

2.17 Affordable Housing – Historically Significant Homes

A. Introduction & Background

A list of the known historic homes and structures within unincorporated Collier County was prepared using the Florida Master Site Files for Collier County. The list does not contain any historic homes or structures that may exist in the County's three incorporated municipalities. This list follows as Table 2.17-2.

Non-residential structures were added to the above EAR task for the following reasons:

1. In some instances, these structures, although originally intended for some other use, have been used as residential units, or vice-versa.
2. The Master Site Files are broken out by geographic section of the County, not by residential versus non-residential.
3. The staff analyses and recommendations are applicable to both residential and non-residential structures.

The list contains a total of 96 referenced structures (including historic homes). These structures are divided between ten geographic regions of the County. In alphabetical order, these regions are:

1. Chokoloskee
2. Copeland
3. Deep Lake
4. East U.S. 41/Forts
5. Goodland
6. Immokalee
7. Naples (unincorporated)
8. Ochoppee
9. Sunniland
10. Ten Thousand Islands

Most of the information contained within the Florida Master Site Files (and the staff-generated list) is derived from an historical survey that was conducted in Collier County during 1986 and 1987. In some instances, later information has been hand-written onto various pages by staff, over time. In other instances, Comprehensive Planning staff (staff) was able to supplement Site Files information with information contained on

community websites, or as provided by the County's Historical & Archaeological Review Board. The Collier County Museum's restoration efforts at Roberts Ranch were also valuable as a source of information. Unfortunately, for most of the listed homes and structures, the most recent data is from 1986 or 1987. Furthermore, in many instances, the data provided by the 1986-1987 Survey, as recorded in the Master Site Files, was incomplete. Most of the pages reviewed by staff included were not completely filled out, or others had portions of descriptive paragraphs missing, or others contained obvious typographical errors. The Planning Services Department's Master Site File copies are maintained in a binder. Over time, it appears that the files have not been properly maintained (e.g., pages appear to be missing). Most importantly, there has been no concerted attempt by County staff, or others, to update the results of the earlier survey.

B. Identification of Objectives:

Collier County's historic preservation goals, objectives and policies occur in three separate elements of the County's Growth Management Plan (GMP): Housing, Future Land Use and Conservation & Coastal Management. These provisions are implemented through the Collier County Land Development Code (LDC).

C. Data Assessment: See Table 2.17-1.

D. Objective Achievement Analysis: See Table 2.17-1.

Table 2.17-1

Objective	Target	Conditions when Plan was adopted	Current Conditions	Comments
<p>Housing Element, Objective 5: Collier County and the City of Naples will annually monitor all identified historically significant structures to determine that these structures are being conserved, maintained, and/or rehabilitated.</p>	<p>Monitor historically significant structures in Collier County</p>	<p>Prior to the adoption of this objective, the County had no formal statement on monitoring historically significant structures as a high priority</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2.17.3</p>	<p>Policy 5.1: Ensure the coordination of the Housing Element policies with the Future Land Use policies relevant to historic preservation. All structures that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or as contributing structures within the Old Naples National Register Historic District, or structures that are designated as locally significant historic resources will be encouraged to maintain their historic value through the provision of technical assistance.</p> <p>Policy 5.2: By 1999, the County and City will review the land development regulations, building code, FEMA regulations, and other requirements, and amend as necessary to encourage the conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of historically significant structures.</p> <p>County Policies:</p> <p>Policy 5.5: The conservation and rehabilitation, demolition or relocation of housing which is of historic significance shall be accomplished by working with private sector groups and private developers.</p> <p>Policy 5.6: The Land Development Code that regulates the rehabilitation, demolition or relocation of historically housing will be amended as needed.</p> <p>Policy 5.7: Every five years, the Historical Housing Construction Survey will be updated to ensure further identification of historically significant housing. The Collier County Probability maps will be updated as each new historic structure or residence is listed on the National Register or is locally nominated.</p> <p>Policy 5.8: By 1999, the Historical/Archaeological Preservation Ordinance shall be updated to include any new historically significant housing and to include any changes in State or Federal regulations concerning historical properties.</p>	<p>This is a good objective that should remain in the revised Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>Note: Due to the original, incomplete status of the Planning Services Department's Master File, there has been no concerted attempt by County staff, or others, to update the results of the earlier survey</p>

Table 2.17-1. cont'd

Objective	Target	Conditions when Plan was adopted	Current Conditions	Comments
<p>Future Land Use Element, Objective 3:</p> <p>Land Development Regulations have been adopted to implement this Growth Management Plan pursuant to Chapter 163.3202, F.S. in order to ensure protection of natural and historic resources, the availability of land for utility facilities, promote compatible land uses within the airport noise zone, and to provide for management of growth in an efficient and effective manner.</p>	<p>Ensure protection of historic resources in Collier County.</p>	<p>Land Development Code, Ordinance 91-70, effective of Aug. 16, 1991 – Historical/Archeological Preservation Board, provides mapped areas of historical/archeological probability, requiring a survey and assessment by a trained Archeologist, and a process to designate historical/archeological sites, structures, and properties.</p>	<p>Collier County has identified a total of 96 referenced structures (including historic homes) Please refer to Section B.</p>	<p>This is a good objective that should remain in the revised Comprehensive Plan.</p>

Table 2.17-1. cont'd

Objective	Target	Conditions when Plan was adopted	Current Conditions	Comments
<p>Future Land Use Element, Objective 4:</p> <p>In order to improve coordination of land uses with natural and historic resources, public facilities, economic development, housing and urban design, the Future Land Use Element shall be continually refined through detailed planning. Future studies might address specific geographic or issue areas. All future studies must be consistent with the Growth Management Plan and further its intent.</p>	<p>Proper coordination of land uses, including historic preservation, through continual detailed planning efforts, studies</p>	<p>Prior to the adoption of this objective, the County had no formal statement on improving land use decisions based upon historically significant structures</p>		<p>This is a good objective that should remain in the revised Comprehensive Plan</p> <p>Note: In 1927, Collier County was officially recognized as one of the remaining sixty-seven counties making up the State of Florida. Due to its relatively short history, this County's number of historically significant structures is insignificant as compared to other counties, such as Dade, Duval, or Hillsborough.</p> <p>Furthermore, the historical preservation ethic wasn't as prevalent as compared to other counties. As a result, many historically significant structures were permanently lost many years ago.</p>

Table 2.17-1. cont'd

Objective	Target	Conditions when Plan was adopted	Current Conditions	Comments
<p>Conservation & Coastal Management Element, Objective 11.1:</p> <p>The County shall provide for the protection, preservation, and sensitive re-use of historic resources.</p>	<p>Protect and preserve and sensitive reuse of historic resources</p>	<p>Prior to the adoption of this objective, the County had no formal statement on improving land use decisions based upon historically significant structures</p>	<p>Policy 11.1.1: Continue in effect regulations regarding development and other land alteration activities that ensure the conservation, sensitive re-use, preservation of significant historic and archaeological resources, or appropriate mitigation in accordance with State standards.</p> <p>Policy 11.1.2: There shall be no loss of historic or archaeological resources on County-owned property and historic resources on private property shall be protected, preserved or utilized in a manner that will allow their continued existence. Conservation techniques shall include at a minimum:</p> <p>Policy 11.1.3: If, during the course of site clearing, excavation, or other constructional activities, an archaeological or historical site, artifact, or other indicator is discovered, development activities at that site shall be immediately stopped and the appropriate agency notified. Development will be suspended for a sufficient length of time to enable the County or a designated consultant to assess the find and determine the proper course of action in regard to its salvageability. The County will respond to any such notification in a timely and efficient manner so as to provide only a minimal interruption to any constructional activity.</p>	

E. Conclusion

The evidence from the Master Site Files suggests that historic homes and buildings remain vital in Collier County when they continue to have purpose and function in the community. For homes, this means that they continue to serve as residences. Commercial, civic or other structures survive if they continue to have a public or commercial function, or if they are converted to residences.

Circumstances change when structures are abandoned or allowed to fall into neglect. Although Collier County has a historical preservation program, it has not been rigidly enforced. The County has not consistently required owners of historical structures to repair or maintain their buildings in a manner consistent with the building's original function or appearance. Once the structure becomes unsafe, Code Enforcement actions usually result in the structure being torn down.

Although the Growth Management Plan appears to require periodic historical surveys (e.g., Policy 3.1 of the FLUE), none have been conducted in the County since 1987. The Housing Element, Policy 5.7, requires that a Historical Housing Construction Survey be prepared and updated every five years. There is no designated and funded County agency placed in charge of recording and maintaining lists of historic homes in the County.

The County has had limited success in preserving historic sites or structures through the development review process. In fact, this is how the County acquired the Roberts Ranch property. Unfortunately, the applicability of this process is limited, because County requirements can only be enforced when the historic property in question is directly involved with some type of zoning or permitting process.

F. Proposed Policy:

1. Members of the County's Historical & Archaeological Review Board should make recommendations as to whether any of the historic properties listed in the State's Master Site Files for Collier County require a greater degree of active preservation by the County. Alternatively, Review Board members could recommend whether any properties that are not listed in the State Files should be considered for some type of preservation status.
2. The Board of County Commissioners should commission a new Historical Survey for all of Collier County, and additional surveys be performed at some regular interval, thereafter.

3. Collier County should identify the proper County agency to conduct, maintain and update the Historical Housing Construction Survey. The County's Historical & Archaeological Review Board should have input into this issue.
4. In general, the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) should take a much more proactive stance on historic preservation than has been the case in the past.

**Table 2.17-2
A Summary of Historical Homes & Structures in Collier County
(With some analyses)**

COPE LAND AREA:

Copeland House #1: This house is located on State Road 29, in Copeland. Built between 1930 and 1936, the house is an example of a rural bungalow style of architecture that was common in Florida from the 1920s through 1950s. In 1986, the house was reported as being in good condition.

Copeland House #2: Also located on SR 29, in Copeland, and built between 1930 and 1936, this house is a larger example of the rural bungalow style of the period. In 1986, it was reported as being in good condition.

Copeland Post Office & Store: This site consists of a cluster of 4 buildings, built during the 1930s, by the Lee Tidewater Cypress Company. The main store building, on SR 29, is still in operation. It consists of a frame-style wooden structure, with a verandah-style front porch. In 1986, it was observed to be in good condition, but had been somewhat altered over time.

Copeland Commissary: The Commissary is part of the same cluster of buildings that includes the post office/store and was built in 1930. It served as the kitchen/dining area for the Janes Brothers agricultural operations of that period. It consists of a rectangular wood frame structure with asbestos shingles over a metal roof. In 1985, it was being used as a storage area for the Store, but was thought to be in good condition.

Lee Cypress Company Houses: These structures are located in the Copeland Community. They consist of several small, wood frame 'cabins' used as residences by Lee Cypress employees during the early 1950s. In 1987, the condition of the homes varied widely. More recent owners had considerably altered some of the structures.

GOODLAND AREA:

Curry House: This house is located at the northeast corner of Harbor Place and Papaya Street in Goodland. John (or Tom?) Curry built the house in 1917, in the Caxambas area of Marco Island. Sometime during the 1940s, it was moved to its current location. The house consists of a rectangular, wood bungalow structure with a corrugated metal roof. In 1986, it was in good condition and was being used as a private residence.

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Old Fish House: This structure consists of a wood frame build that has been elevated onto a stucco and masonry first floor. It is located on Bayshore Drive in Goodland. The wood portion of the structure may have been built in the Caxambas Area in the early 1900s, and then moved to Goodland in the 1940s. In 1987, the structure was being used as an office for a yacht charter business.

Marco Lodge: This structure consists of a two-story, L-shaped hotel building. The year of construction is unknown, but the building served as a tourist lodge on Marco Island until 1964, when it was moved to Goodland. It is currently used as a restaurant. The structure is currently in good condition.

Ernest Riggs Fish House: This structure is located along Bayshore Way in Goodland. Its original use was as a fish house. It may be one of the area's original structures, in which case it may date to the late 1800s. The house is a rectangular, wood-frame structure with a metal roof. In 1986 it was a private residence and was in good condition.

Ed Scott House: This structure is located on Pear Tree Avenue in Goodland. It consists of a rectangular, wood frame bungalow-style home with a screened verandah. Ed Scott probably built it during the 1920s, in the Caxambas area of Marco Island. In 1949, the home was moved to Goodland. In 1986, it was a private residence in good condition.

217 East Goodland Avenue House: Located at the referenced address, this home consists of a rectangular, wood frame bungalow with an enclosed porch. It was most likely built on Marco Island during the 1920s, and may have been moved to Goodland in the 1940s. It may have been one of the original houses for the Doxsee Land Company, but this is uncertain. In 1986, the house was a private residence in good condition.

Barfield-Dykes House: This structure is located on Pear Tree Avenue in Goodland. It consists of a rectangular, wood frame bungalow with an enclosed verandah. The house was most likely built in Caxambas during the 1920s and was moved to Goodland in the 1940s. The family names refer to former owners of the house. In 1986, it was a private residence in good condition.

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405 Mango Avenue House: Located at the referenced address, this home consists of a small, rectangular, wood-piling house. It was probably built in Caxambas, sometime prior to the 1940s. It was moved to Goodland in 1949, and may have been one of the original houses for the Doxsee Land Company. It is thought to be older than many of the homes in the community, but the date of construction is unknown. In 1986, it was a private residence in good condition.

Mango Avenue House: The Florida Master Site File incorrectly lists this house as being on “Mango Street.” It consists of a rectangular, wood frame house, probably built in the Caxambas area during the 1920s. Sometime during the 1940s, it was relocated to Goodland. In 1986, it was a private residence, in fair condition.

Goodland Church: The church building (still in use) consists of a rectangular, wood frame structure, with a metal gable roof and jalousie windows. It was built during the 1930s in Caxambas, and was moved to Goodland in 1949. In 1986, it was in good condition.

Doxsee Clam House: Located on West Goodland Drive, this structure consists of a rectangular, wood frame, “hall and parlor” style house, with a gable roof. It may have been one of the original Doxsee employees’ homes, and was probably moved to Goodland in 1941. In 1987, it was a private residence. The historical site surveyor did not record the condition.

Strickland House: This site is located on Coconut Avenue, in Goodland. The house is a rectangular, wood structure, with a metal roof. It was originally built in Caxambas (date unknown) and was moved to Goodland in 1949.

Ship Ahoy: This structure is located near the SR 92 Bridge, and near the intersection of SR 92 with CR 892. It consists of a square, wood frame home built on what was originally a wooden barge. It has had a number of different uses, but is best known as the Ship Ahoy Bar. The barge was constructed as part of the construction of the Overseas Highway, Florida Keys, in the 1930s. It was later salvaged and moved to its current location. In 1998, the structure was vacant and in poor condition.

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IMMOKALEE AREA:

Immokalee First Baptist Church: The church (still in use) is located at the northeast corner of 2nd Street and North 5th Street, in Immokalee. Built in 1927, it is thought to be only the second church built in Immokalee, and was the very first Baptist Church in the community. It consists of a wood frame, L-shaped church, in good condition (in 1986).

Immokalee House #1: This site is located at the northeast corner of 2nd Street and Main Street, in Immokalee. It consists of a square, wood frame, bungalow with a recessed porch. The porch was enclosed and could have been used as a room. The house was built during the 1920s. In 1986, it was being used as a bar, but was in good condition.

Immokalee Bungalow: This structure is located along Main Street, in Immokalee. It consists of a rectangular, wood frame bungalow with a recessed porch. It was built in the 1920s and may have been connected with the Brown Family, one of the community's founding families. In 1986, it was a private residence in good condition.

Roberts Ranch: This ranch exemplifies the cultural, economic, and historic growth of the ranching industry in Collier County. It was built in 1914 and was the first ranch in Immokalee. The two-story bungalow dwelling is of primary importance since it became the center of the home extension activities in the area, a program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Today (2003), the ranch style dwelling retains its original nine-room floor plan with beaded wall and ceiling paneling and much of the original furnishings. The outbuildings are also very accurate examples of the type of accessory buildings found on farms of the 1920's. The ranch is located in Immokalee and on the southeast corner of Roberts Avenue and SR-29 and further described as Tract "E" in Section 4, Township 47 South, Range 29 East.

Roberts Bunk House: This structure is located on the Roberts Ranch property. The structure appears to have been built in the early 1940s, as bachelor quarters for employees of a local sawmill. The Roberts Family moved the structure to the Ranch in the late 1940s to serve as a bunkhouse. The structure is a rectangular wood frame building with a metal gable roof. Along with the remainder of the Ranch property, the County is restoring the structure.

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Roberts Smoke House: Located on the Roberts Ranch property, the smoke house was built during the 1920s, for use by Roberts Ranch operations. It continued in use for many years. It consists of a gable-roofed, wood frame structure on a concrete slab. It has an unusual smoke exit feature: side vents, located just below the roofline, instead of chimneys. Along with the remainder of the Ranch property, the County is restoring the structure.

Roberts Privy: Located on the Ranch property, the privy was built in the late 1920s. It employs an early form of concrete septic tank; considered unusual for this period of time. Along with the remainder of the Ranch property, the County is restoring the structure.

Roberts Kitchen: Originally, this structure was the kitchen portion of the main house. Built sometime after 1914, it was moved during the 1920s (detached from the main house) and equipment sheds were added on each side. The building is a barn-like structure with a metal roof. Along with the remainder of the Ranch property, the County is restoring the structure.

Roberts Tannery: Located on the Ranch property, this is the only surviving tannery in Collier County. It consists of rectangular wood frame building on a concrete slab. In the center of the building is a huge, anchored metal vat that was used to process hides. The hides were then hung within the building. The structure was originally built during the 1940s as a tannery, but was later used as storage shed. Along with the remainder of the Ranch property, the County is restoring the structure.

Roberts Barn: This structure was built in the 1940s, to replace an earlier pole barn. Within and around the barn are many artifacts of the ranch operations. The structure itself is a low, gable-roofed, wooden barn. Along with the remainder of the Ranch property, the County is restoring the structure.

Williams House: Located on Lake Trafford Road, this “hall and parlor” style, wood frame house was built about 1910. It is one of the few remaining old farmhouses in the Immokalee Area. In 1986, it was unoccupied and in deteriorating condition.

Immokalee Ice Plant: Located on Main Street, in Immokalee, near the former railroad tracks. The structure was built in the 1940s, primarily for use in conjunction with truck farming. In 1986, it was still in use and was in good condition.

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Florida State Farmers Market: Located on SR 29, south of Immokalee, the market was constructed by the State of Florida in the 1940s. It is still in use. It consists of a wood frame building, constructed with heavy timbers, with a metal roof.

CHOKOLOSKEE ISLAND:

Smallwood's Store: Located on the western side of Chokoloskee, this is arguably the most important historic site in Collier County, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It consists of a board and batten style store building, elevated on braced wooden pilings. Ted Smallwood built the original store (also originally a post office) in 1909. It was maintained by the Smallwood Family into the 1980s, but is now owned by Collier County.

Star Gazer Boat: This vessel moors at the Brown Dock, in Chokoloskee. It was built in Fort Myers in 1929, and appears to have been in continuous operation, as a commercial fishing vessel, for the entire intervening period. It is a diesel-powered cabin cruiser, with a wooden hull and enclosed cabin.

John Brown House: Located in Chokoloskee, this house was originally constructed in 1927. It is a wood frame bungalow, with a recessed porch and attached cistern, and having a corrugated metal roof. This is one of only three homes in the community that survives from the period prior to 1940.

C.A. McKinney House: This was the home of Mr. McKinney, the community's original storekeeper and postmaster, who was eventually replaced by Ted Smallwood. The large home features a hip sleeping porch with a bay window. The date of construction of the home is unknown, but was probably during the 1920s.

Brown Tannery: This building was constructed during the 1930s by John Brown, a local alligator hyde tanner, and builder of the John Brown House. The current site consists of two concrete tanning vats and parts of the surrounding foundation. It is one of only a few Florida sites remaining from the extensive alligator hyde industry of the 1930s and 1940s.

Concrete Cistern #1: This structure consists of a large, open, square-poured concrete cistern (called a tabby cistern). Although its date of construction is unknown, it is thought to represent an early 20th-Century example of a Southwest Florida cistern.

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Chokoloskee Cemetery: This is the original community cemetery. It is one of the few remaining relics of the 19th century community, and is still maintained by the community.

Concrete Cistern #2: This gable roof, square cistern is one of only a few early cisterns left in Collier County, and is important to the understanding of cistern development within the County.

EAST U.S. 41 AREA:

Royal Palm Hammock Station: Located at U.S. 41 and the Royal Palm Hammock, this site is an early example of a gas station/general store, typical of those established along the Tamiami Trail after the opening of the roadway in 1928. These sites, established by the Collier Corporation, were maintained and operated by retired couples that lived within the stations. The stations also provided locations for the stationing of the “Southwest Florida Mounted Police.” This was the Collier Corporation’s private police service, charged with patrolling remote sections of the highway and providing aid to stranded motorists.

Weaver’s Station: A smaller example of one of the early Tamiami Trail service stations, this wood frame shack was built after 1928. This particular station also included a tourist court, located to the rear of the main gas station. This site was considered to be in good condition in 1987, but has since been destroyed.

Big Cypress Bend Seminole Camp: Located adjacent to the Weaver’s Station Site, this group of Seminole Chickees was probably established during the 1960s or 1970s as a tourist attraction. Operated by the Seminole tribe for many years, the site also contains a short boardwalk into the Fakahatchee Strand.

Monroe Station: Another of the original 1928 Tamiami Trail Service Stations, this site is located approximately 18 miles east of Ochopee, along U.S. 41. The structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It consists of a white, two-story, frame structure. The station actually remained in operation into the 1990s. However, after being acquired by the Big Cypress National Preserve, the property was boarded up and abandoned.

Monroe Station Seminole Camp: Located adjacent to the Monroe Station site, this group of Seminole Chickees was probably established during the 1960s or 1970s as a tourist attraction.

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Fort Harrell Site: This early U.S. fort was established during the Second Seminole War and was abandoned in 1842. It was located at the head of the New River, in the southern Big Cypress Region. In 1986, the site could not be located. However, it is believed to be located approximately 3.5 miles south of U.S. 41, within the Georges Strand area of the Big Cypress. The current condition of the site is unknown.

Fort Doane/Fort Keais: This early U.S. fort was established, as Fort Doane, in 1839 during the Second Seminole War and was abandoned in 1842. It is located approximately six miles west of SR 29, along County Road 858. Camp Keais Road is named after the Fort. Its purpose was to serve as a supply depot for Army campaigns into the Big Cypress Region. There is a 1940s-era historical marker on the site.

Fort Simon Drum: This fort was established in 1855, ten months prior to the outbreak of the Third Seminole War. A blockhouse was erected at the site in 1856. The fort was abandoned in the late 1850s. The site was not surveyed in 1986, but was believed to be in good condition. However, there is said to be a 1940s-era marker at the site. The fort site is believed to be located approximately one mile south of County Road 846, and approximately 6.5 miles west of Immokalee.

Fort Foster: This fort was established in 1837, during the Second Seminole War. It is known to have been an oval stockade, built near a stream. It was abandoned during the 1840s. Later attempts by the U.S. Army, a 1940s survey and the 1987 survey, to relocate the site were unsuccessful. However, Fort Foster is believed to have been located in what is now Golden Gate Estates, along the present route of Golden Gate Boulevard, somewhat west of Everglades Boulevard.

OCHOPEE AREA:

Ochopee House #1: During the 1930s and 1940s, Ochopee was a major center for the timber and tomato industries. This house is 1 of only two to survive from that period. The rectangular, wood bungalow with a hip roof is located along U.S. 41. In 1986 it was serving as a private residence and was in good condition.

Ochopee House #2: During the 1930s and 1940s, Ochopee was a major center for the timber and tomato industries. This house is 1 of only two to survive from that period. #2 is the smaller of the two houses. The rectangular, wood bungalow with a hip roof is located along U.S. 41. In 1986 it was serving as a private residence and was in good condition.

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Ochopee Filling Station: Located on U.S. 41 in Ochopee, this gas station and garage may have been associated with packing house operations of the 1930s and 1940s. In 1986, it was reported to be in good condition and was still in use.

Railway Trestle Pilings: The wooden pilings are located in the U.S. 41 Canal, approximately ¼ mile east of the intersection of U.S. 41 and SR 29. They are believed to be remnants of the railway trestle built across the highway in 1928. The railroad ran from the Immokalee Area, roughly along the current SR 29 corridor and into Everglades City, so as to allow shipment of packed vegetables to northern markets. The exact route of the railroad is unknown, but may have been within the current U.S. 41 ROW at this point.

SUNNILAND AREA:

Florida's First Commercial Oil Well: A preserved well pump and historic marker are located at the site of what is believed to be Florida's first successful commercial oil well. The site is located on SR 29, approximately 3.5 miles south of CR 858. The Humble Oil Company opened the original well in 1942. The Sunniland Oil Field is still in production today.

Cowpens: Located at the intersection of SR 29 and CR 858, these cow pens represent a design that has been in use since the imposition of fence laws after World War II. The pens themselves are not particularly old, but are representative of those used since the 1940s.

Sunniland Field #12: This well site has probably been in use since the 1940s. It is located approximately two miles west of the First Well (see above). The pump used here (still in use in 1986) is of a different type than that used at the First Well.

Collier Corporation Commissary: This wood board and batten structure, with a corrugated metal roof, was at one time used as a commissary for Collier Corporation workers. However, its original function may have been different. It was probably built during the packinghouse boom of the 1930s and 1940s, but the exact date of construction is unknown. The structure is located along State Road 29, in Sunniland.

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Sunniland Commissary: Located on SR 29, approximately 3 miles south of CR 858. It was built by the Humble Oil Company, as a store for its workers, sometime prior to 1943. The commissary consists of a small, square, wood frame structure with a corrugated metal roof. In 1986, it was listed in fair condition, and was being used as a junk store.”

Sunniland Office: This wood bungalow structure is located about 400 feet from the First Oil Well Site. Built in 1943, it served as the office for Humble Oil Company into the 1950s. In 1986, it was listed in good condition and was still being used as an oil field office.

1930s Hunting Camp: This wood frame structure is located on SR 29, just south of I-75/Alligator Alley. Its original function may have been as a bunkhouse for hunting parties. It probably dates from the 1930s. Although in deteriorated condition, the structure was still being used by hunters in the late 1980s.

DEEP LAKE COMMUNITY:

Deep Lake House: Located near Deep Lake, along SR 29, this wood frame structure, with a pyramidal roof was typical of the early 20th Century in SW Florida. It appears to have been built about 1915, and was used as a foreman’s residence for an orange grove operation. It is the only surviving house from this period at Deep Lake.

Deep Lake Spillway: This historic water control structure is located in the canal adjacent to SR 29, in Deep Lake. The original structure was built during the early 1900s, but has since been modified. It was still in use in 1986.

NAPLES AREA:

This section of the report does not include historic properties that are actually within the City of Naples.

1013 Ridge Street: This small home, located in the vicinity of the Ridge Street/U.S. 41 intersection, was originally a workers barge for the Overseas Highway project in the Florida Keys. The barge was salvaged and moved, as a house, to the current location in the 1950s. It was still being used as a home in 1987.

Dairy Silo: Located near the intersection of Goodlette-Frank Road and Solana Road, this silo is located at the site of a 1930s dairy operation. It still existed in 1987, but may have since been torn down.

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A Summary of Historical Homes & Structures in Collier County
(With some analyses)**

<p>2416 Bayside Street: This wood frame bungalow duplex was built about 1930. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2415 Bayside Street: This wood frame vernacular home, with window awnings, was built about 1938. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2439 Bayside Street: This gable roof, wood frame bungalow was built about 1938. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2515 Bayside Street: This wood frame, “hall and parlor” house was built about 1938, and was later moved to the current site. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2532 Bayside Street: A gable roof vernacular home, with asbestos shingles; this home was probably built in 1938. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2548 Bayside Street: This board and batten structure is typical of small Collier County homes of the 1930s. It was probably built in 1936. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2519 Bayside Street: This home consists of a gable roof, wood bungalow, with metal windows and a carport. It was constructed in 1937. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>Chickering House: Located at 2315 Shadowlawn Street, this bungalow, with casement windows has an unaltered interior. It was built in 1935 for Leo Chickering, an early resident of the Shadowlawn Area. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2479 Shadowlawn Street: This small, wood frame bungalow, with a carport, was built in 1938. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>2495 Shadowlawn Street: This house is a clapboard bungalow, with metal shutters on the front porch. It was constructed about 1926. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>
<p>1948 Shadowlawn Street: This house originally consisted of two separate wood frame bungalows, later connected by a large gable roof structure. It was originally built about 1930. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.</p>

Table 2.17-2
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2780 Francis Avenue: This structure consists of a gable roof bungalow, with jalousie windows and a recessed front porch. It was built about 1930, but is a very good example of the style of homes built in Collier County during the 1920s.

2764 Francis Avenue: This home consists of a gable bungalow with an enclosed, recessed porch. It was built about 1930. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.

2817 Francis Avenue: This house is a small, gable roof bungalow with eave brackets. It was built in 1930. It may have been moved to the neighborhood at a later date. The 1987 survey considered it to be of some significance to the community.

2763 Francis Avenue: This gable roof bungalow has a broad porch, with jalousie windows. It was constructed about 1930. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.

2816 Francis Avenue: This house consists of a front-facing gable bungalow, with a Porte' cochere. It was probably built during the 1930s. It is a good example of a late bungalow. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.

2511 Manorca Avenue: This house is a drop-sided, gable bungalow, with a large front porch and attached garage. It was built about 1930. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.

Julia Lee Harris House: Located at 2590 Manorca Avenue, this structure is a classic, late bungalow, with asbestos siding. The original structure was built in 1938. Sometime after that, a small 2nd floor addition was placed on top of the original house. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.

M.E. Carroll House: This house is located at 2595 Winifred Avenue. Constructed in 1920, it has significance as an early example of the bungalow style, and as one of the first homes in the neighborhood.

Old Barn: This structure is located on Goodlette-Frank Road, near 26th Avenue, North. It consists of a wood barn, with three bays and a gable roof. It may have been constructed in the 1930s. Although not individually significant, it represents the style of the period.

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Old Shell Road: Located in Palm River Estates, in North Naples, this short stretch of roadway may be a remnant of the original Tamiami Trail. If so, it was constructed sometime after 1910. As one of the few original sections of roadway left in the County, it should be preserved.

TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS AREA:

The Ten Thousand Islands hosted a number of the earliest settlements in the County. None of these islands were visited by the 1986-1987 historical survey. Therefore, the conditions of most of the structures, if any remain, are unknown.

Pumpkin Bay Settlement: Located on an unnamed island in Pumpkin Bay, approximately ten miles east of Caxambas Pass, this island was settled by James Demere, in 1890.

Horse Key Settlement: The site of this early community is on Horse Key, approximately 11 miles southeast of Caxambas Pass. The Barnes and Thompson families first settled this island, during the 1880s.

Panther Key: Panther Key is located about 12 miles southeast of Caxambas Pass. John Gomez, whose home was built at Gomez Point, settled the island during the 1890s.

Four Brothers Key Settlement: This site is about 11.5 miles southeast of Caxambas Pass. The Key was settled in the 1890s. Jim Daniels and John Lowe were the first settlers. A Mr. Brady later joined them.

Russell Key Settlement: This site is located about 7 miles northwest of Chokoloskee. The Russell Key Settlement was founded in 1882, and lasted until 1905. Dave Roberts was the first settler. The Russell Family moved to the island at a later date.

Fakahatchee Settlement: This site is located about ten miles northwest of Chokoloskee. Dave Roberts settled the area in 1887, after leaving Russell Key. Other settlers later joined him. The settlement lasted until 1922.

Barron River Settlement: This site is located at the mouth of the River, just south of Everglades City. John Weeks built a cabin made of palm logs on the site in the 1880s.

Turner's River Settlement: This site is located east and north of Chokoloskee, along the Turner River. The Williams Family first settled the River, in 1895. Other early settlers included W.T. Cash, and Tommy Osceola. The community was abandoned in 1910.

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Fakahatchee River Settlement: This site was located at the mouth of the Fakahatchee River. The community was founded about 1890, and lasted until 1905. The first settler was Charles Echolm, in 1890. Later, John Henry Daniel built a house on the point (now named after him).

Ferguson River Settlement: This settlement, at the mouth of the Ferguson River, lasted from 1881 to 1908. John Ferguson first established a fruit and banana farm there in 1881. A Mr. Gandeas later occupied the site.

Dickman's Island Settlement: This Island, near Marco, was settled in 1881. The settlement survived until 1908.