

## SURVEY LOG IDENTIFICATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Electronic form used: MS20  
 Date Entered by FMSF Staff 10/13/1998  
 FMSF Staff Entering Info DG  
 FMSF Survey # (FMSF only) 5380  
 Survey Project Name US 41 PD&E  
 Report Title CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY, UPDATE TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM, US 41 (SR 45) FROM SR 44 TO VICINITY OF SR 200, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL (PD&E) REEVALUATION, CITRUS COUNTY  
 Report Author (last name first) DEMING, JOAN  
 Publication Date (year) 1998  
 Total Number of Pages in Report 16  
 Publication Info ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC., SARASOTA, FLORIDA. SUBMITTED TO FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT SEVEN, TAMPA, FLORIDA  
 Fieldwork Supervisor (Name[last,1st]/Org./City) DEMING, JOAN/Archaeological Consultants, Inc./SARASOTA  
 Key Word/Phrase Describing Survey US 41  
 Survey Sponsor's Name FLORIDA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 Survey Sponsor's Address/Phone 11201 N MCKINLEY DR, TAMPA, FL 33612-6403  
 Survey Sponsor's Code Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7  
 Log Sheet Recorder's Name (last name first) GILBERT, DAWN  
 Date Log Sheet Completed 10/13/1998  
 Is this a continuation of a previous project? Prior Phase I or Other Ongoing Work Has Been Done  
 If "YES," previous survey #(s) (FMSF only) 4137

## MAPPING

County Surveyed Citrus  
 USGS 7.5' Map for Surveyed Area: Name/Latest Revision Date INVERNESS/1988; STOKES FERRY/1988

## DESCRIPTION

Field Work Start Date 03/15/1998  
 Field Work End Date 03/15/1998  
 Number of Distinct Tracts Surveyed 1  
 Total Area Surveyed (hectares; 1 acre= 0.405 ha) -1.00  
 Total Area Surveyed (acres; 1 hectare=2.47 acres) -1.00  
 Corridor Width (meters; 1 ft=0.3048 meters) -1  
 Corridor Width (feet; 1 meter=3.281 feet) -1  
 Corridor Length (kilometers; 1 mile=1.609 km) -1.00  
 Corridor Length (miles; 1 kilometer= 0.622 miles) -1.00

## RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS

Types of Survey Archaeological survey (at least in part); Architectural survey (some focus on bldgs, struct)  
 Other types of survey \*\* blank \*\*  
 Preliminary Method Used Researched Florida Site File for past surveys; Researched this property at the Florida Site File; Initial drive-by surveys for DOE  
 Archaeological Method Used/Percent Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in/Unspecified by Surveyor; Controlled surface collection within project area/Unspecified by Surveyor  
 Architectural Method Used/Percent \*\* blank \*\*  
 Scope/Intensity/Procedures \*\* blank \*\*

## SURVEY RESULTS

Sites' Significance Evaluated? Sites' Significance Was Evaluated by Recorder

**Number of Previously Recorded Sites** 12

**List of Previously Recorded Sites** CI00827-CI00830,CI00853,CI00359,CI00845-CI00848,CI00353,CI00354

**Number of Newly Recorded Sites** 3

**List of Newly Recorded Sites** CI01047-CI01049

**Site Form Used** FMSF Structure Paper Form Was Completed; FMSF Bridge Paper Form Was Completed

**Origin of Survey Report** Survey Result of Compliance Issues

**BHP File Number** 984434

## SURVEY SEARCH

**Type of document:** \*\* blank \*\*

**Other Document Type** \*\* blank \*\*

**Document destination:** \*\* blank \*\*

**Plottability (1):** \*\* blank \*\*

**Plottability (2):** \*\* blank \*\*

## **FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER**

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

☐ Blueprints

☐ Map

☒ Site Forms

☐ Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**Sandra B. Mortham**  
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

September 17, 1998

Mr. J. R. Skinner  
Division of Administration  
Federal Highway Administration  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 2015  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

In Reply Refer To:  
Scott B. Edwards  
Historic Sites Specialist  
Project File No. 984434

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment Review Request  
*A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update Technical Memorandum  
US 41 (SR 45) From SR 44 to Vicinity of SR 200, Project Development and  
Environmental (PD&E) Reevaluation, Citrus County, Florida*  
By Archaeological Consultants, Inc. May 1998.  
State FPN: 257165-1  
FPN: XL-332-1(14)

Dear Mr. Skinner:

In accordance with the procedures contained in 36 C.F.R., Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), as well as the provisions contained in Chapter 267.061, *Florida Statutes*, we have reviewed the results of the technical memorandum of the referenced project performed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc., and find them to be complete and sufficient.

We note that three previously unrecorded historic structures (8CI1047, 8CI1048 and 8CI1049) were recorded within the US 41 PD&E reevaluation study. Based on the results of the survey, 8CI1048 - Lakewood School appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register. We concur with this determination.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please do not hesitate to contact us. Your interest in protecting Florida's archaeological and historic resources is appreciated.

Sincerely,

*for* *Laura A. Kammer*  
George W. Percy, Director  
Division of Historical Resources  
and

State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP/Ese

xc: C. L. Irwin, FDOT  
Rick Adair, FDOT, District 7

*PSTR used*

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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5380

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
UPDATE TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**

**US 41 (SR 45) FROM SR 44 TO VICINITY OF SR 200  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL (PD&E)  
REEVALUATION,  
CITRUS COUNTY**

**Financial Project Number: 257165 1  
Federal Aid Project Number: XL-332-1(14)**

**Prepared for:**

**Florida Department of Transportation  
District Seven  
11201 North McKinley Drive  
Tampa, Florida 33612-6403**

**Prepared by:**

**Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
2345 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 6  
Sarasota, Florida 34277-5103**

**in association with**

**H.W. Lochner, Inc.  
13577 Feather Sound Drive, Suite 600  
Clearwater, Florida 34622**

**May 1998  
Revised June 1998**

## **UPDATE TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**

To: Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven  
Attn: Mr. John F. Romero, AICP, Lochner  
Date: June 16, 1998  
From: Joan Deming, ACI

**Subject: Financial Project No. 257165 1  
Federal Aid Project No. XL-332-1(14)  
US 41 (SR 45) from SR 44 to Vicinity of SR 200  
Citrus County  
PD&E Reevaluation**

### **1. Introduction**

A cultural resource assessment survey of the above referenced project was performed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) in March 1998. Work included a review of existing documents, ground surface reconnaissance and systematic and judgmental archaeological testing of the proposed pond areas, and historic structures survey of the alignment alternatives and proposed pond areas. The project area is contained within Township 19 South, Ranges 19 and 20 East and Township 18 South, Range 19 East (USGS Inverness, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; USGS Stokes Ferry, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; USGS Holder, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 ) (Figures 1a and 1b).

This assessment is intended to comply with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, F.S. The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures associated with the project, and to assess the significance of the resources in terms of eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*.

Several alignment options were considered for the design reevaluation portion of the project from SR 44 to SR 200. From SR 44 to Montgomery Road two alternatives are being considered: a four-lane divided typical section widened to the right and a five-lane typical section also widened to the east. Two alternatives are also being considered from Montgomery Road to the Withlacoochee State Trail (WST). Both alternatives will be widened to the west and include the same four- and five-lane typical sections. From the WST to SR 200, a four-lane divided typical section will be used and will be primarily centered within the existing right-of-way.

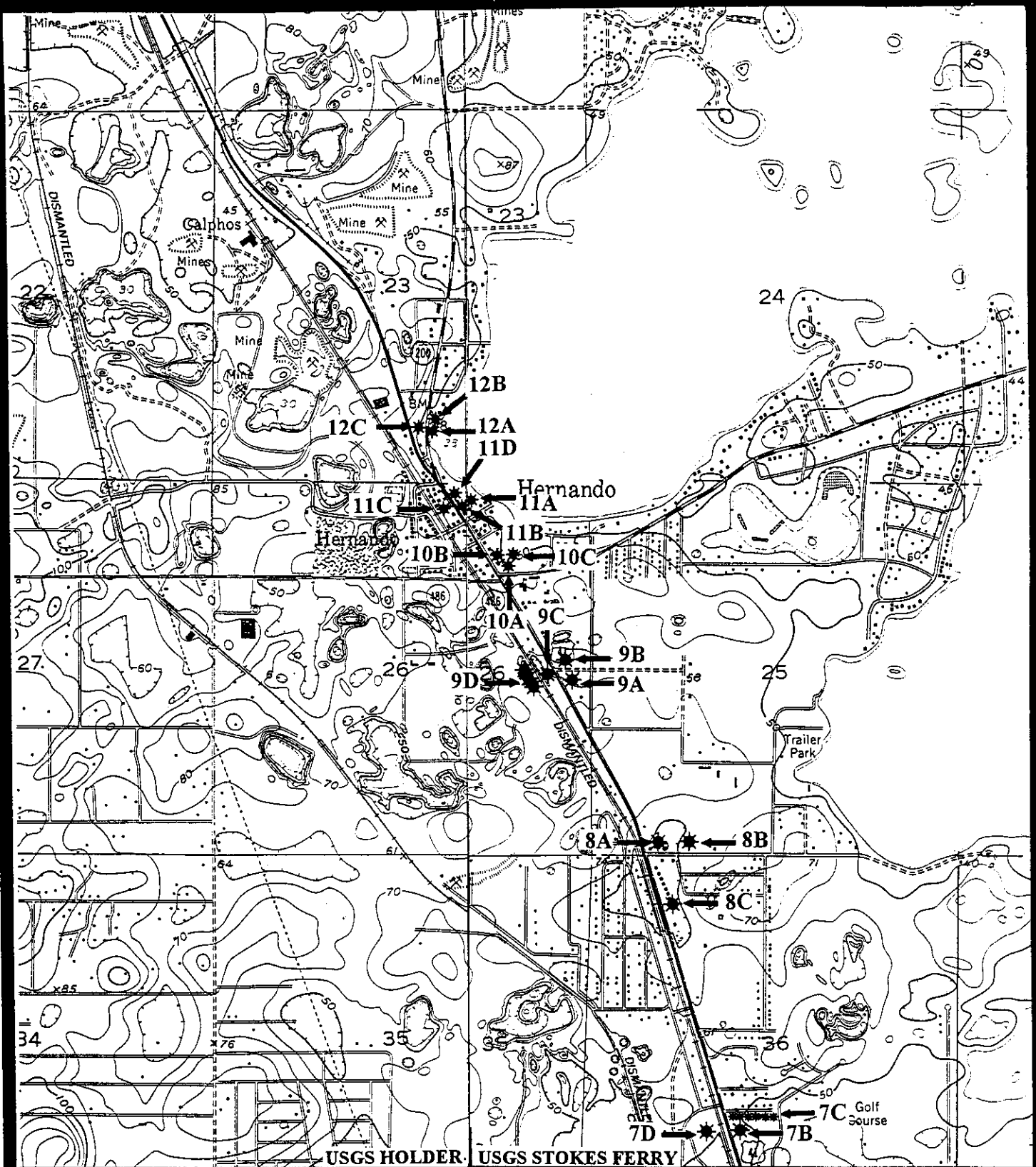
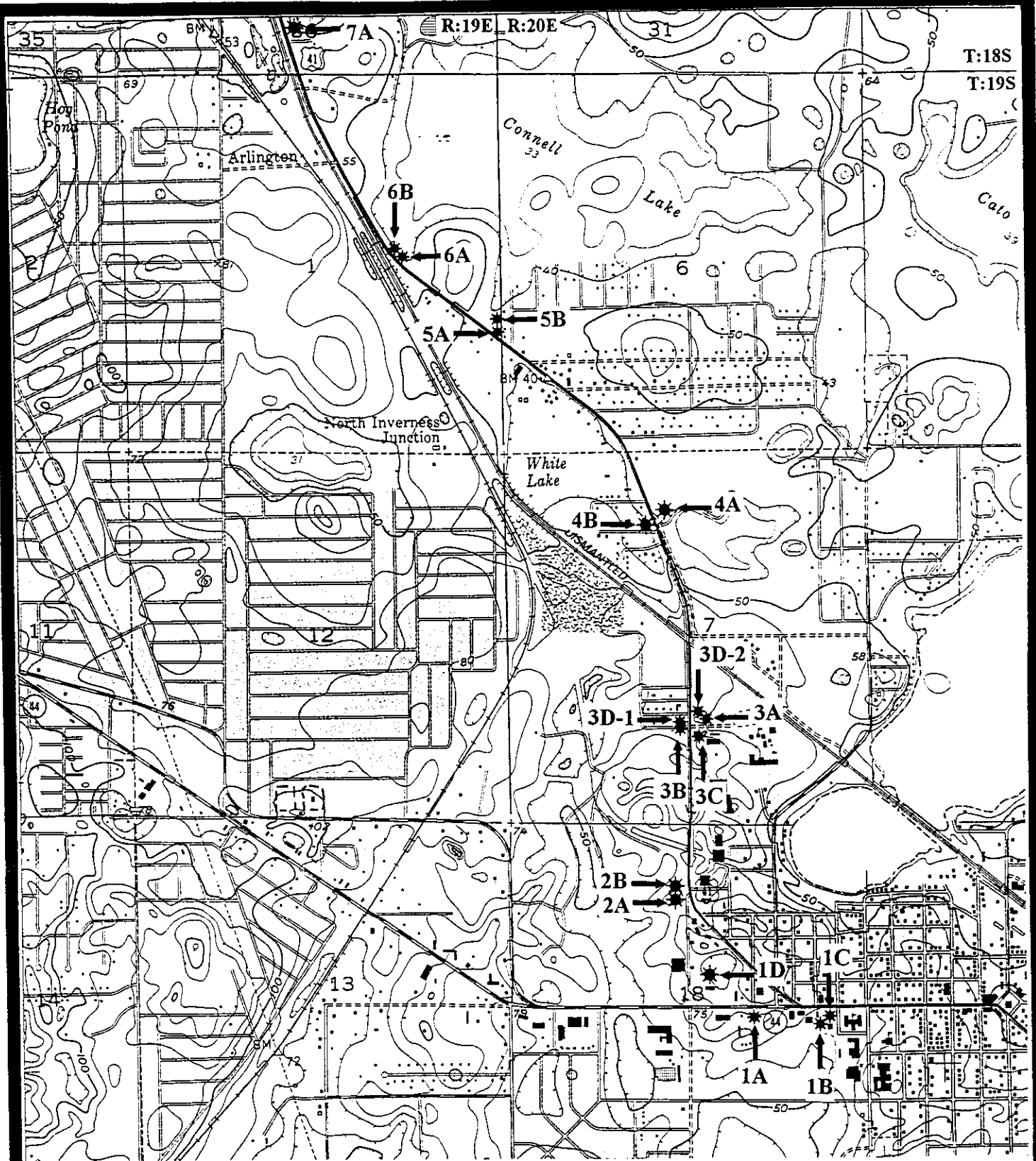


Figure 1a. Location of Proposed Pond Areas (USGS Inverness, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Scale 1:24,000

US 41 (SR 45)  
FROM SR 44 TO SR 200  
PD&E REEVALUATION  
CITRUS COUNTY



**Figure 1b. Location of Proposed Pond Areas (USGS Stokes Ferry, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; USGS Holder, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Scale 1:24,000**

**US 41 (SR 45)  
FROM SR 44 TO SR 200  
PD&E REEVALUATION  
CITRUS COUNTY**



#4131

This reevaluation effort is an update of the *Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of U.S. 41 (SR 45) from SR 44 in Citrus County, Florida to the Marion County Line* conducted by Florida Archaeological Services, Inc. between June 1994 and January 1995 (Johnson 1995). This investigation included an approximate 27.2 km (17 mi) segment of US 41 as well as 29 water retention areas. As a result, 18 previously unidentified archaeological sites and one previously recorded archaeological site were recorded and evaluated. Of these, four (8CI827-830) are contained within the reevaluation portion of US 41 between SR 44 and SR 200. None was evaluated as eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. In addition, 17 historic structures were recorded and evaluated, of which eight are located within the reevaluation portion of US 41. None was considered *NRHP* eligible.

ACI's investigation of the reevaluation study area resulted in the discovery of a previously recorded archaeological site (8CI829) within proposed Pond 6A. It is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. No new archaeological sites were found. The eight previously recorded historic structures were assessed, and three new historic structures were recorded. One of these, the Lakeview School (8CI1048), situated within the left alignment alternative, appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. This historic property was not identified during the original cultural resource assessment survey. A National Register Request for Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form will be prepared for this resource, under separate cover.

## 2. Background Research

Field survey was preceded by limited background research, including a review of the original cultural resource assessment survey report for the US 41 project (Johnson 1995), Florida Site File (FSF) information, and other relevant archaeological and environmental data. Previous archaeological survey of the US 41 corridor and proposed water retention areas resulted in the discovery of four archaeological sites located within the reevaluation portion between SR 44 and SR 200. This information is summarized in Table 1. The majority of these sites are lithic scatters which were dated primarily to the Archaic period. In terms of site location patterning, the mean average distance from the site to a "hydric feature" is 1020 m (3366 ft) (Johnson 1995:117). The sites were located on topographic elevations ranging from 12.1 to 27.3 m (40 to 90 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL), with an average elevation of 16.5 m (54 ft). Both mesic and xeric communities were associated with archaeological site locations, with the relatively larger sites "located at lower elevations, in mesic environments with water in close proximity (0-700 m [0-2296 ft] from the deposit)" (Johnson 1995:117). All sites were found to be associated with somewhat poorly to excessively well-drained soils.

Given the results of the original survey, as well as others conducted in the general area (e.g., ACI 1991, 1996; Johnson 1994), several proposed ponds were considered to have a moderate potential for the location of prehistoric period archaeological sites. Sites, if present, were anticipated to be small, low artifact density lithic and/or artifact scatters.

**Table 1. Data Summary for Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites**

SITE NO./ NAME	LOCATION	SITE TYPE	COMMENTS
8CI827 Overpass Site	Section 7, T19S, R20 E	Single Artifact	E. Side of US 41
8CI828 Andrew Site	Section 7, T19S, R20E	Lithic Scatter	E. Side of US 41; south of Pond 4A
8CI829 Connell Lake Site	Section 1, T19S, R19E	Lithic Scatter	E. Side of US 41; original Pond 6A area
8CI830 Hernando Beach Site	Section 26, T18S, R19E	Lithic Scatter; Historic refuse	E. Side of US 41; original Pond 10C area

The original survey also resulted in the recording and evaluation of 17 historic properties including 15 residential and commercial structures, a cemetery, and a bridge. Of these historic resources, eight are located within the US 41 reevaluation project area (Table 2). Seven are historic buildings constructed between 1910 and 1945 while one is a historic bridge constructed ca. 1935. The seven buildings include two Masonry Vernacular, two Frame Vernacular, and three Bungalow style properties. None is considered *NRHP* eligible.

**Table 2. Data Summary for Previously Recorded Historic Structures.**

SITE NO./ SITE NAME	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE
8CI853 US 41 Overpass		Stringer/girder	c. 1935
8CI359 Connell House	699 N. Florida Ave. (Adjacent to roadway)	Bungalow	1928
8CI848 Bascom Strange House	East side of US 41 south of Van Ness Rd. (Adjacent to Pond 8C)	Bungalow	1929
8CI847 Van Ness Fruit Stand	NE Corner US 41 south of Van Ness Rd. (Within Pond 8A)	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
8CI845	2680 N. Florida Ave. (Within Pond 11C)	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
8CI846	2650 N. Florida Ave. (Adjacent to Pond 11C)	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910
8CI353 Heritage Gas	2700 N. Florida Ave. (Adjacent to roadway)	Masonry Vernacular	1931
8CI354 Bender Realty	2636 N. Florida Ave. (Adjacent to Pond 11C within right ROW alternative)	Bungalow	c. 1915

### 3. Survey Methods and Results

**Archaeological:** Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total of 84 shovel tests. Of these, 81 were excavated within 26 of the 38 proposed pond areas. Twelve proposed ponds (Table 3) were not archaeologically tested due to denial of access from the owner, the negative results of previous archaeological survey, or absence of undeveloped land. Three shovel tests were excavated within selected areas of the alignment alternatives. Shovel tests measured .5 m (1.6 ft) in diameter by 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth, and all soil removed was screened through 6.4 mm (.25 in) mesh hardware cloth. Field survey data, including shovel test locations, results, local vegetation, and topographic situation, were recorded on standard ACI fieldwork forms, and shovel test locations were plotted on the aerial maps provided. All shovel test pits were refilled upon completion of data recording.

As a result, no new archaeological sites were discovered within the proposed ponds or within the alignment alternative areas. Evidence of previously recorded site 8CI829 was found in proposed Pond 6A. Of the total 12 shovel tests excavated throughout this proposed pond area, two non-contiguous units yielded a waste flake and the basal portion of a biface. These artifacts were found between .3 and .6 m (12 and 24 in) below surface in a matrix of tan colored fine sand. Since no new archaeological information concerning site boundaries, temporal/cultural affiliation, site type, or condition was derived from ACI's investigation, an updated FSF form was not prepared. This site is not considered significant. A summary of archaeological survey findings is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Results of Archaeological Survey.**

POND	LOCATION T/R/S	NO. TPs	RESULTS/COMMENTS
1A	19S/20E/18	0	Completely paved. No testing.
1B	19S/20E/18	2	Negative results
1C	19S/20E/18	2	Disturbed lot; negative results
1D	19S/20E/18	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results
2A	19S/20E/18	3	Negative results
2B	19S/20E/18	3	Negative results
3A	19S/20E/07	2	Negative results
3B	19S/20E/07	2	Negative results
3C	19S/20E/07	2	Disturbed by commercial development; negative results
3D-1	19S/20E/07	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results
3D-2	19S/20E/07	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results

POND	LOCATION T/R/S	NO. TPs	RESULTS/COMMENTS
4A	19S/20E/07	9	Negative results; no evidence of 8CI828
4B	19S/20E/07	4	Disturbed; negative results
5A	19S/19E/01	2	Low and wet; negative results
5B	19S/19E/01	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results
6A	19S/19E/01	12	Two productive shovel tests. Within site 8CI829
6B	19S/19E/01	4	Negative results
7A	19S/19E/01	3	Negative results
7B	18S/19E/36	3	Negative results
7C	18S/19E/36	3	Negative results
7D	18S/19E/36	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results
8C	18S/19E/36	3	Negative results
8A	18S/19E/25	2	Negative results
8B	18S/19E/25	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results
9A	18S/19E/26	0	Permission to test denied by landowner
9B	18S/19E/26	1	Negative results
9C	18S/19E/26	2	Negative results
9D	18S/19E/26	0	Surveyed by Johnson with negative results
10A	18S/19E/26	3	Very disturbed; negative results
10B	18S/19E/26	2	Very disturbed; negative results
10C	18S/19E/26	4	Negative results; no evidence of 8CI830
11A	18S/19E/26	0	Elks Club; permission to test denied
11B	18S/19E/26	0	Auto Shop; permission to test denied
11C	18S/19E/23	2	Negative results
11D	18S/19E/23	0	Hernando Medical Center; permission to test denied
12A	18S/19E/23	2	Low and wet; negative results
12B	18S/19E/23	2	Negative results
12C	18S/19E/23	2	Disturbed by commercial development; negative results

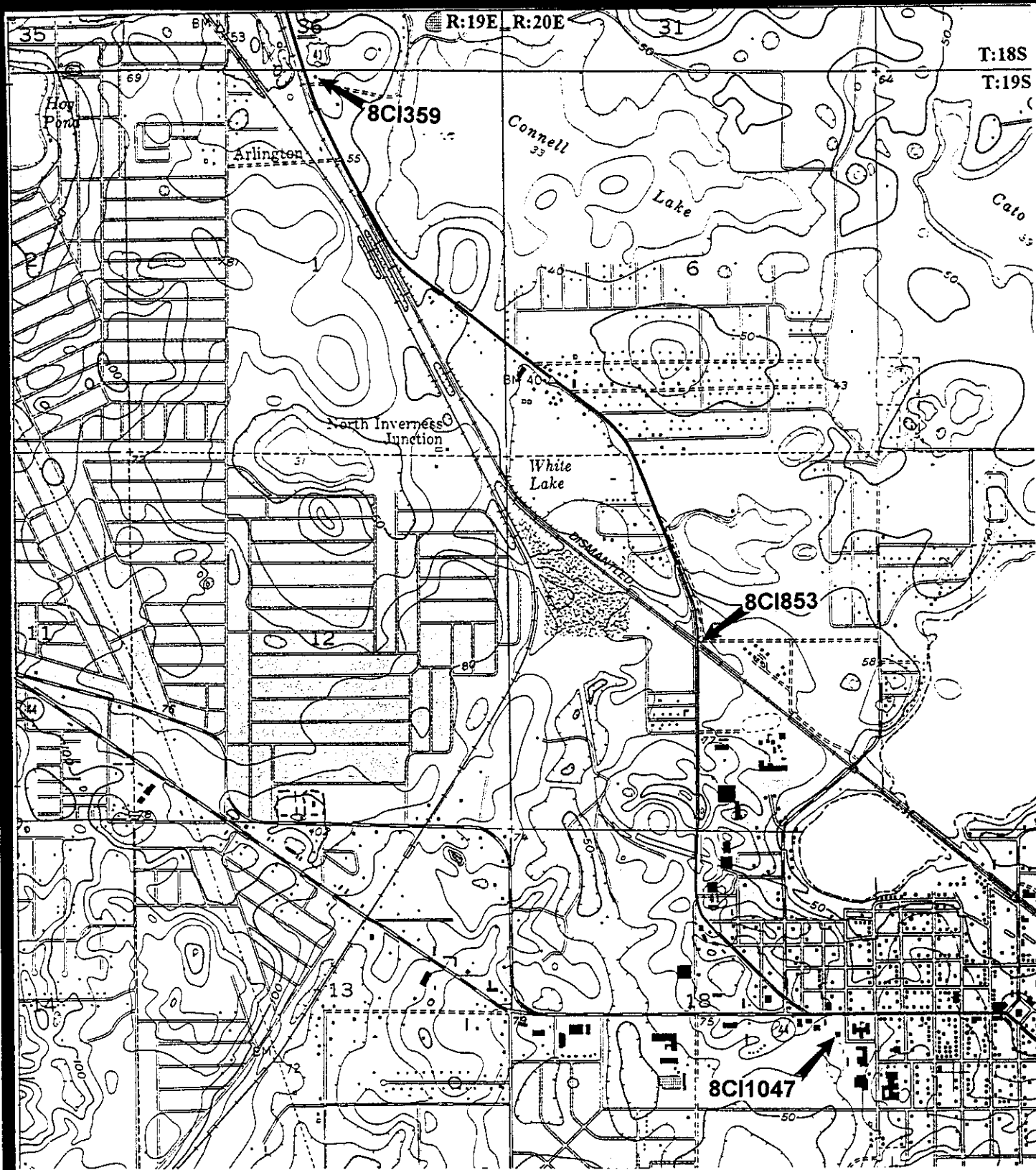
**Historic Structures:** Field methodology consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance survey to determine the location of all historic properties believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if any of these resources could be potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified resource. Photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic structure was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential *NRHP* eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the Citrus County Property Appraiser's Office were examined, and residents or other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A reconnaissance of the project area vicinity was also conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic district existed within or adjacent to the project impact zone.

As a result of field survey, 11 historic properties were found to be located within or proximate to the US 41 reevaluation project area. This includes the eight previously recorded structures identified in Table 2 and three newly recorded properties (8CI1047, 8CI1048, and 8CI1049). One of the newly recorded historic structures, the Lakeview School (8CI1048), appears to be *NRHP* eligible. Site locations are depicted in Figures 2a and 2b.

Of the 11 identified properties, eight are located within proposed pond or realignment areas (Table 4). Six buildings lie within or immediately adjacent to proposed Ponds 1C, 8A, 8C, and 11C; two historic structures could potentially be impacted by the east and west alignment alternatives. Newly recorded structures are denoted by boldface in Table 4.

**Table 4. Summary of Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Structures.**

POND	FSF NO.	ADDRESS	COMMENTS
1C	8CI1047	600 W. Highland Blvd.	Adjacent to pond
	8CI853	US 41 Overpass Bridge	Bridge in roadway
	8CI359	699 N. Florida Ave.	Adjacent to US 41
	<b>8CI1049</b>	<b>1155 N. Florida Ave.</b>	<b>Adjacent to US 41</b>
8C	8CI848	US 41 South of Van Ness	Adjacent to pond
8A	8CI847	NE corner US 41 and Van Ness	Within pond
	<b>8CI1048</b>	<b>2435 N. Florida Ave.</b>	<b>Adjacent to US 41; east alignment alt. Appears potentially <i>NRHP</i> eligible.</b>
11C	8CI354	2636 N. Florida Ave.	Adjacent to pond; west alignment alt.
11C	8CI845	2680 N. Florida Ave.	Within pond
11C	8CI846	2650 N. Florida Ave.	Adjacent to pond
	8CI353	2700 N. Florida Ave.	Adjacent to US 41



**Figure 2a. Location of Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Structures (USGS Inverness, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Scale 1:24,000**

**US 41 (SR 45)  
FROM SR 44 TO SR 200  
PD&E REEVALUATION  
CITRUS COUNTY**



**Figure 2b. Location of Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Structures (USGS Stokes Ferry, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; USGS Holder, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Scale 1:24,000**

**US 41 (SR 45)  
FROM SR 44 TO SR 200  
PD&E REEVALUATION  
CITRUS COUNTY**

The eight previously recorded properties were visited and assessed. All of these resources remain in their original location and have not undergone any significant alterations since they were recorded in 1995. Therefore, no updated FSF forms were prepared. Descriptions of these previously recorded sites, taken from the report prepared by Florida Archaeological Services (Johnson 1995), are provided below, and duplicates of the original FSF forms are attached. Individual site descriptions and completed FSF forms for the three newly recorded historic structures also follow.

**8CI853 (FAS #34, The U.S. 41 Overpass):** This bridge, located on the northern outskirts of Inverness, carries U.S. 41 over the Seaboard Coastline Railroad roadbed. The line has been abandoned and the tracks removed. An asphalt paved trail has replaced the tracks. The bridge consists of two approach spans leading from either side to a single main span crossing the roadbed. Its main components consist of two massive girders that support the concrete stringers which carry the highway. Low concrete railings flank the highway as it crosses the bridge. The structure does not contain walkways. This bridge was built about 1935. It represents a type of bridge construction that became widely employed after World War II, when the large amounts of concrete, that it required, became more easily available. This structure is considered insignificant.

**8CI359 (FAS #26, The Conell House):** This one-story wood frame residence is located at 699 North Florida Avenue, east of U.S. Highway 41, about two miles north of the City of Inverness and one-quarter mile north of the intersection of Arlington Road and U.S. 41. It is a modest example of Bungalow style architecture, suggested by the tapered square wood columns that support a hip roof over an end porch. The columns rest on brick piers. The foundation also consists of brick piers. The porch is located on the west or main facade. A gable roof covers the main building, which is rectangular in shape and sheathed in drop siding. This residence was built for a local phosphate executive, Louis Connell, president of the Hernando Phosphate Plant in 1928. The building is presently (1994) vacant. It remains in the Connell family. This structure is considered insignificant.

**8CI848 (FAS #25, The Bascom Strange House):** This one-story masonry residence is located east of U.S. Highway 41, slightly less than one-half mile south of the Town of Hernando. It is an example of Bungalow style architecture. A veranda that fills the west facade and wraps around the northwest corner is contained under a roof that extends from the main building. The veranda is supported by tapered wood columns that rest on massive limestone piers. The external walls of the building are composed of limestone rock, quarried in the vicinity. Modifications to the building include modern metal windows and removal of part of the veranda. This residence was built for a local phosphate magnate, Bascom Strange. Since 1947, it has been owned by the Compeau family. Its present (1994) owner, Gerald Compeau, has converted it to commercial use. Alterations to the building compromise its potential for listing in the National Register.



**8CI847 (FAS #24, The Van Ness Fruit Stand):** This one-story masonry and wood frame commercial building is located at the junction of Van Ness Road and U.S. Highway 41, about one-fifth of a mile south of Hernando in Citrus County. It was constructed as a roadside fruit stand. The rear portion of the building is constructed of wood frame, with drop siding; the front and north portion of masonry. The latter part may constitute a later addition. A metal roof covers the long, rectangular rear portion of the building. Metal awning windows provide one notable replacement part. The building exemplifies the roadside fruit stand commonly built along Florida's highways, particularly after World War II. This building, which county records suggest was built about 1945, is now vacant. The building does not possess historical or architectural significance.

**8CI354 (FAS #23, Bender Realty):** This one-story wood frame private residence is located at 2636 North Florida Avenue in Hernando, Citrus County. The building lies just west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 41 and SR 200. The porch treatment, featuring tapered columns dividing a three-bay porch that occupies the east facade, suggests the Bungalow style, although the building otherwise might be characterized as vernacular. A pyramidal hip roof, not common to the Bungalow style, caps the main building, which is set on a rectangular plan. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design in the region indicates that this house was constructed about 1915. According to a 1987 historic survey of the area, it was constructed by a local resident, George Bellah. The former residence is now (1994) a commercial building, housing the offices of the Bender Realty Company. The building's lack of historical distinction and unimpressive architectural characteristics deprive it of potential National Register level significance.

**8CI845 (FAS #21):** This one-story wood frame private residence is located at 2680 North Florida Avenue in Hernando, Citrus County. The building lies just west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 41 and SR 200. The Frame Vernacular building has a rectangular plan set on a north-south axis, with a gable-roof porch extending to the east. The porch roof and east roof extension of the main building form a gable-over-gable appearance. Vertically placed boards cover the exterior of the building. Alterations include metal awning windows. County Property Appraiser records indicate that this building was constructed in 1945. The significance of the building has been seriously compromised by alterations to its original appearance, which include the window and probably the exterior fabric. This site is considered insignificant.

**8CI846 (FAS #22):** This one-story wood frame private residence is located at 2650 North Florida Avenue in Hernando, Citrus County. The building lies just west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 41 and SR 200. The Frame Vernacular building has a rectangular plan set on a north-south axis, with a gable-roof east extension. Entrance to this large residential building, which is now vacant and abandoned, was made from the north side, simply a door entry with no porch treatment. The building appears to contain a large attic, which might have been used for additional living space. The building is in deteriorated condition. County Property Appraiser records indicate that this building was constructed in

1910. Architectural evidence suggests that date to be approximately correct. The building has long been abandoned. Its deteriorated condition, among other factors, severely compromises the building's potential significance; it is considered insignificant.

**8CI353 (FAS #20, Heritage Gas):** This one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building is located at 2700 North Florida Avenue in Hernando, Citrus County, west of the intersection of U.S. Highway 41 and SR 200. The building is typical of gas stations erected throughout the United States after World War I. It features a drive-through porte-cochere contained under the main roof. Within this feature stood the gas pumps at which automobiles were serviced. The rectangular, almost square, building is capped by a hip roof, supported in the porte-cochere by a pair of square stone columns. The building's exterior walls are constructed of limestone rock, held together by mortar. This is a not uncommon building material in the vicinity. The building has been altered through installation of fixed windows and a rear extension.

The building exemplifies the roadside gas station of the 1920s and 1930s. It stood vacant for a time in the 1980s, but has recently (1993-1994) been occupied by the Heritage Gas Company, a retailer of heating oil. The gas pumps were long ago removed. The building was constructed in 1931 by a local businessman, Jack Boswell, according to previous (1987) survey information. It is noted for the use of a local building material, limestone rock, and for its association with highway travel. However, the modifications made to the building, including a rear extension, window changes, and removal of the gas pumps and island render it ineligible for National Register consideration.

**8CI1047:** This irregular-shaped, one-story Masonry Vernacular style building, constructed ca. 1940, is located adjacent to proposed Pond 1C at 600 West Highland Boulevard. The structure, Building 500, formerly functioned as the gymnasium and continues to house classroom space for Citrus High School. Reportedly, this building was constructed as part of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. Original features of this institutional building include the barrel vault roof, four- and six-light metal awning windows over fixed metal windows, and decorative brickwork. It was modified ca. 1955 with the addition of large agricultural laboratories on the south and east. The masonry addition features six-light metal awning windows and a flat roof. Although of historical interest, additions have diminished the architectural integrity. Therefore, it does not appear to meet *NRHP* eligibility criteria.

**8CI1048:** Built in 1939, this irregularly-shaped Colonial Revival style former school is located at 2435 North Florida Avenue (US 41). It is situated east of the west alignment alternative for US 41. Originally the Lakeview School, the property remains in the ownership of the School Board of Citrus County but is currently vacant. The masonry institutional building is clad with brick and weatherboard with a combination gable and hip roof. Notable features include 18/12 single-hung sash round arched windows with arched lintels, 9/9 and 6/6 double-hung sash windows, wire-cut brick laid in a common sixth course header pattern,

and a pair of six-light, one panel doors under a six-light transom. Around 1974 and 1984, two concrete block classroom buildings were constructed north of the original school. Covered walkways were built ca. 1980 to connect the buildings. Architecturally, the original building is a notable example of a small Colonial Revival style school. It retains a remarkably high degree of integrity. Therefore, it appears to meet *NRHP* eligibility criteria for architecture.

**8CI1049:** This rectangular one-story Frame Vernacular style garage, located at 1155 North Florida Avenue (US 41), was constructed ca. 1948. No realignment is proposed for the site area. Original features of this commercial building include drop siding, a flat roof, four-light casement windows, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and wood garage doors. It was altered ca. 1970 with replacement awning windows and ca. 1975 with a partially enclosed, concrete block garage addition on the southeast. A non-historic, metal shed is located east of the structure. 8CI1049 is typical of Frame Vernacular commercial structures found throughout the area. Additionally, limited research revealed no apparent significance. Therefore, it does not appear *NRHP* eligible.

#### **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

Four archaeological sites and 11 historic properties located within the US 41 PD&E reevaluation study area were located and assessed. Of these, the Lakeview School (8CI1048), located east of the west alignment alternative at 2435 North Florida Avenue, appears potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. A DOE will be prepared for this property.

#### **5. References Cited**

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

- 1991 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of a Segment of State Road 44 from SR 45 (US 41) to I-75 in Citrus and Sumter Counties, Florida. On file, Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Five, and ACI, Sarasota.
- 1996 A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 41 (SR 45) from Orange Avenue to State Road 44 PD&E Study, Citrus County, Florida. On file, FDOT, District Seven, and ACI, Sarasota.

Johnson, Robert E.

- 1994 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of State Road 200 from US 41 in Citrus County to CR 484 in Marion County, Florida. On file, FDOT, District Five, and Florida Archaeological Services, Jacksonville.

Johnson, Robert E.

- 1995 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of U.S. 41 (SR 45) from SR 44 in Citrus County, Florida to the Marion County Line. On file, Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven, Tampa, and Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1954 Holder, Florida. Photorevised 1988.
- 1954 Inverness, Florida. Photorevised 1988.
- 1954 Stokes Ferry, Florida. Photorevised 1988.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Hernando Elementary School

other names/site number Lakeview School/8CI1048

**2. Location**

street & number 2435 North Florida Avenue (US 41) ☐ not for publication

city or town Hernando ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Citrus code 017 zip code 34442

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☒ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National  
Register.

☐ other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Hernando Elementary School  
Name of Property

Citrus County, Florida  
County and State

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

SCHOOL

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls BRICK, WOOD; weatherboard  
roof ASPHALT  
other

## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1941-1948

### Significant Dates

1941

### Significant Person

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Taylor, Henry L., Architect

Works Projects Administration, Builder

#### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository

Citrus County Historical Resources

# \_\_\_\_\_

Hernando Elementary School  
Name of Property

Citrus County, Florida  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	6	6	1	6	0	3	1	9	7	2	8	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Hinder/Architectural Historian

organization Archaeological Consultants, Inc. date 5/20/98

street & number 2345 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 6 telephone (941) 925-9906

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34239

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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**Narrative Description**  
**Hernando Elementary School**

Year Built: 1941 - 1942  
Address: 2435 North Florida Avenue (US 41), Hernando  
Architect: Henry L. Taylor, St. Petersburg  
Builder: Works Projects Administration (WPA)  
Historic Function: School  
Current Function: Vacant  
Style: Colonial Revival

*Summary*

BETWEEN  
In 1940, the Citrus County School Board hired architect Henry L. Taylor to design a school which was to be financed, in part, through the Works Projects Administration (WPA). The Hernando Elementary School, which is located at 2435 North Florida Avenue, was constructed in 1941 and 1942 to replace the original Hernando School which stood on the same site. Additional buildings were later constructed south of the original school, but, because of their date of construction, are not included in the NRHP boundaries. The Hernando Elementary School is a notable local example of the Colonial Revival style as applied to a WPA school. The masonry institutional building is clad in brick and weatherboard with a combination gable and hip roof. Noteworthy features include eighteen-over-twelve single-hung sash round arched windows with arched lintels, nine-over-nine and six-over-six double-hung sash windows, wire-cut brick laid in a common sixth course header pattern, and a pair of six-light, one-panel doors under a six-light transom. In 1983, a new elementary school was constructed in Hernando. At that time, the Citrus County School Board decided to utilize the old Hernando Elementary School to educate handicapped students and changed its name to the Lakeview School, a name by which it is still known. When a new facility was built for the handicapped students in 1994, the old school, although still in the ownership of the Citrus County School Board, was abandoned and remains vacant at this time.

*Setting*

The building is located on the southeast corner of North Florida Avenue (US 41) and East Parsons Point Road in the community of Hernando. Hernando is situated astride US 41 in northern Citrus County, which is located north of Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida. The school is located on parcel number 1618703 in an area which represents a mixture of commercial and rural uses.

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*Physical Description*

The Hernando Elementary School is a one-story masonry building characterized by Colonial Revival detailing. Three bays long by three bays wide, the form of the school is a T-plan with one long block containing classrooms intersecting with the short north block housing the auditorium and cafeteria. The main façade fronts North Florida Avenue (US 41), facing slightly northwest (Photograph 1/9).

The school is constructed of wire cut brick laid in a common sixth course header bond set on a brick pier foundation covered by a brick apron that is flush with the exterior wall. The gable ends are clad in weatherboard siding. The main entrance is located at the juncture of the two blocks on the northwest façade of the building. In addition, two secondary entrances, which mirror the main entrance, are centrally located on the north and south elevations. The north entrance is sheltered by a covered walkway, which was installed ca. 1980, and a concrete handicapped entrance ramp was attached ca. 1984. The south entrance features a small, gable-roofed stoop. An entrance on the east façade which probably mirrored the entrance on the west façade was enclosed ca. 1974. A small shed roof and stoop remain as evidence of the former entrance. A set of paired metal doors was installed on the east elevation of the north block at the ground level ca. 1984. These probably provided access to a small elevator which enabled the handicapped children to access the stage.

The main entrance on the northwest facade features paired six-light, one-panel doors set under a six-light transom (Photograph 5/9). The entrances on the south and north mirror the main entrance and are centrally located on these elevations. Although some windows have been enclosed by mechanical and air conditioning equipment, the school retains most of the original windows, the window openings, and the original fenestration pattern. The fenestration pattern on the west façade is irregular. The west façade of the north block features three eighteen-over-twelve single-hung sash round arched wood windows with arched lintels, each separated by an expanse of wall. The north window was covered on the inside and an exhaust fan was placed in the upper portion of the window when the auditorium was converted to house the cafeteria ca. 1974. One identical arched window is also located on the south-facing portion of the north block. South of the entrance on the west façade are two banks of five nine-over-nine double-hung sash wood windows with ca. 1960 metal awnings. The two sets of windows are divided by an expanse of wall and a single window, which has been enclosed with mechanical equipment. The south façade features the central south entrance flanked by a set of paired six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows (Photograph 2/9). The set on the west was enclosed with mechanical equipment ca. 1984. The east elevation is characterized by an irregular fenestration pattern of six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung sash wood windows (Photograph 3/9). Starting from the south end, a six-over-six double-hung sash window is separated from a ribbon of nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows by an expanse of wall and mechanical equipment. The ribbon of windows is followed by another wall expanse and another former window enclosed with mechanical equipment. A small section of wall separates the enclosed window from a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows followed by more wall and what was formerly a pair of nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows (the north window was enclosed with mechanical equipment).

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North of this area, the former east entrance was enclosed ca. 1960 with stucco and an eight-light metal casement window. On the east elevation of the north block, two six-over-six double-hung sash windows are located at either end and placed higher than the paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows located slightly south of the center of the block. The north elevation features two six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows separated by a small section of wall (Photograph 4/9). The entrance, which is centrally located, is covered by a ca. 1980 metal overhang and accessed by a concrete entrance ramp, added ca. 1984. West of the entrance, a row of five eighteen-over-twelve round arched, single-hung sash wood windows, each separated by sections of wall, occupies the west half of the elevation. Two of the windows have been partially enclosed with mechanical equipment. A small wood shed with a metal flue, ca. 1984, was attached to the building west of the westernmost window on the north elevation.

The north block features a gable roof while the south extension has a hip roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The original roofing material is unknown. A brick interior chimney is located in the north block on the eastern end of the south slope. The building features few other decorative elements. The wood cornice with returns present on the gable ends is typical of the Colonial Revival style. Bricks laid in a rowlock pattern delineate the watertable. Small grill covered openings are regularly spaced below the watertable around the entire school.

The interior of the school is in fair condition. The north block contains the original auditorium and stage, while the south block has the hallway which stretches from the entrance to the east and at the center of the building runs south (Photograph 6/9). The north block, which contains the original auditorium and stage, was converted to a cafeteria ca. 1974. The stage and associated rooms, located in the eastern half of the block, remain in good condition (Photograph 7/9). The western portion of the room was converted to house a kitchen. As a result, partitions were erected and some windows were enclosed for mechanical equipment. The remainder of the building, the south block, contains classrooms. Throughout the building, original wood floors were covered with carpet and tile ca. 1974. Most of the interior walls are surfaced with plaster. The hallway and auditorium feature a plaster finish above wood beaded wainscoting. Acoustical tile with recessed fluorescent lighting was installed which lowered the ceilings ca. 1974 and ca. 1984. Original doors, entrances, and interior spaces largely remain intact. No additional interior decoration marks the main entrances. Original classroom doors are four-light over three-panel doors, while the interior doors to the auditorium are paired, six-light, one-panel doors under a five-light transom. Little additional interior decoration remains or possibly ever existed. Bathrooms with original doors are located on the eastern portion of the south block. Air conditioning and a new lighting system was installed and updated ca. 1974 and ca. 1984 which resulted in the lowering of ceilings and enclosing of some original windows. In 1984, the former elementary school was converted to educate handicapped students. Ten years later, the school was closed when the handicapped children were moved to a new facility. Although still owned and maintained by the Citrus County School Board, the school has remained vacant and unused since that time.

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There are two non-historic concrete block buildings located north of the historic school. These buildings are attached to the historic school by covered walkways. One, a gable roof concrete block building erected ca. 1984, is U-shaped and contains multiple classrooms (Photograph 9/9). The other, a simple flat-roofed, rectangular concrete block building constructed ca. 1974, contains restroom facilities (Photograph 8/9).<sup>1</sup> The playground area was located southeast of the school as is evidenced by some remaining playground equipment. A tennis court, now in poor condition, was located northwest of the school. The net and fence which surrounded the tennis court have been removed, and the concrete is broken and in poor repair.

Because the school has been continuously used as such throughout its history, the original building has remained largely unaltered. Thus, it retains a high degree of integrity, both on the exterior and interior, as a rural 1940s school constructed through the efforts of the local community and the WPA.

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<sup>1</sup> Janet Norton, Facilities and Construction, Citrus County School Board, telephone interview by author, 26 March 1998, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance  
Hernando Elementary School**

*Summary*

The Hernando Elementary School, located in the community of Hernando at 2435 North Florida Avenue (US 41) in Citrus County, Florida, is significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion A based upon its contribution to community planning and development and education. Constructed in 1941 and 1942, the school replaced the original Hernando School which stood on the same site. It was a focal point of the community for forty-one years until a new elementary school was constructed in 1983, and, therefore, is significant for its contribution to the education and development of the community. It is also significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion C based upon its architecture as one of the few remaining historic buildings in Hernando constructed in the Colonial Revival style as a Works Progress (later Projects) Administration (WPA)-funded school designed by noted architect Henry L. Taylor. The building is a fine example of the 1940s Colonial Revival style which is expressed in terms of brick masonry construction with weatherboard in the gable ends, multi-light wood double-hung sash windows, round arched multi-light wood single-hung sash windows under arched lintels, and wood panel doors with multiple lights on the upper portion under multi-light transoms. Few historic buildings remain from the community of Hernando, and none retain the level of craftsmanship and integrity apparent in this school. Consequently, it remains as a significant architectural resource in the community of Hernando and Citrus County.

*Historic Context*

The Hernando Elementary School is located slightly south of the original town center of Hernando. The Croft and Van Ness families who settled on the shores of Lake Tsala founded the town in 1881. When phosphate, the main ingredient in fertilizer, was discovered in nearby Dunnellon in 1889, the Hernando area received a flood of new residents who worked in the mines. At the mine located north of Hernando alone, over 2,000 people labored to produce phosphate. As a result of the influx of residents, the West Coast Improvement Company surveyed and platted the town of Hernando in 1891. When the Silver Springs, Ocala, and Gulf Railroad arrived in the community, the town developed into an important shipping point for phosphate for the next twenty years.<sup>1</sup>

By 1902, the population of Hernando supported three doctors, a dentist, two drug stores, and a town well, which was located in the center of Lake Street. Most of the buildings were constructed of wood, and thus subject to

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<sup>1</sup> "A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of U.S. 41 (SR 45) From SR 44 in Citrus County, Florida to the Marion County Line" (Jacksonville: Florida Archeological Services, Inc., 1995), 39-41.

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destruction by fire. Around 1911, a fire burned the Edwards and Turner Department Store, one of the most substantial buildings in the growing community.<sup>2</sup> The phosphate industry peaked in the 1910s with approximately 34 mines operating in the county at the time. World War I devastated the industry by suspending the shipments of phosphate to Germany. Many mines closed, and workers moved to other areas in search of employment. As a result, the county population fell from 6,731 in 1910 to 5,220 in 1920. Those that remained in the county turned to truck farms, turpentine, citrus, and cattle to sustain themselves and their families.<sup>3</sup>

Prior to the 1920s, approximately thirty to thirty-five schools existed in the county. Most of these schools were small in size with one to four teachers who taught elementary age school children. Older children who could afford to continue their education attended the county high school which opened in Inverness in 1892. Schools were segregated with only larger communities containing schools for African-Americans, which composed the primary work force for the phosphate mines. A county School Superintendent managed the county school system, and each school district had its own funds and trustees. The trustees, usually a group of two or three people, were responsible for their individual schools, the signing of monthly and annual reports, and the hiring and rehiring of teachers.<sup>4</sup>

The first school in Hernando was established in 1892. According to Hampton Dunn in Back Home, Mrs. R.M. Spires, the Hernando correspondent for the Citrus County Chronicle, stated in a 1952 article that the original school was,

‘first built here in 1892 on or near the present site of the bus station. Then a teacher with a third grade certificate received \$35 a month and the County Superintendent walked from school to school, paying his official visits, for the sum of \$25 a month. Superintendent at the time was Eugene A. Harrison, the county’s first Superintendent.’<sup>5</sup>

A 1908 photograph of the “Hernando Graded School” shows a one-story, L-shaped, wood frame school with a bell tower.<sup>6</sup> Prior to 1920, a new school was constructed in Hernando, which, according to a ca. 1920 photograph, had twenty-four students and one teacher. However, an undated photograph in front of the same

<sup>2</sup> Hampton Dunn, Back Home: A History of Citrus County, Florida (Inverness: Citrus County Historical Society, Inc., 1989), 131, 156.

<sup>3</sup> See Dunn, 235; and “CRAS of U.S. 41,” 39-41.

<sup>4</sup> See Dunn, 118; and Fannie Puckett, “A History of Citrus County Schools, 1980-81” [photocopy], p. 2 -3, Special Collections, Citrus County Historical Resources, Inverness.

<sup>5</sup> Dunn, 117.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

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building revealed almost forty students. The one-and-a-half story, wood-frame school featured a hip roof with gable dormers, two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and an entrance with a transom and sidelights.<sup>7</sup> School construction continued in the county throughout the boom time of the 1920s and the depression of the 1930s. Most of the larger towns received a new, often Mediterranean Revival style, school during the 1920s. By the 1930s, many of the smaller communities, which had not received new schools during the previous decade, desperately needed new facilities due to overcrowding and dilapidated buildings. However, cities and counties lacked money during the depression. For example, the City of Hernando, which had been created in 1925 by an act of legislature, voted to discontinue operations in 1937 due to a lack of money.<sup>8</sup> In order to build schools for the smaller communities, the county government and school board pursued grants and other forms of federal assistance to finance construction.

One of these forms of assistance was the WPA which was established by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The WPA provided funding for local, non-federal projects by supplying money to hire local workers to perform the construction. The WPA provided correspondingly wider employment opportunities than other federal relief programs which controlled all aspects of construction, such as the Public Works Administration (PWA). Initially, the WPA funded only small "non-construction" ventures with a cost of under \$25,000 with the maximum employment of white-collar workers. In contrast, the PWA funded large construction projects for which the cost was estimated to be more than \$25,000. However, applications rejected by the PWA were automatically submitted to the WPA for consideration. Congress approved the final appropriation of funds for the PWA in June of 1938 for project completion by June of 1940. Further allocations allowed for project completion to be extended to June of 1941.<sup>9</sup> With the end of the PWA, the WPA became the primary source of funding for small school projects. The Citrus County School Board applied for and received federal assistance through these programs for the construction of several schools including Citrus High School (partially demolished), Crystal River Elementary School, Lecanto Elementary School, Floral City Elementary School (extensively altered), and Homosassa Elementary School (demolished), as well as the Hernando Elementary School. Of these six schools, only three remain essentially unaltered.<sup>10</sup>

On September 3, 1940, the Citrus County School Board formed an agreement "employing the services of an architect for the proposed school building, Hernando, Florida, County of Citrus, Florida, between the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Citrus, State of Florida, and Henry L. Taylor, St. Petersburg, Florida."<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See "The Good Old Days," Citrus County Chronicle, 16 March 1986; and "Former School House," photograph, no date, Special Collections, Citrus County Historical Resources.

<sup>8</sup> Dunn, 374.

<sup>9</sup> S. Dawn Wise, "An Institutional History of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and Sarasota County, Florida 1933-1939" (M.A. thesis, Middle Tennessee State University, 1995), 15-17.

<sup>10</sup> Kathy Turner Thompson, Archivist, Citrus County Historical Resources, telephone interview by author, 26 May 1998, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

<sup>11</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 26 September 1940.

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According to the agreement, the Citrus County School Board intended "to erect a one story school building at Hernando, Florida, with the assistance of the WPA."<sup>12</sup> Although it was apparently impossible to determine the cost of the project because the cost would be based upon the actual cost to the WPA for labor and materials, the projected cost was estimated at \$40,000. The School Board adopted the architectural fee of 6%, which was recommended by the American Institute of Architects for this class of work. Thus, Taylor was promised \$2,400 plus reimbursement for transportation, telegram, toll call, and living expenses (estimated at \$700) for designing and supervising the construction of the school. If the project were abandoned in the future, the architect would be reimbursed for expenses and receive two dollars per hour for time spent in preparing the project. The architect in turn agreed to "prepare the necessary drawings and specifications and...supervise the work of installation, and strive to have the work constructed in accordance with the drawing and specifications, and...endeavor to guard the Owner against defects and deficiencies in the work and materials."<sup>13</sup>

On July 8, 1941, the Citrus County School Board passed a new resolution. According to the minutes, the plans and specifications for the new school building in Hernando were prepared and approved as a WPA project as State Application Project No. 50178 by the governmental agencies on November 14, 1940. Unless the new school was erected immediately, the School Board would have to "expend a large sum of money for repairs" on the existing school. The resolution was intended to ask the WPA officials to immediately open up for construction the Hernando Public School Building. The county, at the time, had only one WPA project under construction, the school at Floral City, which was 75% completed. The immediate opening of the Hernando school project would keep those presently employed on the WPA roll. Additionally, the school would "serve a two fold purpose, to-wit: to provide both a white and colored school building."<sup>14</sup> The School Board intended to move the old school off of the present grounds to continue to be used temporarily until the new building was completed.<sup>15</sup>

The School Board was still trying to initiate construction in October and again in November 1941. In October, the School Board passed another resolution to be sent to the WPA to encourage the WPA to open the project. According to the resolution, the school was an "urgent necessity for school facilities for both the white and colored school children, of Hernando."<sup>16</sup> The construction of the school would not interfere with any Defense Project, and the plans had been fully and completely approved by the State Department of Education. The School Board wanted to keep the individuals working on the Floral City School employed by reiterating that the school in Floral City was almost completed, and, with its completion, there would be no WPA project of any kind in the county. It appeared that the Floral City School would be completed under budget with ample supplies remaining. Steel and \$13,000 of funds could be shifted to the Hernando School once the WPA opened

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 21 August 1941.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 20 November 1941.



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the project.<sup>17</sup> A week later, on November 3, 1941, the Citrus County School Board met in joint session with the Board of County Commissioners to pass a resolution giving priority to certain WPA projects. The Hernando School received top priority with the request to WPA officials that "the School House Project at Hernando be given first consideration and the urgency of same being opened up immediately."<sup>18</sup> In addition, the Boards listed two road projects as well as "the sewing room Project and the lunch school room Project be continued as heretofore and not interrupted or interfered with" as priorities for WPA funding.<sup>19</sup> Although the Citrus County School Board Minutes, which periodically appeared in the Citrus County Chronicle, did not contain any further references to the construction of the school, the WPA apparently opened the project, and construction started within months after the request.

By September 1942, a school lunchroom (possibly within the existing building) had opened in Hernando. It was managed by Julia Herring and sponsored by the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and the government.<sup>20</sup> In March 1943, the lunchroom closed because the WPA was discontinued. The PTA pledged to raise money to reopen the lunchroom for the last six weeks of the school year.<sup>21</sup> The teachers during this time period were Myrtie Bishop, with a salary of \$120 per month, and Annie Lee Williams, the teacher for the African-American children, with a salary of \$75 per month.<sup>22</sup> Trustees for the Hernando district were listed as Susie Muldrow, Ben Croft, and Rivert Lamon.<sup>23</sup> For the 1942-43 school year, Citrus County supported thirteen white and seven "colored" schools with I.R. Nolen as School Superintendent.<sup>24</sup>

Although the county population continued to grow during the 1940s, the population of Hernando actually decreased 24.4% from 402 residents in 1940 to 304 in 1950.<sup>25</sup> The migration of individuals from small communities to larger towns prompted a growing trend toward government consolidation. For example, in 1953, citizens voted against reactivating the Hernando City Council. As an unincorporated community, the county government administered services for area residents.<sup>26</sup> Although the citizens voted against reincorporating their city government, Hernando residents fought to keep their local elementary school despite the growing trend toward school consolidation. According to Hampton Dunn in Back Home, Mrs. R.M. Spires, the Hernando correspondent for the Citrus County Chronicle, stated in a 1952 article that,

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 17 September 1942.

<sup>21</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 18 March 1943.

<sup>22</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 19 November 1942.

<sup>23</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 27 November 1941.

<sup>24</sup> "Official Minutes of Citrus County School Board," Citrus County Chronicle, 20 August 1942.

<sup>25</sup> Dunn, 362.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., 374.

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'the attractive modern school building which is the pride of citizens who have worked to keep our school from being swallowed up in centralization is a far cry from the little schoolhouse first built here in 1892...'<sup>27</sup>

Through the years, as population slowly increased, new facilities were added to the site to handle the growing needs of the children. In 1956, School Superintendent Roger Weaver and school principal Edna Merriken dedicated the Hernando Elementary School Library in the memory of the late G.W. Bellah, Sr., former Chairman of the School Board for eighteen years.<sup>28</sup> As physical education was integrated into the school curriculum, a playground area was established southeast of the school, and a tennis court was constructed northwest of the school. By the mid-1970s, the student population totaled 156 children from kindergarten through the fourth grade.<sup>29</sup> The growth of the school prompted the construction of two new buildings. One, a restroom facility, was constructed ca. 1974, while the other, a long L-shaped classroom building, was built around 1984.<sup>30</sup> Due to student population growth, the elementary school moved into a new building ca. 1983. The Citrus County School Board decided to use the old school, which was renamed the Lakeview School, as a school for the emotionally and physically handicapped. The handicapped school relocated in 1994. Although still known as the Lakeview School, the former Hernando Elementary School has been vacant since that time and remains in the ownership of the Citrus County School Board. Despite community activism to save the school, future plans regarding the building are unclear at this time.

*Significant Events: Criterion A*

The Hernando Elementary School is significant at the local level for its contribution to the development of the educational system in the town of Hernando and Citrus County. The school is significant for its role in the education of generations of Hernando children as the only source for an education in an area where many children might not have been able to afford travelling to Inverness to go to school. In addition, the school is significant for its role in the planning and development of the community. As the only school in the area, the building was a focal point of the development of the area into a community. Many of the other buildings, which served as focal points around which the community developed, have been demolished. The Hernando Elementary School is one of the few surviving historically prominent buildings in Hernando. As a WPA-funded school, the building is typical of the buildings constructed through the public work programs of the Roosevelt administration. Projects like the construction of the Hernando Elementary School signified the trend toward increased federal and state funding to finance schools and many other aspects of everyday life which originated with the federal relief programs of the 1930s. Although several WPA projects were constructed in

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 117.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 383.

<sup>29</sup> Cathy Cummins, "Old School Memories of Cats, Leaks, Snakes," Citrus County Chronicle, 5 February 1995.

<sup>30</sup> Norton, 26 March 1998.

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Citrus County during the 1930s and 1940s, the school was the only WPA project known to have been constructed in Hernando. Of the projects which are still in existence, few retain the high level of integrity found in the Hernando Elementary School.

*Architecture: Criterion C*

The Hernando Elementary School is significant at the local level as a fine example of the Colonial Revival style which was designed by noted architect Henry L. Taylor. Taylor designed the school at the end of his twenty-year residence in Florida. Taylor moved to St. Petersburg, Florida in 1921 to manage the southern branch of Richey, Parsons, and Taylor, an architectural partnership out of Boston. During the land boom of the 1920s, Taylor designed several notable buildings in St. Petersburg including the Vinoy Park Hotel, the Florida Theater, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, St. Paul's Catholic Church, Southside Middle School, Jungle Country Club Hotel (Admiral Farragut Academy), Little St. Mary's Comfort Station, and Jungle Prada as well as a number of downtown office buildings and St. Petersburg residences. Taylor also acted as chairman of the group of architects who designed Jordan Park, St. Petersburg's first public housing unit. When the Great Depression hit Florida, Taylor found work as a designer for buildings funded through the federal relief programs of the Roosevelt administration, such as the WPA and the PWA. Through these programs, he designed the Bradenton Post Office, Yankeetown Elementary School in Levy County, the civic center in Inverness, Citrus High School in Inverness, and Hernando Elementary School. The Hernando Elementary School, designed in 1940, was one of Taylor's last Florida designs. In that year, he moved to Washington, DC to work for the Supervising Architect's Office of the Bureau of Public Buildings. Taylor died in 1958 in Arlington, Virginia.<sup>31</sup> Most of his Florida work appears to have been designed in the Mediterranean Revival and Romanesque Revival styles. Citrus High School (only the former library remains from the 1985 fire) and Hernando Elementary School were atypical designs for Taylor due to his use of the Colonial Revival style.

Architecturally, the Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 and continued as a prevalent style through the 1940s. Although one of the most frequently used styles for residential construction, the style was rarely used for commercial and public construction because the height and massing of these types of buildings generally required larger and more grand detailing properly associated with the Neoclassical style and Beaux Arts Classicism. In Florida, most construction prior to the Florida land boom of the 1920s lacked a specific style. After 1920, Mediterranean Revival and similar eclectic styles predominated over Colonial Revival. In small communities in Florida, where wood was more plentiful than clay, commercial or public buildings composed of brick were initially rare. Generally, masonry construction

<sup>31</sup> See "Henry Taylor Biography," [photocopy], Planning & Development Review Services Department, City of St. Petersburg; and "St. Petersburg's Architectural and Historic Resources 1981," Community Development Department, City of St. Petersburg.

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was reserved for the most important community buildings such as court houses, schools, or depots and few of these, because of their size, were designed in the Colonial Revival style.

The Colonial Revival style is defined by the application of architectural details dating from the Colonial period in America to contemporary building forms. Elements from the Georgian and Federal styles, as well as occasional influences from the Postmedieval English and Dutch Colonial prototypes, were usually applied in an eclectic mixture to a standard building form. Common detailing included:

- an accentuated front door, usually with a pediment supported by pilasters or a small entry porch,
- doors with overhead fanlights or sidelights
- a symmetrical appearance
- windows with double-hung sashes and multi-light glazing in one or both sashes, often set in pairs

The Great Depression and World War II led to a simplification of the style in the 1930s and 1940s with simple stylized door surrounds, cornices, or other details that merely suggest the colonial precedents rather than mirroring them. Often, these later buildings are asymmetrical, rather than following the strict symmetry common with earlier examples.

The Hernando Elementary School falls into this latter category. It is a modest, asymmetrical version of the Colonial Revival style with simple architectural details which suggest the Colonial influence. The school displays masonry construction of wire cut brick set in a common sixth course header bond, multi-light double-hung sash wood windows, round arched single-hung sash windows with arched lintels, paired doors with multiple lights and panels, transoms, and a wood cornice with returns which are hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. The existing alterations are mostly interior and are generally reversible. Therefore, the school retains its integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The school is the only substantial Colonial Revival style building which remains in the Hernando community, and is a good illustration of this style as it was applied to public buildings.

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**Verbal Boundary Description  
Hernando Elementary School**

The boundary consists of a portion of Citrus County tax parcel number 1618703 immediately surrounding the Hernando Elementary School. The proposed boundary consists of a polygon which extends parallel to the school and US 41. Refer to the boundary and topographic maps.

**Boundary Justification**

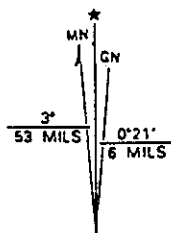
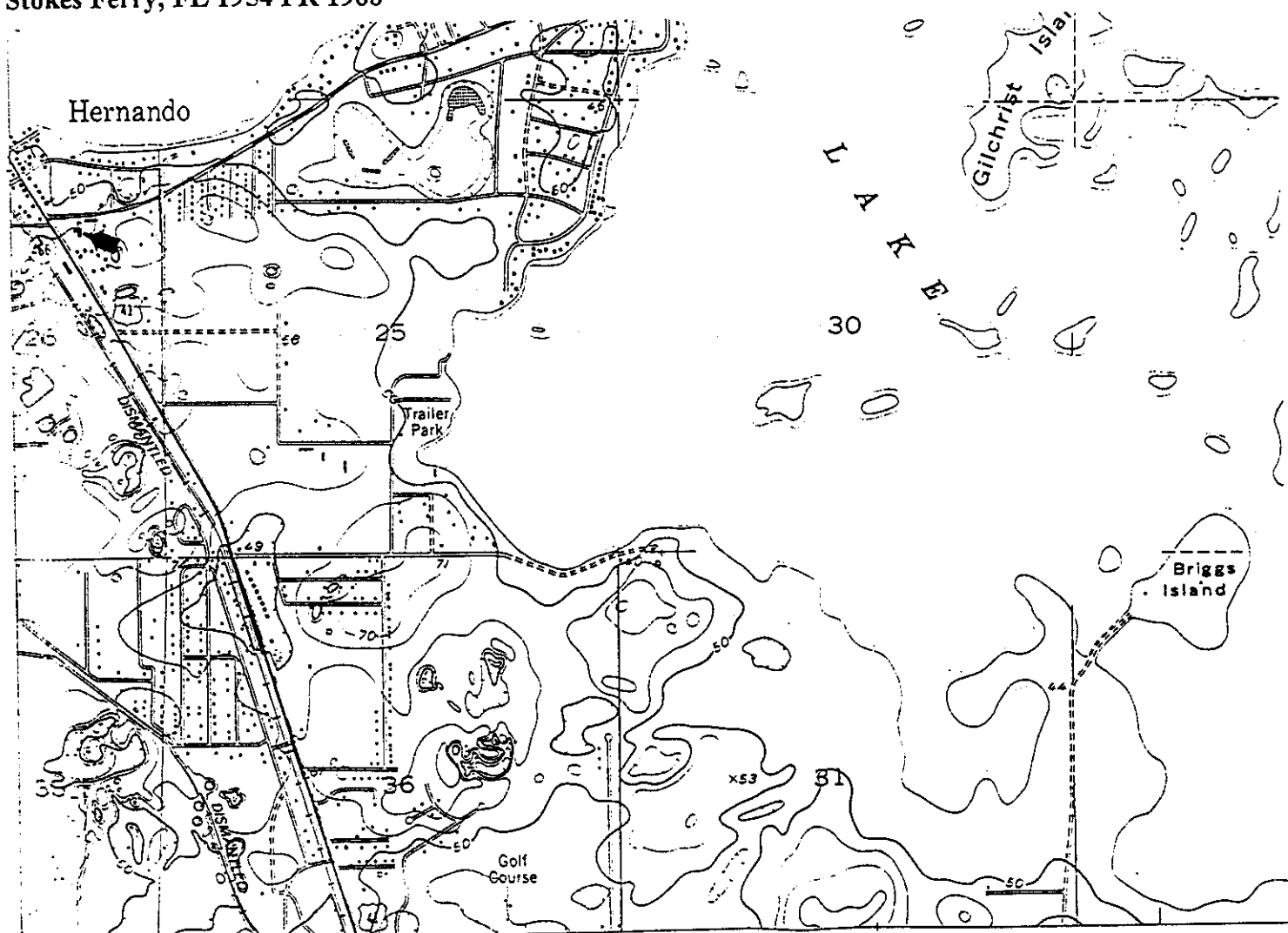
The boundary was drawn to encompass all aspects which are known to be historically associated with the Hernando Elementary School. It does not include the non-historic playground and tennis court, the ca. 1974 restroom facilities, the ca. 1984 classroom facilities, or the ca. 1980 covered walkways as they were constructed after the historic period and do not contribute to the historic significance of the property. The circular entrance driveway is also non-historic; therefore it is not included within the boundaries in its entirety.

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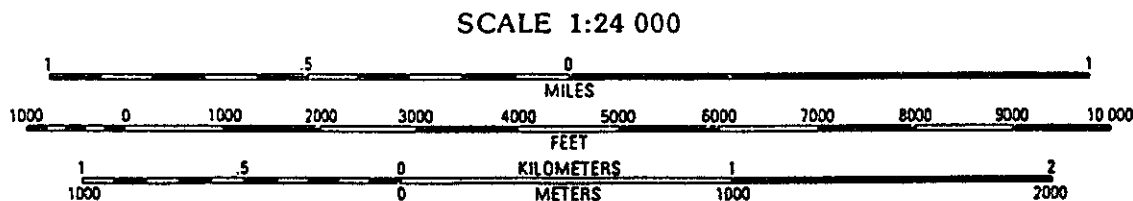
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USGS Map  
Hernando Elementary School  
Stokes Ferry, FL 1954 PR 1988



UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



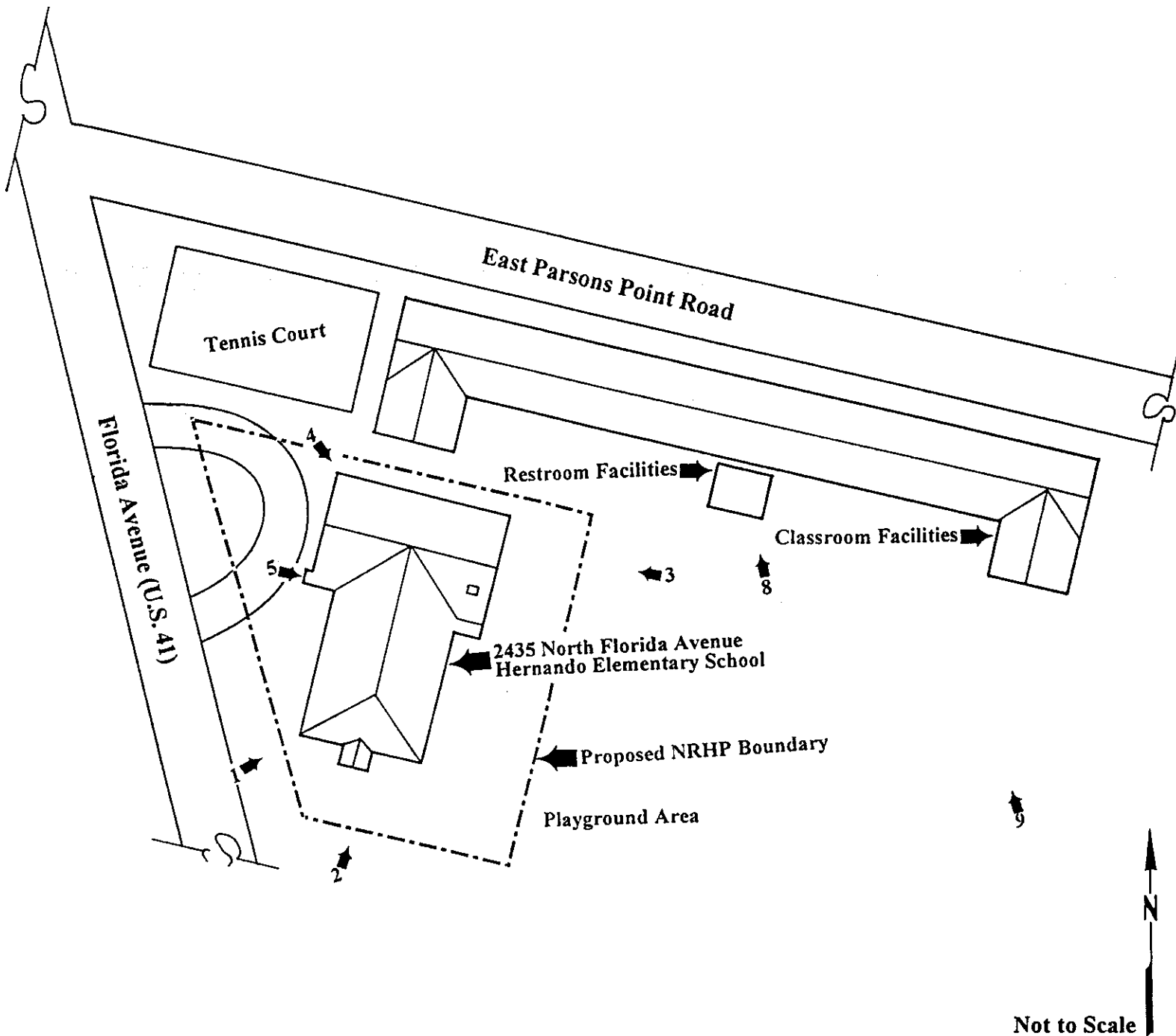


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Sketch Map  
Hernando Elementary School



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**List of Photographs**

**Hernando Elementary School**

1. Hernando Elementary School
2. Citrus County, Florida
3. Kimberly Hinder
4. May 1998
5. Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
6. Hernando Elementary School, west and south elevations, looking east
7. 1 of 9

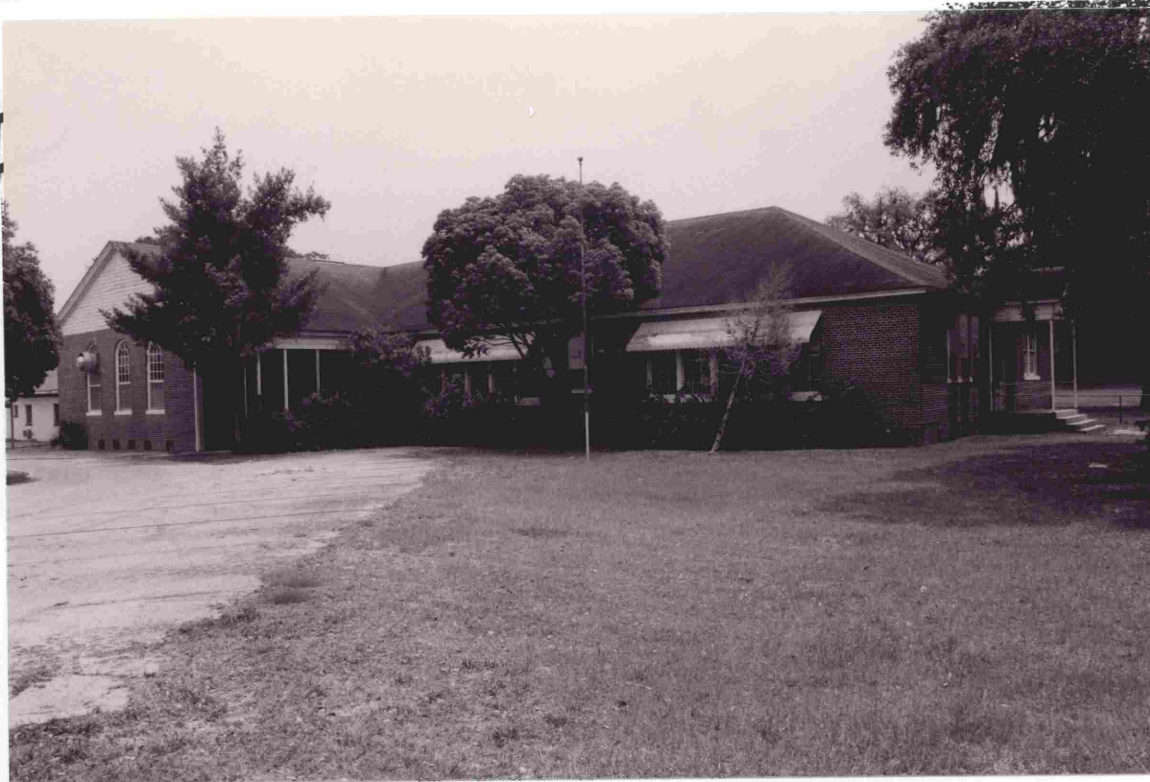
The information for items 1 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

6. Hernando Elementary School, south elevation, looking north
7. 2 of 9
  
6. Hernando Elementary School, east elevation, looking west
7. 3 of 9
  
6. Hernando Elementary School, north elevation, looking southeast
7. 4 of 9
  
6. Hernando Elementary School, main entrance, looking east
7. 5 of 9
  
6. Hernando Elementary School, interior hallway, looking south
7. 6 of 9
  
6. Hernando Elementary School, stage, looking east
7. 7 of 9
  
6. Restroom Facilities, south elevation, looking north
7. 8 of 9
  
6. Classroom Facilities, south elevation, looking north
7. 9 of 9

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