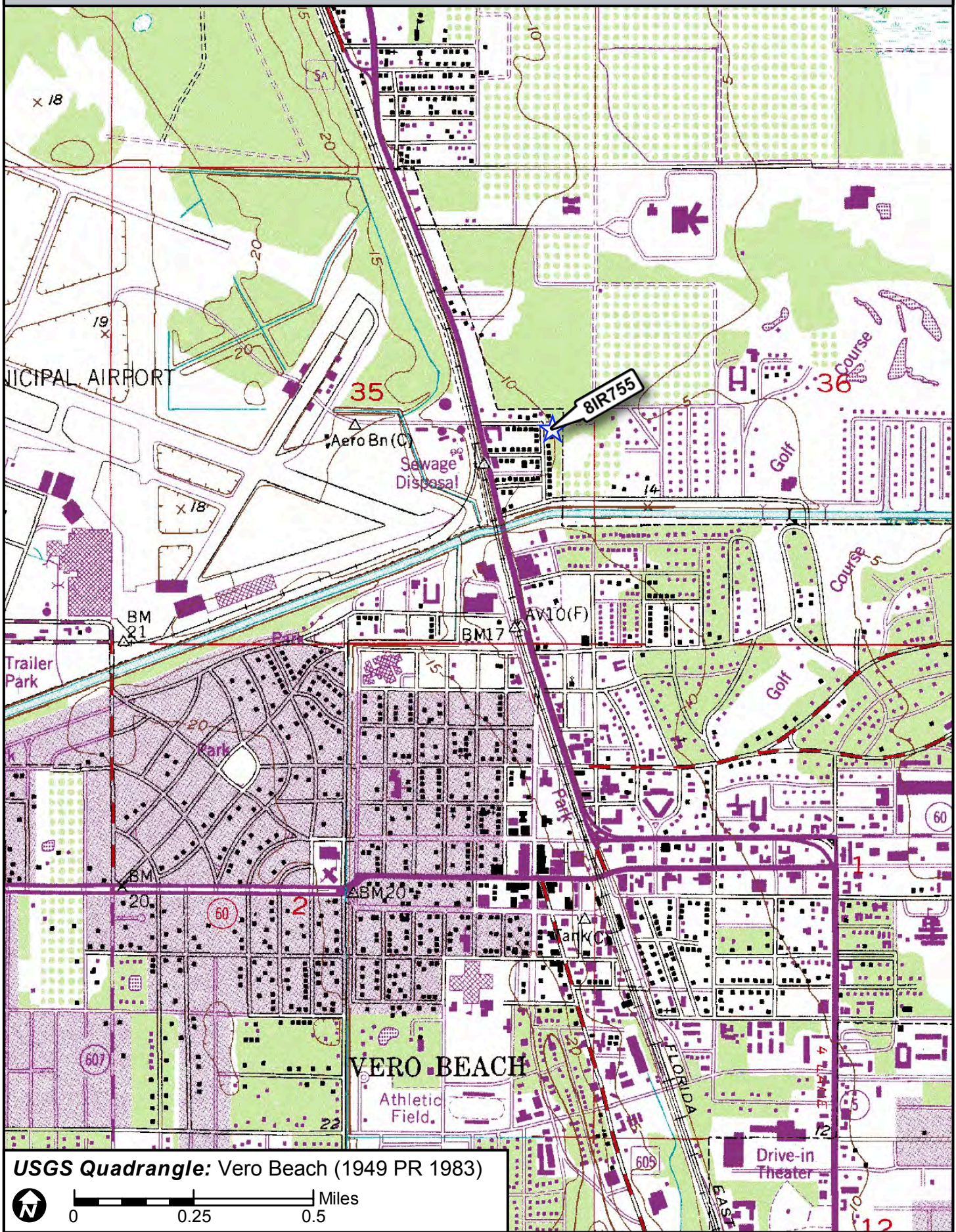
- 1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

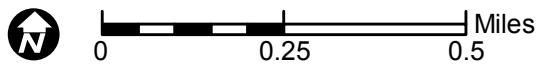
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.	





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00756**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1304-1306 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1304 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 323935500003001000013 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559261 Northing 3058879
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1938 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1938 To (year): c2017
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2017 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Enclosed porch, unknown date.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Unknown year.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, 3-light; wooden 3/1 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Metal awnings; exposed rafters; gable vent.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
3-bay concrete block garage to east.

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

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. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on west facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by main roof; accessible by four concrete steps with wooden handrail; opens to enclosed porch with grouped awning windows.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with secondary gable over enclosed front porch, vegetation on roof; exterior is asbestos shingle; metal awnings over some windows; large garage to the east.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (describe) Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(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.

PHOTOGRAPH

8IR756



SKETCH MAP

8IR756



PHOTOGRAPH

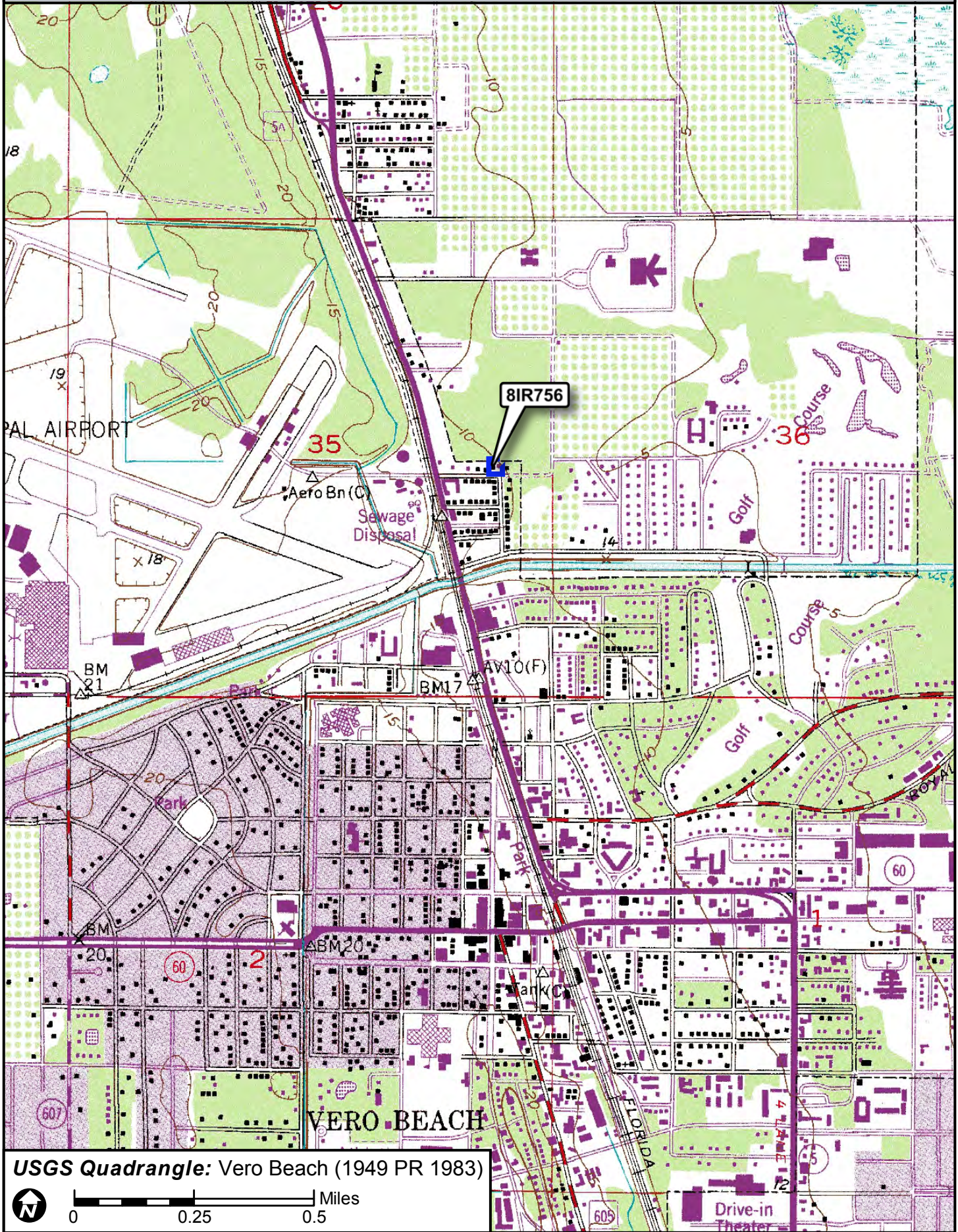
8IR756



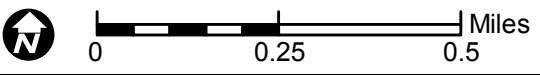
PHOTOGRAPH

8IR756





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00757**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1316 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1316 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003001000012 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559245 Northing 3058873
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1936 To (year): c2017
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2017 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
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.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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. Clapboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Wooden 3/1 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Gable vent; exposed rafters.

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

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

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. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left of center on building's main facade, accessible through large open porch.

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

Large open porch spans most of main facade; sheltered by shed roof; roof is supported by five wooden posts; accessible by three concrete steps.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a shed roof over the front porch; exterior is clapboard; intact original windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.</u> | | | |

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in fair condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ 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.

PHOTOGRAPH

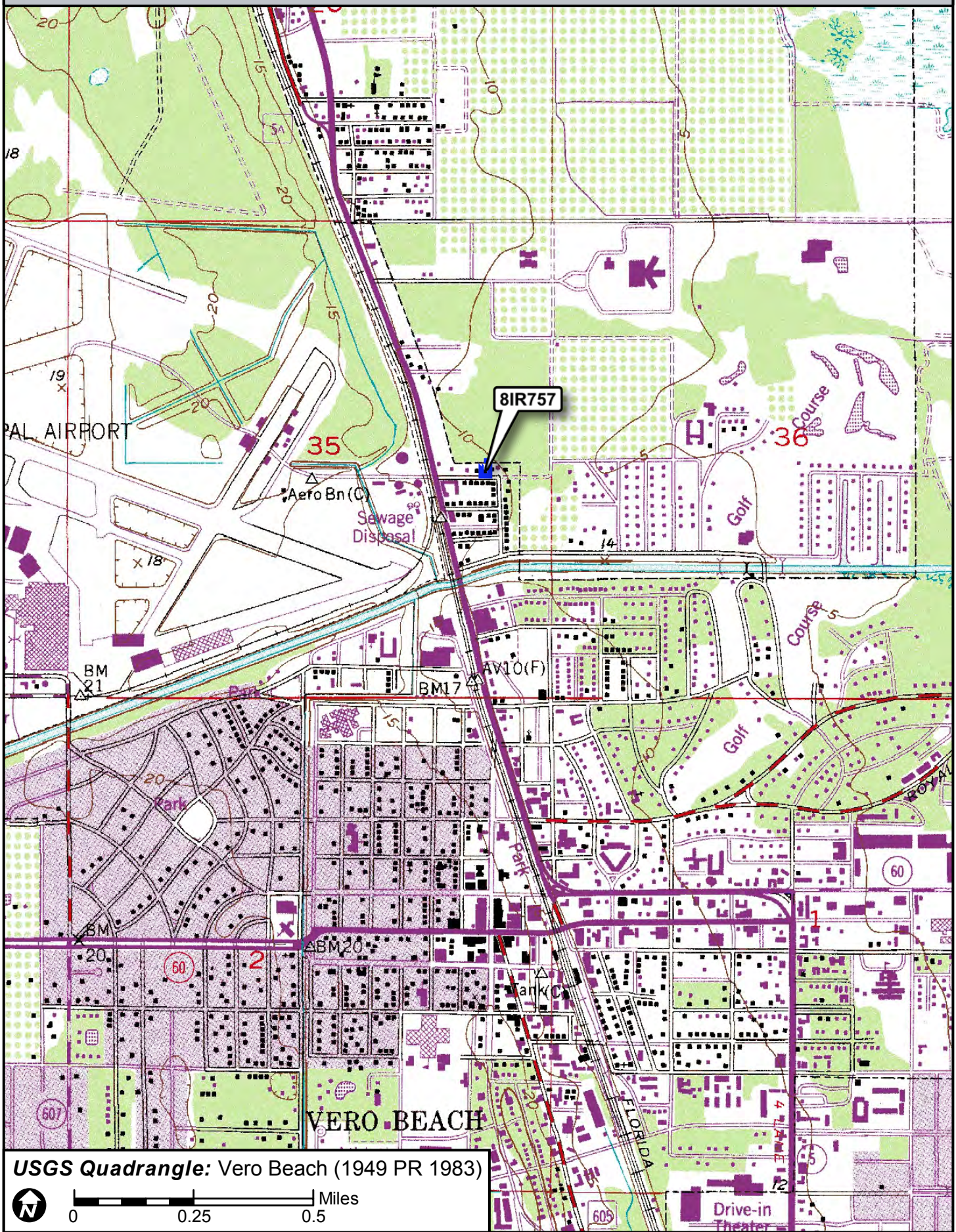
8IR757



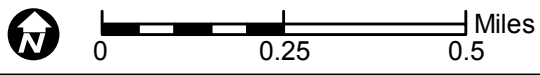
SKETCH MAP

8IR757





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00758**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1326 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1326 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003001000011 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559245 Northing 3058845
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1920 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Enclosed porch, unknown date.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Shallow, enclosed front porch; gable vent.

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

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

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)

Located at center on building's main facade.

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

Enclosed porch is shallow and not full width of main house; sheltered by hip roof; enclosed with plywood boards.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a hip roof over the enclosed porch; exterior is asbestos shingle on main house and plywood on porch; windows and doors covered with plywood boards; overgrown with vegetation.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (describe) Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

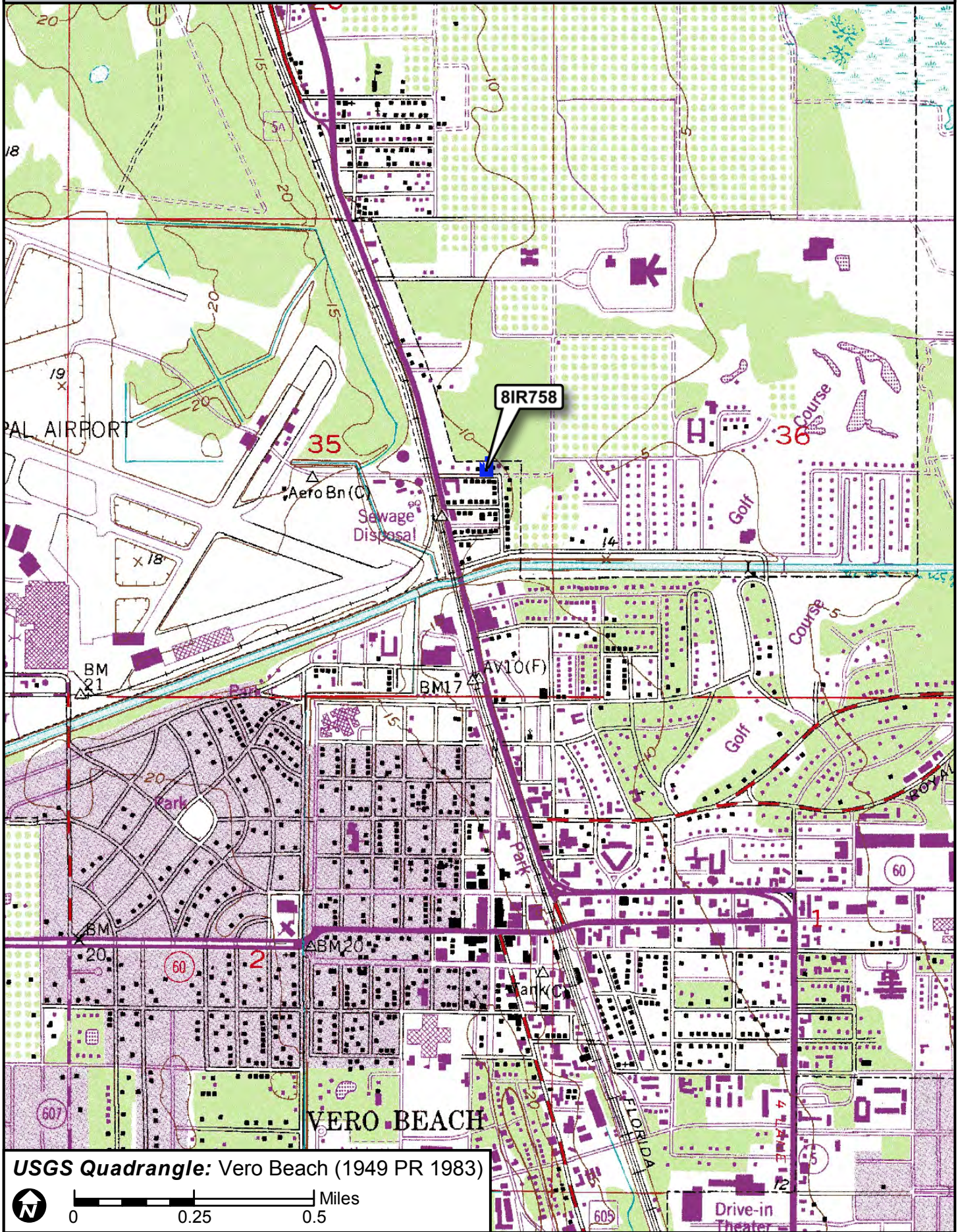
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

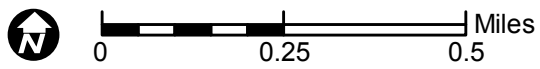
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00762**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1365 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1365 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003002000009 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 5591167 Northing 3058829
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1934 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1934 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
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.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Exposed rafter tails, full-width front porch.

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

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

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. Pre-cast Concrete Footi 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located slightly right of center on building's main facade; accessible through partially-enclosed porch.

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

Front porch spans full width of main facade; sheltered by secondary front-gabled roof; partially enclosed and screened; accessible by two concrete slab steps.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a secondary gable over the screened front porch; exterior is asbestos shingle; overgrowth of vegetation, especially east facade.

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
[x]property appraiser / tax records [x]newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[]cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x]historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe) Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

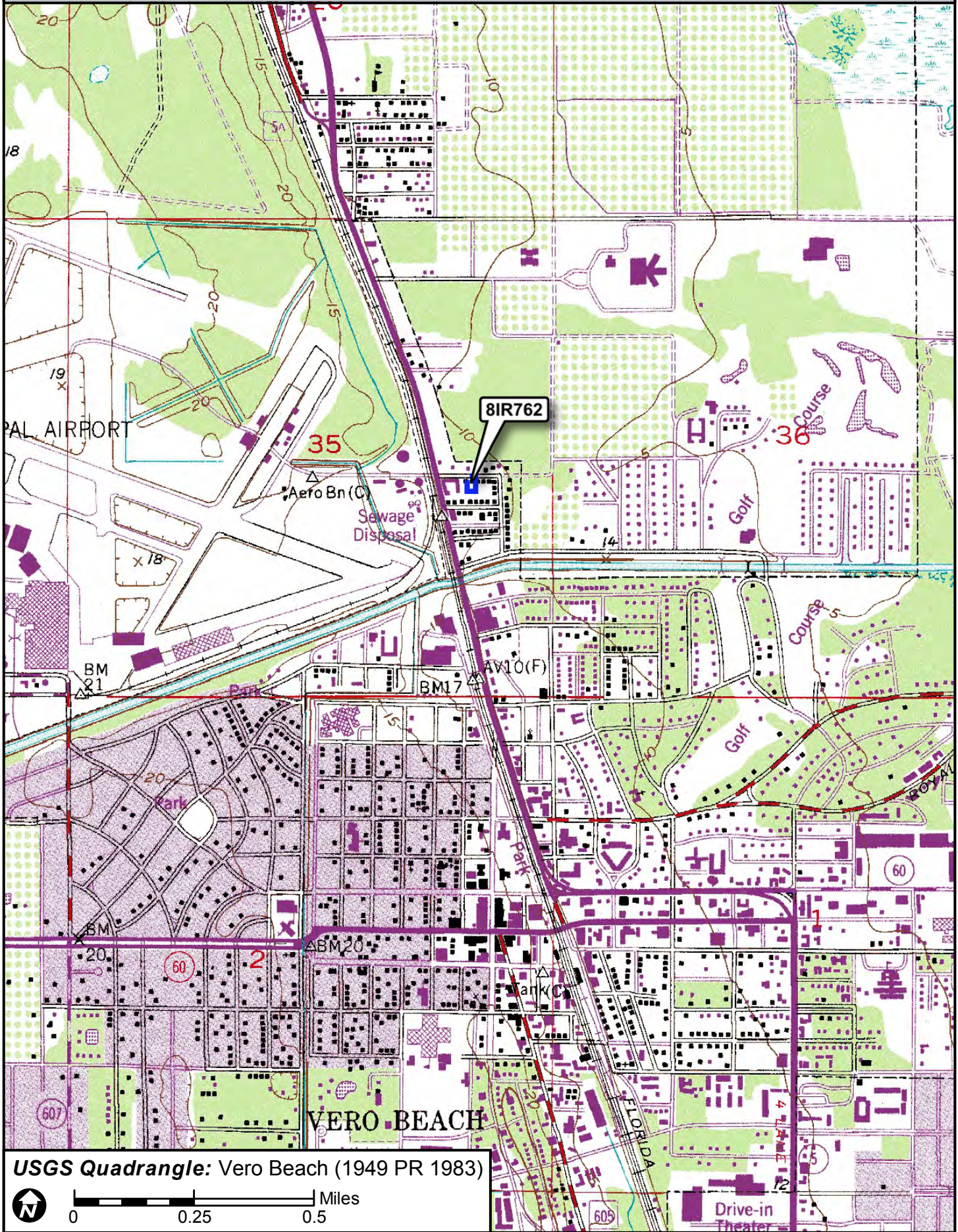
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

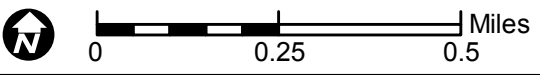
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR00763
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder #

Original
Update

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) 1366 33rd Street
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS
National Register Category (please check one) building
Ownership: private-profit

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 1366 33rd Street
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35
Tax Parcel # 32393500003001000007
UTM Coordinates: Zone 17 Easting 559175 Northing 3058873

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1935 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use
Moves: yes Date: Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: no Date: Nature
Additions: no Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Asbestos 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Front steps with cheek walls; gable vent.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, SHPO status, Keeper status, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

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. Pre-cast Concrete Footi 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on main facade; obscured by plywood boards; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch spans main facade; sheltered under main roof; roof is supported by four wooden posts; partially enclosed by knee walls; accessible by three concrete steps with cheek walls; secondary entrance on west side of porch.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof; exterior is asbestos shingle siding; large porch is accessed via stairs with cheek walls.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.</u> | | | |

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

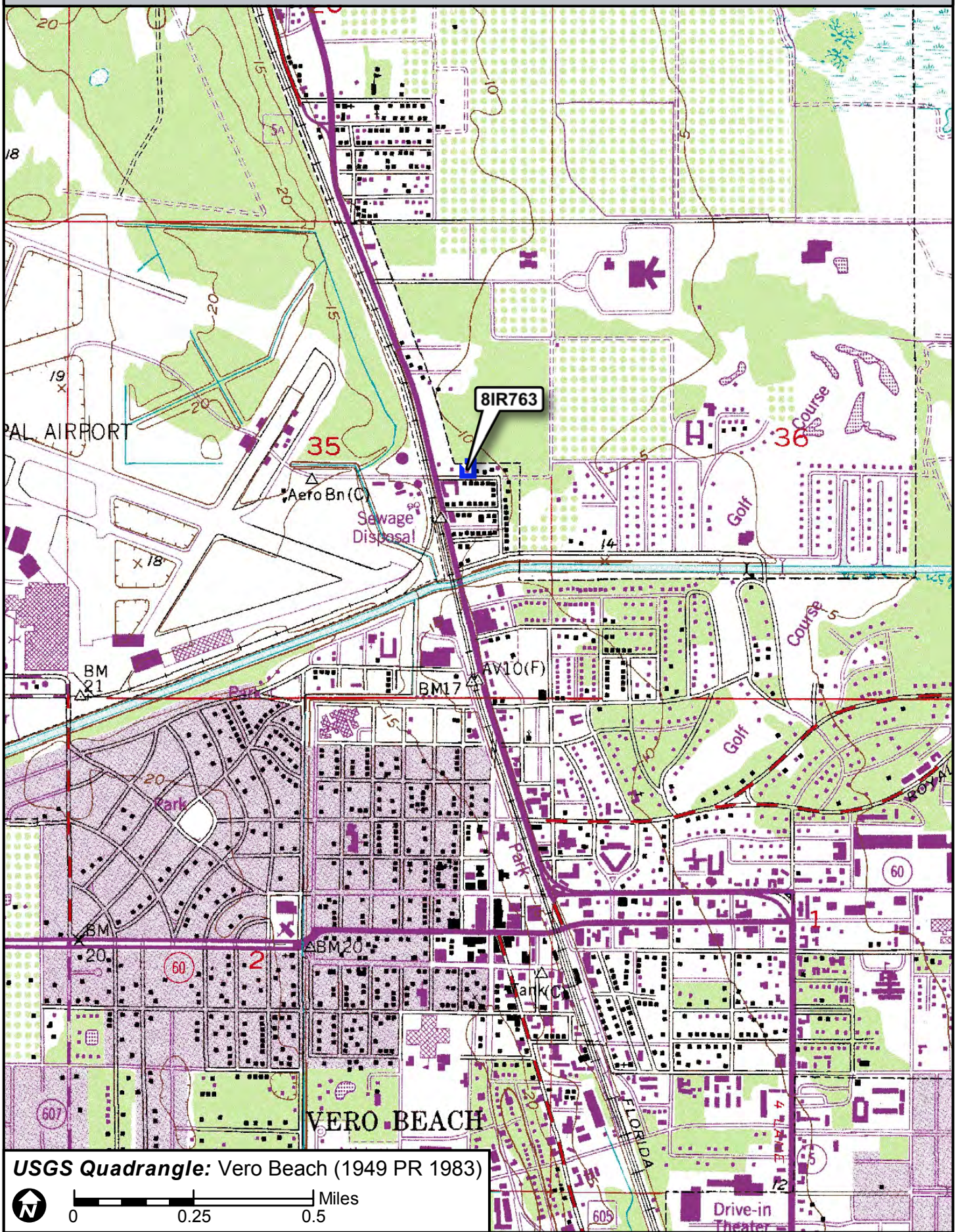
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

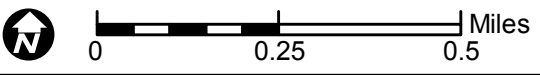
- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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 Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR00766**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-14-2024
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1394 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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

Street Number 1394 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003001000004.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559123 Northing 3058881
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1940 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Lean-to.
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Windows obscured by plywood, but property appraiser photos show replacement 1/1 SHS windows.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Roof extends over side lean-to; windows grouped three across.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Rear shed building of undetermined age.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at far right of main, south facade.

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

No porch; lean-to on west side of house is sheltered by an extension of the main roof; supported by one wooden post.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof that extends over side lean-to; exterior is stucco; windows have been replaced and boarded up.

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
[x] 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)

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and exhibits modifications. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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

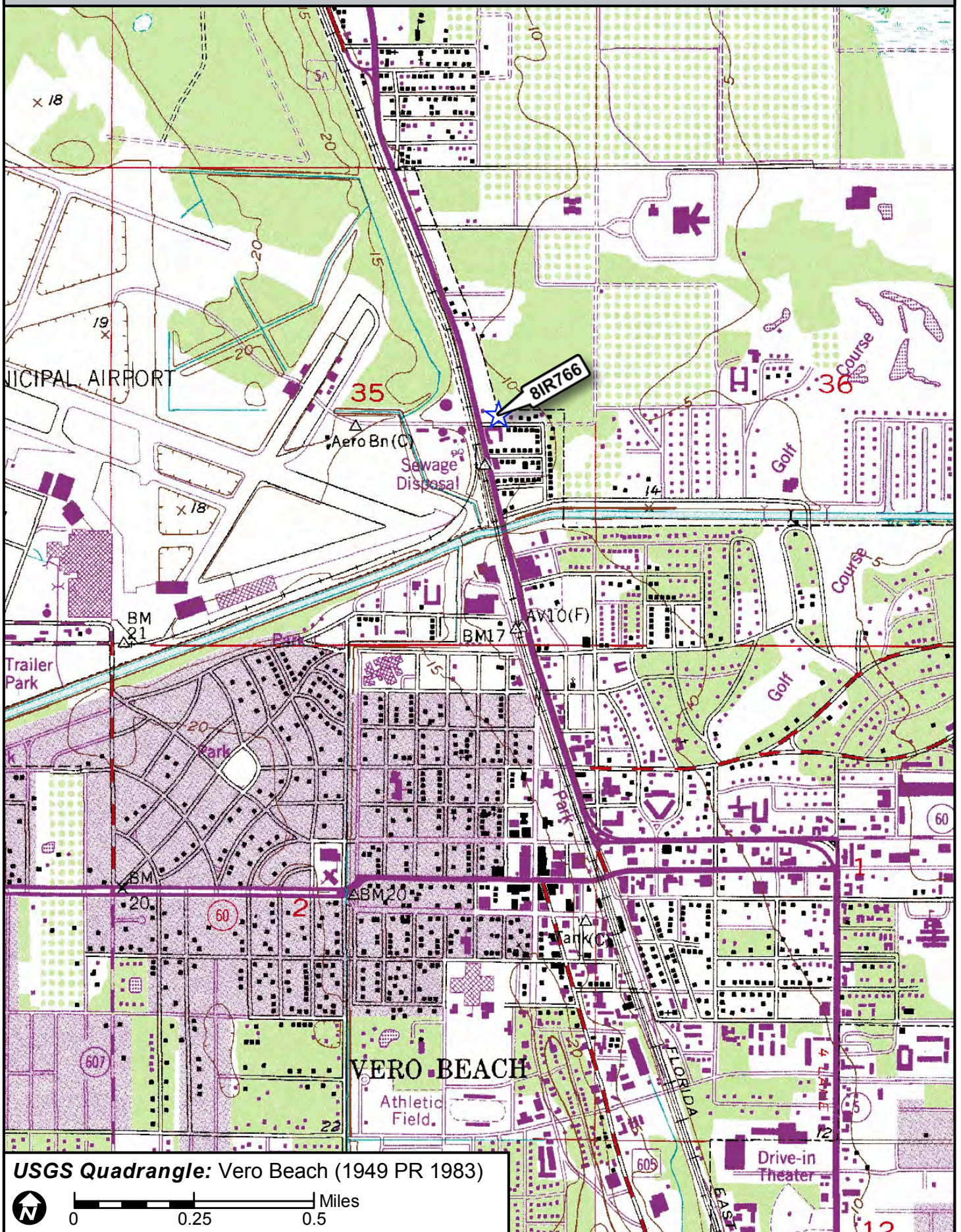
- 1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

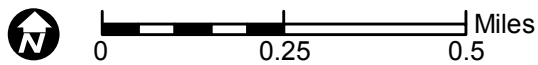
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site # IR01497
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-13-2024
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Florida East Coast Railroad
Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Blvd CRAS
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Vero Beach
County or Counties Indian River
Name of Public Tract
Township, Range, Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Approximately 0.56 miles of the FEC Railroad are within the APE from approximately 150 feet south of 28th Street to 0.25 miles north of 33rd Street. Within the APE, it runs northwest to southeast.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1892 [] approximately [] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Henry Flagler Builder: Henry Flagler
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. American-19th century 1821-1899 3.
2. American-20th Century 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
The original FEC Railroad line was constructed by Flagler and ran from Jacksonville to Key West. Within the APE, it is a double-track with standard-gauge iron rails atop a crushed stone ballast bed or in poured concrete where it crosses Aviation Blvd.

RESEARCH METHODS (check 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 [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [x] yes [] no [] insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)
The FEC contributed to the development of Florida and Indian River County during the early 20th Century. The historic railroad corridor is still in use and maintains its alignment. Other portions of the FEC have been determined eligible by the SHPO.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Transportation 3. Tourism 5.
2. Community planning & developm 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

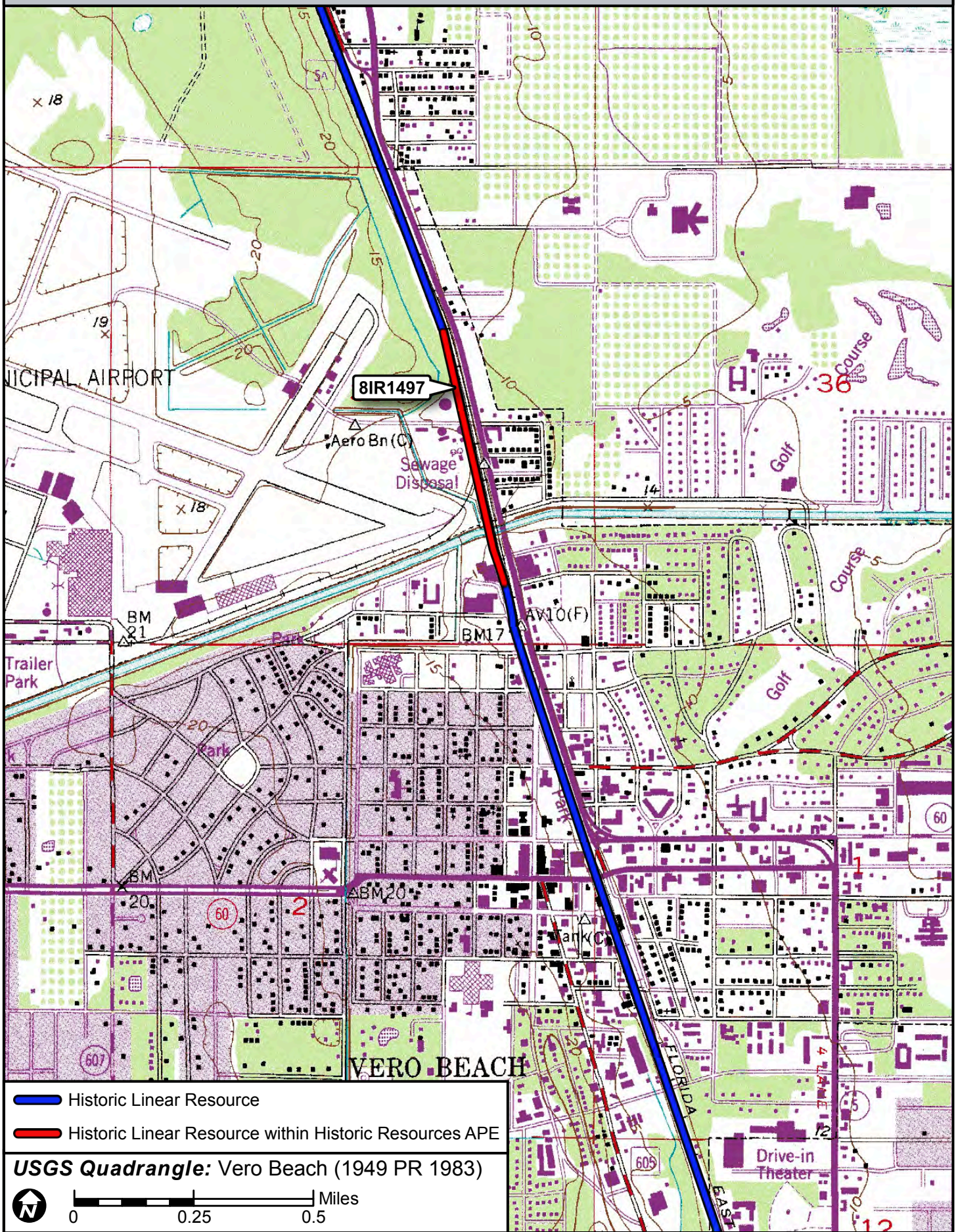
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)



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.

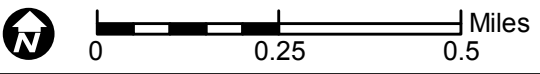






-  Historic Linear Resource
-  Historic Linear Resource within Historic Resources APE

USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 IR01519
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-26-2023
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Dixie Highway
Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Vero Beach
County or Counties Indian River
Name of Public Tract
Township, Range, Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Approximately 0.56 miles of Dixie Highway are within the APE from approximately 150 feet south of 28th Street to 0.25 miles north of 33rd Street. Within the APE, it runs northwest to southeast.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1914 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder: Dixie Highway Association
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. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
Within the APE, Dixie Highway has five lanes in total, consisting of two travel lanes in each direction with a central turn lane; sidewalks on east side; road travels in a Northwest/Southeast direction. Modern widening, painting, and signalization.

RESEARCH METHODS (check 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 [X]newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[]cultural resource survey [X]historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)
The segment of Dixie Highway within the APE exhibits modifications and modernization, thereby making it ineligible for the National Register. The entire resource maintains its National Register-eligibility per the Historic Linear Resource Guide.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

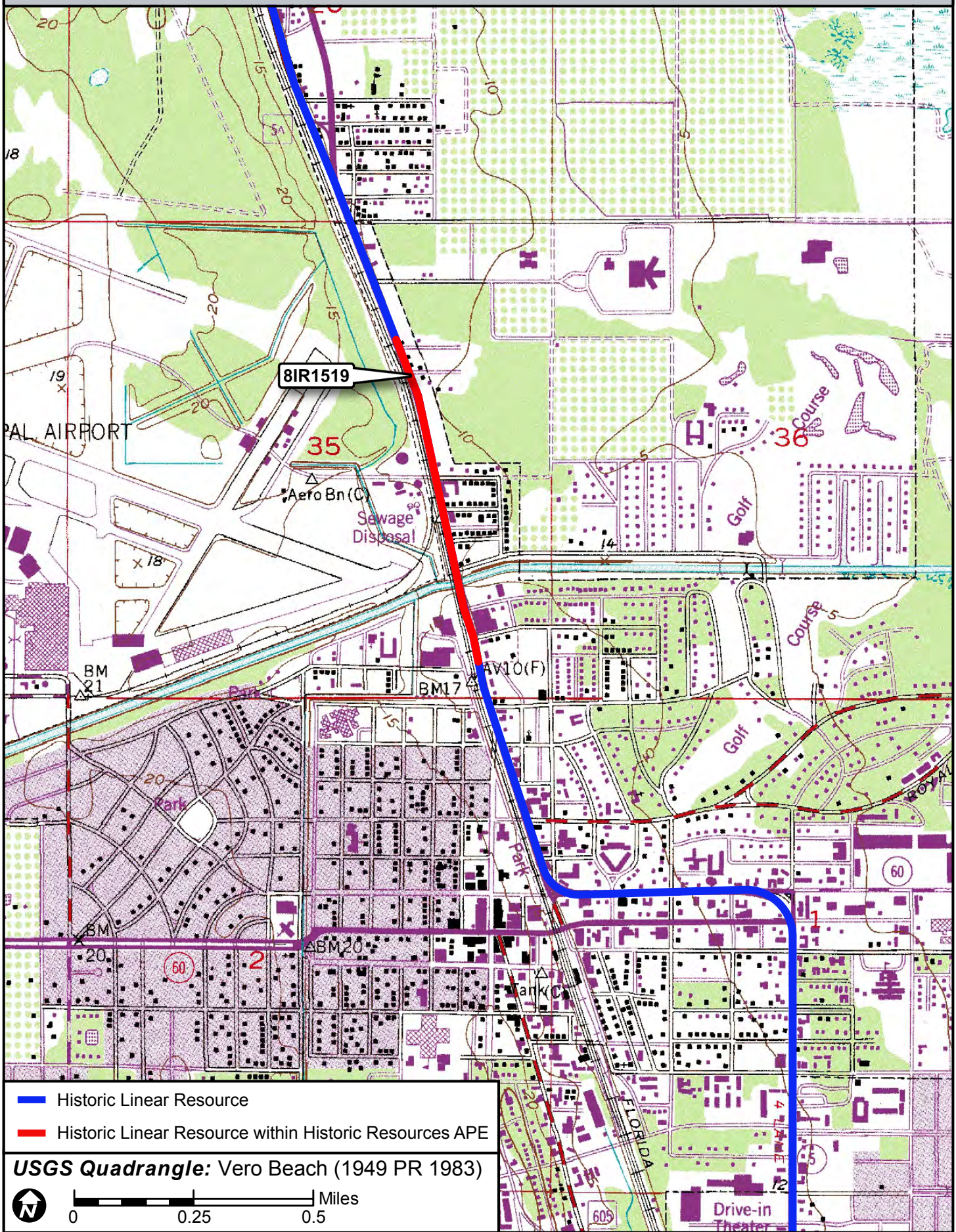
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.







8IR1519

35

Aero Bn (C)

Sewage Disposal

36

Golf

Course

Golf

Course

BM 21

BM 17

AW10(F)

BM

ABM 20

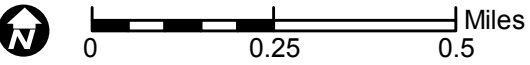
Park

FLORIDA

Drive-in Theater

- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Linear Resource within Historic Resources APE

USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01883**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 11-30-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 3256 US 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 3256 Direction _____ Street Name US 1 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 33rd St and 32nd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003002000001 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 5591109 Northing 3058823
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Motel From (year): 1955 To (year): 2012
Current Use Other From (year): 2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use Homeless Shelter From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature See continuation sheet.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Concrete block 3. Wood siding
Roof Type(s) 1. Shed 2. Mansard 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. Sheet metal:standing seam 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed; 2/2 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Decorative block screen on office exterior; scored concrete block; pavilion with incorporated planter.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Building to the south on same parcel, constructed circa 2020, located where original restaurant had been.

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

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)
 Office entrance is located on south facade at west end of motel; units have entrances on south and west facades.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
 Office porch located on southeast corner of office; sheltered by primary shed roof; roof supported by two metal lally columns; unit doorways are sheltered by extension of mansard roof.

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

Narrative Description of Resource
 See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (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.	

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The motel building located at 3256 US 1, currently a Camp Haven homeless shelter, is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida (Figure 1). The Masonry Vernacular motel building was constructed circa 1955 as the Camp Gordon Court, later the Gordon Motel.



Figure 1: 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), facing Northeast

The building is composed of concrete block construction covered with stucco. The office entrance is located on the southeast corner at the northwest corner of the motel, facing towards the infilled pool. The roof over the office is flat and supported by metal lally columns. The primary roof over the rest of the motel is a shed roof that slopes towards the outside of the motel complex. Standing seam metal shed roofs extending from the primary roof shelter the motel units give the appearance of a mansard roof. Exterior of motel is mainly stucco with vertical wood siding and additional detailing on the northwest corner of the building. Screen blocks adorn sections of the north and west facades at that corner. Scored concrete block “quoins” and pilaster are located along the office, and a three-block-wide section continues beyond the north façade even with the roof line. The individual units have two-over-two, single-hung-sash windows while the office has fixed windows.

The pavilion that is parallel to US 1 has a flat roof supported by a combination of concrete block and lally columns on the road side and lally columns on the courtyard side. The road-

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1

side lally columns continue above the roofline. The concrete block columns sit within a built-in brick planter. An infilled pool is located in the middle of the motel courtyard.

A non-historic building is located on the south side of the motel complex. It has a metal Dutch gable roof and stucco exterior. There are two glass doors on the north façade. The Gordon Restaurant was in this location previously.



Figure 2: 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), facing Southeast

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1



Figure 3: 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), facing Southeast

An undated postcard depicts the motel, which the large pedestal sign calls the “Camp Gordon Court” (Figure 4). Comparing this image with the 1966 and 1970 postcards (Figures 5-6) shows that architectural changes took place in that time. An office wing with projecting carport roof that had been located at the northwest corner of the motel, west of the current west façade was removed by 1966, as well as the sign. This alteration can be attributed to the widening of US 1, although the specific time of the alteration is unclear. A Miami Herald article from January 26, 1961 states that “all right-of-way has been acquired to widen the highway from Vero Beach to Wabasso in Indian River County...” (Miami Herald 1961).

By the 1966 postcard, the motel had been renamed to Gordon Motel. The screen blocks adorned the two facades in the area where the office had once been, a neon sign was placed at the northwest corner of the lot, and the pavilion with the incorporated planter had been constructed. The motel today appears similar to how it did in the 1966 and 1970 postcards (Figures 5-6). However, the pavilion had previously extended to connect with the main building. The motel doors and windows had been sheltered by a continuous flat roof lower in height than the primary roof. It is unknown when these changes were made. Aerial imagery shows the pool was filled in 2008.

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1



Figure 4: Camp Gordon Court Postcard, undated, pre-1966
Courtesy of eBay



Figure 5: Gordon Motel Postcard, Postmarked March 7, 1966
Courtesy of CardCow

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1



Figure 6: Gordon Motel Postcard, Postmarked July 27, 1970
Courtesy of Cardboard America

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Camp Gordon Court motel, later the Gordon Motel was constructed circa 1955 by Claude Beatty. His father, Gordon Washington Beatty had founded Camp Gordon in 1931 at this site and the surrounding area. Camp Gordon, also known as Beattyville, was a six-acre tourist camp frequented by fishermen and tourists (Large 2002, Gould 2013). According to one relative, Beatty moved the cottages to the property but did not state where the cottages originally were located (Gould 2013). According to Gary Beatty, grandson of Gordon, approximately six cottages were moved by Beatty to the property from a logging company in Holopaw, Florida. According to the Indian River County Historical Society, some of the cottages were moved from downtown Vero, specifically when the Women's Center at 1534 21st Street was constructed in 1950 and whenever a new church was needed. No specific addresses linked to these moves were identified. By 1935, there were 30 cabins, each with hot and cold water and electricity (Schwarz 2015). The camp also had three service stations, two packing houses, one garage, one restaurant, one fruit stand, and one barber shop (Press Journal 1935). At its peak, there were roughly 60 cabins in total. Historic postcards advertising the camp are shown in Figures 7-9. The earlier, non-dated postcard notes "Owner, Mrs. G.W. Beatty." The non-extant restaurant can be partially seen at the far right of both postcards.

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1

After G.W. Beatty died in 1954, Claude Beatty reportedly tore down Camp Gordon, at least the commercial portions, and built the Gordon Motel. In 1959, Claude Beatty was elected president of the Vero Beach Motel Association (Press Journal 1959). The motel and restaurant were sold at auction in July of 1966 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hasssell of Bloomsfield, New Jersey (Press Journal 1966). It then sold again in August of 1967 to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas James Cavanagh of Ashton, Ontario (Miami Herald 1967). It later operated under the name of "Citrus Motel" before becoming the Camp Haven Vero Beach location in 2012. The restaurant building remained until 2020. A new building used by the homeless shelter occupies its former location.

The motel marked the end of the Camp Gordon era as the business transitioned away from the cottage-based model to a motel model. Earlier Camp Gordon commercial structures were demolished to make room for the motel. Therefore, Camp Gordon and the Gordon Motel never historically existed at the same time. The motel initially maintained a reference to Camp Gordon in its name, "Camp Gordon Court," but by 1966 the name had been changed to Gordon Motel.

The Gordon Motel does not embody a distinctive type or style of high architectural value. Some integrity of design and materials has been lost due to the change in the roof, pavilion, and pool since 1970. Camp Gordon was significant to the local community as a collection of businesses and houses that impacted local tourism. However, little remains of the integrity of Camp Gordon. The vacant lots and loss of the original commercial structures affect the setting and design of Camp Gordon so that it no longer reflects its historic use. The common-style motel structure does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register individually and the surrounding neighborhood buildings lack the integrity for a cohesive historic district. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible, individually or as part of a district.

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1

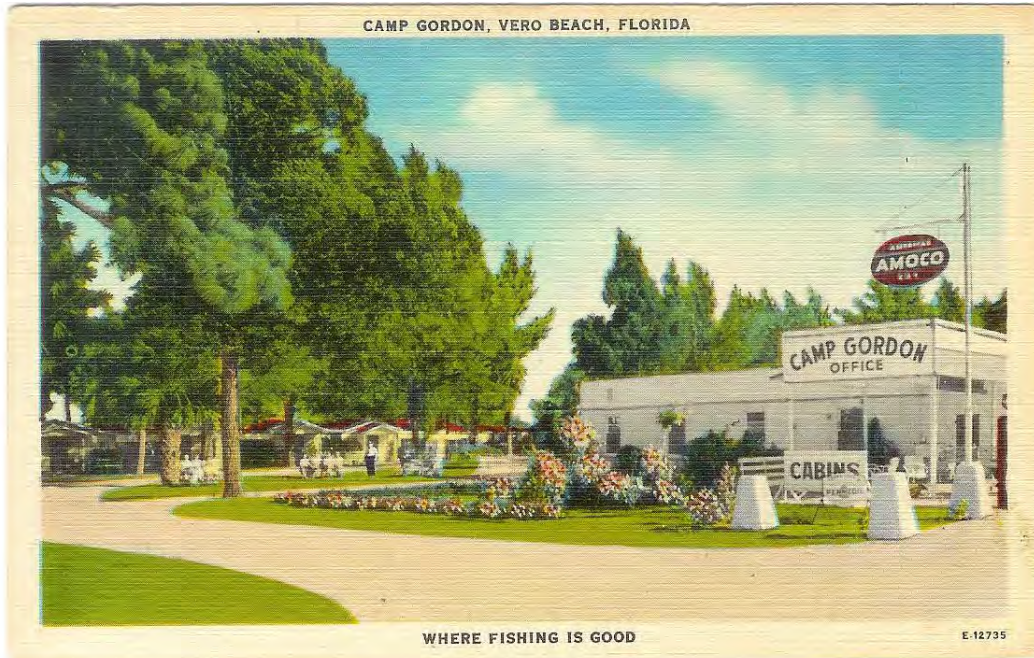


Figure 7: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d., "Where Fishing is Good"



Figure 8: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d.

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1

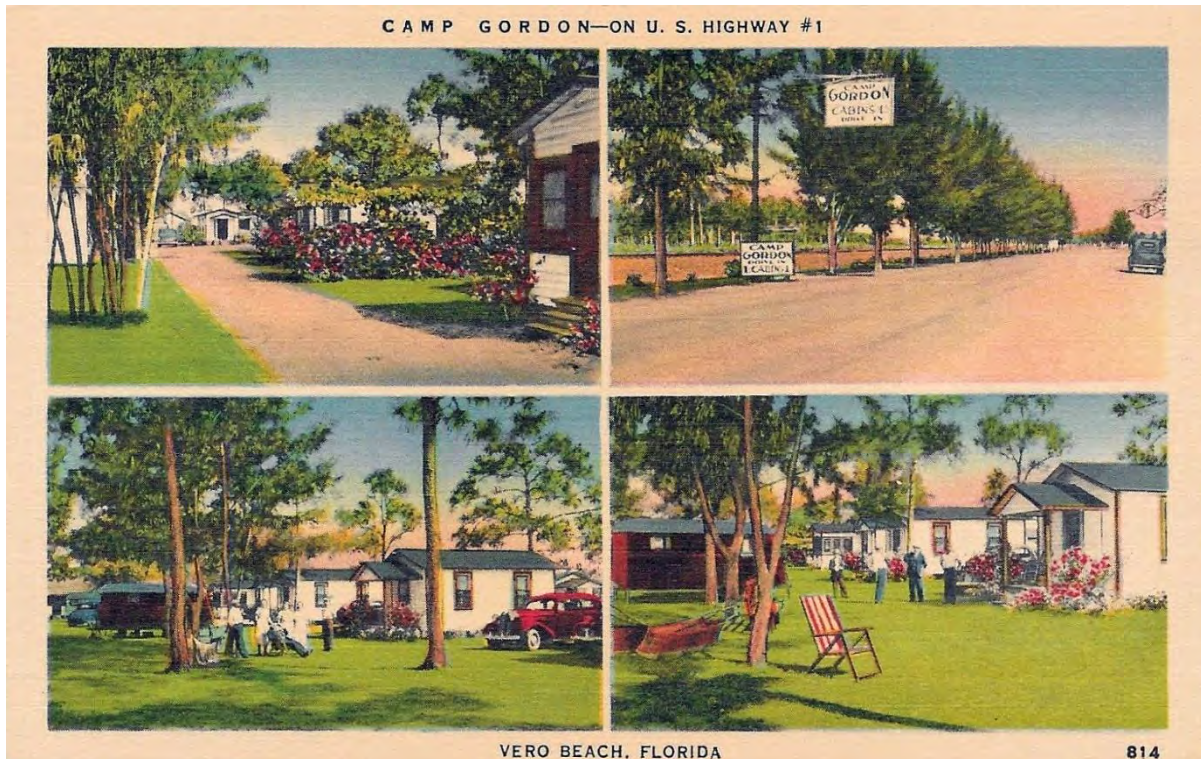


Figure 8: Camp Gordon Post Card, n.d.

C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cardboard America

2022 "Gordon Motel – Vero Beach, Florida." Digitized Postcard. Accessed via flickr.com

CardCow

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Gould, Janie

2013 "Vintage Vero: Sisters remember Beattyville, Camp Gordon and Emlet's Restaurant." *The Indian River Guardian*. August 7, 2013.

HipPostcard

SITE NAME: 3256 US 1

2022 "Florida Vero Beach Camp Gordon Cabins 1940s." Seller's Listing. Accessed via HipPostcard.com

Jackie's Vintage Postcards

2022 "Linen postcard. Camp Gordon, Vero Beach, Florida. Where fishing is good. Amoco Gas Station. Cabins. GW Betty, Owner." Seller's Listing. Accessed via jackiesvintagepostcards.com

Large, Maggie

2002 "Familiar names and forgotten places." *St. Lucie News Tribune*. Page A-4. 28 July 2022.

The Miami Herald

1967 "Canadians Buy Motel." Section B, Page 1. 15 April 1967.

Press Journal

1935 "Camp Gordon, on Dixie Highway, is City in Itself." Page 1, 4. 27 December 1935.

1959 "Beatty Named Prexy VB Motel Association." Page 1. 13 August 1959.

1966 "Auction Sells Gordon Motel in Vero Beach." Page 16. 28 July 1966.

Rogers, Larry

1961 "4 Counties Unite in Push for Roads: Priority Given A1A, Route 1." *The Miami Herald*. Page 1. 26 January 1961.

Schwarz, Cindy (Compiler)

2015 "Lookback in time around the week of Dec. 31." *TCPalm*.





PHOTOGRAPH

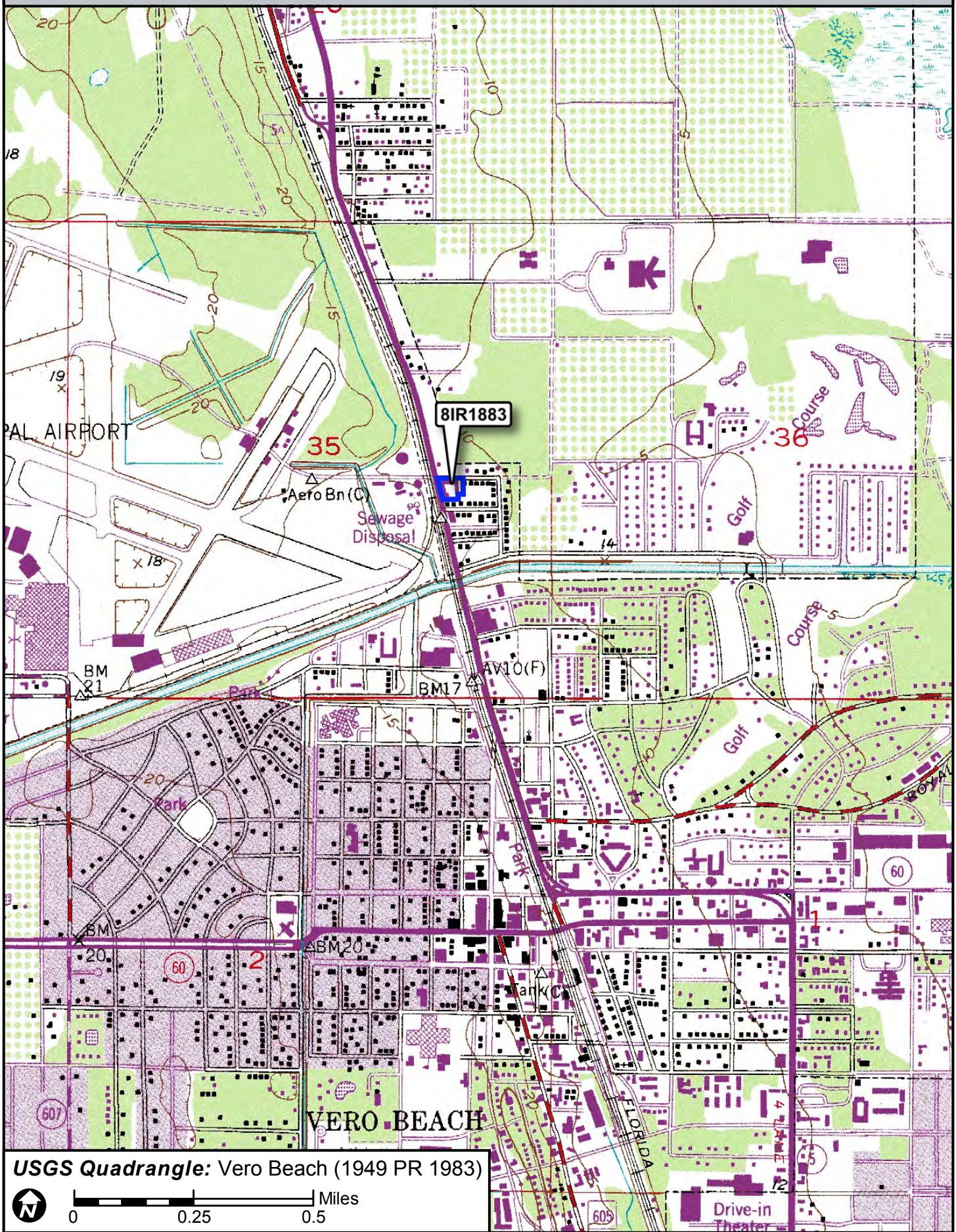
8IR1883



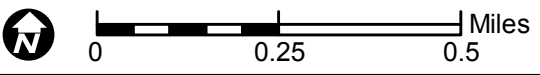
PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1883





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01884**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-1-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1346 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1346 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003001000009 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559198 Northing 3059974
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1950 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
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.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Extension of roof on right side of main facade.

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

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

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)

Located slightly left of center on building's main facade; boarded up.

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

None.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof and stucco exterior. Windows and doors obscured by plywood boards. A carport addition formerly occupied the left side of main facade.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Historic aerials; Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(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.





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01885**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-1-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1336 33rd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1336 Direction _____ Street Name 33rd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003001000010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559215 Northing 3058872
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
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.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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. Drop siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Exposed rafter tails.

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

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

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)

Located on east facade, accessible through open porch, two concrete stairs.

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

Open porch is located on east facade; roof is supported by three square wooden posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a hipped roof and drop siding exterior. Windows and doors obscured by plywood boards. Overgrowth of vegetation on west side. East wing of house has fallen in.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Historic aerials; Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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

1. Tourism 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

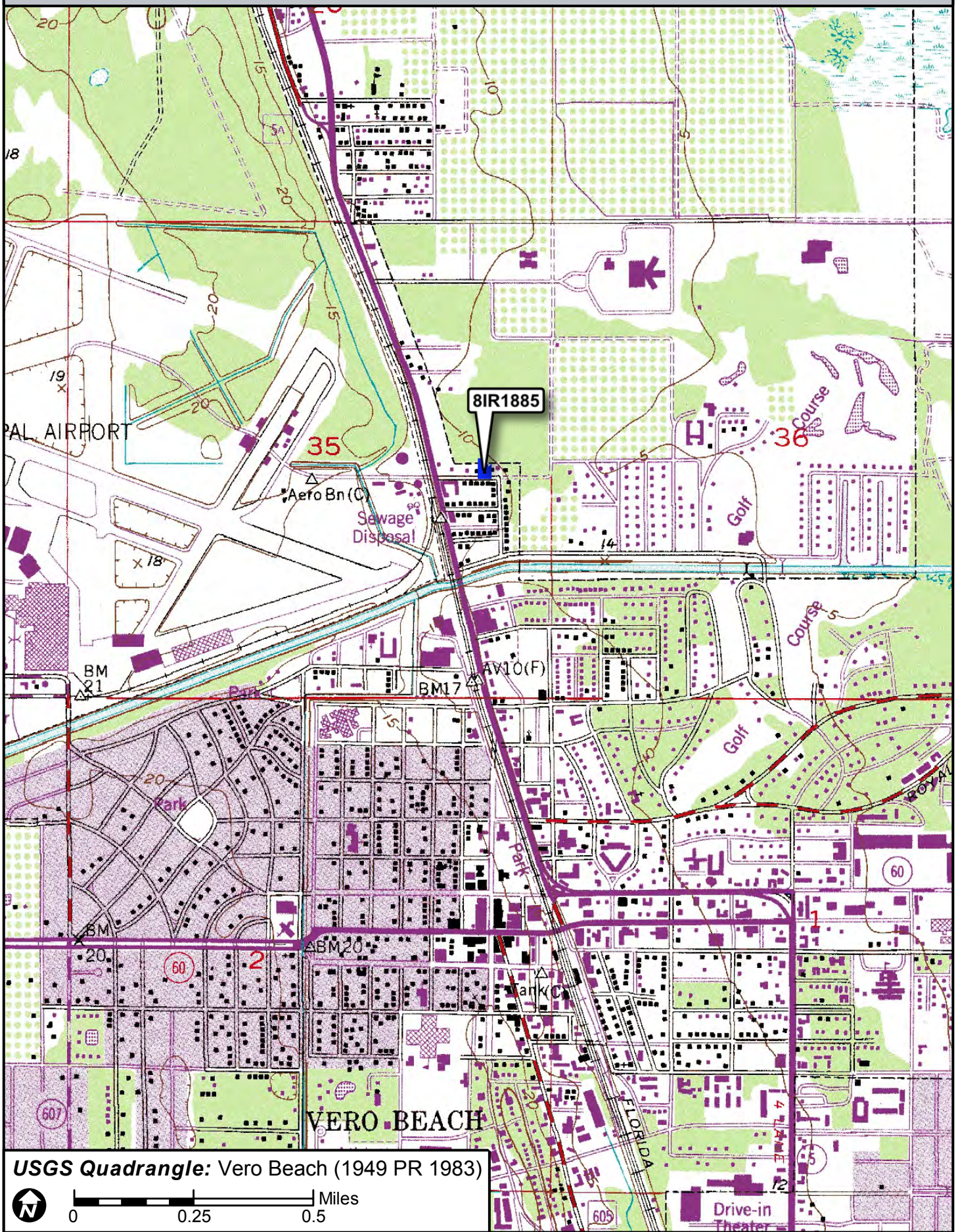
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

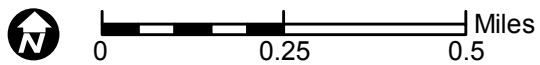
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01886
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-1-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 3245 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3245 Direction Street Name 13th Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SW corner of 33rd St and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 323935000030002000015.1 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 5592159 Northing 3058832
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1943 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature South addition from post 1943-c.1974
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Board and batten 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured by vegetation and boards.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Enclosed front porch; gable vent over rear porch; vertical wood siding with irregularly spaced batten.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Wooden gazebo-like structure with cross cutout in cupola southwest of house.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, SHPO listing criteria, and Owner Objection.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on east facade; obscured.

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

Front porch is enclosed with plywood on north facade, obscured from other facades; sheltered by secondary front-gabled roof.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a secondary gable over the front porch and a shed roof over rear porch; exterior is vertical board-and-batten. Windows and doors obscured by vegetation and boards.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Historic aerials; Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in fair to poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

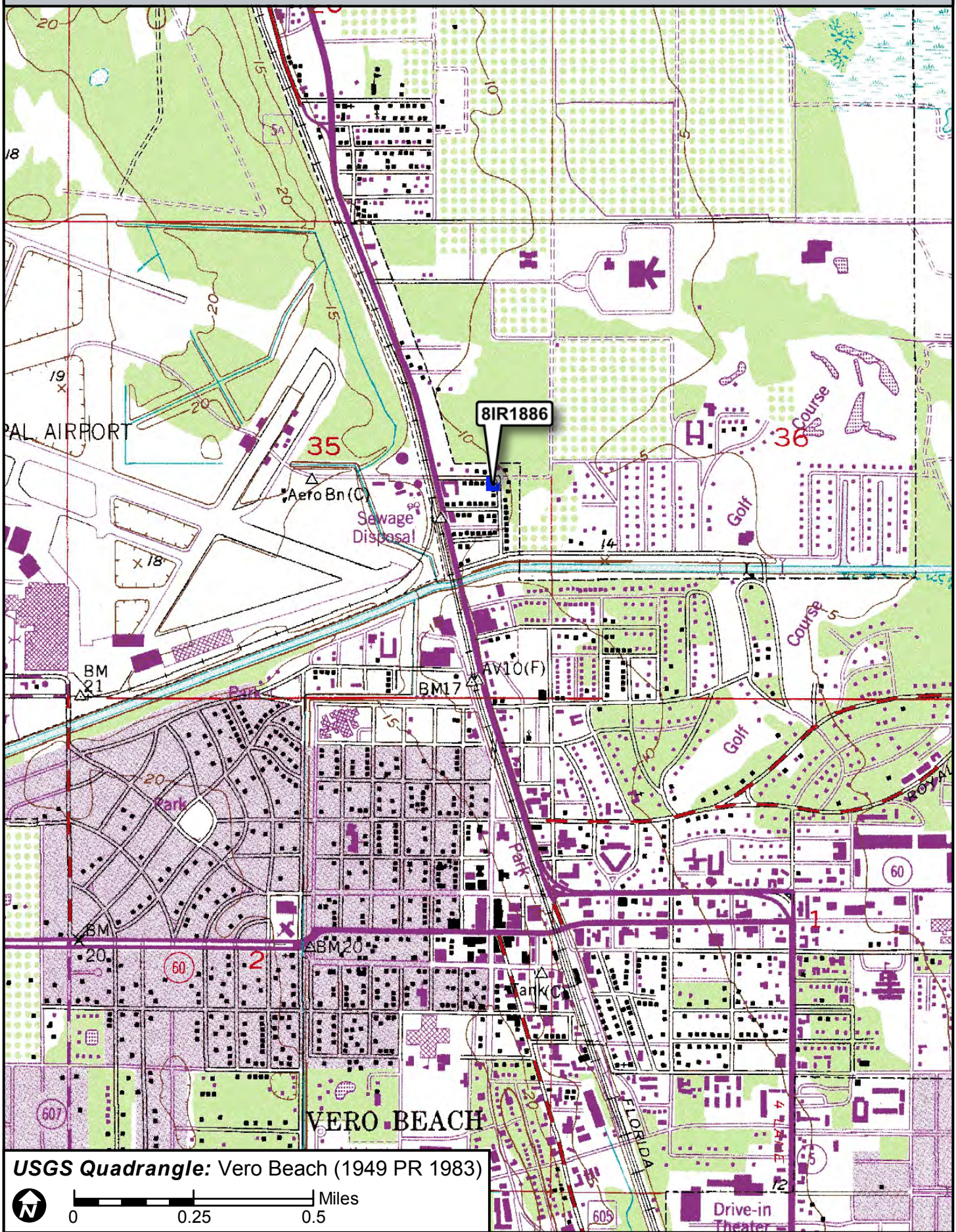
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

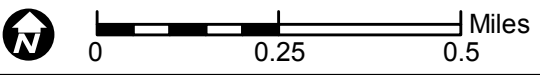
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01887**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-1-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1365 32nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1365 Direction _____ Street Name 32nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000008 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559171 Northing 3058721
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1940 To (year): c2012
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2012 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear addition, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured, boarded up.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Exposed rafter tails; full-width front porch; garage door on w. facade.

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Unknown location, entirety of main facade covered with plywood boards.

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

Front porch spans full width of main facade; sheltered by flat roof; roof is supported by four wooden posts; accessible at grade.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a flat roof; exterior is plywood boards; garage door is located on W facade.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Historic aerials; Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and is in poor condition. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

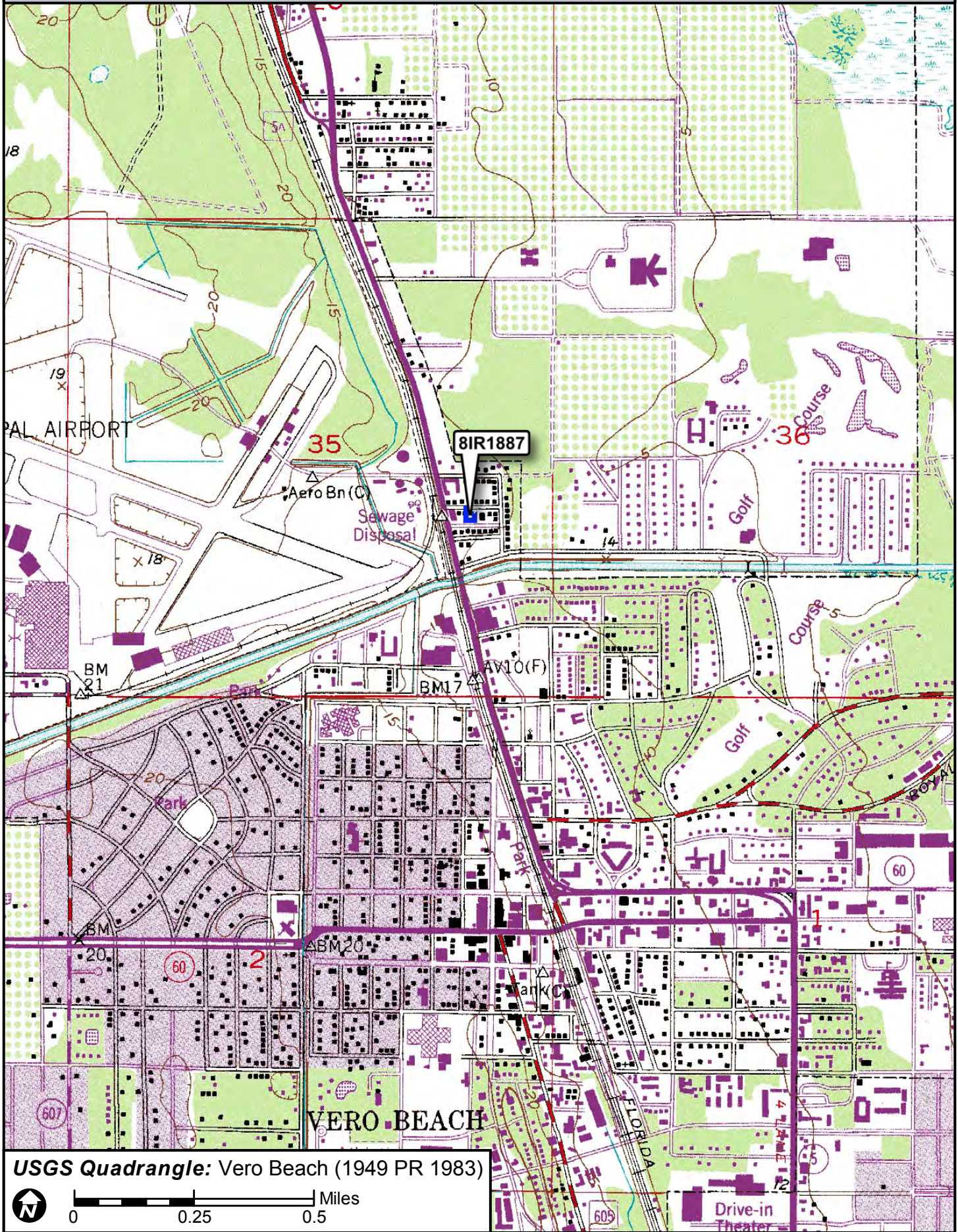
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

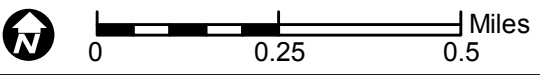
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01888**
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-1-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 1375 32nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS 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

Street Number 1375 Direction _____ Street Name 32nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000007 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559153 Northing 3058723
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1940 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Porch enclosed, unknown date.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature W. carport, by 1968.
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Concrete block-mold 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Jalousie; 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Enclosed front porch, molded concrete blocks with brick design; jalousie windows.

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's main facade; 6-panel door.

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

Front porch has been enclosed with jalousie windows on main facade and walls on sides; original molded concrete block knee wall and columns remain.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a hip roof with secondary hip over the enclosed porch and a shed roof over the carport; exterior is stucco with molded concrete blocks at front porch; chimney on west facade.

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
[x]property appraiser / tax records [x]newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[x]other methods (describe) historic aerials; ndian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida but maintains integrity. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

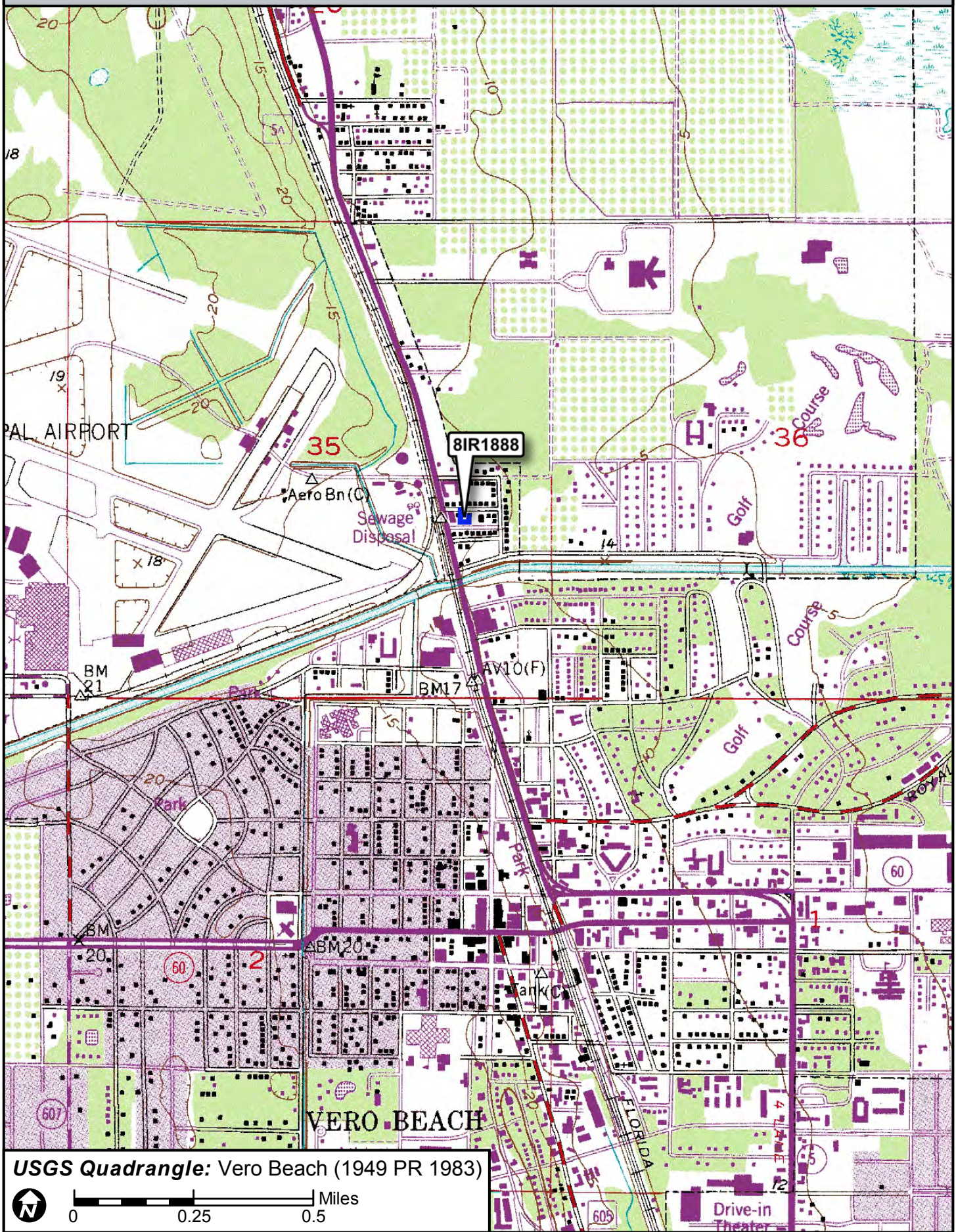
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

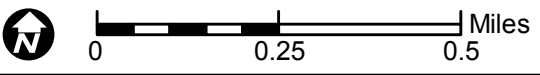
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01889
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-1-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 1385 32nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 1385 Direction Street Name 32nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US 1 and 13th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000001 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 5591133 Northing 3058731
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 []approximately [X]year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Duplex From (year): 1946 To (year):
Current Use Duplex From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Attached pre-1968
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Central addition pre-1968
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan I-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. Concrete block 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, 3-light, 4-light; awning windows in doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Joined shotgun houses; symmetrical main facade; vertical wood siding on ends with concrete block in middle.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, Keeper - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Concrete block 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Each main entrance is centered under front gables; accessible through open porches.

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

Open porches are centered on front gables; sheltered by secondary gable roofs supported by wooden posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular duplex was formed by joining two wood frame shotgun style houses with a central concrete block addition. A flat roof spans between the front-gabled roofs; exterior is vertical wood siding and concrete block.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Historic aerials; Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

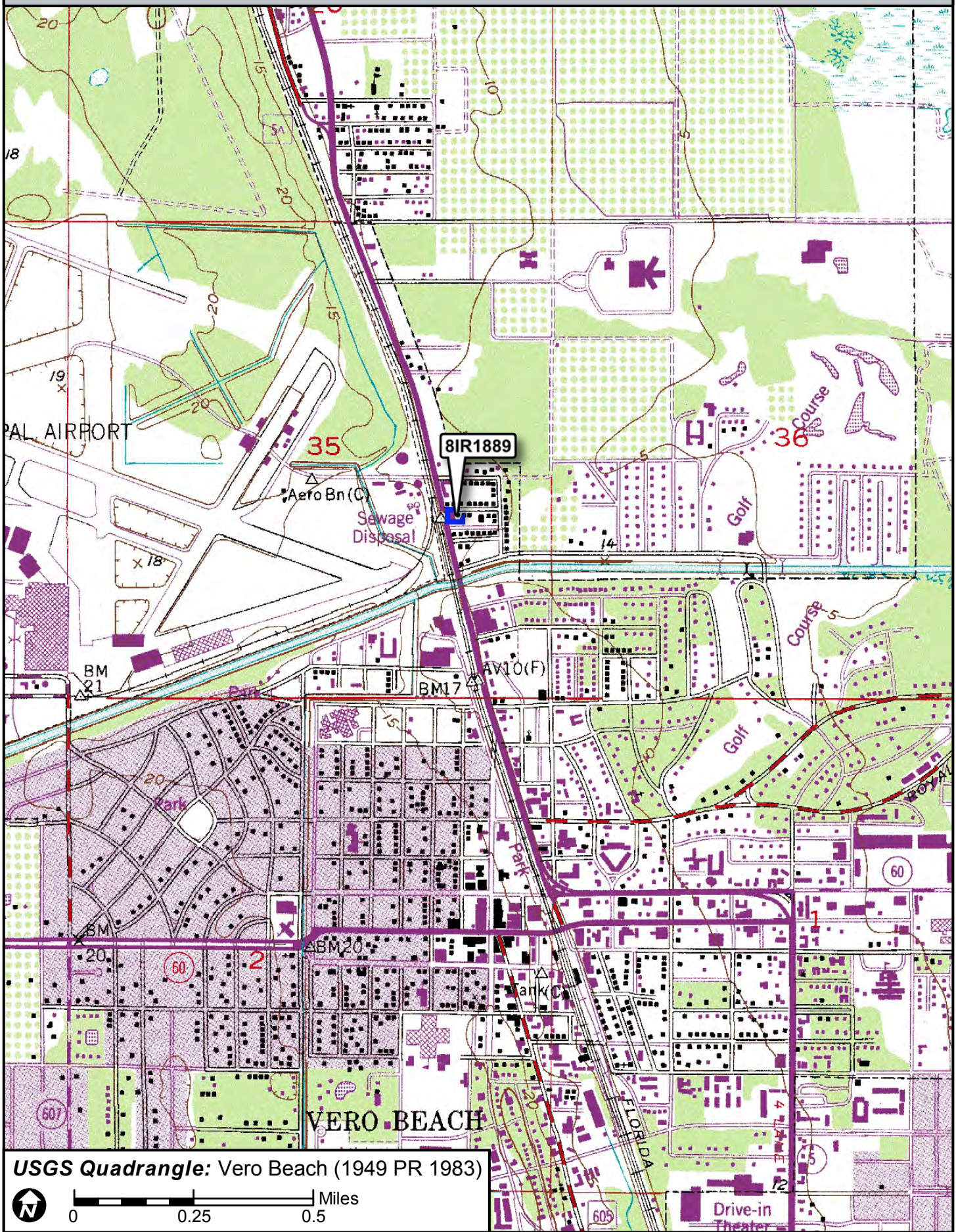
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

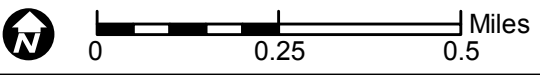
Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01890
Field Date 11-21-2022
Form Date 12-2-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 3150 US 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name Aviation Blvd Extension CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 3150 US 1 Highway
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SE corner of US 1 and 32nd St
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000002 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 559112 Northing 3058729
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1946 To (year):
Current Use Commercial From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Nature
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
1955- Carlsward Feed & Supply

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Stepped parapet; large gable vent; brick cladding on main facade; main facade continuous with next two buildings' facades

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO status, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

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)
 Located at center of building's main facade; double door; accessible through open porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
 Open porch spans main facade over sidewalk; sheltered by shed roof; roof is supported by 4 metal columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource
 The one-story Masonry Vernacular store has a front gabled roof with a stepped parapet on main facade; exterior is stucco with brick cladding on main facade; brick facade is continuous with brick facades of adjacent sister structures.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Historic aerials; Indian River County Historical Society, Ruth Stanbridge.</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
 According to interview with Gary Beatty, no extant commercial buildings along US 1 are associated with Camp Gordon.

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 Masonry Vernacular commercial building exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

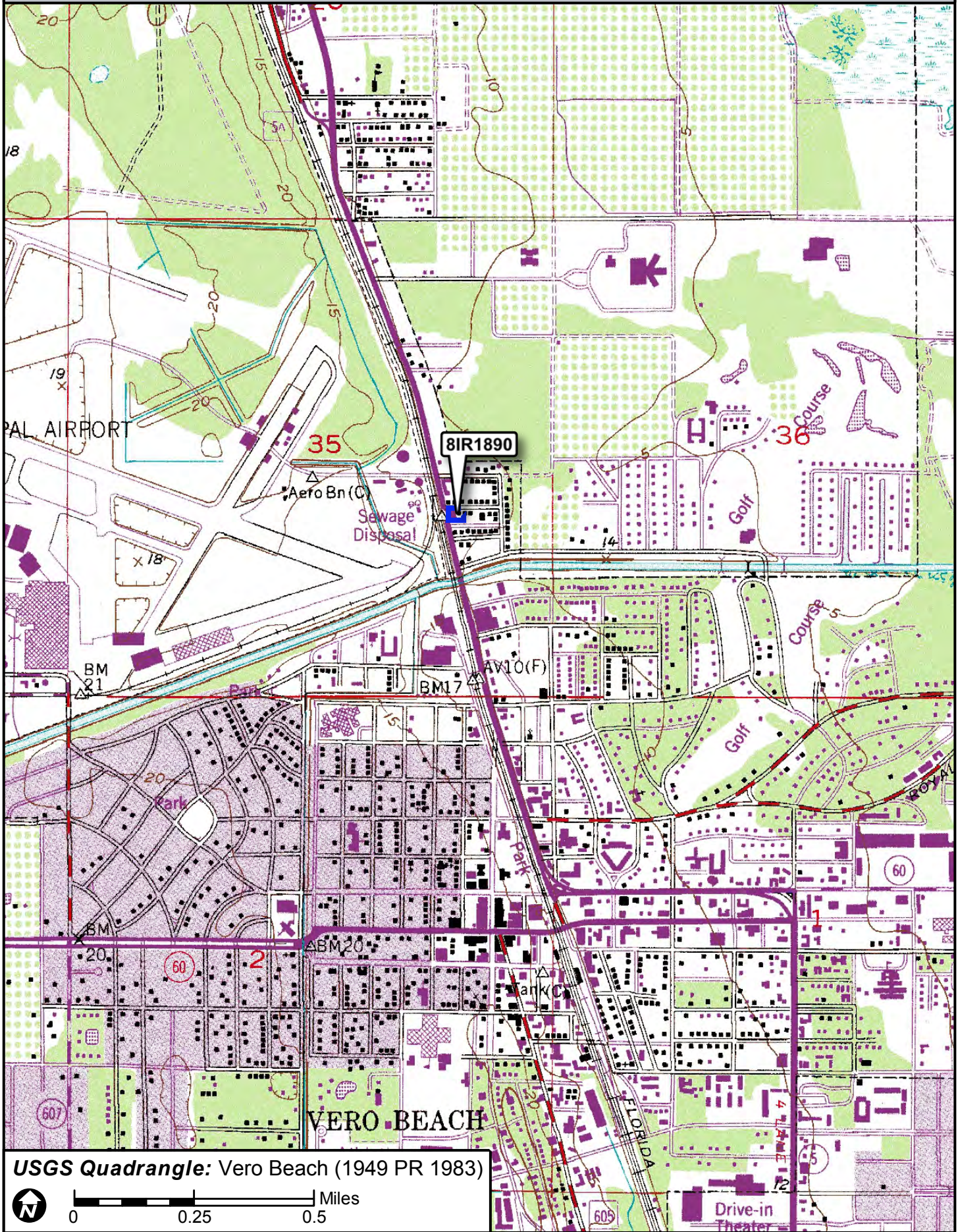
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

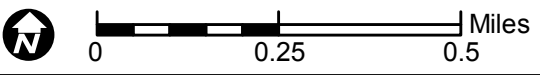
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.	





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01893**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-23-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 2746 US Highway 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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: 2746 US 1
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SE corner of US 1 and 28th Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500007003000001.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559241 Northing 3058288
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1967 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
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 Rear addition, c1984-1994.
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed, along main facade and two panels on each side; glass doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Front carport; symmetrical main facade.

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at center of building's main facade; accessible open carport.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Large carport is sheltered by a shallow-pitched gable roof, separate from main roof; roof is supported by two metal poles atop concrete piers.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Industrial Vernacular commercial building has a gable roof with a secondary gable over carport; exterior is metal; fixed windows span symmetrical main facade; rear addition added between 1984-1994.

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 [x] 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)

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 Industrial Vernacular building exhibits no significant architectural features and lacks historical associations. Therefore, is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

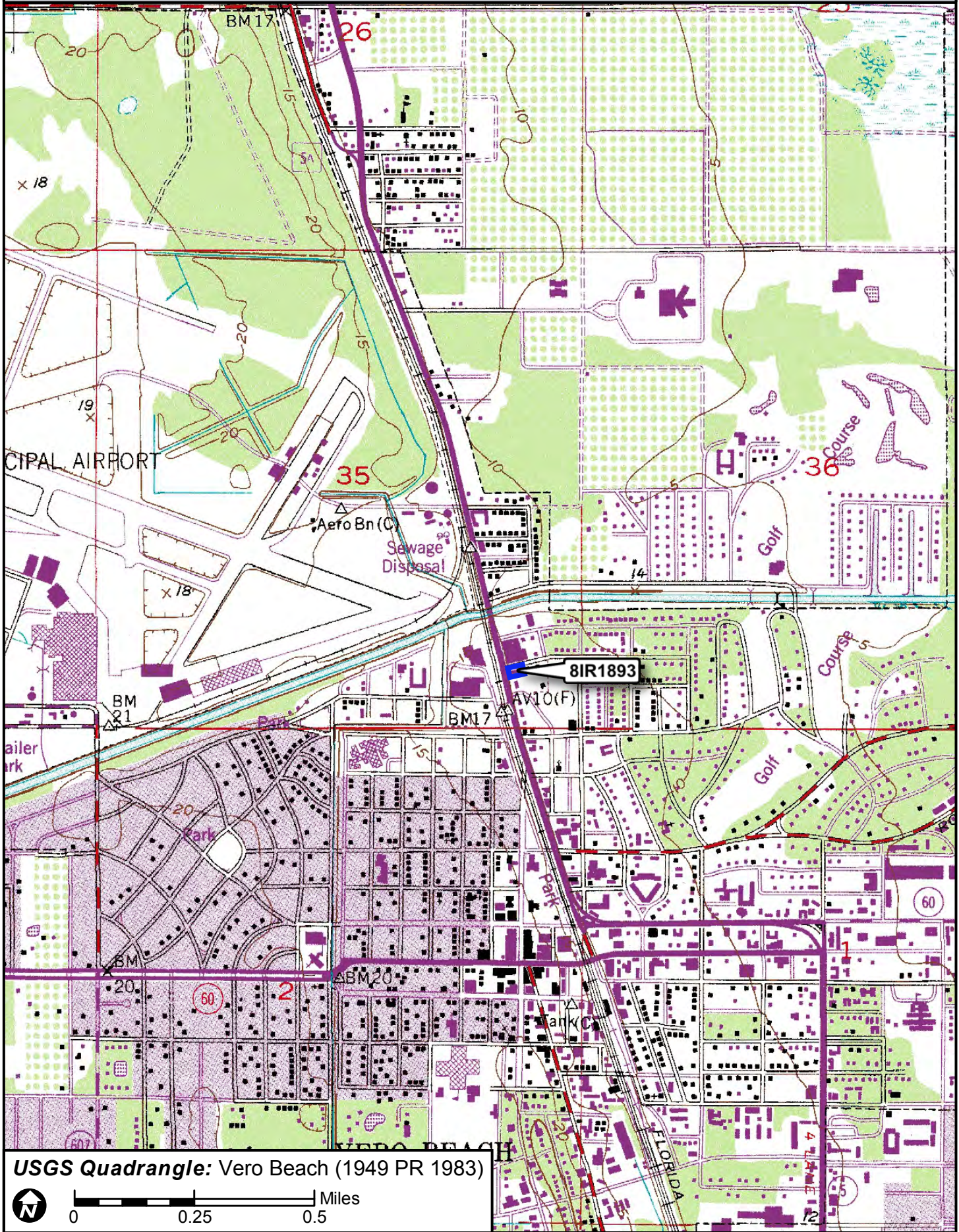
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

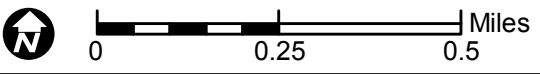
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01894
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-23-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 2745 St. Lucie Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: [X]private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2745 Direction Street Name St. Lucie Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Address: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 27th Street and canal
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? [X]yes []no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500005000200001.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 559114 Northing 3058347
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 []approximately [X]year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Other From (year): 1950 To (year): c2021
Current Use Vacant From (year): c2021 To (year): 2023
Other Use Fruitpacking From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature W. covered loading docks, c1970-1974
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Originally a Hogan and Sons packinghouse. Currently Owned by Packing House Collective LLC with plans to be used as brewery, Orchid Island Brewery.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1-2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Clapboard 2. Metal 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
1-story S wing, 2-story N wing; decorative shutters on 1-story; concrete loading docks on N and W sides.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Concrete block 3-sided wall to NW of 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 Date
[]Owner Objection 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.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Skeleton-metal 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. Continuous
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at SE corner of building; accessible through open entry porch; additional entrances on all facades.

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

SE corner of building has recessed porch sheltered by main gable roof with additional shed roof over wooden stairs; two additional recessed porches with railings on E facade; loading docks are sheltered by shed roofs.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The vacant Industrial Vernacular building was originally a packinghouse. The 1-story section is wood framed atop pier foundations; 2-story section is steel framed; gable and shed roofs; exterior of horizontal and vertical wood siding and metal siding.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (describe)

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

"Orchid Island Brewery teases return and new facility" Florida Beer News. 7 Oct 2021.
"Hogan and Sons Forecasts Record Pack." Press Journal. 26 Nov 1964.

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)

Hogan & Sons packed tomatoes at this facility before switching to citrus in 1958. It is associated with the post-World War II agricultural economy in Vero Beach and the Indian River Citrus District. Therefore it is considered National Register-eligible.

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

1. Agriculture 3. 5.
2. Industry 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(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.

SITE NAME: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The building located at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue is in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The Industrial Vernacular style building is currently vacant but was originally a packinghouse for Hogan and Sons (Figures 1-4). Based on historic aerials and newspaper records, the building was constructed sometime between 1943 and 1950. Additional loading docks were added on the west side of the building between 1970 and 1974 (Figures 3-4). The building is oriented parallel to the FEC Railroad tracks.



Figure 1: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), c. 1950, facing South

The building is an irregular-plan, Industrial Vernacular fruit packing facility with both one and two-story sections. The one-story section is on the south end. It is wood framed while the two-story section is steel framed. The building primarily sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation, whereas the southern portion of the east side has a concrete block pier foundation. The original, eastern side of the building has three gable roofs of varying heights. The western addition has two separate gable roofs as well. The exterior is metal siding except for the lower story of the east side, which has clapboard siding. Recessed porches shelter entrances at the southeastern corner and in two locations on the eastern façade. Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single hung sash windows. The windows on the lower east façade are obscured by louvered shutters and are flanked by decorative shutters. The northern façade of the building features a full-width, raised loading bay sheltered by a shed roof. An additional roll-top metal loading

SITE NAME: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue

door is located at the southeastern corner of the building. It can be seen in the 1950 historic photo (Figure 5). The circa 1974 western addition contains additional loading bays on its northern and western sides. Walls remaining from another circa 1974 shelter are located to the northwest of the building. Aerial photographs indicate the roof has been gone since 2022.



Figure 2: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), c. 1950, facing Northwest

SITE NAME: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue



Figure 3: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894) Southwestern Addition, c. 1974, facing East



Figure 4: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894) Northwestern Additions, c. 1974, facing Northeast

SITE NAME: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Research reveals that the building was originally used as a tomato packinghouse by Hogan & Sons of Vero Beach. Thomas E. Hogan began growing tomatoes in Vero Beach in 1920 and became well-known locally in 1931 after he was the first to successfully grow two crops of tomatoes in one year (Press Journal 1963). By the early 1950s, Hogan & Sons was one of the largest growers in Indian River County (Press Journal 1953). In 1958, the company diversified and entered the more stable citrus industry (Press Journal 1963). The tomato packing was transferred to Fort Pierce and the Vero facility was switched to pack citrus sourced from their own groves (Press Journal 1964). Hogan & Sons was a member of the Indian River Citrus Sub-Exchange, which packaged under the Florigold label (St. Lucie News Tribune 1969). In 2012, Hogan & Sons entered into an agreement with IMG Citrus Inc. whereby IMG would act as their marketing agent (The Produce News 2012). The packinghouse closed in 2015 (Thomas 2015). The building is currently vacant but is intended to be converted to a brewery (Florida Beer News 2021).



Figure 5: Historic Photo of 2745 St. Lucie Avenue (8IR1894), From Advert within the *Press Journal*, June 2, 1950, facing North

The Indian River Citrus District is comprised of a narrow strip of land on the eastern seaboard of Florida, stretching 200 miles from the Daytona Beach area to West Palm Beach. The Indian River Citrus District production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons boomed throughout the early- and mid-twentieth century and had a lasting impact on the area's economy (Indian River Citrus League 2015). It remains a major component of the area's economy. Approximately 14 million cartons of Indian River Fruit were shipped during the 2006–2007 season. Indian River fruit is shipped to 23 countries around the world from 21 packing houses, several gift fruit shippers, and a number of citrus processing plants.

SITE NAME: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue

The building at 2745 St. Lucie Avenue is associated with the post-World War II agricultural economy in Vero Beach. The building transitioned from its original use as a tomato packing facility to citrus as the citrus industry grew. It retains its integrity of location and setting. Its proximity and orientation in relation to the FEC Railroad and US 1 reflect its use as a packing house. Additions were made to the building in the early 1970s and are therefore considered historic. Modern alterations include replaced doors and windows. The building is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry due to its association with the region's agricultural economy and the Indian River Citrus District.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Florida Beer News

- 2021 "Orchid Island Brewery teases return and new facility." 7 October 2021.
<https://floridabeernews.com/2021/10/07/orchid-island-brewery-teases-return-and-new-facility/>

Press Journal

- 1950 Advert for Hogan and Sons. 2 June 1950.
https://www.newspapers.com/image/887066743/?clipping_id=142755724&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVlXzZpZXctaWQiOjg4NzA2Njc0MywiaWF0IjoxNzA5ODQ2NzE1LCJleHAiOjE3MDk5MzIxMTV9.ppGXLk7uvzWivagIM8p9cCGIRiAZStKsUCzT_NETj5Y
- 1953 "No Damage From Monday's Rain Seen by Boudet." 16 April 1953.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/887224565/?terms=hogan%20and%20sons&match=1>
- 1963 "T.E. Hogan Heads Family Enterprises." Page 28. 21 November 1963.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/887071827/?terms=hogan%20and%20sons%20vero&match=1>
- 1964 "Hogan & Sons Forecasts Record Pack." Page 36. 26 November 1964.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/887133737/?terms=hogan%20and%20sons%20&match=1>

Thomas, Milt

- 2015 "Is there a future for Indian River Citrus?" *The Indian River Guardian*. 7 January 2015. <https://indianriverguardian.com/2015/01/07/is-there-a-future-for-indian-river-citrus/>

The Produce News

- 2015 "IMG Citrus to market fruit for Hogan & Sons." 15 August 2012.
<https://theproducenews.com/img-citrus-market-fruit-hogan-sons>

SITE NAME: 2745 St. Lucie Avenue

St. Lucie News Tribune

1969 "TV Programs to Promote Florigold Grapefruit." 23 January 1969.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/778264189/?terms=hogan%20and%20sons%20indian%20river&match=1>



PHOTOGRAPH

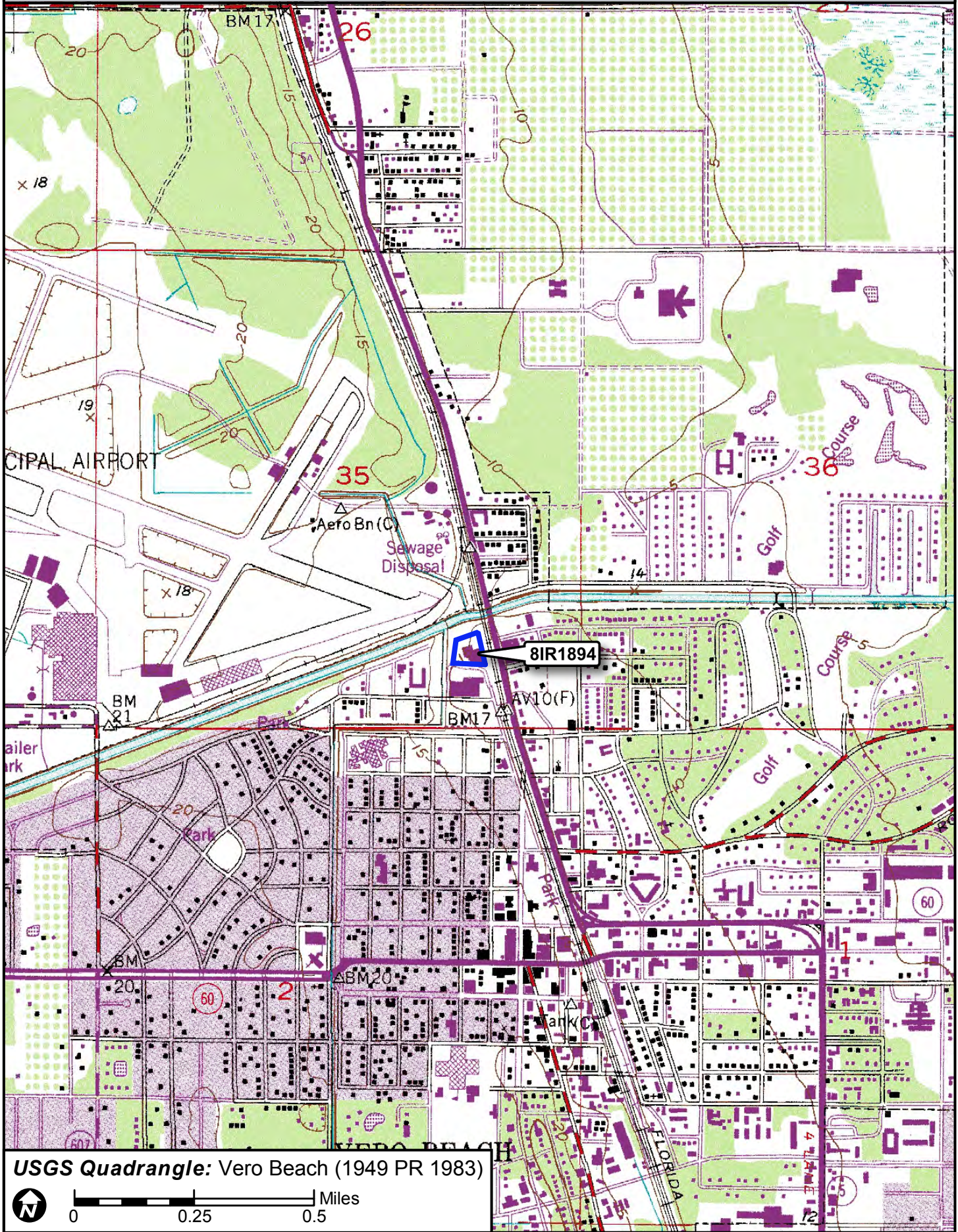
8IR1894



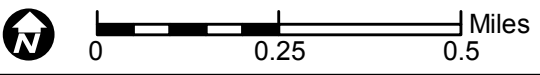
PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1894





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01895**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-23-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 3036 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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: 3036 13th Avenue
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th St and 33rd St
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000014.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 5593104 Northing 3058637
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
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.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Unknown 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Obscured.

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ 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)

Obscured.

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

Front porch with shed roof.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a gable roof with a shed roof over the front porch, known through aerial photographs. The house is obscured by vegetation.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register individually or as a part of a historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

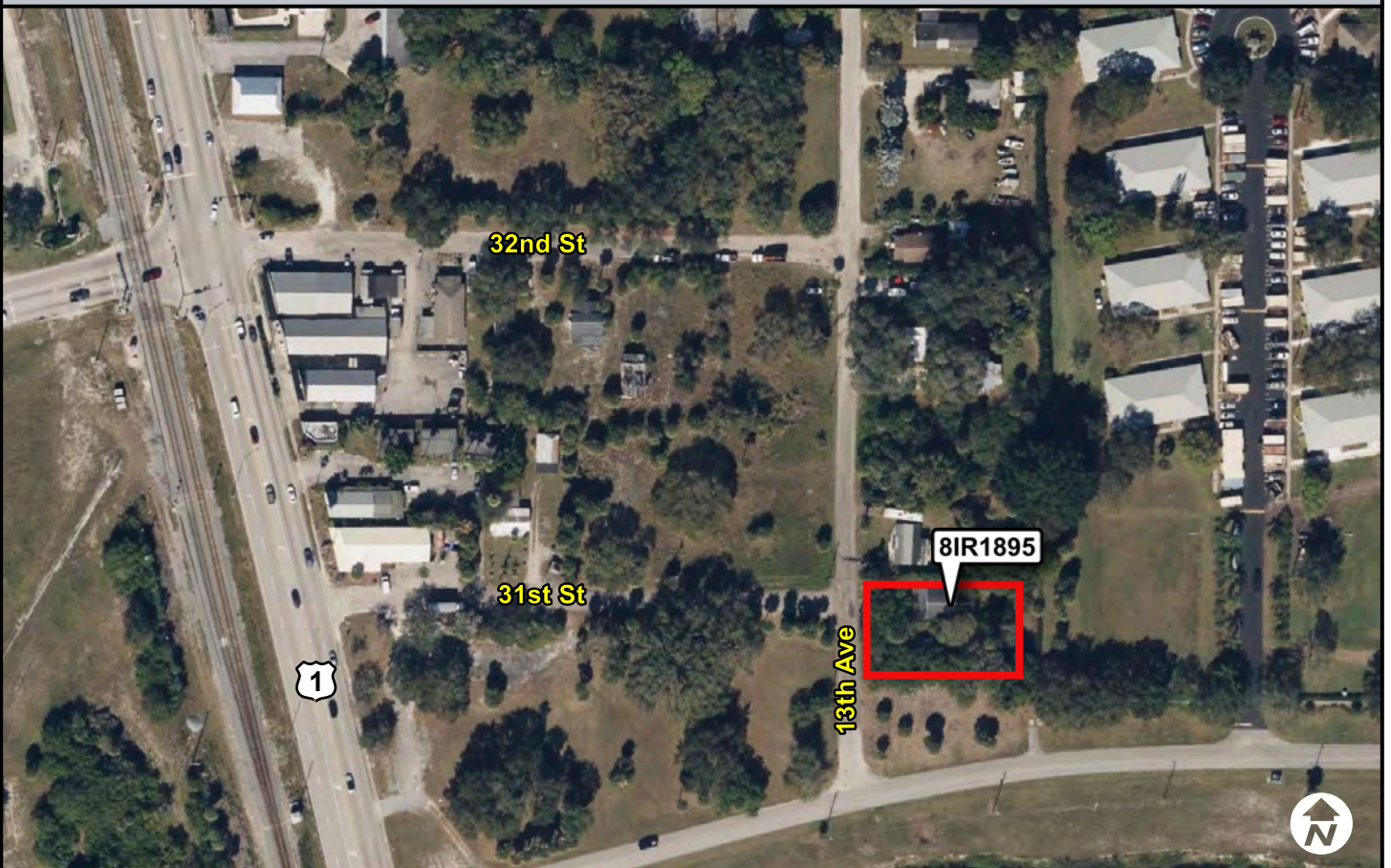
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

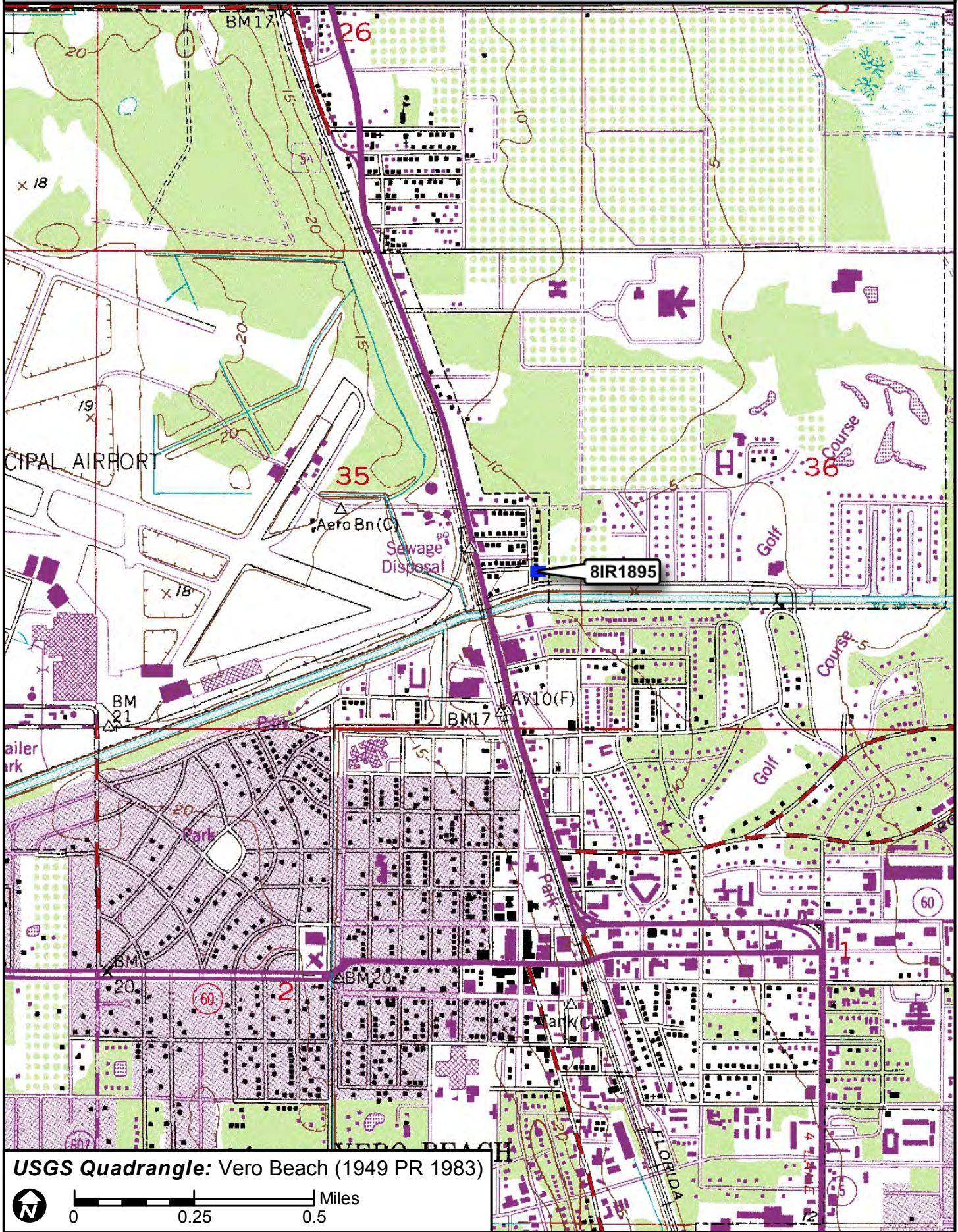
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

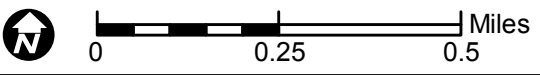
- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01896
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-23-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 3146 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3146 Direction Street Name 13th Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Address: 3146 13th Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000009.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 559314 Northing 3058704
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year):
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Original address Unknown, see Ownership History.
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Siding
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Plank-horizontal 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
4/4 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Rectangular gable vents; one awning over window.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Separate historic garage building SE of house, property appraiser lists as c.1956.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, Keeper - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

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. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center of side-gabled main facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by small front-gabled roof, supported by two braces; doorway is flanked by windows; accessible by wooden steps with wooden railings.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof with a small gable over the porch; exterior is horizontal plank siding; rectangular vents in the gables; one window shaded by an awning.

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
[x] 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)

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

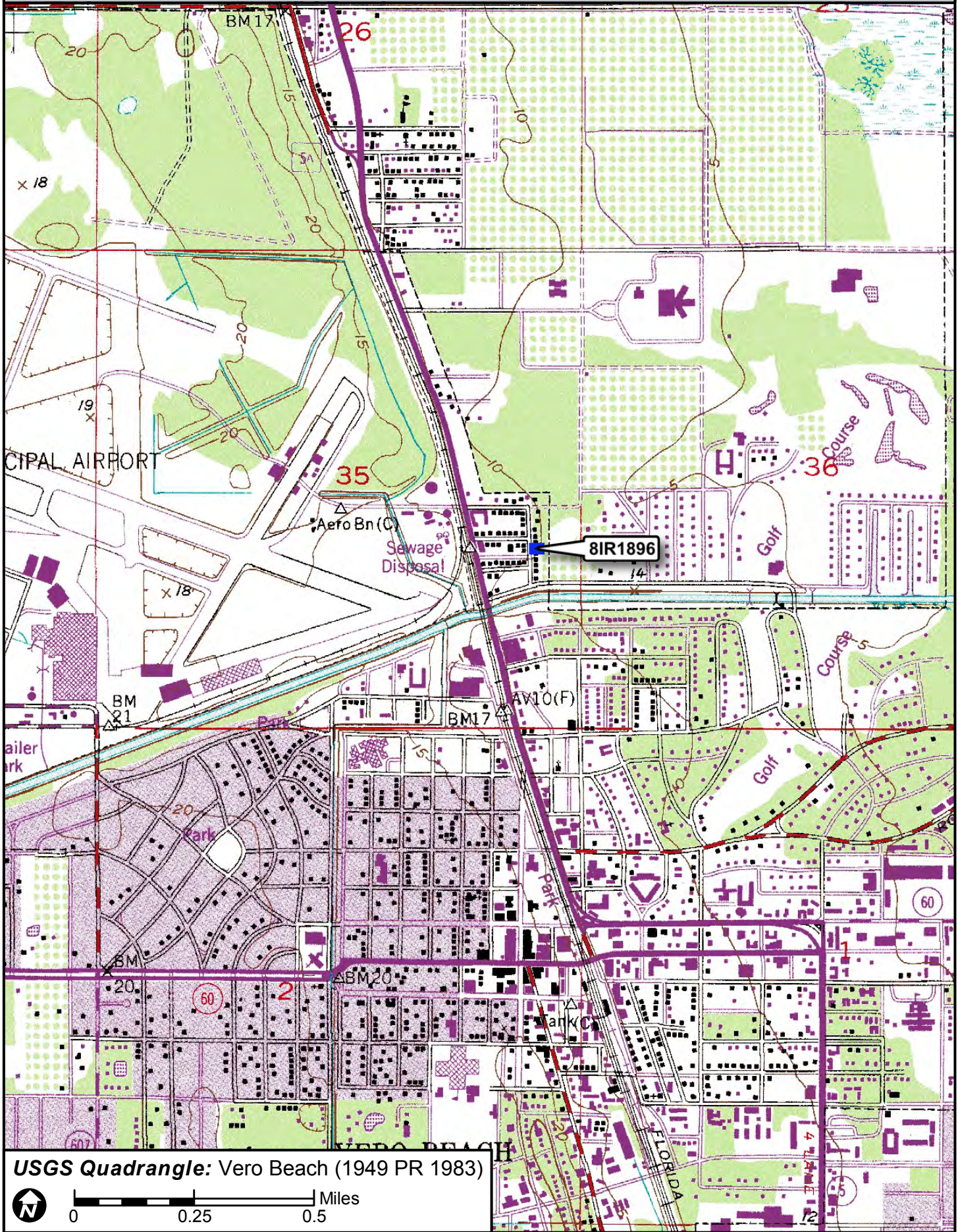
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

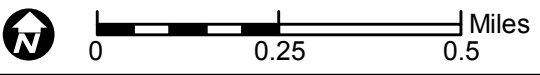
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01897
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-23-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 3156 13th Avenue
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 3156 13th Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000008.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 5592193 Northing 3058730
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1950 To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year): 2023
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Original address Unknown, see Ownership History
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Windows, unknown date.
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature N addition, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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. Shingles-asbestos 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. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
6/6 SHS; 4-pane fixed.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Symmetrical main facade; metal grille over door; addition on north side.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Includes fields for NR List Date, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Piers 3. Obscured
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Piers 3. Obscured
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. Obscured
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. Obscured

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center of main, symmetrical facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by extension of primary, side-gabled roof; porch roof is supported by two wooden posts; accessible by two concrete steps.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular House has a side-gabled roof with a shed roof over the north addition; exterior is fiber cement shingle siding; front door has a metal grille.

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
[x] 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)

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

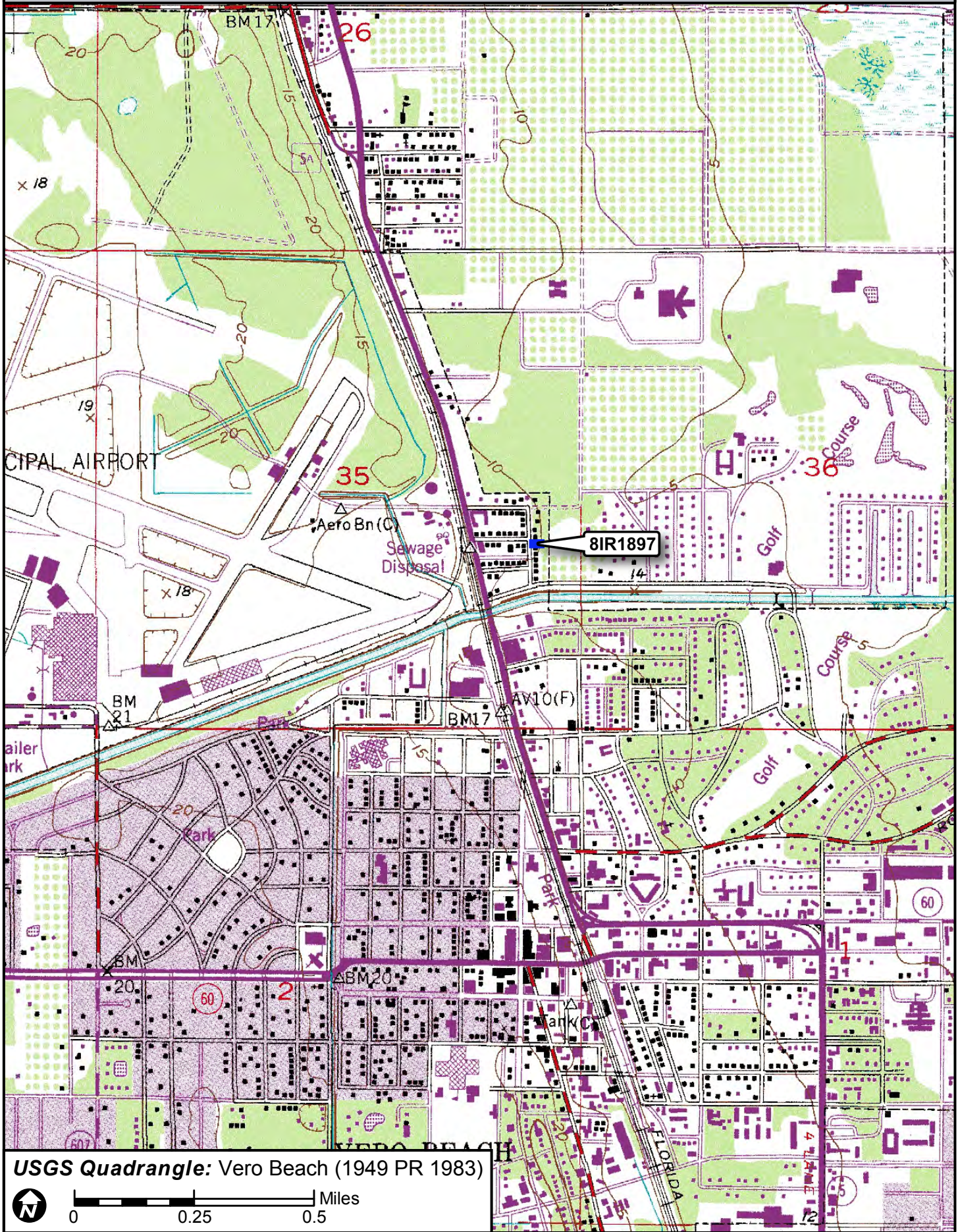
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

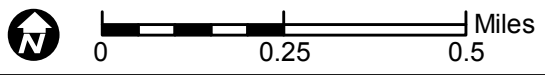
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01898**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-24-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 3226 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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

Street Number 3226 Direction _____ Street Name 13th Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000004.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559314 Northing 3058789
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1945 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Front door replaced, unknown date.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature South addition, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured by plywood and landscaping.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Flat roof over porch; house mostly obscured by landscaping.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic shed to rear of house.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located on left side of main facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open entry porch is sheltered by flat roof; roof is supported by one wooden post; accessible at grade.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a hipped roof with a flat roof over the porch; exterior is stucco; house is obscured by landscaping; an addition was added to the south side of the building at an unknown date.

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 [x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP) [] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search [] other methods (describe)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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

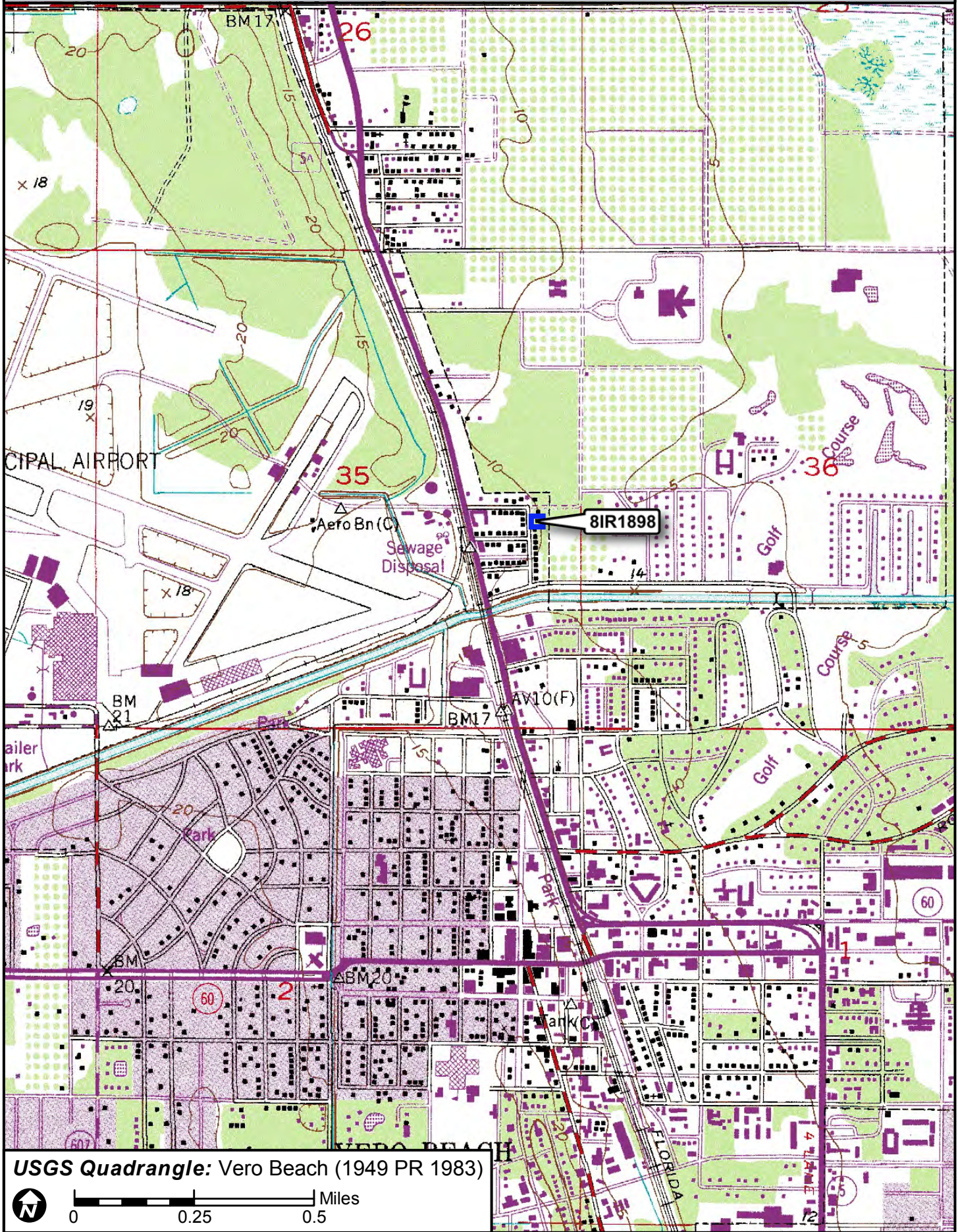
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

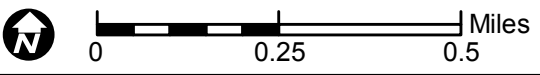
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01899**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-24-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 3256 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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

Street Number 3256 Direction _____ Street Name 13th Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003005000001.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 5593104 Northing 3058834
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1927 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1927 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address Unknown, see Ownership History
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Garage, pre-1974.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Horizontal plank 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning; 3/1, 2/1 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Gable vents; garage addition.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic shed to the east.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Piers 3. Obscured
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Piers 3. Obscured
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. Obscured
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. Obscured

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Located on north facade; accessible through open porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Open porch is set into "L" of cross gables on the north facade; porch is sheltered by both gable roofs as well as flat roof extension from garage.

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

Narrative Description of Resource
The one-story Frame Vernacular residence has a cross-gabled roof with a flat roof over the pre-1974 garage addition; exterior is horizontal wood siding; rectangular vents are located in the gables.

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
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (describe)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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

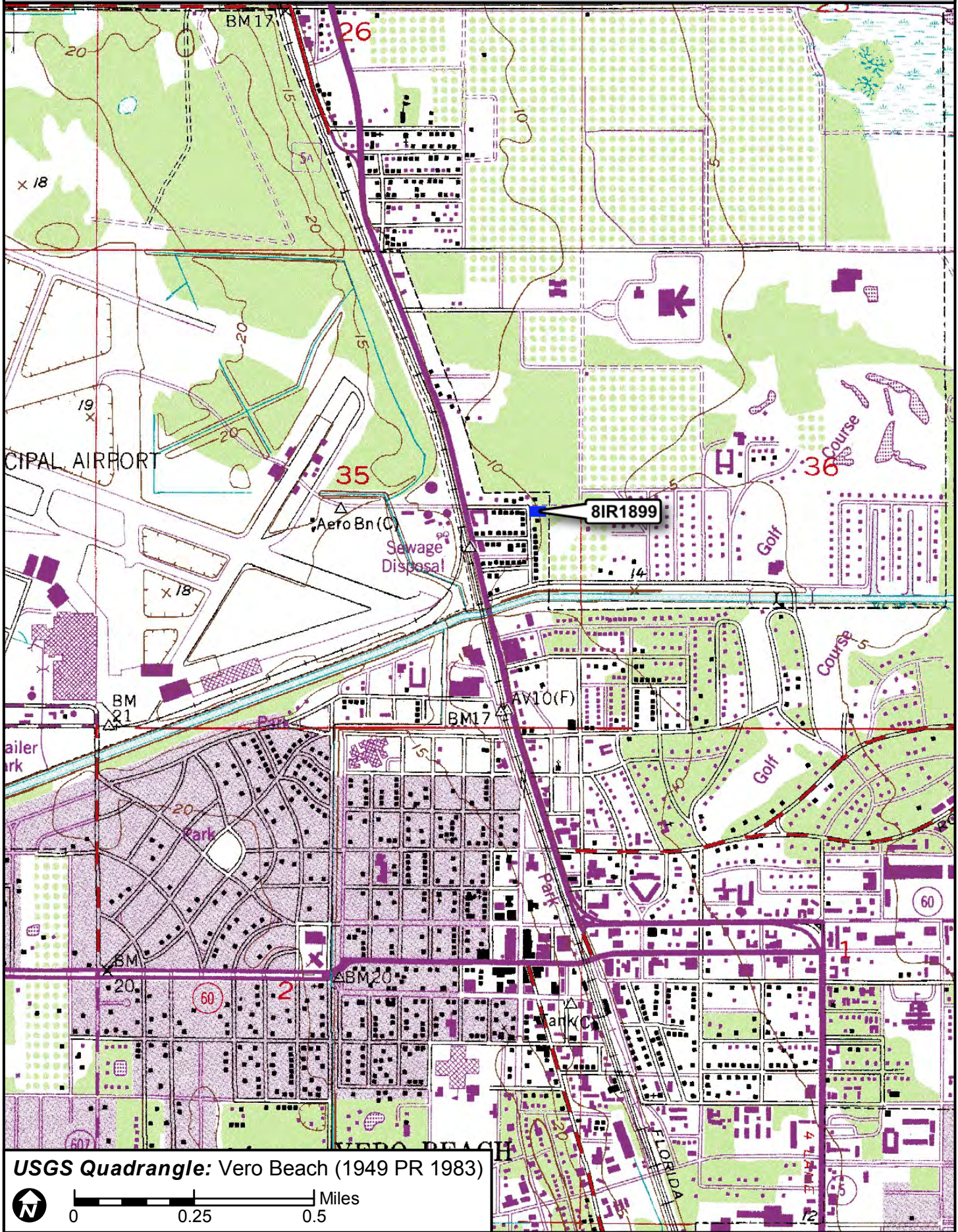
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

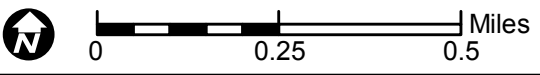
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 IR01900
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-24-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 3235 13th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 3235 13th Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 32nd Street and 33rd Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 32393500003002000015.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 5592158 Northing 3058806
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1940 To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year): 2023
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Original address Unknown, see Ownership History
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Siding, unknown date.
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Garage addition on N side, post-1974.
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Research indicates cottage structures were moved to Camp Gordon, but specific information on which cottages and their original locations is unknown.

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. Wood/Plywood 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Obscured.

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

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Includes fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. ___

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Obscured.

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular building has a gabled roof; north facade has plywood siding; house is mostly obscured by fencing and landscaping; an addition was added to the north side of the building after 1974.

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
[x] 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)

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and exhibits modification. It is associated with Camp Gordon, a 1931-1955 tourist camp, the remainder of which lacks integrity. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

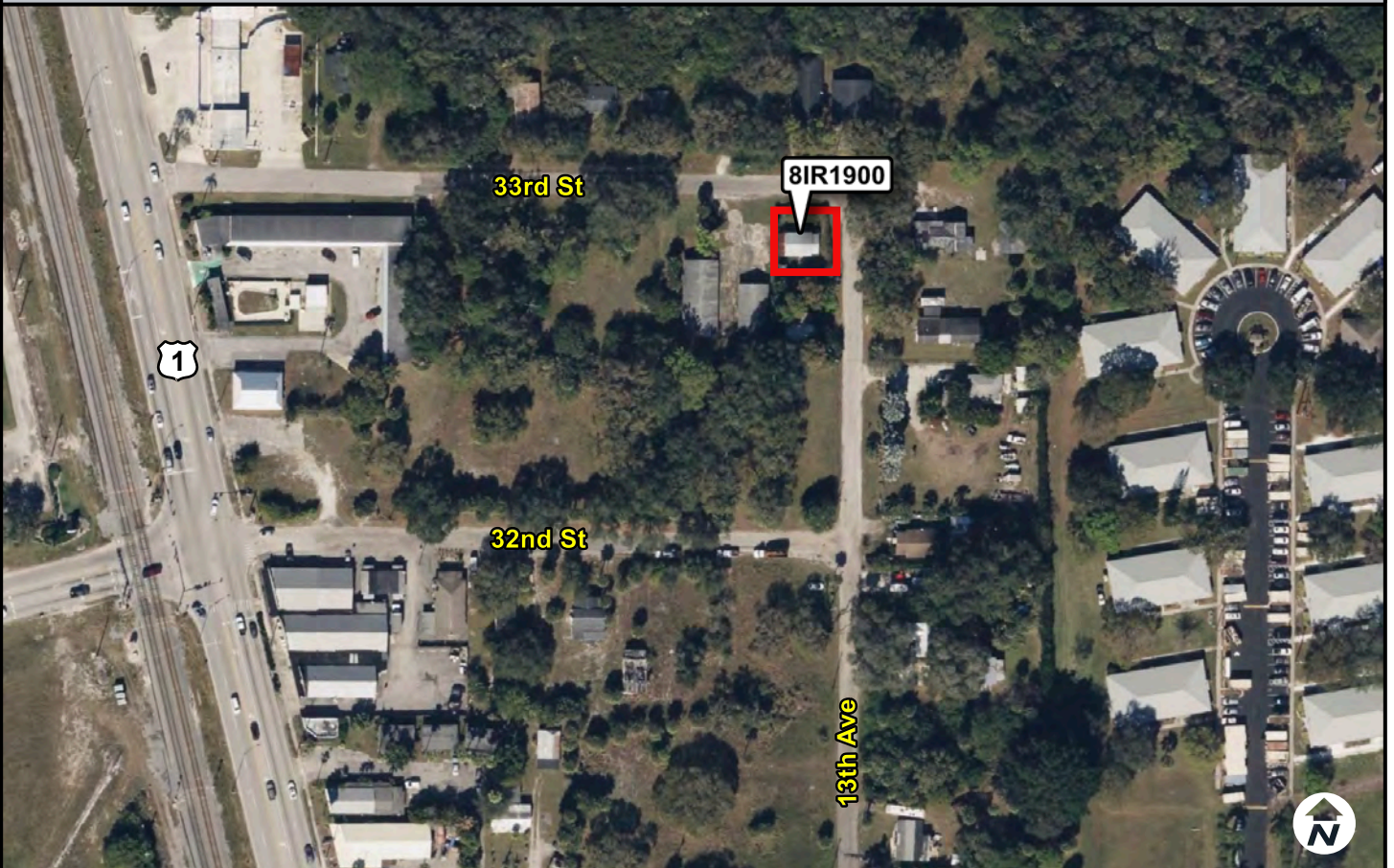
RECORDER INFORMATION

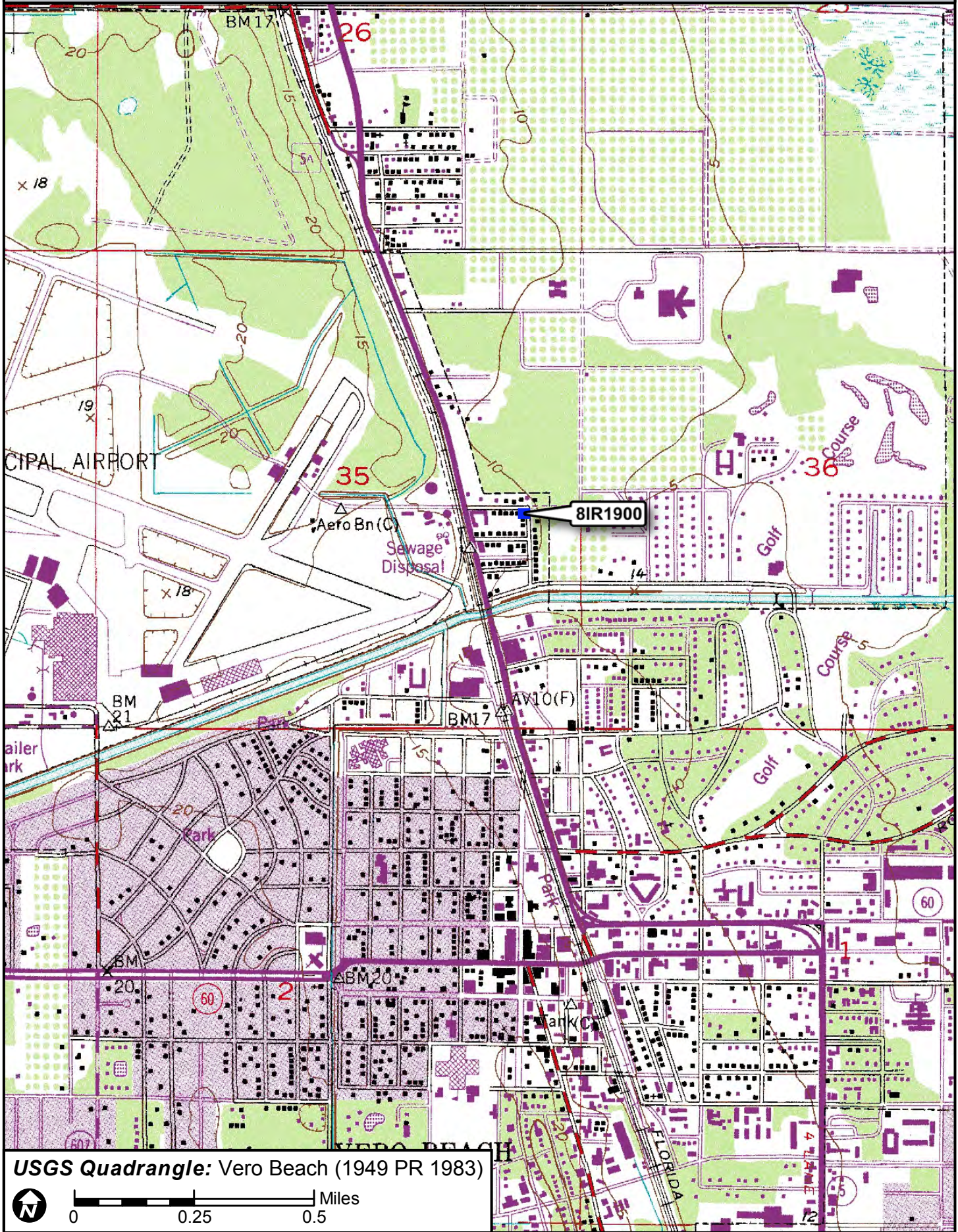
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

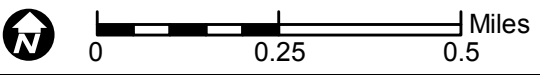
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01901**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-24-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 3106 US Highway 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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

Street Number 3106 Direction _____ Street Name US Highway 1 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NE corner of 31st St and US 1
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32393500003003000006.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559133 Northing 3058653
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1935 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Siding, unknown date
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature W and S addition, post-1984.
Architect (last name first): _____ 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 Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 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. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed, on E facade.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Glass double doors with awning; two bays with roll up doors on S facade; gable vent.

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
 Located slightly left of center on building's south facade; double doors; accessible through open porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
 Open porch is partially sheltered by a tarp awning over the double doors; secondary entrance on west side of porch; wooden railings.

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

Narrative Description of Resource
 The one-story Frame Vernacular commercial building has a gable roof with shed roofs over the addition on the west and south sides; exterior is metal; two bay doors are located on south facade.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
 According to interview with Gary Beatty, no extant commercial buildings along US 1 are associated with Camp Gordon.

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 Frame Vernacular building exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

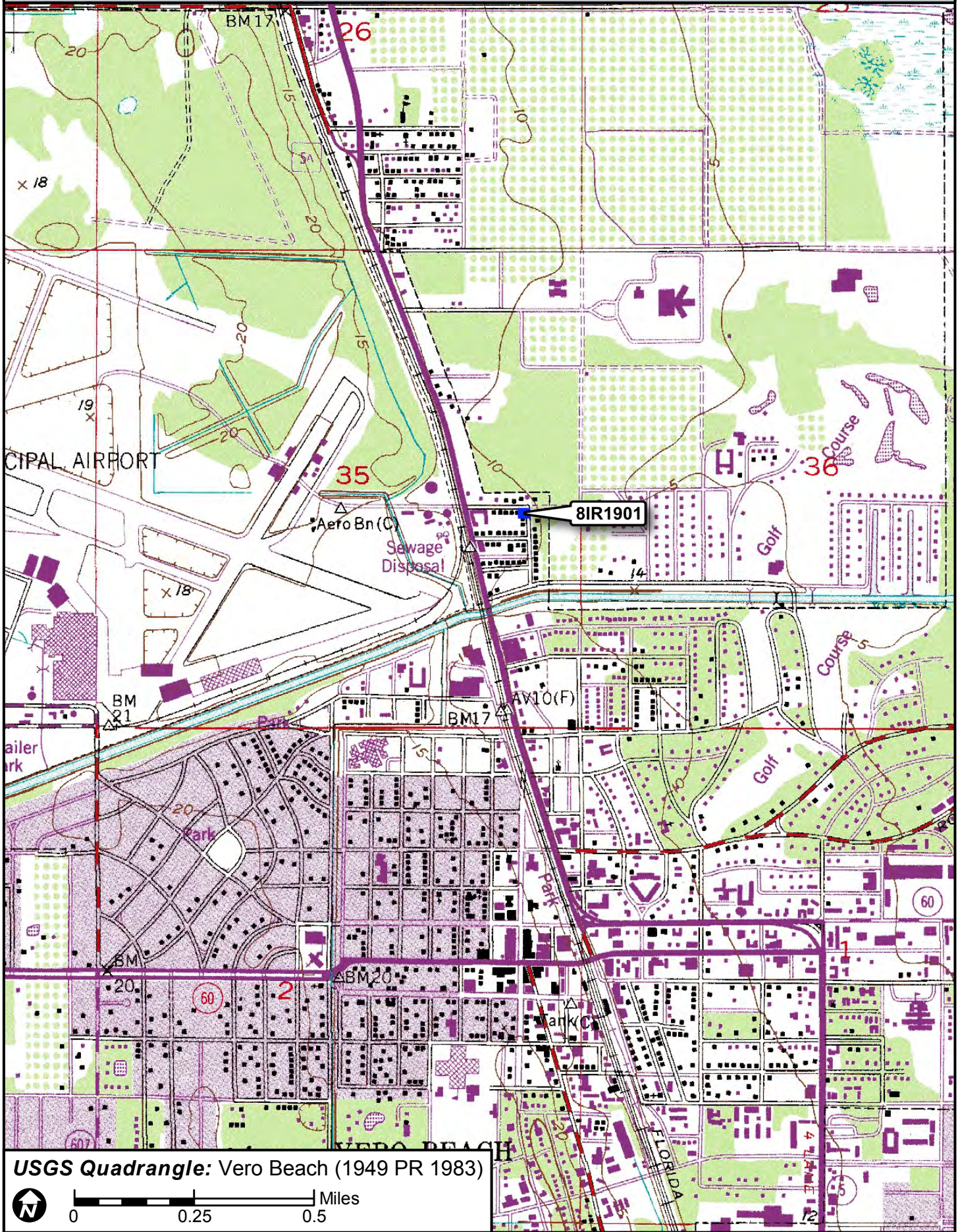
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

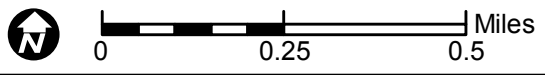
Required Attachments	① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
	② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
	③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.	







USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **IR01902**
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-15-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS 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

Street Number 2515 Direction _____ Street Name Airport North Street Type Drive Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 36th and 37th Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Indian River
Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32392600011074000001.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 559004 Northing 3058784
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Waterworks/Sewage treatment From (year): 1954 To (year): _____
Current Use Waterworks/Sewage treatment From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2003 Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2003 Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
City of Vero Beach

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete 2. Metal 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
none visible from the ROW

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
columns separate a loading bay/entrance and second story clad in metal on the south end; planters are on the E elevation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
The facility contains four concrete silos, a reverse osmosis facility, and multiple other structures besides the primary plant building.

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

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)

located on the E elevation with planters on the north side. entrance door is not visible

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

No porch.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The two-story Masonry Vernacular water treatment facility has a flat roof with metal and stucco cladding. Windows are not visible.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient informationAppears 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 Masonry Vernacular building exhibits a common style in Florida and exhibits modifications, therefore it is considered National Register ineligible. It is located within the Vero Beach Airport but is not associated with the airport.

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 <u>Field notes</u> | Maintaining organization <u>Janus Research</u> |
| Document description _____ | File or accession #'s _____ |
| 2) Document type <u>Field notes</u> | Maintaining organization <u>Janus Research</u> |
| Document description _____ | File or accession #'s _____ |

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus ResearchRecorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(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.

PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1902

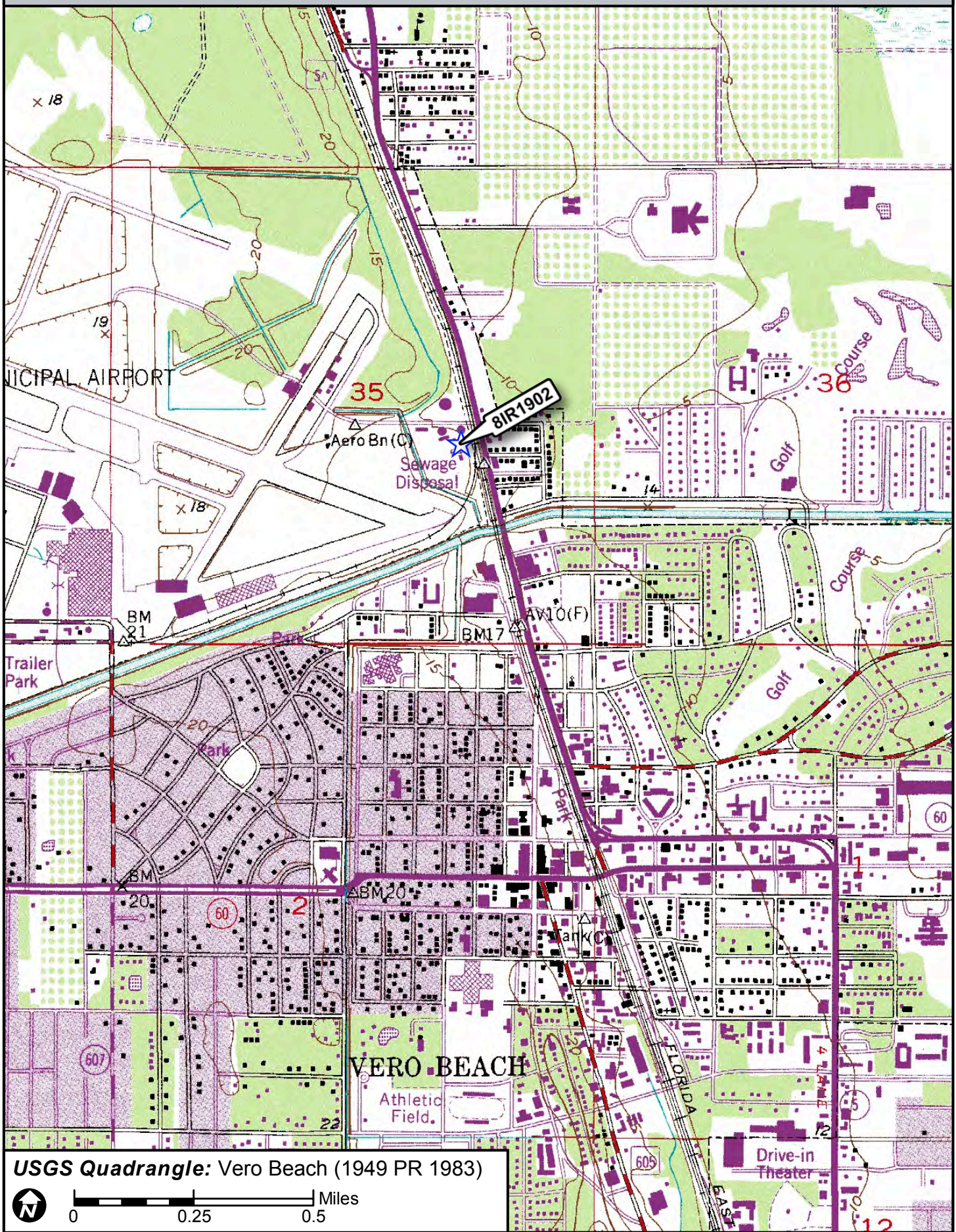


SKETCH MAP

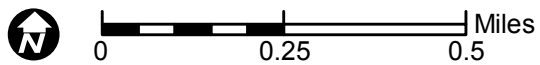
8IR1902







USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 IR01904
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 5-25-2023
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Vero's Motel Complex
Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 3116 US 1
City/Town Vero Beach
County or Counties Indian River
Name of Public Tract
Township, Range, Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries
Motel complex is located on Indian River County Parcel # 32393500003003000004.0. Motel complex is made up of seven buildings.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO criteria, and Evaluation criteria.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1951 [] 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. 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
The concrete block buildings vary in style, four buildings have flat roofs, and three have gable roofs. All have stucco siding but two have brick clad main facades. All feature porches.

RESEARCH METHODS (check 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 [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey [x] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

Vero's Motel does not embody a distinctive type or style of building of high architectural value, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(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.

SITE NAME: Vero's Motel Complex

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Vero's Motel Complex is located at 3116 US Highway 1 in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The motel opened in 1951 and is still in operation. It consists of seven buildings arranged around a central parking lot. (Figures 1-5).



Figure 1: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, facing North

The motel buildings are of concrete block construction. The southwestern building has a gable roof with a stepped parapet and brick cladding on the west façade (Figure 2). Window and doorway openings on that façade have been bricked and stuccoed over. The northwestern building has a built-in brick planter along the west façade (Figure 3). The motel sign is supported by metal posts set into a brick planter. Matching brick piers, which once supported light fixtures, flank the driveway entrance (Figure 1). The northwestern building and the three identical buildings to its east have flat roofs and stucco exteriors. The southeastern building has two cross-gables and brick cladding on the main façade (Figure 5). The building to its northeast has a gable roof and vertical wood siding. All buildings feature porches.

SITE NAME: Vero's Motel Complex



Figure 2: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, facing Southeast



Figure 3: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, facing South

SITE NAME: Vero's Motel Complex



Figure 4: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, facing East



Figure 5: Vero's Motel Complex (8IR1904), c. 1951, facing North

SITE NAME: Vero's Motel Complex



Figure 6: A 1958 Postcard of Laswell's Motel
(Courtesy of PicClick)

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Vero's Motel, originally Laswell's Motel, was constructed in 1951. A postcard from 1958 depicts the Laswell's Motel (Figure 6). It was sold in 1962, at which time it was renamed Vero's Motel (Press Journal 1962).

All windows and doors on the western side of both the office building and first cottage have been bricked over. The top step of the stepped parapet roof is also no longer present. A porch has been added to the north side of the office building. It is unknown at what time these changes took place. The motel's office building, located along US-1 may have been constructed earlier than the other buildings. It does not match the style of the other buildings in the complex in form or building materials. When it was listed for sale in 1961, the advertisement claimed the sellers had owned it for 14 years, which precedes the known date of the motel's construction by four years (Press Journal 1961). Furthermore, the ad claimed the office building housed a barber and beauty shop. A similarly sized and shaped building appears at this location on the 1943 aerial. According to Gary Beatty, none of the extant buildings along US-1 were associated with Camp Gordon.

Vero's Motel does not embody a distinctive type or style of high architectural value and it exhibits modifications. Some integrity of design and materials has been lost due to the

SITE NAME: Vero's Motel Complex

change in the southwestern building's window and door arrangement. The common-style motel structure does not meet the Criteria for the National Register individually and the surrounding neighborhood lacks the integrity for a cohesive historic district. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible, individually or as part of a district.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Beatty, Gary

2024 Gary Beatty. Interview. Conducted by Alayna Jackson. February 9, 2024.

PicClick

2023 Seller's Listing. Accessed via PicClick.com

Press Journal

1961 "For Sale." Page 7. 21 September 1961.

1962 "Public Notices." Page 11. 14 June 1962.

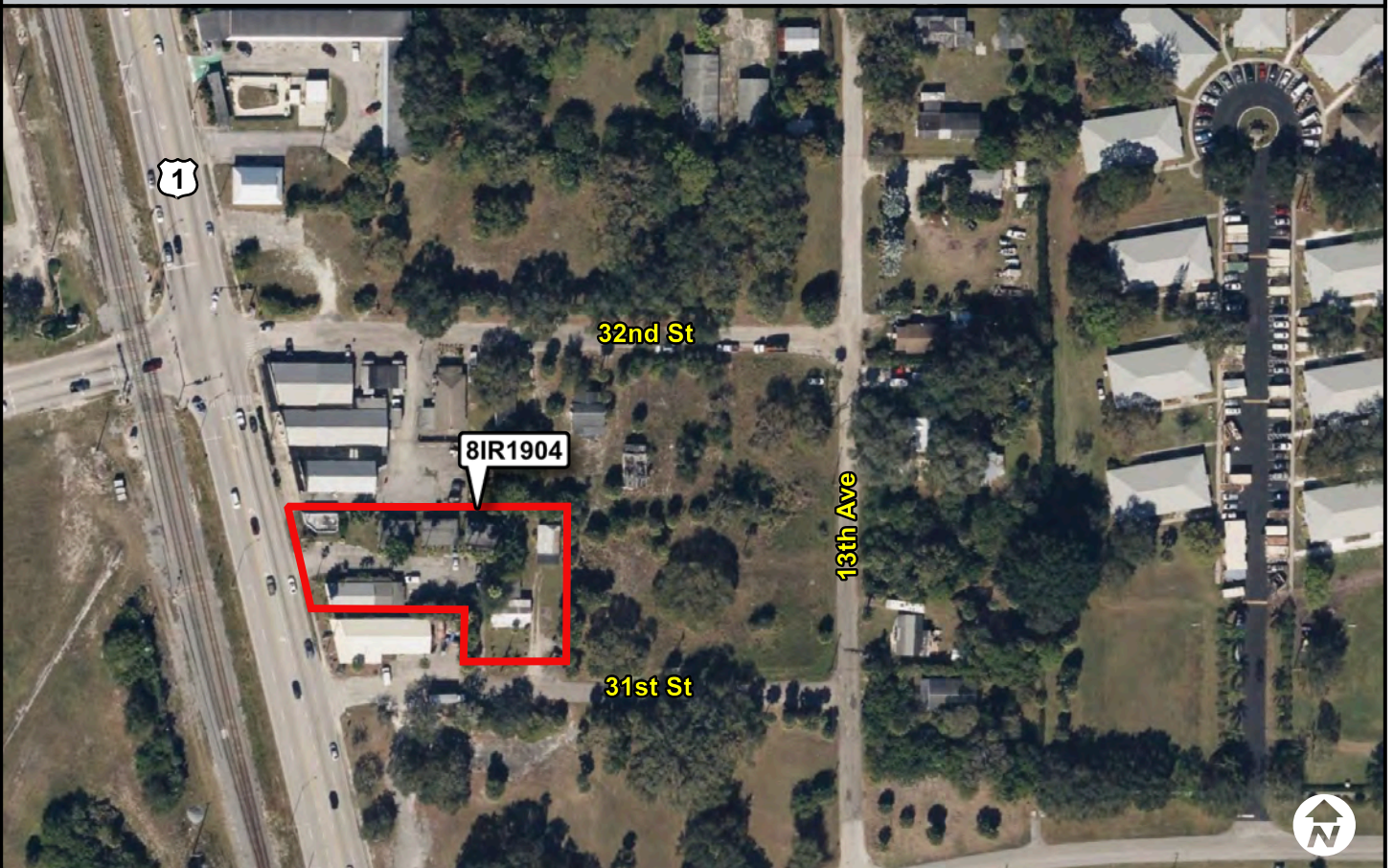
PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1904



SKETCH MAP

8IR1904





PHOTOGRAPH

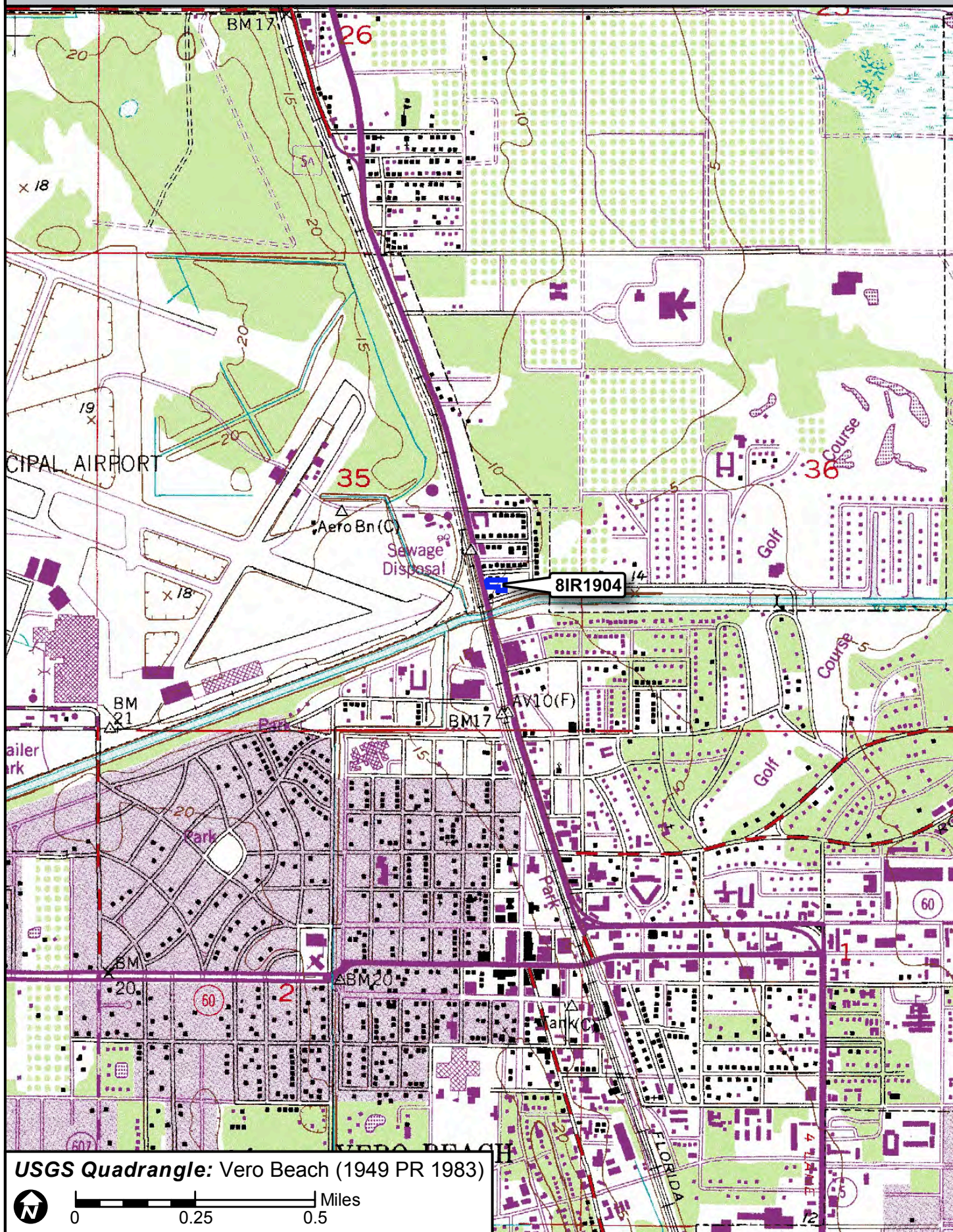
8IR1904



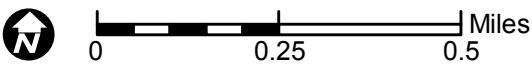
SKETCH MAP

8IR1904





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 IR01905
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 2-15-2024
Recorder#

[X] Original
[] Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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).

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)
[X] 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 Vero Beach Regional Airport Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): [X] 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 [X] city [] county [] state [] federal [] Native American [] foreign [] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 2515 Direction Airport North Street Name Drive Street Type Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In Current City Limits? [X] yes [] no [] unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Indian River
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 32S Range 39E Section 34 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE Irregular-name:
2) Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983
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)

The Vero Beach Regional Airport is bounded by Aviation Boulevard to the south, 43rd Avenue to the west, 41st Street to the north, and US 1 to the east. A portion of the SE corner of the property along US 1 and Aviation Blvd lies within the current APE.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1929 [X]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. 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
The small portion of the airport that falls within the APE is an unnamed access roadway and Aviation Blvd, both of which are non-historic.

RESEARCH METHODS (check 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)
[]cultural resource survey [X]historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)
Only a small portion of the airport property falls within the APE. The airport exhibits modifications to runways and the terminal, impacting its integrity.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

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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.

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The current APE intersects a small portion of the Vero Beach Regional Airport, located at 3400 Cherokee Drive in Sections 34 and 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The airport is bounded by 43rd Avenue to the west, Aviation Boulevard to the south, US 1 to the east, and parcel lines for Indian River County Parcel #32392600011000000000.1 to the north (Figure 1). The airport is approximately 1,200 acres total. The portion of the property within the APE is a small section at the southeast corner, totaling approximately 14 acres. The historic Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902) is located on the airport property, but it is otherwise not connected with the airport, as discussed previously in this report. There are no historic buildings or runways within the APE. Aviation Boulevard and the paved airport access roads that are within the APE are modern.

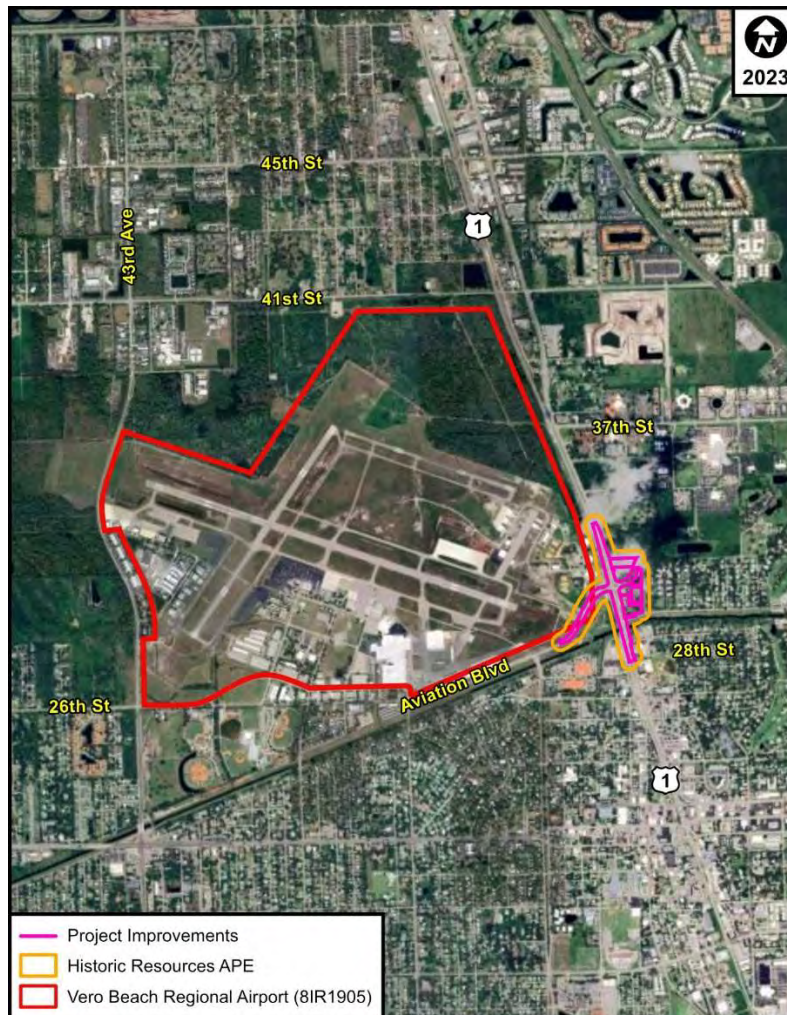


Figure 1: Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) on Modern Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

The Vero Beach Regional Airport was originally opened in 1929 on 100 acres purchased with \$5,000 raised by the Chamber of Commerce (Stanbridge 2022). The runway was dirt. A terminal was built circa 1932 when Eastern Air Transport Co., later Eastern Air Lines, relocated their fueling stop between Jacksonville and Miami from Cocoa to Vero Beach. The airport first appears on a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Vero Beach Regional Airport (8IR1905) on 1943 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

During World War II, the airport was converted to the Vero Beach Naval Air Station. The airport expanded to 1,000 acres, and multiple buildings including barracks, hangars, and a three-story terminal were constructed (Figure 3). It used by the U.S. Military during and after World War II from 1942-1947. Upon the end of the war, the airport reverted to its original name.

A 109-acre tract of the Vero Beach Regional Airport property was sold to the Brooklyn Dodgers' professional baseball franchise in 1948 to use for their preseason spring training. The baseball fields can be seen on the 1968 aerial photograph south of the Vero Beach Regional Airport (Figure 4), west of the current APE. The Dodgers franchise used Vero Beach and Dodgertown (8IR1723) as their home spring training base until 2008. The site is now known as Historic Dodgertown and was designated a Florida Heritage Landmark in 2014 (City of Vero Beach 2019).



Figure 3: A 1949 Photo of the Terminal Building
(*Sunshine Skies*)

In 1964, a new terminal designed by David V. Robison was constructed (Figure 5) (*Sunshine Skies*). The new terminal is visible on the 1968 aerial (Figure 4). The building received a \$6.5 million dollar renovation in 2008 during which it more than doubled in square footage and modified its historic appearance (Stuart News 2008).

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

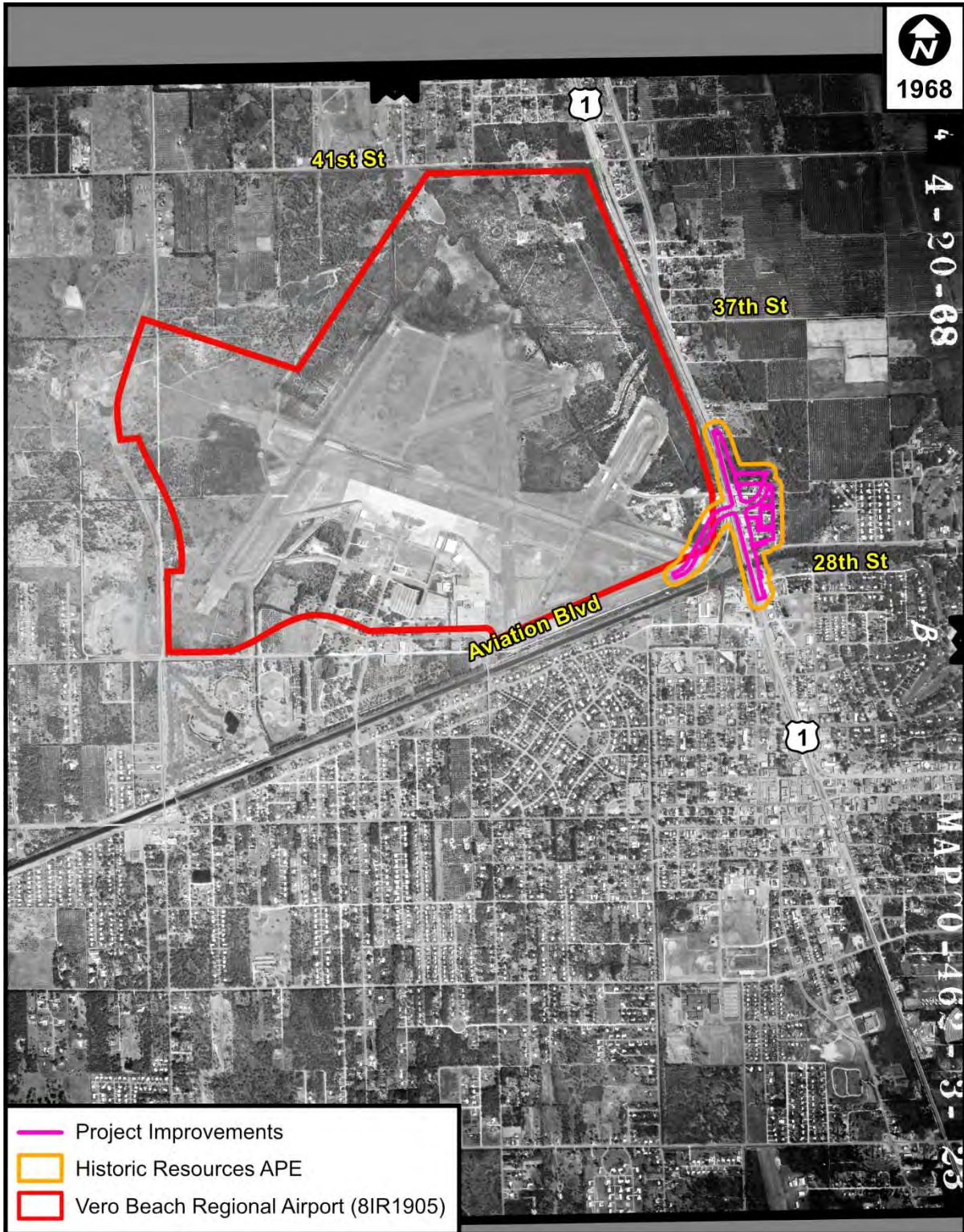


Figure 4: Vero Beach Regional Airport on 1968 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport



Figure 5: Undated Photo with the 1964 Terminal in the Background

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

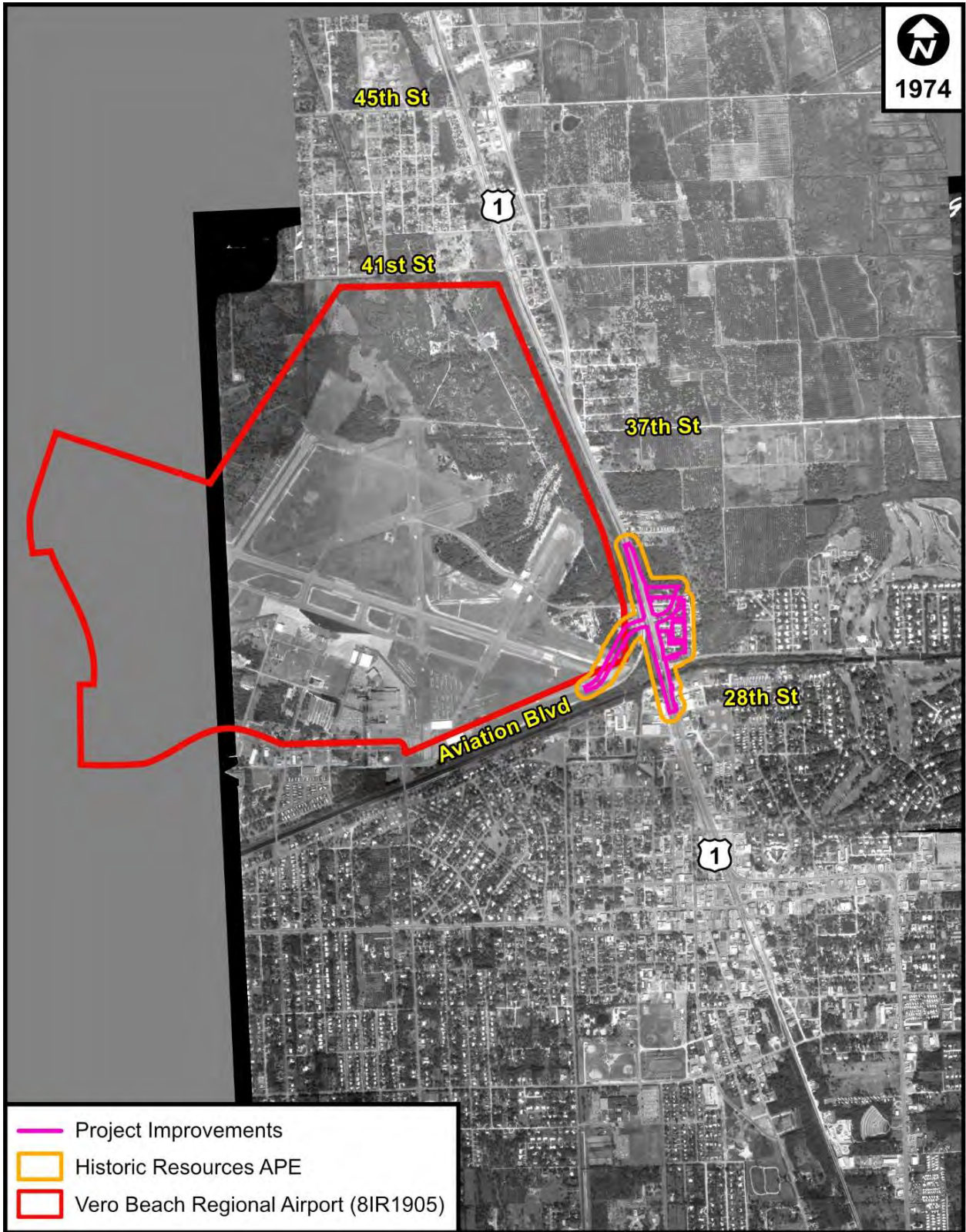


Figure 6: Vero Beach Regional Airport on 1974 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

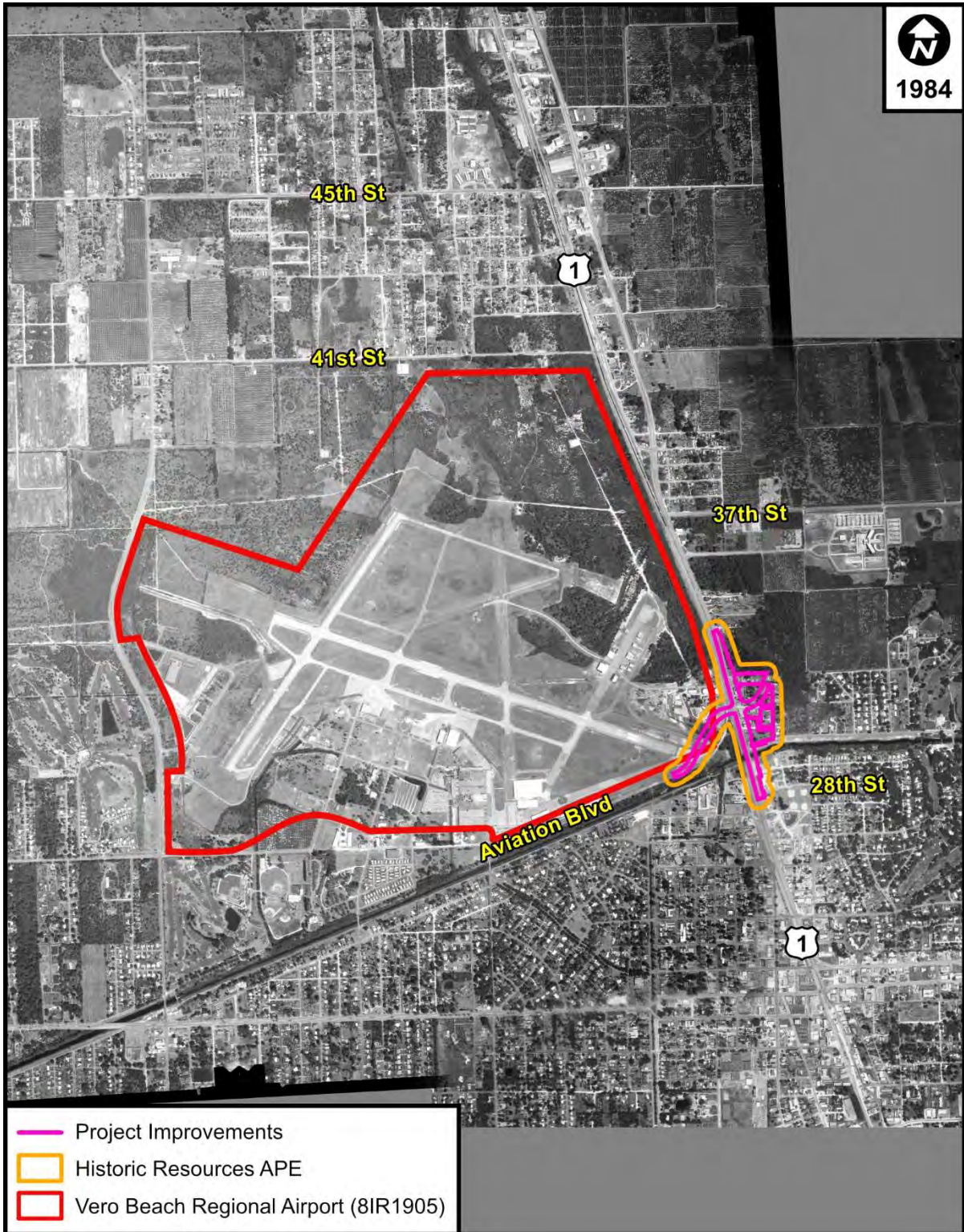


Figure 7: Vero Beach Regional Airport on 1984 Aerial Photograph

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport



**Figure 8: Undated Photo of Non-Historic Existing Terminal
(Indian River County Economic Development)**

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Vero Beach Regional Airport was originally opened in 1929 on 100 acres purchased with \$5,000 raised by the Chamber of Commerce (Stanbridge 2022). The runway was dirt. A terminal was built circa 1932 when Eastern Air Transport Co., later Eastern Air Lines, relocated their fueling stop between Jacksonville and Miami from Cocoa to Vero Beach. The airport first appears on a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 2).

A review of aerial photographs reveals that the airport runways have been modified multiple times. Between 1943 and 1968, the northern runways were extended to the east, meeting at a point (Figures 2, 4, 6). An access road east of those runways is no longer visible by 1968 (Figure 4). By 1974, the central runways and taxiways appear less used than previously, and a new curvilinear access road can be seen connecting the easternmost runway with the center of the airport (Figure 6). New taxiways were created close to the terminal. The 1984 aerial shows the northern runway has been paved and the taxiways reconfigured again (Figure 7). Since then, the northern runway has been modified. The runway closest in proximity to the APE was shifted west in 2005. Numerous commercial buildings have been constructed around the western and southern perimeter of the airport.

A small portion of the airport property falls within the current APE. It contains no historic resources association with the Vero Beach Regional Airport. It contains a 1953 water treatment plant, the Vero Beach Water Treatment Facility (8IR1902), which exhibits a common style of architecture, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations.

SITE NAME: Vero Beach Regional Airport

Although the Vero Beach Regional Airport has associations with significant events in the history of Vero Beach, it lacks historic integrity. The 1964 terminal that replaced the World War II-era, 1943 terminal has been remodeled so that it no longer conveys its historic appearance. The airport runways have been modified from their original layout. Modern development of the airport property and adjacent properties has altered the historic setting. Therefore, the Vero Beach Regional Airport is considered ineligible for the National Register.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

The Miami News

1954 "Vero To Dedicate New Water Plant." 22 Mar 1954. Page 5. Accessed electronically May 25, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/image/299241581/?terms=vero%20beach%20water%20treatment&match=1&clipping_id=125323961

Stanbridge, Ruth

2022 "Local history: Vero Beach Regional Airport." Published Jan. 13, 2022. TCPalm. Accessed electronically May 25, 2023. <https://www.tcpalm.com/story/specialty-publications/2022/01/13/local-history-vero-beach-regional-airport/9161751002/>

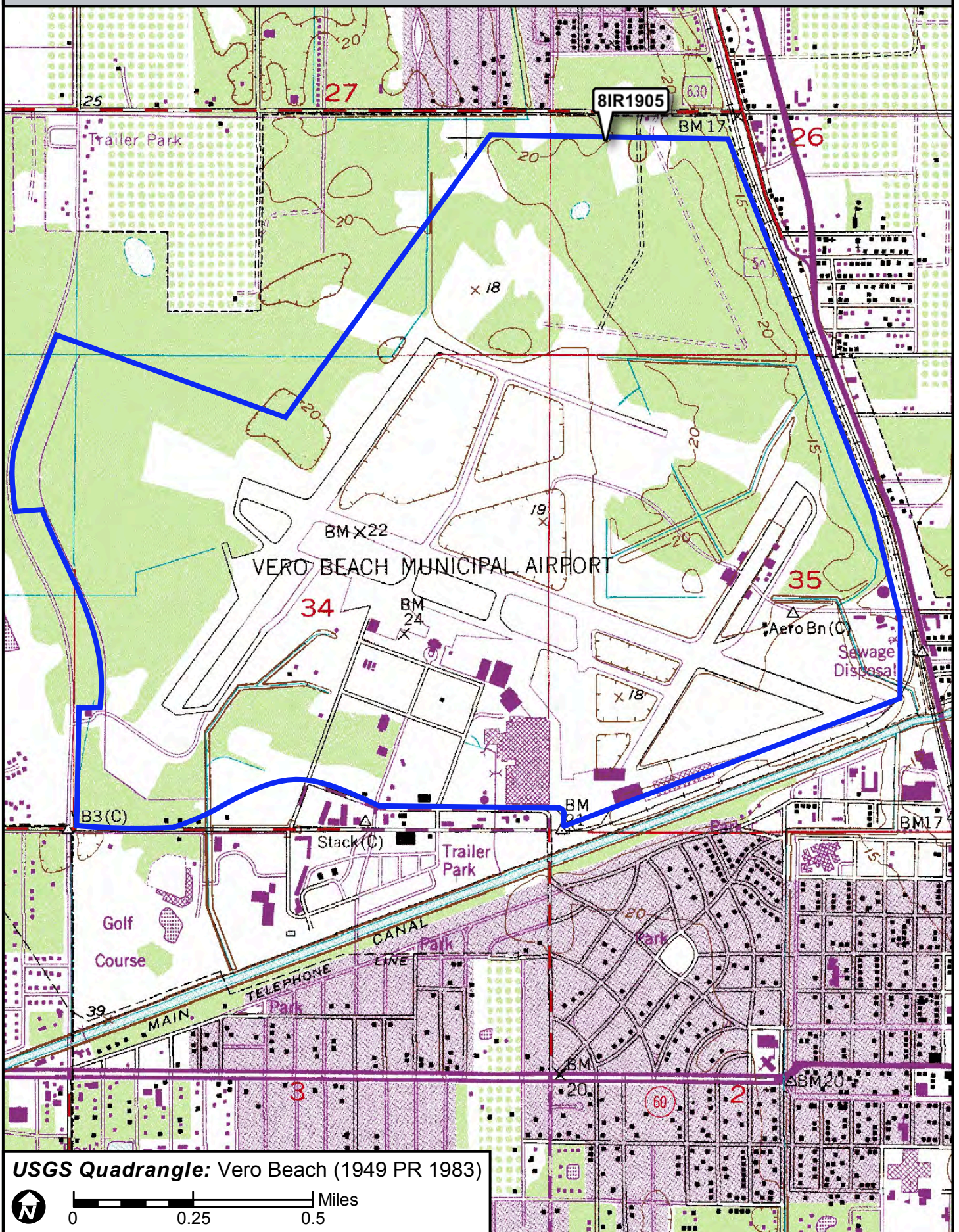
The Stuart News

2008 "Vero Beach airport terminal's \$6.5M face-lift almost complete." 29 Oct 2008. Page 21. Accessed electronically May 25, 2023. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/804452837/?terms=vero%20beach%20airport%20new%20terminal&match=1>

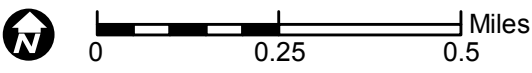
Sunshine Skies

n.d. "History of Airline Service at Vero Beach (KVRB)." Accessed electronically May 25, 2023. <https://www.sunshineskies.com/verobeach.html>





USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 IR01954
Field Date 3-9-2023
Form Date 3-8-2024
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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).

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 Camp Gordon Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Boulevard CRAS FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Vero Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Indian River
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 32S Range 39E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name VERO BEACH USGS Date 1983
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)

The remains of Camp Gordon are bound by 31st St. to the south; 13th Ave. to the east; north of 33rd St. to the north; and east of the commercial buildings along US 1 to the west. 17 cottages out of approximately 60 remain. No commercial buildings remain.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1931 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder: G. W. Beatty

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. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

See Continuation Sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(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.

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Camp Gordon was a c. 1931-1955 tourist camp located in Section 35 of Township 32 South, Range 39 East on the Vero Beach (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. At its peak, it consisted of approximately 60 vernacular cottages and multiple commercial buildings. Seventeen cottages are extant, most of which are in a deteriorated condition. Individual FMSF forms were updated or prepared for each building (8IR749; 8IR750; 8IR752; 8IR753; 8IR756-8IR758; 8IR762; 8IR763; 8IR766; 8IR1884-8IR1889; 8IR1900). The extant historic commercial buildings along US 1 were not part of Camp Gordon, as confirmed by descendant Gary Beatty. The motel at 3256 US 1 (8IR1883), formerly known as the Gordon Motel, is not considered part of Camp Gordon because its construction marked the end of the Camp Gordon period of significance. The camp's commercial structures were demolished to make room for the motel, and the business transitioned away from a cottage-based model to a motel model. Therefore, Camp Gordon and the Gordon Motel never historically existed at the same time. The remains of Camp Gordon are bound by 31st Street to the south, 13th Avenue to the east, north of 33rd Street to the north, and east of the commercial buildings along US 1 to the west. The cottage buildings are primarily vernacular wood framed buildings, although two are masonry vernacular concrete block buildings (Figures 1-2). The dirt streets were chip sealed in 2022.



**Figure 1: Representative Photo of Frame Vernacular Camp Gordon Cottage;
Located at 1365 33rd Street (8IR762), c. 1934, facing South**

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon



Figure 2: Representative Photo of Masonry Vernacular Camp Gordon Cottage; 1346 33rd Street (8IR1884), c. 1950, Considered Ineligible, facing North

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Camp Gordon, also known as Beattyville, was founded in 1931 within the APE (Large 2002). The six-acre tourist camp was built by Gordon Washington Beatty. According to Gary Beatty, grandson of Gordon, approximately six cottages were moved by Beatty to the property from Holopaw, Florida (Beatty 2024). They were originally used by a logging company that closed due to the Depression. To transport them, the cottages were sawed in half and loaded onto a Model AA truck. Beatty added porches and bathrooms to them. It is unknown whether the others were moved to the property or constructed on-site, but by 1935, there were 30 cabins, each with hot and cold water and electricity (Schwarz 2015; Beatty 2024). The cabins were rented for \$1 per week. The camp also had three service stations, two packing houses, one garage, one restaurant, one fruit stand, and one barber shop (Press Journal 1935). It had its own stop along a Greyhound bus line. At its peak, there were roughly 60 cabins in total. Historic postcards advertising the camp are shown in Figures 3-5. Visitors to Camp Gordon were primarily fisherman and snowbirds, so the peak-season for the camp was during winter months (Beatty 2024).

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon



Figure 3: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d., “Where Fishing is Good”
Courtesy of Jackie’s Vintage Postcards



Figure 4: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d.
Courtesy of HipPostcard

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon



Figure 5: Camp Gordon Postcard, n.d.

Courtesy of eBay

G.W. Beatty, the founder of Camp Gordon, died in 1954. In 1955, Claude Beatty, one of his sons, reportedly “tore down Camp Gordon,” at which point he built the Gordon Motel, according to a *St. Lucie News Tribune* article from 2002 (Large 2002). The article is referring to the demolition of the commercial structures rather than the Camp Gordon cottages. The construction of the motel in 1955 marked the end of the Camp Gordon era. The business transitioned from the cottage-based model to a motel model. The original Camp Gordon commercial structures were demolished to make room for the motel. The remaining Camp Gordon cottages transitioned into long-term private rentals by the Beatty family. They remained fully occupied and well-maintained until 2004. That year, Florida was hit by four hurricanes in the span of six weeks, with Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne heavily hitting the Treasure Coast area (Kenyon 2019). Fifty-six of the cottages were lost (Beatty 2024). Those that remained were damaged, and many were looted for wiring or occupied by squatters. They were boarded up with the intention of being repaired, but after the economic downturn in 2008, the restorations never came to fruition. They have been vacant since.

Aerial photographs depicting the loss of buildings within Camp Gordon are included below (Figures 6-7). In the 1968 aerial, a large number of cottages are visible at Camp Gordon. They are densely and evenly spaced throughout the camp (Figure 6). By 2003, the overall density appeared to be similar to 1968, although it was more obscured by tree cover (Figure 7). The southeastern area appears to have lost structures by this time. The

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon

majority of the loss of structures has taken place since the 2003 aerial, specifically since the 2004 hurricane season. Almost all of the buildings in the central and southern blocks were demolished. The most intact cluster is along the northernmost block. The remaining buildings are scattered and separated by empty lots.

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon

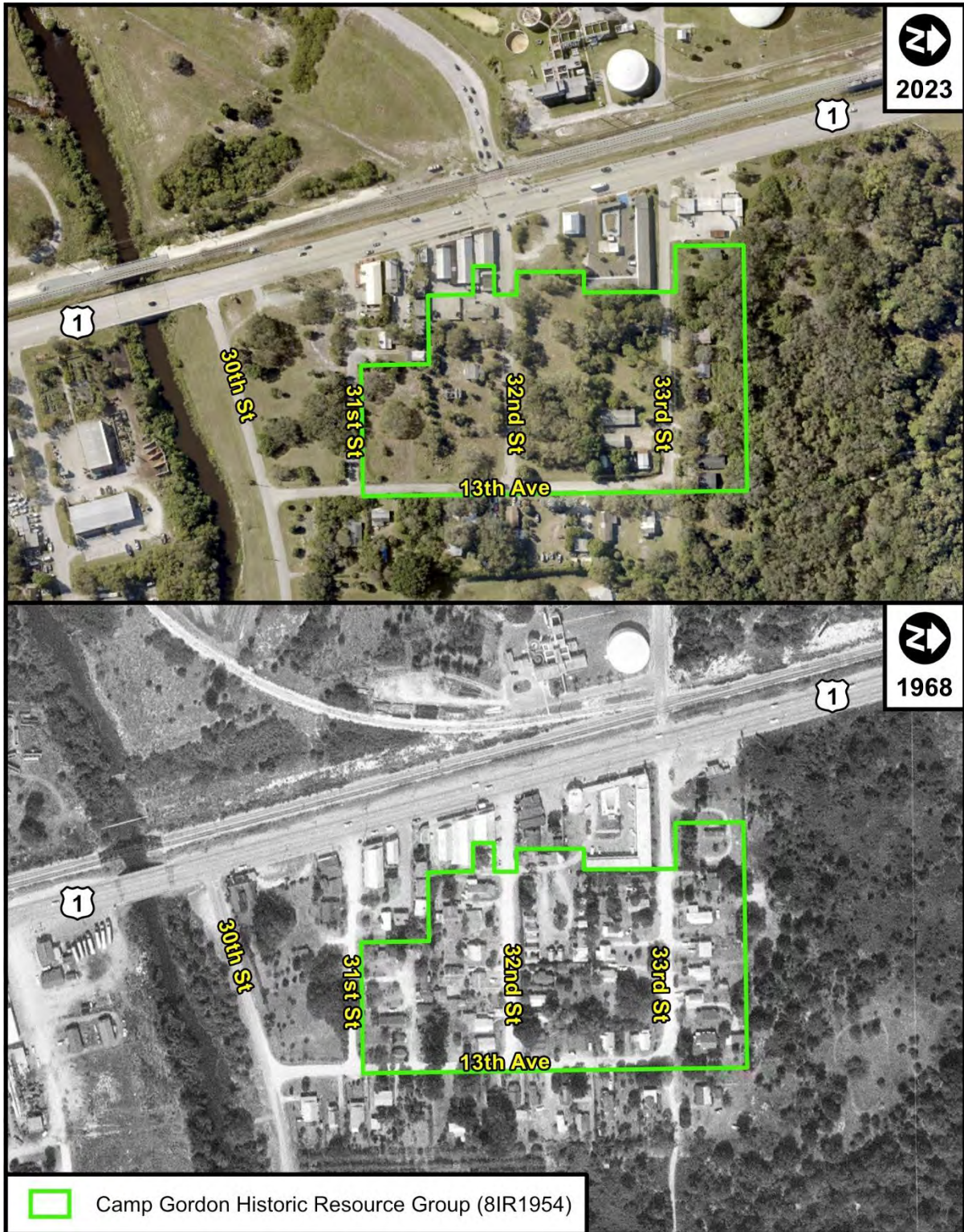


Figure 6: Camp Gordon on 1968 and 2023 Aerial Photographs

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon

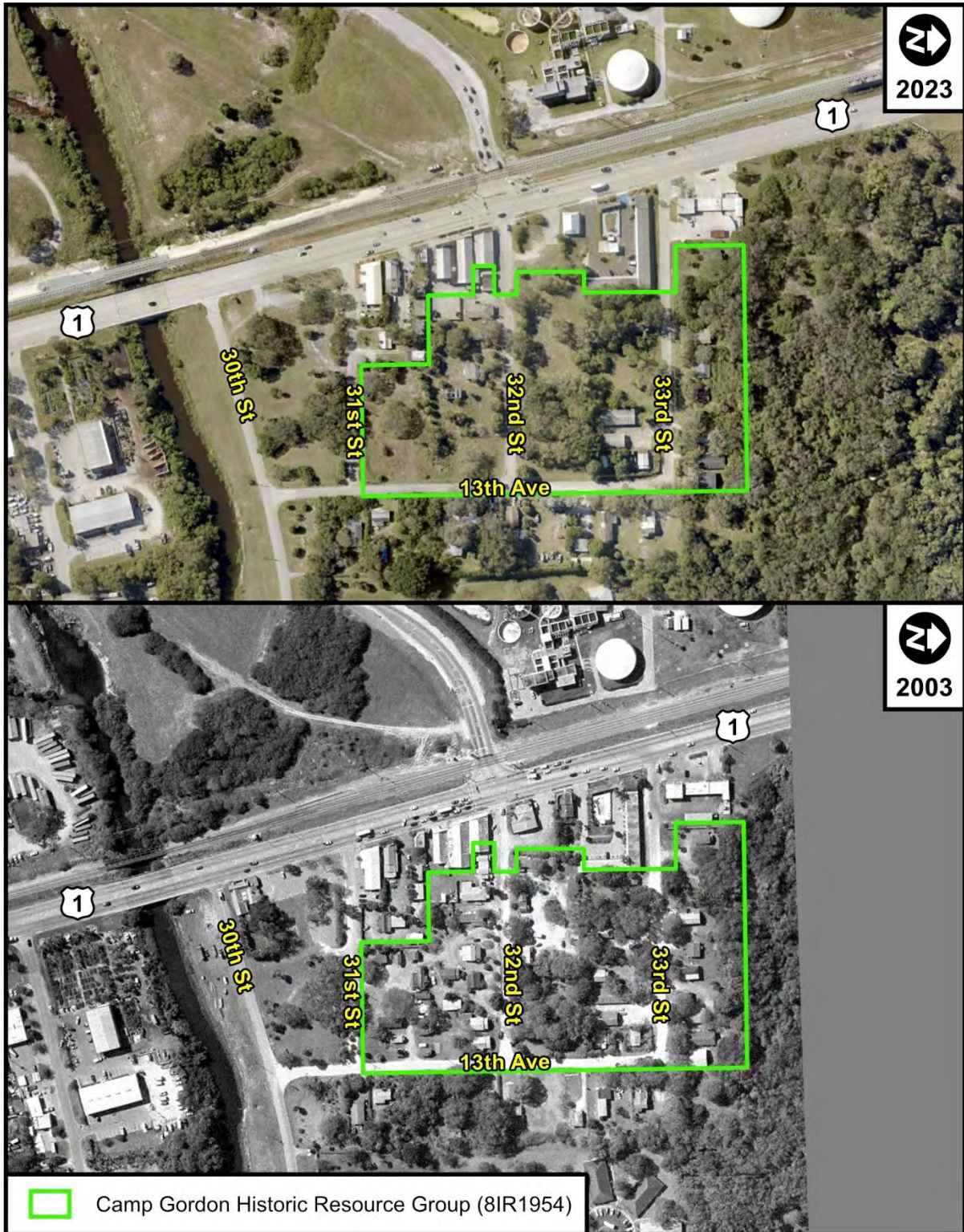


Figure 7: Camp Gordon on 2003 and 2023 Aerial Photographs

SITE NAME: Camp Gordon

Camp Gordon was a collection of businesses and houses that contributed to local tourism. The vernacular cottages and commercial buildings that constituted Camp Gordon were an associated collection of resources. However, the integrity of Camp Gordon has been notably compromised by demolitions and deterioration of the individual resources. A majority of the structures associated with Camp Gordon have been demolished. The replacement of the original commercial structures and large number of vacant lots affect the setting and design of Camp Gordon so that it no longer reflects its historic appearance and use. Most of the remaining structures are in poor to ruinous condition. The loss of most of the structures and deterioration of the remaining structures does not lend itself to a district, and individually, the resources do not have enough integrity or importance to be National Register-eligible. Therefore, the resource group and its individual resources are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Beatty, Gary

2024 Gary Beatty. Interview. Conducted by Alayna Jackson. February 9, 2024.

Kenyon, Maureen

2019 "As Dorian lumbers north, Treasure Coast residents remember Frances, Jeanne landfalls 15 years ago." *Treasure Coast Newspapers*. August 29, 2019. Accessed electronically. <https://www.tcpalm.com/story/news/2019/08/29/dorian-looms-residents-remember-frances-jeanne-landfalls-2004/2084383001/>

Large, Maggie

2002 "Familiar names and forgotten places." *St. Lucie News Tribune*. Page A-4. 28 July 2022.

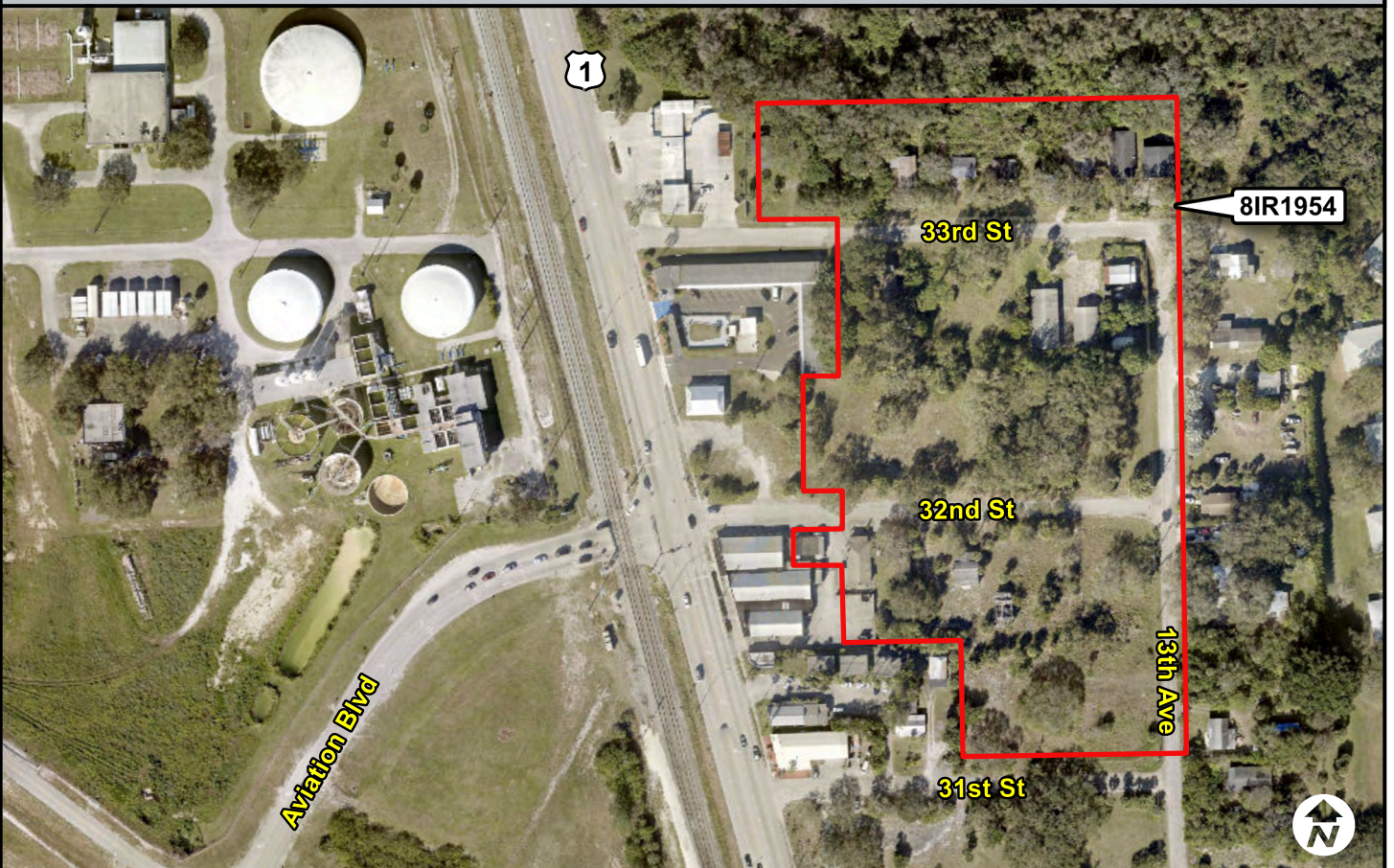
Press Journal

1935 "Camp Gordon, on Dixie Highway, is City in Itself." Page 1, 4. 27 December 1935.

Schwarz, Cindy (Compiler)

2015 "Lookback in time around the week of Dec. 31." *TCPalm*.





PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954





PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954





PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1954

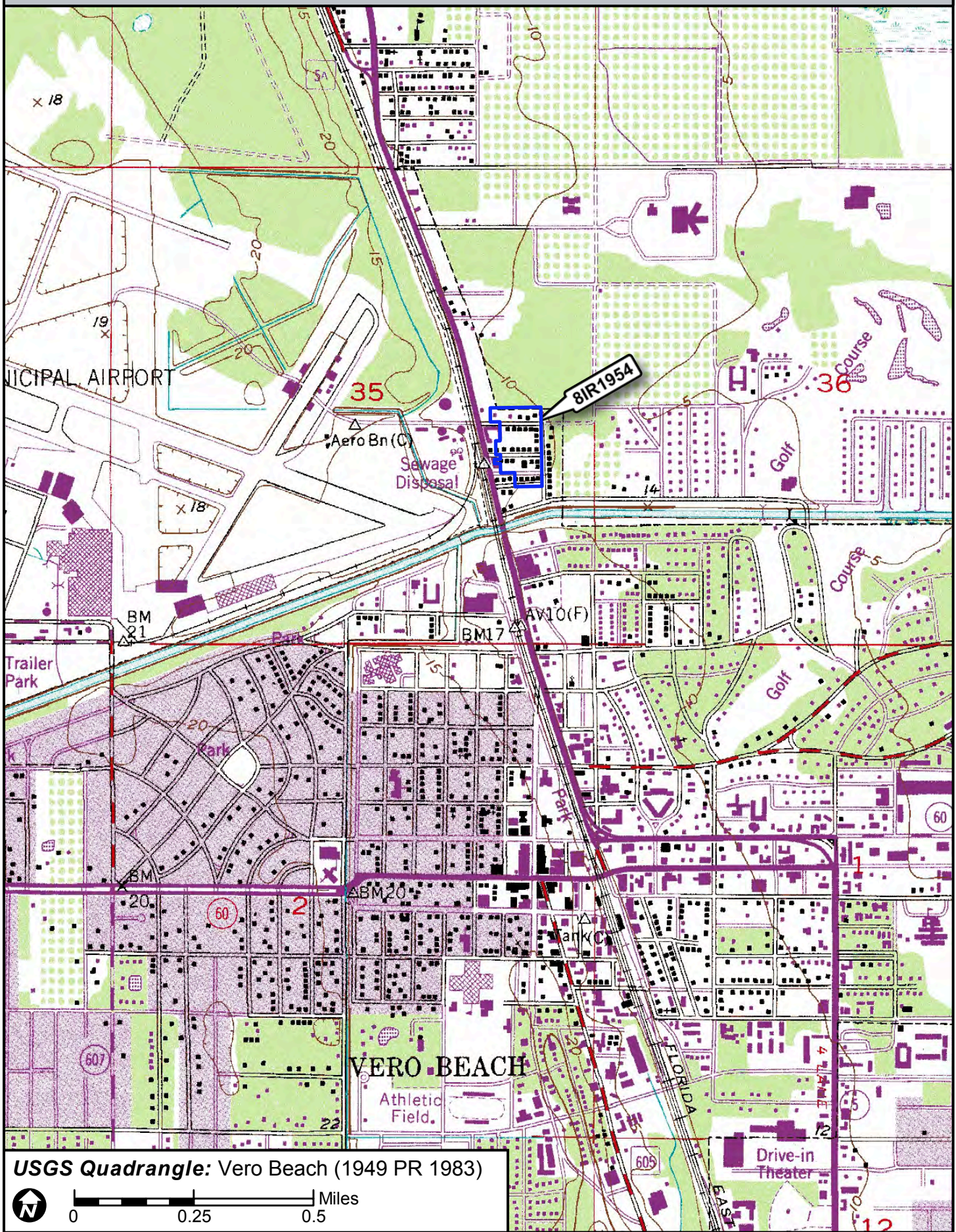


PHOTOGRAPH

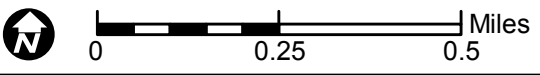
8IR1954







USGS Quadrangle: Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)



APPENDIX B:

**SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS AND CURRENT CONDITIONS WITHIN
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL APE**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Blvd
(FPID: 441693-1-22-02)

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Vero Site
- Vero Local Archaeological Zone
- Negative Shovel Test

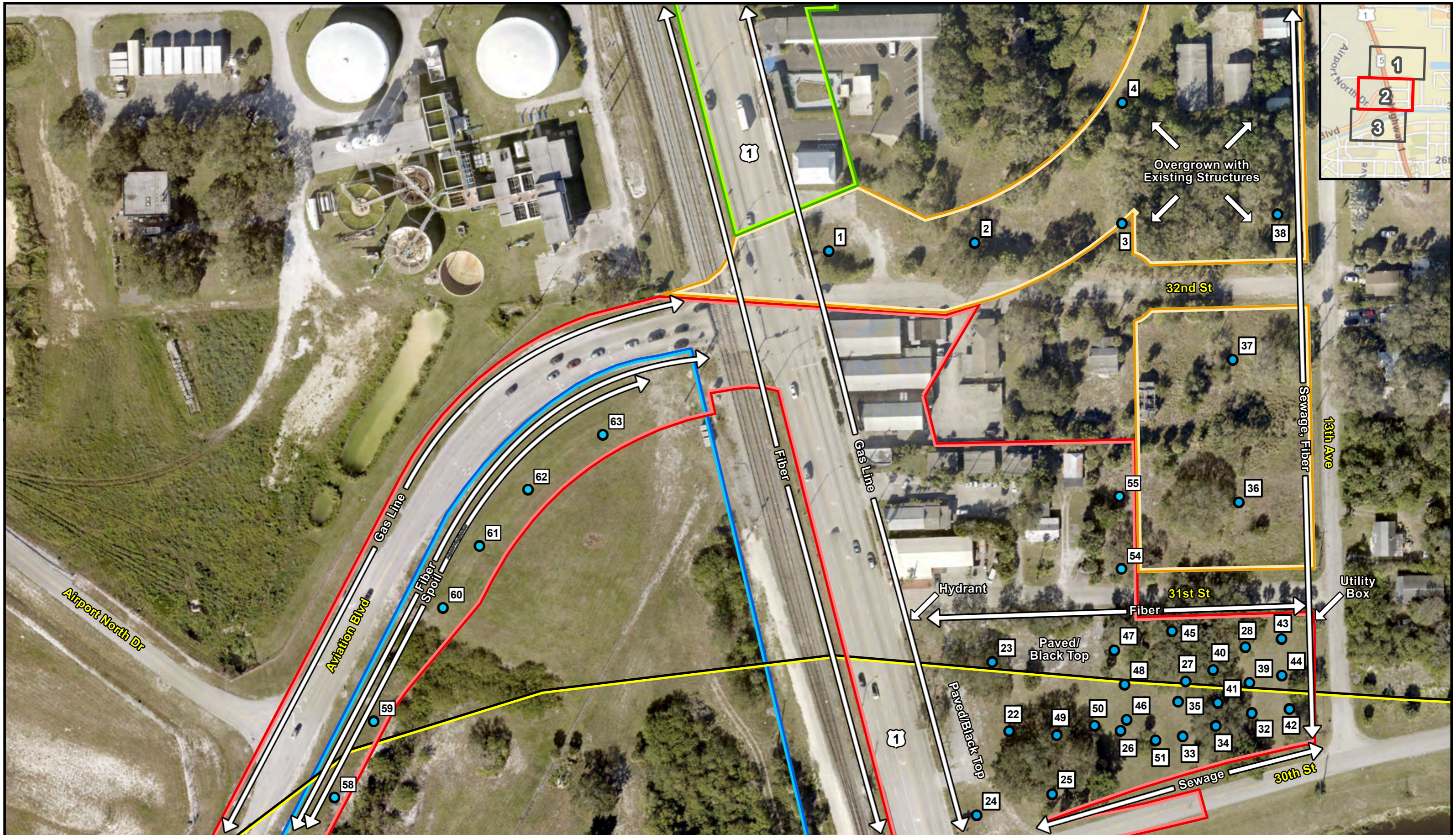
Note: Shovel testing was conducted for all originally proposed alternatives, therefore some now fall outside the current APE. Shovel tests 5-10 are not displayed on these maps.

Indian River County

0 50 Meters

N

Map 1

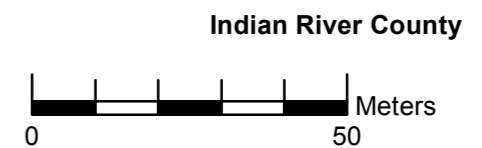


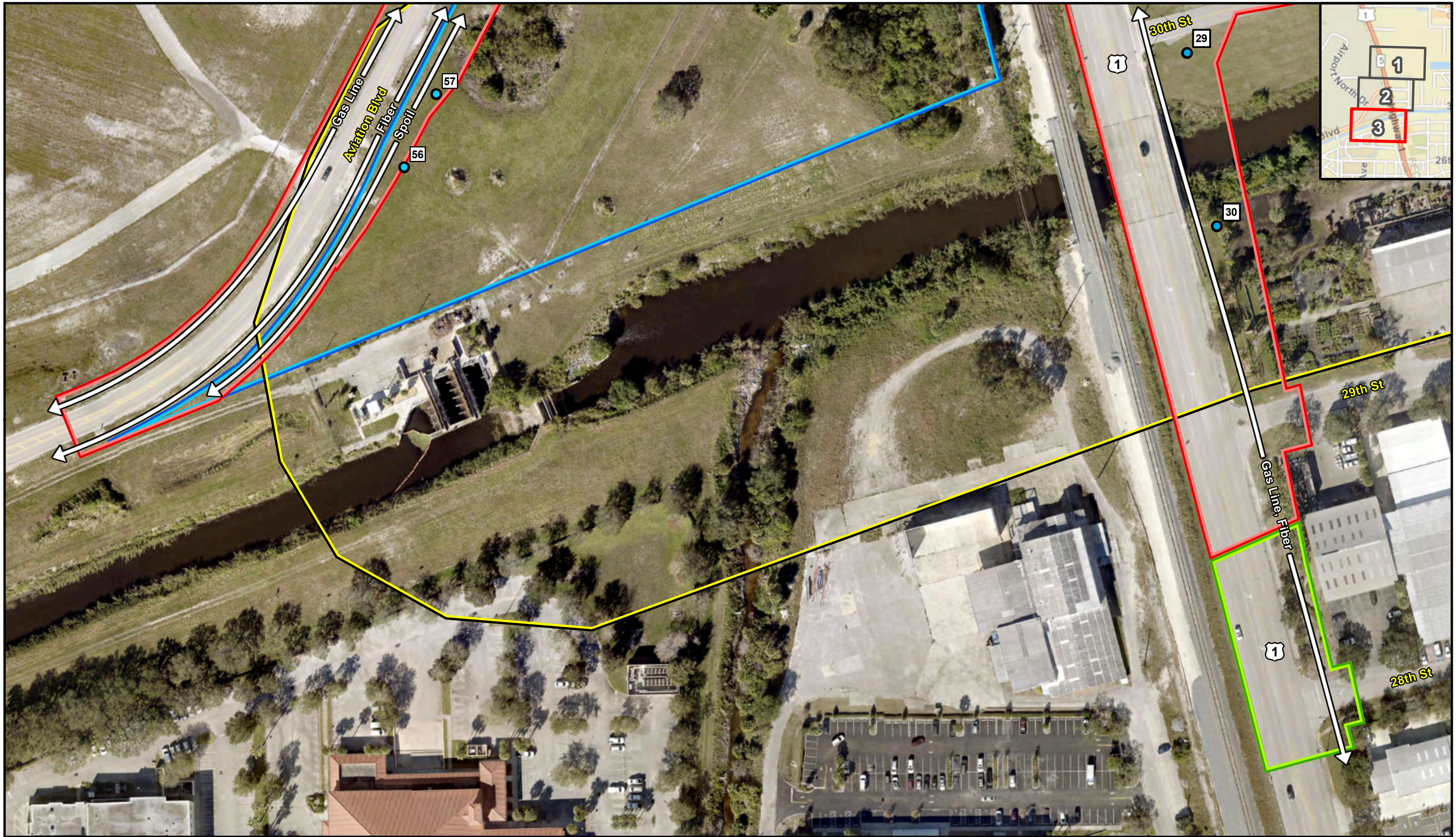
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Blvd
(FPID: 441693-1-22-02)

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Vero Site
- Vero Local Archaeological Zone
- Negative Shovel Test

Note: Shovel testing was conducted for all originally proposed alternatives, therefore some now fall outside the current APE. Shovel tests 5-10 are not displayed on these maps.





Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

SR 5/US 1 at Aviation Blvd
(FPID: 441693-1-22-02)

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Vero Site
- Vero Local Archaeological Zone
- Negative Shovel Test

Note: Shovel testing was conducted for all originally proposed alternatives, therefore some now fall outside the current APE. Shovel tests 5-10 are not displayed on these maps.

Indian River County



**Map
3**

APPENDIX C:

SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Project Development & Environment (PD& E) Study SR5/US-1 at Aviation Boulevard Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 5/US-1 at Aviation Boulevard Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study, Indian River County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Janus Research 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 182

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

Janus Research 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Pepe, James P.; Streelman, Amy

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. Vero Beach 3. Aviation Blvd. 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Vero Man 4. Indian River County 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Lynn Kelley Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 W. Commercial Blvd, Ft Lauderdale, FL 33309

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research Date Log Sheet Completed 1-23-2024

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name VERO BEACH Year 2021 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 3-14-2023 End 1-25-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 21.50 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): [X]archaeological []architectural [X]historical/archival []underwater
[]damage assessment []monitoring report []other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey and subsurface testing; a total of 57 shovel tests excavated. Auger used to excavate down to over 200 cms with Vero Man Archaeological Zone.

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Florida Archives (Gray Building) []library research- local public []local property or tax records []other historic maps []LIDAR
[]Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) []library-special collection [X]newspaper files [X]soils maps or data []other remote sensing
[X]Site File property search []Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) []literature search []windshield survey
[X]Site File survey search [X]local informant(s) []Sanborn Insurance maps [X]aerial photography
[]other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
[]surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector
[]surface collection, uncontrolled []water screen []soil resistivity []other remote sensing
[X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]pedestrian survey
[]shovel test-1/8" screen [X]auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown
[]shovel test 1/16" screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR)
[]shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR
[]other (describe): _____

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 [X]neighbor interview []subdivision maps
[]commercial permits []windshield survey []occupant interview []tax records
[]interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown
[]other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 6 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 20

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

IR744; IR745; IR755; IR766; IR1497; IR1519

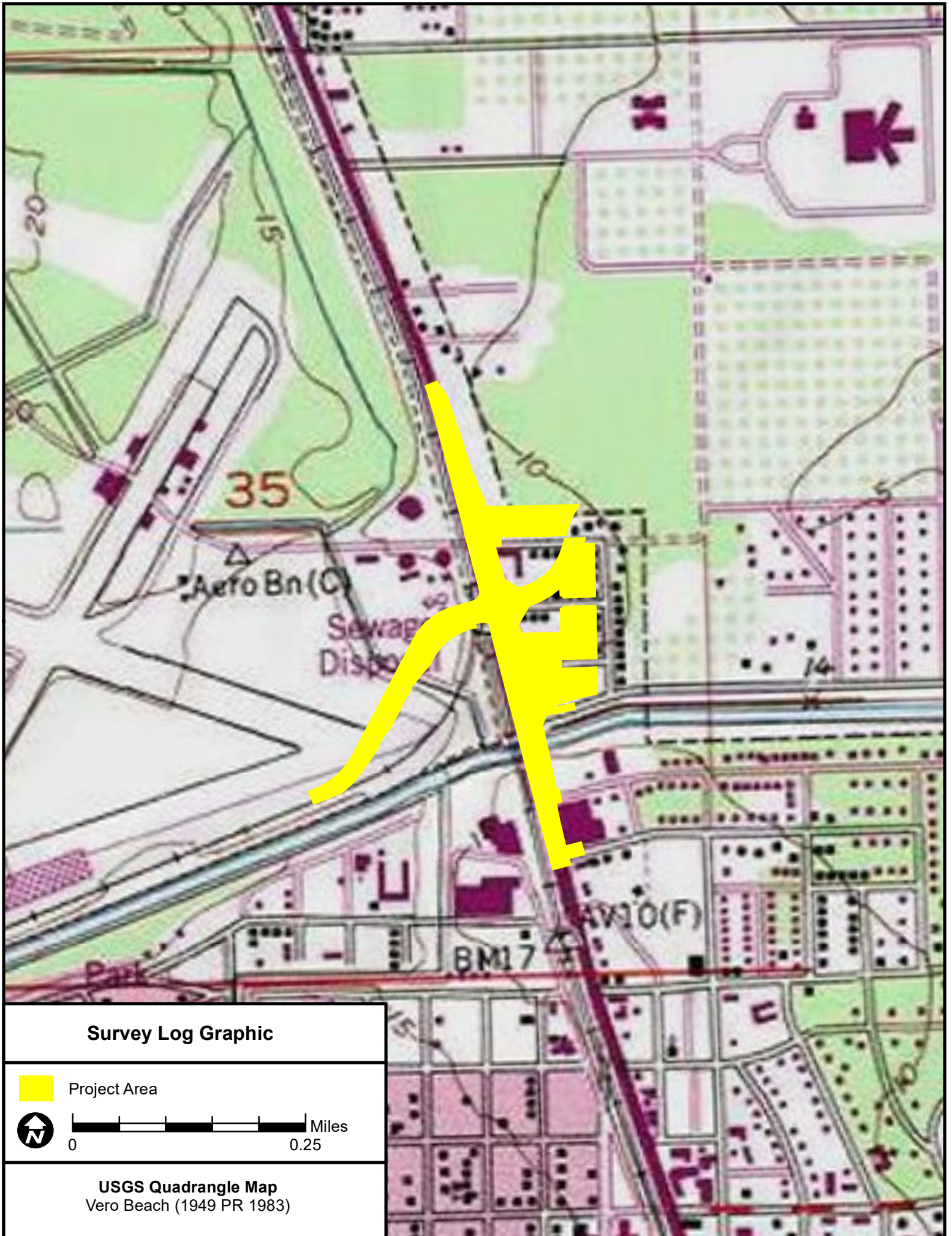
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

IR1893-IR1890; IR1893-IR1902; IR1904; IR1905; IR1954

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms [X]Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: []872 []Public Lands []UW []1A32 # _____ []Academic []Contract []Avocational
[]Grant Project # _____ []Compliance Review: CRAT # _____
Type of Document: []Archaeological Survey []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report
[]Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
[]Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: _____
Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____



Survey Log Graphic

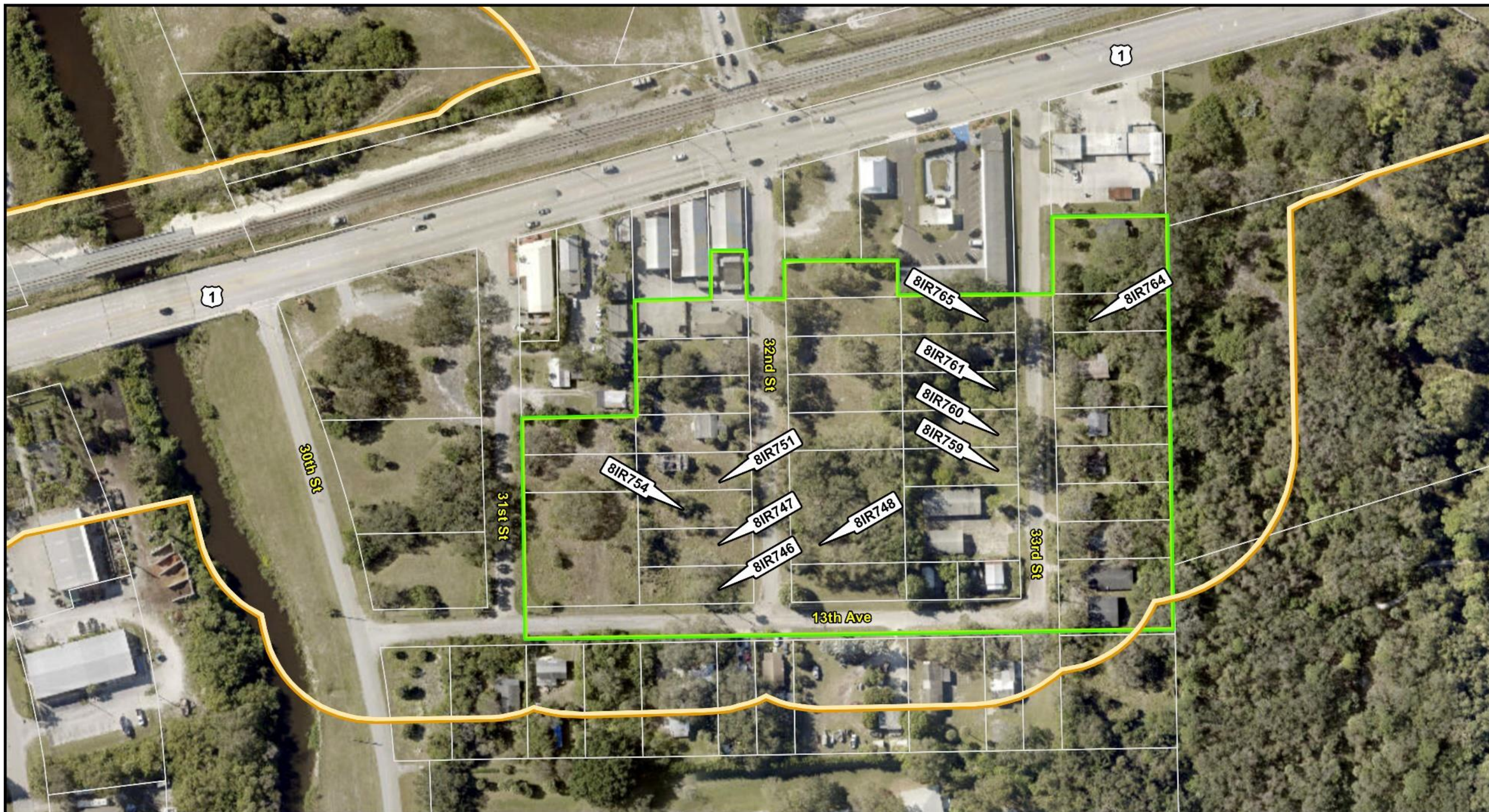
 Project Area

  Miles
0 0.25

USGS Quadrangle Map
Vero Beach (1949 PR 1983)



APPENDIX D:

DEMOLISHED PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES




**Demolished Previously Recorded
Camp Gordon Resources**

*SR 5/US 1 at Aviation
Boulevard PD&E Study
(FPID: 441693-1-22-02)*

-  Historic Resources APE
-  Camp Gordon Historic Resource Group (81R1954)

Indian River County

0  Feet 125 