



HISTORIC TOWN OF EATONVILLE, FLORIDA

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD AGENDA

Thursday, June 04, 2026 at 6:00 PM

Town Hall - 307 E Kennedy Blvd

Please note that the HTML versions of the agenda and agenda packet may not reflect changes or amendments made to the agenda.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

IV. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (Three minutes strictly enforced)

V. PRESENTATIONS

[1.](#) Presentation on the Historic Preservation Movement in Eatonville, 1987 - 1998 (**N.Y. Nathiri**)

[2.](#) Presentation on the Moseley House (**Chair Pickett**)

VI. CONSENT AGENDA

[3.](#) Approval of Historic Preservation Board Meeting Minutes - May 7, 2026

VII. BOARD DISCUSSION/DECISIONS

[4.](#) Discussion with Tim Parsons on the Hungerford Archaeological Survey

VIII. COMMENTS

5. Staff Comments

IX. ADJOURNMENT

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****PUBLIC NOTICE****

This is a Public Meeting, and the public is invited to attend. This Agenda is subject to change. Please be advised that one (1) or more Members of any of the Town's Advisory Boards/Committees may attend this Meeting and may participate in discussions. Any person who desires to appeal any decision made at this meeting will need a verbatim record of the proceedings and for this purpose may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made which includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based – per Section 286.0105 Florida Statutes. Persons with disabilities needing assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the Town of Eatonville at (407) 623-8910 "at least 48 hours prior to the meeting, a written request by a physically handicapped person to attend the meeting, directed to the chairperson or director of such board, commission, agency, or authority" - per Section 286.26



HISTORIC TOWN OF EATONVILLE, FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

JUNE 4, 2026, AT 6:00 PM

Cover Sheet

****NOTE**** Please do not change the formatting of this document (font style, size, paragraph spacing etc.)

ITEM TITLE: Presentation on the Historic Preservation Movement in Eatonville, 1987 - 1998

BOARD ACTION:

PROCLAMATIONS, AWARDS, AND PRESENTATIONS	YES	Department: N. Y. Nathiri, Executive Director, Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.)
CONSENT AGENDA		Exhibits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background reading materials
BOARD DECISION/ DISCUSSION		
ADMINISTRATIVE		

REQUEST: (See ‘Recommendation’ section)

SUMMARY: N.Y. Nathiri, Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.) will present the Historic Preservation Movement in Eatonville, 1987 – 1998.

RECOMMENDATION: (1) EHPB Chair requests of Town’s CAO written protocol regarding a Town Board’s ability to form a pro bono advisory subcommittee composed of persons with expertise in the following historic preservation fields: archaeology, architecture, history, and law; (2) EHPB looks at the September 2026 – December 2027 calendar to see what historic preservation-based meetings are being held at the local, state and national levels so a schedule can be developed for 2 board members to attend the meetings determined to be of most benefit to the Board. Requirements of board members attending such meetings: [A] Samples of materials available for public education purposes and [B] A written report by the members for each meeting they attend.

FISCAL & EFFICIENCY DATA: N/A

ZORA!



Zora Neale Hurston:
A
Woman
and
Her
Community

Compiled and edited
by N.Y. Nathiri

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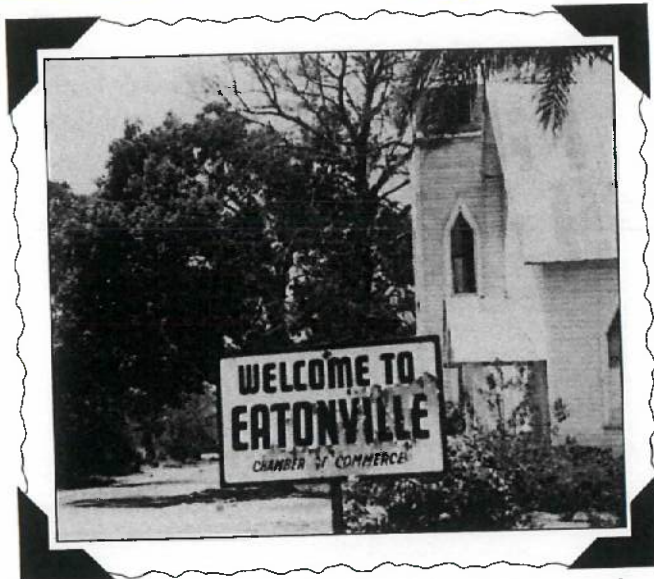
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U N D E R S T A N D I N G

by Eleanor Mason Ramsey and Everett L. Fly

While it might appear that Eatonville was the highly original dream of one individual or a small group of individuals, the fact is the founding of Eatonville was representative of a historic phenomenon within America's chronicle. The "race colony," the name given to independent, planned communities intentionally comprised of members of African descent, first appeared on the American scene during the 19th century. Data related to the emergence of the race colony as a distinct political and social form are, at best, scant; thus, it is difficult to determine how many were formed.



Courtesy of Louise M. Franklin

Eatonville was the first incorporated municipality in the United States founded by settlers of African descent.

U N D E R S T A N D I N G



Women's Auxiliary, whose membership roster included many of Eatonville's community leaders, formed immediately to support the men's efforts.

A constant of the Eatonville community has been its citizens' reservoir of civic pride. We see it initially with the twenty-seven founders in 1877. It continues at the turn of the century with the energy and dedication of the sewing circles and women's clubs. Zora's popularization of Eatonville and its culture mark high points for town pride. With today's efforts to place the town on the National Register of Historic Places and to develop it as a center for the popular study of African-American life and culture, Eatonville seems destined to hold on to its special heritage.

Eleanor Mason Ramsey holds a Ph.D. in cultural anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley. Her dissertation was on Allensworth, a community founded by persons of African descent. She was instrumental in having the town designated as a California state park. Dr. Ramsey is founder and president of Mason Tillman Associates in San Francisco.

Everett L. Fly is a licensed landscape architect, who for the past thirteen years has researched towns and settlements established by persons of African descent. He recently completed Eatonville's historic survey, the first step in the town's quest to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Fly has worked extensively with the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C.

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**Third Annual
ZORA NEALE HURSTON
FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES**

Third Annual

**ZORA NEALE HURSTON
Festival of the Arts and Humanities**

January 23 - 26, 1992

Eatonville, Florida

Theme:

**"African-American Communities:
Witnesses to Cultural Survival"**

Sponsored By

The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc.

Prepared By

Gail Fuller

Simone McKen

Paula Welch

N. Y. Nathiri

African - American Communities



Eatonville Paintings by Andre Smith from the permanent collection of the Maitland Art Center

"We are a people. A people do not throw their geniuses away. If they do, it is our duty as witnesses for the future to collect them again for the sake of our children, if necessary, bone by bone."

Alice Walker

The information collected on African-American communities is based on anecdote, oral tradition and print materials.

AFRICVILLE

Nova Scotia, Canada



Courtesy of Africville the Spirit Lives On

In the 1600's, Africans ran to Nova Scotia to escape slavery from European trading companies. Forced by the white settlers to live on the poorest land in the area, the Africans later purchased the land on which they had settled and called their community Africville. Economic and social leadership notwithstanding, the residents survived and looked within themselves and their community to pursue a dignified lifestyle. Preachers and teachers became the community leaders and represented the town politically as well as socially.

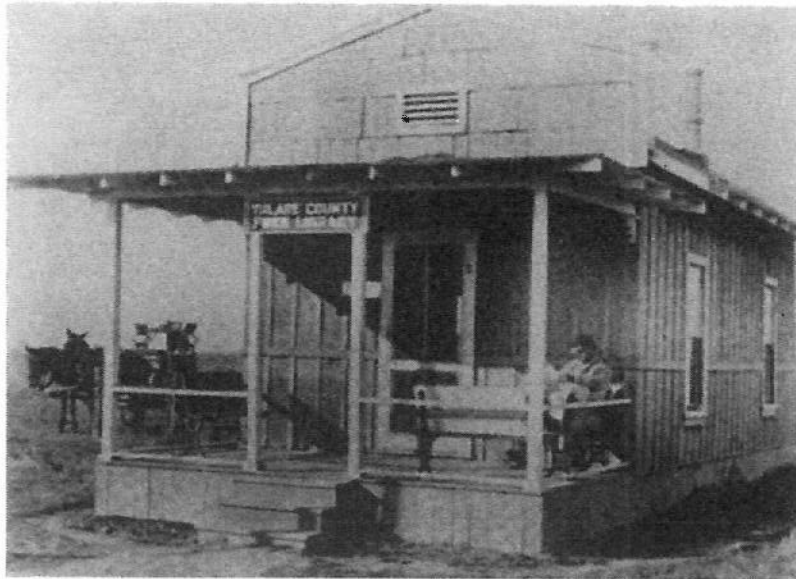
Though Africville's population did experience a decline, about 400 residents still remained there when the city of Halifax demanded the community relocate. Residents contested the city's decision, however, they lost their struggle and their community was demolished. Now a park is located where the community once existed.

Today, Africville's descendants are regaining the pride of their ancestors. They are involved in cultural and historical projects to gain a better understanding of the Africville experience. Although the town no longer exists, the spirit that began in the 1600's still lives on.

Source: Africville: A Spirit That Lives On (n.p.)

ALLENSWORTH

California



Courtesy of the State of California
Department of Parks & Recreation

In the early 1900's, two innovative and determined African-American men, retired Union Officer Colonel Allen Allensworth and educator, Professor William Payne, set out to establish a town that would be governed by persons of African descent. Their goal was to create "sentiment favorable to the intellectual and industrial liberty," of African-Americans throughout the United States.

Allensworth and Payne incorporated the "California Colony and Home Promotion Association" even before they had selected a site for the town. Eventually, the community was established on inexpensive farm land midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, near a depot on the Santa Fe Railroad Line.

During its heyday, the town boasted a school, church, library, post office, and several businesses, including a hotel, drugstore and bakery. Today, the town no longer exists, but its founding and history have been commemorated by the State of California with the dedication of the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park.

Source: "Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park," California: Department of Parks & Recreation, c 1984

BOLEY

Oklahoma



Courtesy of Velma Dolphin Ashley,
Our Boley Picture Book

Described as "the largest and best Negro town in the world" by Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and one of the earliest admirers, Boley was founded in 1903 by landowner D. J. Turner and James Barnett, a Creek freedman.

Boley was incorporated in 1905 after the Ft. Smith and Western railroad officials, who were building the railroad through former Indian territory, lobbied for its development as a black town. By 1911, Boley's population had swelled to 4,000 residents as a result of the business acumen of its early settlers who traveled about the country aggressively promoting the town.

Barely five years after its incorporation, Boley had its own power generating plant, telephone company, newspaper, printing company, schools, bank, several restaurants and grocery stores, and a hotel. Today, the Boley of the early 1900's has given way to a more quiet existence; but the town still hosts its famous rodeo in the summer.

Source: Our Boley Picture Book, Boley: Dawn Publishing Company, c 1984

EATONVILLE

Florida



Courtesy of Louise Franklin

Popularly known as "the first municipality in the United States to be incorporated by persons of African descent," Eatonville sits at the northeast corner of Orange County approximately ten miles north of Orlando.

Eatonville's original settlers were newly emancipated men and women who journeyed from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to work in the developing community of Maitland. By 1887, the African-American settlers, led by Joe Clarke, became interested in establishing their own town. Clarke purchased the land from Maitland residents Lewis Lawrence and Josiah Eaton and incorporated the town on August 18, 1887.

Today, Eatonville citizens remain dedicated to their community and the promise it holds. A community of 3,000, its infrastructure and government remain in tact after 104 years of self-rule.

Source: Jump at the Sun: Zora Neale Hurston and Her Eatonville Roots: A Guide for Teachers. Alice Morgan Grant, ed. Eatonville: The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, 1991

HARMONY COMMUNITY

Carthage, Mississippi

Harmony Community in Carthage, Mississippi is a rural community, nestled deep in Mississippi's Piney wood, miles from the nearest interstate.

Driven by hard work, integrity and pride, the founding fathers of Harmony realized the importance of land ownership. They were able to create a community where every acre of land is owned by the African-American citizens of Harmony.

Source: The Harmony Community

LYNWOOD PARK

Atlanta, Georgia

Lynwood Park is believed to have been first settled in 1933 when African-Americans moved into the community originally known as Cates Estates. The neighborhood was named after the realtor, Mel Lynn, who donated land for a school the residents organized to build.

Today, Lynwood Park holds on to its community pride of being one of Atlanta's oldest African-American neighborhoods. Though it is a prime location for new development due to its accessibility to shopping centers, hospitals, schools and other necessities for Atlanta living, residents remain resistant to selling their land.

Source: Atlanta Journal and Constitution-March 3, 1991

* photos not available

PRINCEVILLE

North Carolina



Courtesy of Princeville Centennial 1885 - 1985

In 1865, newly-emancipated men and women from Edgecombe County settled in an arrangement of crude huts and small plots of land, naming their village Freedom Hill to symbolize the saga of a town that would not succumb to the ravages of slavery.

By the 1880's, Freedom Hill was prospering both economically and politically, disproving long held beliefs that African-Americans could not be successful in their own right.

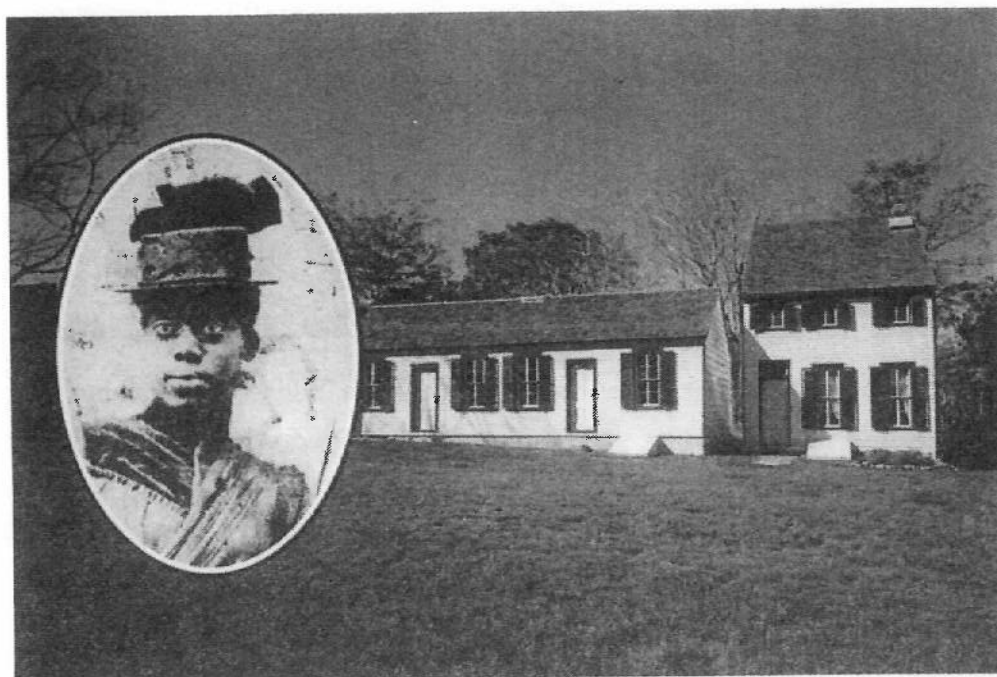
On February 20, 1885, the North Carolina General Assembly granted incorporation to Freedom Hill. The residents renamed their community, Princeville, in honor of Turner Prince, a local carpenter whom they respected highly.

Throughout its 100 year history of self-government, Princeville has been vigilant in struggling for full rights for African-Americans. Today, Princeville's citizens are proud that they have realized many of their goals, namely the freedom to govern themselves, to live together in peace, and to be proud of their unique heritage.

Source: Princeville Centennial 1885-1985

WEEKSVILLE

Brooklyn, New York



Courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History

The small community of Weeksville, located in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, was first established in 1834, six years after the State of New York abolished slavery. The neighborhood was named in honor of James Weeks, an African-American, who in 1838, purchased the land from the Leffert's family estate.

Weeksville first appeared on city maps as early as 1849. Today, several of the structures from nineteenth-century Weeksville, such as the Berean Baptist Church; the Bethel Tabernacle African Methodist Episcopal Church; and the Public School #243, originally known as Colored School #2, still stand.

Source: The Society for the Preservation of Weeksville & Bedford-Stuyvesant History

ZORA!

Section V. Item #1.

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F E S T
I V A L
M A G A
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5

FIFTH ANNUAL ZORA NEALE HURSTON
FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES
AN INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION
EATONVILLE, FLORIDA
JANUARY 24-30, 1994

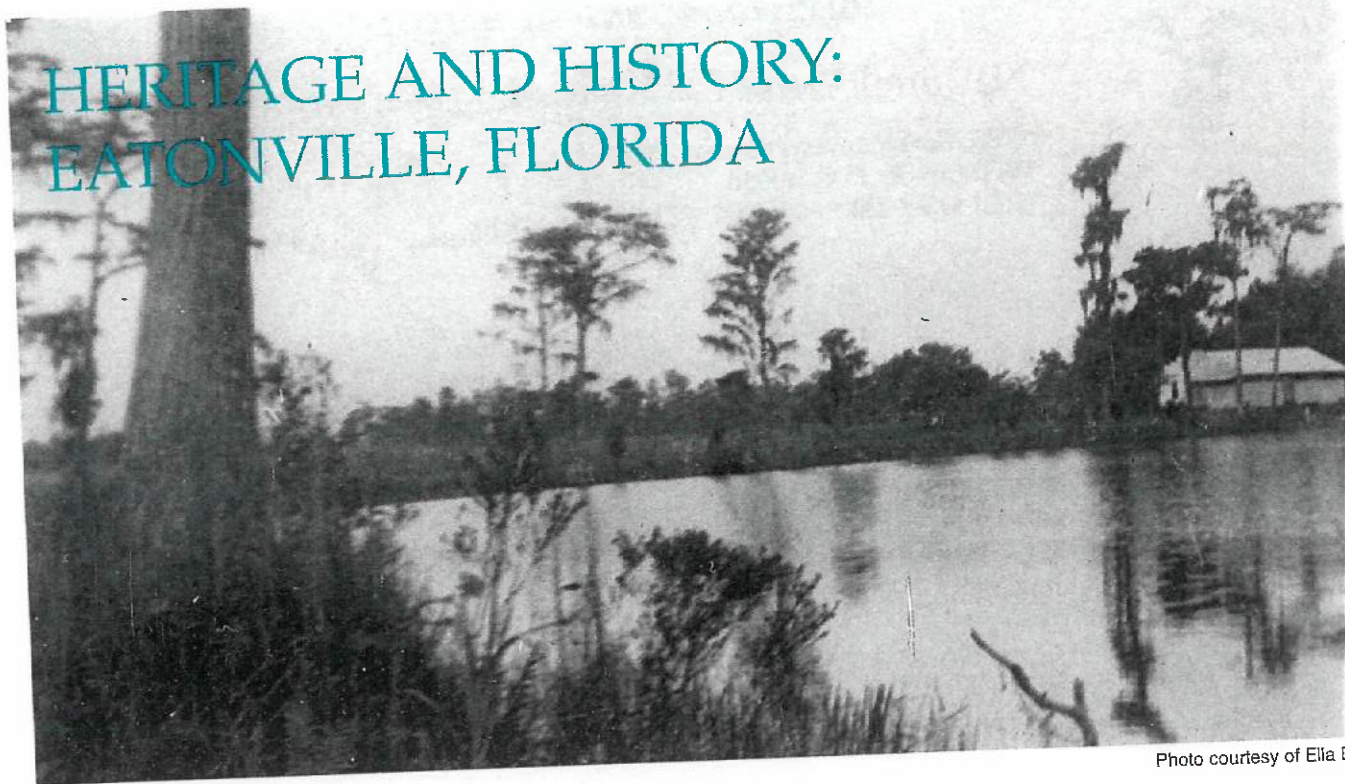


Photo courtesy of Ella T

HERITAGE AND HISTORY: EATONVILLE, FLORIDA

The historic Town of Eatonville is a community known around the world because of the magnificent prose of twentieth-century writer/folklorist/anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston. It was she who introduced her readers to the rich African-American culture of the Eatonville community; she, who is acknowledged as having single-handedly preserved the rural, southern, African-American heritage for future generations.

It was in Eatonville, in 1887, that twenty-seven men of African descent decided to incorporate their community, to take the steps necessary to become a recognized legal entity within the state of Florida. Thus it was Joe Clark, Lawrence Brazzel, Charles Boyer, and

twenty-four of their neighbors that made history, for they were the first African-Americans to incorporate a municipality, the first African-Americans to attempt organized, self-government in the United States. And now, some 105 years later, the Eatonville community remains an independent African-American municipality with a mayor, a council, police, fire, and sewer system, all under the governance of African-Americans, just as it began in 1887. But, you may ask, of what historic significance is the establishment of the Eatonville community? Is this just another one of those "weird firsts" that some ethnic groups try to boast of?

Let's go back to the post-Civil War South. You will recall that in 1877 President Rutherford B.

Hayes withdrew federal troops from the South, thus ending the protection that newly enfranchised Black Americans enjoyed. With federal force absent, antiblack tyranny flourished. Southern legislatures enacted series of laws, called black codes, designed to re-enslave Blacks; illiterate or unprotected Black heirs lost their land to unscrupulous whites; Nightriders and the Ku Klux Klan enjoyed a reign of terror.

In this environment a number of thoughtful Blacks throughout the South, Southwest, and West believed that the only way their people could truly realize their enfranchisement and protect their own communities was to establish themselves as self-governing. Thus we have in America's history



kins



Photo courtesy of Harriet Moseley

systematic establishment of some sixty-odd towns. Some names you may have heard — Mt. Bayou, Mississippi; Boley, Oklahoma; Nicodemus, Kansas; Princeville, North Carolina; Allensworth, California and, of course, Eatonville, Florida. Today, barely a half a dozen of these historic black towns remain viable, and Eatonville is one of the few actively and aggressively seeking to preserve its heritage, to preserve its place in America's history.

In 1987 Eatonville was on the drawing board for destruction -- a community of 2,800 characterized by demographers as a poor socio-economic community occupying undeveloped real estate, located ten miles northeast of downtown Orlando, situated between affluent Winter Park and developed Altamonte Springs. Ninety days after the community had celebrated its centennial and just three days before Thanksgiving, the Orange County Commission voted

unanimously to five-lane Kennedy Boulevard, the two-lane roadway that runs through the heart of the community. In order for development to take place, the historic Eatonville community would have to disappear. The powers expected Eatonville to say, "When you want us gone, Boss?"

But that was not the response of the community. We organized around rallying cries, "Preserve the Eatonville community!" "Support opposition to the five-laning of Kennedy!"

Our friends from around the state and nation were astonished that Eatonville was not already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Although I had come late to the rescue effort of my hometown, I immediately began to follow the leads and advice we were receiving. I didn't meet Susan Kidd, the director of the National Trust's southern regional office, until January of last year but, believe me, I learned who she was, spoke to

(top left) Tuxedo Junction, home where Zora stayed on occasion when visiting Eatonville. (middle) James Moseley, long-time member of the City Council. (right) Welcome to Eatonville.



Photo courtesy of Louise M. Franklin

staff in her office in Charleston, South Carolina, consulted with staff about the transportation expertise available in the Trust's Washington office, and much more.

As it turned out, during this first phase of our struggle, the organized historic preservation movement has not been of much assistance to what we're doing in Eatonville. I'm sad to say this, but the reality is: though we think of Eatonville as a national treasure that represents a precious aspect of our country's social and cultural history, evidently Eatonville is not considered by some to be a preservation priority because we don't have many old buildings standing in Eatonville. I have to admit this assessment has been a hard pill to swallow.

Although I believe that there is yet much work to be done in addressing the needs of our diverse roots, we do have an opportunity that must not be squandered. Historic preservation has a very important role to play in the future of our country. The reality is this: We are now a society composed of people from many ethnic backgrounds, histories, and cultures. When I was a child, we spoke in terms of "black and white." Over the course of my schooling, both in the South and in the North, the children I encountered represented only one tradition: the Judeo-Christian tradition. Today in the schools of Orange County, Florida, where my children are enrolled, teachers encounter students who speak more than 100 foreign languages.

It is my opinion that one of the greatest challenges facing our



Photo courtesy of Louise M. Franklin

nation is the ability to maintain a unified and cohesive society, one wherein allegiance to and love of country assure societal harmony.

The historic preservation field can be a force working to build that cohesiveness. Let me use the Eatonville example to illustrate. For us, historic preservation is the tool by which we will ensure that (1) Eatonville survives as long as the country survives and (2) that we preserve for future generations the culture that the historic Eatonville community represents. Our short-term goals are: (1) to enhance the quality of the natural, physical and cultural environment in Eatonville; (2) to educate the public about the historic, cultural, architectural, and scenic preservation and resources; and (3) to seek the designation of Eatonville as an his-



Photo courtesy of Rollins College Archives

toric area.

Our long-term goals are to develop Eatonville into a center for the popular study of African-American life and cul-

ture, specifically providing for the young programs that (a) enhance their self-esteem, (b) instill self-discipline, and (c) allow them to experience success.

For us, in Eatonville, historic preservation is activist-driven. Historic preservation is an energizing force for continuity; we move confidently into the future because we are actively holding on to our African-American heritage. Yes, we come from the specific context of the African-American heritage; but our work transcends race and culture. We have members and friends from all over the world. The argument I am advancing is this: The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.), is a model for the historic preservation field in the United States as we move into the twenty-first century. Contained within our community and organization are the challenges with which the field continues to grapple: (1) how to better involve diverse populations in historic preservation work; (2) how national historic preservation standards and criteria can be applied to local, grass-root historic preservation efforts; (3) how ethnically related organizations can find their place within the spectrum of established historic preservation organizations; and (4) how historic preservation can participate in the reform of education, the advancement of economic development, the progress toward achieving social justice.

Let's look at these issues or by one. How can historic preservation become more ethnically inclusive? When people honestly research, explore, and

excavate their history, that activity broadens them because none of us lives in isolation. Most of the citizens of Maitland — the affluent, white community that is located just to the east of Eatonville, and from which Eatonville is carved — don't know that their city's first chief law-enforcement officer was an African American, elected by voters back in the 1880's. Now the people at the Maitland Historical Society know, as does anyone who has read Zora Neale Hurston's autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a Road*. Similarly, our people in Eatonville are gaining a better understanding of how our community has fit into the broader history of Orange County, Florida, as well as that of the nation. Historic preservation is no longer just a phrase for us; we have become members of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation; we sometimes make trips to Tallahassee when preservation activities are planned. We have become involved because we see we have a stake in this endeavor.

The second issue — how national standards can be applied to local preservation efforts — is still an open question for us in Eatonville. Over the years we've been told different things by different colleagues. We've been assured, for example, that the historic core of Eatonville should be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because we've completed our historic survey documenting our history, and we remain one of the few black towns that is still viable. Others, closer to home, are not so encouraging. It seems to us in Eatonville that we should be eligible for a listing in the National Register of Historic Places under either National Register Criterion A, "...[properties that] are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history," or under National Register Criterion B "...[properties that] are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past." Given this diversity of opinion, it seems the only good news for us, at this point, is that our situation is ripe for interpretation.

The third issue — how an ethnically related organization can find its niche within the spectrum of an established historic preservation organization — points out that our work in Eatonville is analogous to the work of the specialist in academia or medicine. In our neck of the woods we have the Orange County Historical Museum. Its mission is, in part, to serve as the steward of his-

toric preservation in the county. Eatonville is part of Orange County, but we are specialists. Our work transcends the boundaries of the county. Sara Van Arsdale, the executive director of the museum, and I are colleagues; she is supportive of me, and I of her. Our organizations have too much work to do to squabble over turf. We in Eatonville don't have the knowledge or resources to handle broad county heritage; Van Arsdale and the county don't have the knowledge or resources to do justice to the heritage of the Eatonville community.

And lastly, we are exploring how the historic preservation field can positively contribute to our nation's quality of life — educationally, economically, and socially. Here, again, I believe the work that we are doing in Eatonville can be instructive. For us, it is axiomatic that people understand why Eatonville is historically significant; it is crucial that they recognize the importance of the primary research that Zora Neale Hurston did, not because of some parochial considerations concerning Eatonville, but because her work addressed the heritage of the rural, southern, African-descended American and represents a major body of work on cultural heritage.

Pride in heritage, educational excellence, cultural arts — these are the quality-of-life issues that impact all of us, no matter our origins or life's path. To the extent that we know who we are and we are secure in that knowledge, to the degree that we involve ourselves in lifelong learning experiences that continue to help us to grow and to develop, to the level that our spirits are able to soar in glory of the beauty created for us, this is the measure of our existence.

N.Y. Nathiri, compiler and editor of *Zora! Zora Neale Hurston: A Woman and Her Community* (Sentinel Communications, 1991), presented these remarks at the 46th Annual Meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Miami, October 1992.

Source: *Historic Preservation Forum*, 1993

Previous page - (top) Old St. Lawrence AME Church. (bottom) Black family with farm implements outside home.

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Section V. Item #1.



ZORA!

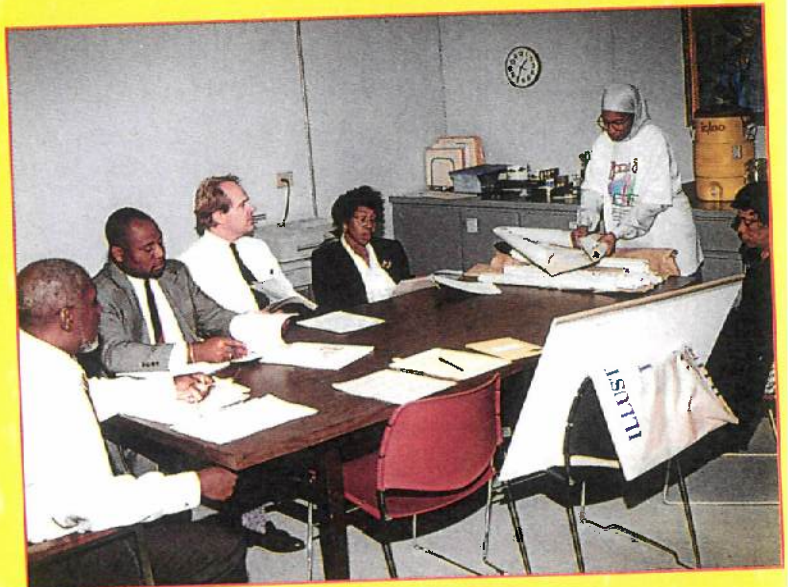
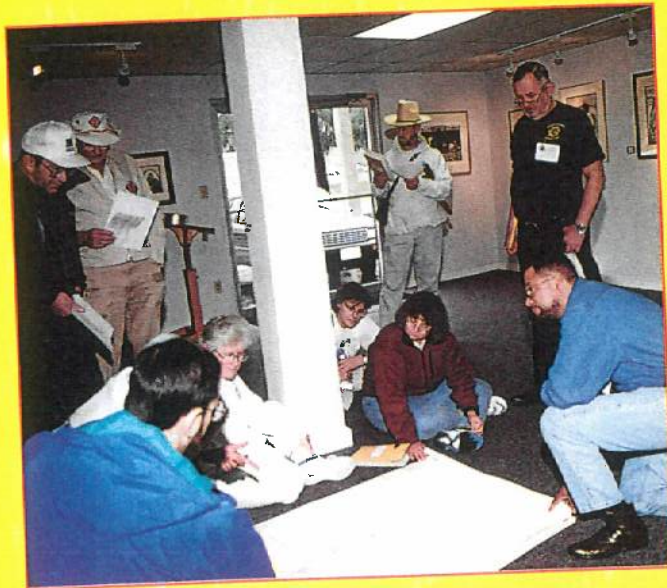
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Ninth Annual

January 29 – February 1, 1998

ZORA NEALE HURSTON
FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

P.E.C. – An Activist Historic Preservation Organization...



Working To Develop Eatonville Into One of America's Premier Heritage Communities

1997 was a busy year for The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.). Certainly, a major accomplishment of the organization, one that took ten years to achieve, was the State of Florida's nomination of an Eatonville Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. Why did it take so long? The answer lies in the bias of the National Register, which favors structures. Because Eatonville has precious few buildings from the 1882-1946 period, P.E.C.'s arguments on behalf of an Eatonville Historic District's being placed on the National Register, not only had to be intellectually sound, but also compelling. And though it was not difficult to satisfy both requirements, still we had to wait for a convergence of circumstances to push forward P.E.C.'s claims on behalf of Eatonville. Then, under the leadership of George W. Percy, Head of the Division of Historical Resources, the State assigned appropriate resources to research Eatonville's history. On Friday, August 22, some seventy-five persons, residents of Eatonville and their friends, traveled to Tallahassee to witness government in action. (Top right, l-r) Councilmen Roy Sanderson, Jr., James Williams, Bruce Mount, and Paul Cobaris join N.Y. Nathiri (foreground in blue scarf) and Division staffer Dr. Carol Shiver (seated to Nathiri's left) in applauding the panel's decision to nominate an Eatonville historic district as nationally significant.

Statement of Significance

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.

Areas of Significance: Ethnic Heritage/Black Community Planning and Development, Education, Literature.

Period of Significance: 1882 to 1946

Significant Dates: 1882, 1887, 1919

Significant Person: Zora Neale Hurston"

Another important accomplishment for P.E.C. was its ability to coordinate a joint application between the Town of Eatonville and P.E.C. for ISTEAFunds to construct a "first-in-the-state" Heritage Trail. (Photo, center left) Gary Goodwin, historic preservation planner with Florida's Division of Historical Resources (man wearing blue jeans, kneeling, foreground) and other preservation professionals visit P.E.C. headquarters/Zora Neale Hurston National Museum of Fine Arts to examine P.E.C. archival materials.

(Photo center, right) N.Y. Nathiri (standing) addresses the Town of Eatonville's Historic Preservation Board, meeting at P.E.C. office on issues concerning the heritage trail process. (L-R) Jay Andrews, Special Assistant to the Mayor, Patrick Aliu, Brian Henley, Ernestine McWhite, and Louise Franklin.

(Photo, bottom) Spring 1997 was also the occasion for P.E.C.'s annual trek to Tallahassee in observance of Preservation Days. The organization uses this trip as an opportunity for youngsters to visit the State Capitol; to be addressed by officials. Secretary of State Sandra Motham takes a picture with us.

Also, of note in this year's preservation report is P.E.C.'s participation at the National Trust for Historic Preservation's conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Ann Hill and N.Y. Nathiri attended six days of workshops, panels, and cultural programs all designed to enhance the ability of preservationists to be effective in their local communities.

Though a busy year for historic preservationists in Eatonville has ended, P.E.C. looks forward to an even more crowded calendar in 1998.

A Walking Tour of Eatonville, Florida



Archival Copy

For information on
The Town of Eatonville, please contact:

Eatonville Town Hall
307 East Kennedy Boulevard
Eatonville, Florida 32751
407-623-1313
407-623-1319

1946, Mack Robinson responded to the fact that he was traveling via the town's main street. He purchased the property then Lake Avenue, and built and operated Mack's Auto Repair and Gas. This property had multiple functions. Mack's was a popular afterschool gathering place, as Hungerford students flocked there to buy sodas and snacks from Mrs. Robinson. The garage also housed the town's first fire truck and serviced the school buses that were owned by the Hungerford School.

Section V. Item #1.

Since 1989, the refurbished building has been the headquarters of The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.), a non-profit historic preservation organization. Established in 1987 to preserve the Eatonville community and the heritage it represents as an historical African American town, P.E.C. has focused on preservation strategies, educational programs, and the cultural arts. Its signature event is the annual Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts and Humanities. As a result of festival and other year-round programs which celebrate the town's heritage and culture, and which focus on the economic development of the community, P.E.C. has become the catalyst for Eatonville's heightened visibility, both locally and nationally. The building also houses the Zora Neale Hurston National Museum of Fine Arts which provides a small gallery where the public can view the creative works of artists of African descent.

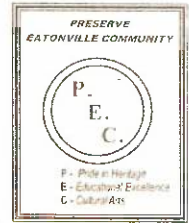


Hours of Visitation for "A Walking Tour of Eatonville" Sunrise to Sunset

Sponsored by the Florida Department of State and funded by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) through the Florida Department of Transportation.

Additional support provided by
The Town of Eatonville and

The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.)

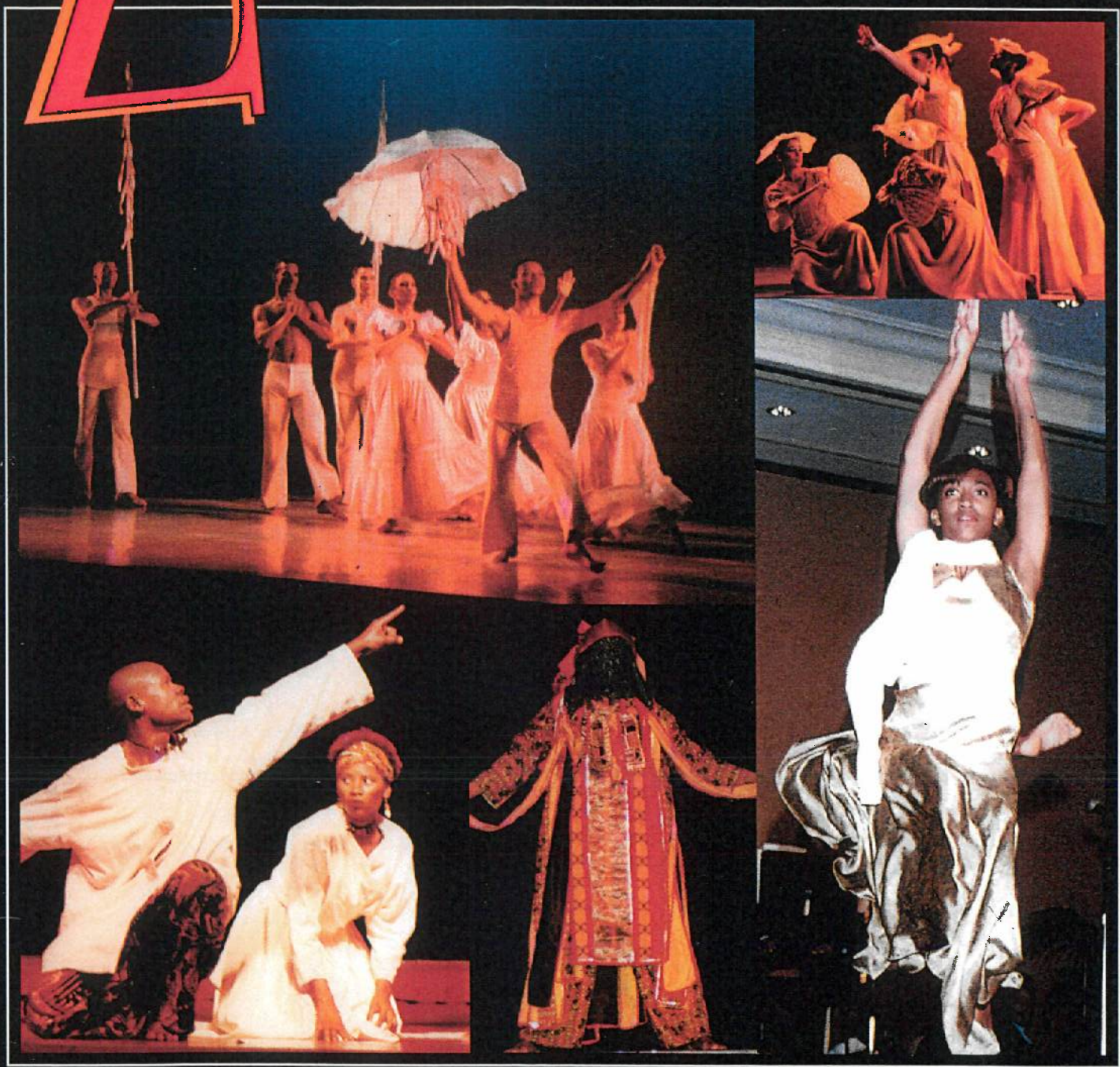


For additional information on Historic Eatonville and Zora Neale Hurston, please contact Preserve Eatonville Community, Inc.
227 East Kennedy Boulevard, Eatonville, FL 32751
Phone: 407-647-3307 • Fax: 407-647-3959
e-mail: zora@cs.ucf.edu
Zora Home Page: <http://www.cs.ucf.edu/zora>

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ZORA!




Eleventh Annual
ZORA NEALE HURSTON
Festival of the Arts and Humanities

• January 27-30, 2000 •

P.E.C. Pushes Preservation

Section V. Item #1.

A Walking
Tour of
Eatonville,
Florida



For information on
the Town of Eatonville, please contact:
The Town of
211 Live Oak Community Bank Bldg
100 W. 1st St., Eatonville, FL 32909
(888) 233-1100

A Walking Tour of Eatonville, Florida

Hours of Visitation for
"A Walking Tour of Eatonville"
Sunrise to Sunset

Sponsored by the Florida Department of State and funded by the
Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)
through the Florida Department of Transportation.
Additional support provided by
The Town of Eatonville and
The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.)



Beginning in 1989, the Town of Eatonville, with financial support from the State of Florida, Division of Historical Resources and The Association to Preserve the Eatonville Community, Inc. (P.E.C.), conducted an historical survey of Eatonville. A bi-product of that research, which was led by architect Everett L. Fly (San Antonio, Texas), was his creation of a map identifying traditional pathways which Eatonville residents used to walk about the community.

During this same period, P.E.C. was organizing its first Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts, a 3½ day arts and humanities event designed to:

- (a) celebrate the life and work of charismatic, 20th century writer, folklorist, and anthropologist, Zora Neale Hurston;
- (b) celebrate the historic significance of Eatonville, popularly known as the "oldest incorporated

municipality in the United States established by people of African descent;" and

- (c) celebrate the cultural contributions people of African descent have made to the United States and to the world.

Subsequent to the completion of Fly's research, the recognition of the annual Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts and Humanities as a premiere, national cultural event, and the naming of an Eatonville Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places, Florida's Department of State, Division of Historical Resources identified the installation of a preservation trail as a concrete way to help local residents and visitors alike better understand and appreciate Eatonville's place in America's history. Through funds from the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), administered by the Florida Department of Transportation, Eatonville's Heritage Trail is now a reality.

Historic Eatonville™

Florida's Secretary of State Visits Eatonville to Cut the Ribbon on "Walking Tour"



Secretary of State Harris "signs in" at the Zora Neale Hurston National Museum of Fine Arts.

The Town of Eatonville and Preserve Eatonville "pulled out all the stops" to make sure the Honorable Katherine Harris had a memorable visit to Zora Neale Hurston's hometown. Wednesday, October 13 was the big day. Mayor Anthony Grant, Vice Mayor Michael Johnson, Councilmen Edward Cole, Bruce Mount, and Roy B. Sanderson, Jr. joined Eatonville residents; area elected officials; schoolchildren; P.E.C. board members; and the organization's members and friends at a beautiful noontime ceremony. Secretary Harris was so impressed she said she wanted to return to Eatonville for Hurston Festival 2000! Look for her!!



(Below) Enjoying Eatonville hospitality at "Wells Park" are Barbara Mattick from the Division of Historical Resources and LeRoi Irwin from the Florida Department of Transportation.

(Above) "The Ladies of P.E.C." left no stone unturned in preparing for the Secretary's visit. "Wells Park" owner, Mosella Wells (second-right) extended her warmest welcome, and P.E.C. staffers (left-right) Tammi L. Berry, Cynthia Scales Thompson, board members Sibille Pritchard and Ernestine McWhite, pose with N.Y. Nathiri (far right) and Secretary Harris.



Preservation Partnerships

UCF's Zora Neale Hurston Institute Enables Eatonville to Begin "Visioning"

Over the past two years, community leaders have been discussing the idea that Eatonville needs to plan for its future; to involve all segments of the community in a structured process to think through and "look at" its options.

P.E.C. has continued to advocate for Eatonville's economic development by capitalizing upon the Town's considerable historical and cultural resources. Thanks to its partnership with the University of Central Florida's Zora Neale Hurston Institute, the Town of Eatonville, and a prestigious local planning firm, P.E.C. has helped Eatonville to take the first step. On January 10, the Hurston Institute presented the Rev. Dr. Floyd Flake in a day-long program during which he challenged Eatonville to live up to its potential of becoming "the city to which others look."

Flake – whose own accomplishments are signal – during his 23-year pastorate at Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamaica, Queens, his church's annual budget has grown to \$27 million; his eleven corporations now employ some 825 people, making it one of Queens' largest private sector employers; and his school numbers a 500-member student body. He spoke to his audience about the realities of "bootstrap economic development." He inspired all who heard him and has provided the desired "jump start" to the 5-month long "visioning" P.E.C. and others recognize as vital to the community's future.



Rev. Flake emphasizes a point during his talk to Eatonville residents and those who gathered to hear him at The Life Center Church, the town's largest church.



"A picture is worth a 1000 words" – Group photo indicates the broad-based appeal of the Rev. Dr. Flake's appearance. (L-R) Cheldon Watson, LYNX (local transportation authority) official; N.Y. Nathiri; Johnny Rivers (P.E.C. executive director and board member respectively); Judith Kovisars, head of local FANNIE MAE office; the Rev. Dr. Flake; Gladstone Yearwood, UCF's Zora Neale Hurston Institute; Ernestine McWhite, P.E.C. board member; Eatonville's mayor, Anthony Grant; Congresswoman Corrine Brown (FL-3 Congressional District); and Reginald McGill, Greenberg Traurig.



Orlando-based, publishing entrepreneur, Jonathan Blount (L) and P.E.C. board member Walter Kulash converse during the book-signing portion of Rev. Dr. Flake's Eatonville appearance.

Two "men of the cloth" — Rev. John Maxwell, venerable pastor of Orlando's St. John's Missionary Baptist Church, and Rev. Dr. Flake, share a smile while Dr. Flake signed copies of his newly-published book. In addition to appearing in Eatonville, the Hurston Institute presented Dr. Flake in a noontime session at UCF's downtown community facility.



ZORA!

• poetry is motion graceful as •

peace in a crowded room



a fawn gentle as a teardrop

• strong like the eye finding •

Twelfth Annual

ZORA NEALE HURSTON *Festival of the Arts and Humanities*

January 25-28, 2001

Album



No happy faces here as we consider the terror those "at the door of no return" must have felt. (L-R) Tammi Berry, Danielle Bolden, Ella Dinkins, N.Y. Nathiri, Ernestine McWhite and Cecil Allen.

The bottom line is "sell, sell, sell." This street vendor in Dakar, Senegal, was typical of the ever-present peddler. We were impressed with the fact that a vendor would leave his goods and his money out in the open without fear of their being stolen.



The Atlantic Ocean ...From the Africa Side

Group members paused to capture their visit to the coast of Senegal. (Back row, l-r) Dorothy Shabazz, Floretta Cunegin, Katie Spencer, Cecil Allen, Bruce Mount, Jr., and Mr. Donald. (Front row, l-r) Ivory Brown, Tammi Berry, N.Y. Nathiri, Iyesha Nadhiri, Jeannette Robinson, Ella Dinkins, Ernestine McWhite, Danielle Bolden and Ted Hollins.



HISTORIC TOWN OF EATONVILLE, FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

JUNE 4, 2026, AT 6:00 PM

Cover Sheet

****NOTE**** Please do not change the formatting of this document (font style, size, paragraph spacing etc.)

ITEM TITLE: Presentation on the Moseley House

BOARD ACTION:

PROCLAMATIONS, AWARDS, AND PRESENTATIONS	YES	Department: Chair Rosa Pickett
CONSENT AGENDA		Exhibits: None.
BOARD DECISION/ DISCUSSION		
ADMINISTRATIVE		

REQUEST: The Board will listen to an update on the Moseley House.

SUMMARY: Chair Rosa Pickett will present recent updates on the Moseley House with the Historic Preservation Board.

RECOMMENDATION: N/A

FISCAL & EFFICIENCY DATA: N/A



HISTORIC TOWN OF EATONVILLE, FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD MEETING MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, May 7, 2026, at 6:00 PM

Town Hall (Council Chamber) - 307 E Kennedy Blvd. 32751

SPECIAL NOTICE: These meeting minutes are presented in an abbreviated format intended as a public record discussion of stated meeting according to the Florida’s Government-in-the-Sunshine law. Meetings are opened to the public, noticed within reasonable advance notice, and transcribed into minutes for public record. ***Audio Recording are available through the Town’s website on the Council Agenda Page.*

CALL TO ORDER: Chair Rosa Pickett called the meeting to order at 6:04 p.m.

ROLL CALL: Quorum was established by roll call through Ms. Bellenger.

PRESENT: (5) Chair Rosa Pickett, Vice Chair Ann Dawkins-Curtis, **Board Members:** Laverne Bellamy Williams, Tiffany Simmons, John Beacham

STAFF: (4) Marissa Bellenger, **Records Coordinator;** Tara Salmieri, **Town Planner;** Marlin Daniels, **Chief Administrative Officer;** Veronica King, **Town Clerk**

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Vice Chair Ann Dawkins-Curtis led the invocation followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION:

N.Y. Nathiri – Each time there is a meeting, I would like to come to the podium to speak. This board is working with one arm behind your back without institutional memory. There are only two residents, who know about institutional memory, myself included. It took us 10 years to register as a historic district. We lobbied to the state. Local designation is something different. I recommend that you commission Everett Fly for his research from 1988-1998 for the information on local designation.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

Board Member Beacham **MOTIONS** to **APPROVE** meeting minutes for April 2, 2026, with **AMENDMENTS** to include Tim Parsons in the “Other Attendees” section; **moved** by Board Member Beacham; **second** by Vice Chair Dawkins-Curtis; **AYE: ALL, MOTION PASSES, 5/0.**

BOARD DISCUSSIONS/DECISIONS:

Chair Pickett – Last meeting we asked what grants are available to us. Vice Chair Dawkins-Curtis – I looked into some federal grants. They do offer several grants including ones for cemeteries and surveys. The grant application is April 1st to June 1st. As a board member, we should certainly take a look at it. Marlin Daniels – All grants need to be facilitated through the Town and be approved by Town Council. If you find a grant, run it through the Clerk then it will come to administration then the Town Council. Put together a strategy for the next year or two. The National Park Service will be replacing historical markers for free. I suggest that you all do a monthly or quarterly report. Tara Salmieri – Write down what you would like to accomplish. Chair Pickett – I suggest that we converse among ourselves with staff for guidance. Mr. Daniels stated that the board should work together then share with Ms. Salmieri and the Town Attorney. Ms. Salmieri stated that the meeting at 6:30 p.m. will go over next steps after the survey. The survey report will have a lot of information which will give you structure for the future. You will get the final report in a couple of weeks. Board Member Beacham stated that the procedure is always wait and see. Ms. Salmieri disputed that staff has said wait and see. They have provided timelines and suggestions. Chair Pickett – Next month would be the time to look at the report.

ATTEST:

ADJOURNMENT Chair Pickett **adjourned the meeting at 6:29pm.**

Respectfully Submitted by: Marissa Bellenger

Veronica King, Town Clerk



HISTORIC TOWN OF EATONVILLE, FLORIDA HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

JUNE 4, 2026, AT 6:00 PM

Cover Sheet

****NOTE**** Please do not change the formatting of this document (font style, size, paragraph spacing etc.)

ITEM TITLE: Discussion with Tim Parsons on the Hungerford Archaeological Survey

BOARD ACTION:

PROCLAMATIONS, AWARDS, AND PRESENTATIONS		Department: Tim Parsons, Archaeologist
CONSENT AGENDA		Exhibits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the Hungerford Site (Archaeological Survey, 2003)
BOARD DECISION/ DISCUSSION	YES	
ADMINISTRATIVE		

REQUEST: The Board will discuss the Hungerford archaeological survey from 2003.

SUMMARY: Tim Parsons, archaeologist, will discuss the Hungerford archaeological survey and its findings with the Board.

RECOMMENDATION: N/A

FISCAL & EFFICIENCY DATA: N/A

BEAUMONT, MATTHES & CHURCH, INC

REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS • CONSULTANTS
603 HILLCREST STREET
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32803
TELEPHONE (407) 839-3626 FAX (407) 839-3453

Robert G. Beaumont, Jr., MAI
State-Certified General Appraiser RZ 384

Dieter Matthes, MAI, Ph.D.
State-Certified General Appraiser RZ 1413

Larry A. Church, MAI, SRA
State-Certified R.E. Appraiser RZ 599

February 1, 2011

Town of Eatonville
c/o: Mrs. Cheryl Harrison-Lee
Chief Administrative Officer
307 East Kennedy Boulevard
Eatonville, Florida 32751

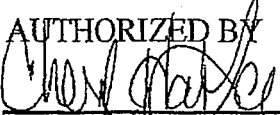
Dear Mrs. Harrison-Lee:

As per your request, I can prepare an appraisal review of the property located in the southeast quadrant of Wymore Road and East Kennedy Boulevard.

The purpose of the review will be to provide an opinion of the credibility of the appraisal report prepared on this property for Orange County School Board. The intended use of the review will be for internal decision-making by the intended user, Town of Eatonville. The total fee will be \$500. The fee will be due and payable upon completion of the assignment.

The review will be made in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and Code of Professional Ethics and Standards of Professional Practice of the Appraisal Institute.

I can complete this assignment within 2 weeks of receiving the appraisal report. Please call if you have any questions. Thank you for the opportunity to be of service.

AUTHORIZED BY


Mrs. Cheryl Harrison-Lee


Date

Sincerely yours,

BEAUMONT, MATTHES & CHURCH,
INC.

Dieter Matthes, MAI, Ph.D.
State-Certified General R.E. Appraiser
RZ 1413

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPRAISER

NAME: Dieter Matthes, MAI, Ph.D.

ADDRESS: Beaumont, Matthes & Church, Inc.
603 Hillcrest Street
Orlando, Florida 32803

EDUCATION: Assistant and Associate Professor, Francis Marion College,
Florence, S.C., 1977-1987
Attended University of Pittsburgh, PA, 1973-1977
(Ph.D. in 1977)
Attended Florida Atlantic University, 1971-1973
(B.A. in 1972, M.A. in 1973)
Attended the University of Miami, 1967-1971

**APPRAISAL COURSES
SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED:**

Sponsored by the Appraisal Institute:

Accrued Depreciation – The Breakdown Method,
Report Writing and Valuation Analysis
Case Studies in Real Estate Valuation
Principles of Income Property Appraising
Standards of Professional Practice
Real Estate Appraisal Principles
Basic Valuation Procedures
Marshall Valuation Service: Calculator Method

LICENSE AND EXPERIENCE:

Appraiser with Bell & Company, Inc. – July 1987 – April 1994
(Sr. Vice-President from January 1993 – April 1994)

Vice President with Beaumont & Matthes Inc.,
May 1994 – May 2009

Beaumont, Matthes & Church, Inc.
June 2009 – Present

State-Certified General R.E. Appraiser - RZ 1413, State of Florida

Member of Appraisal Institute; MAI designation issued October 29,
1992



STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL BD
1940 N. MONROE ST. FL 32399-0783
TALLAHASSEE

850-487-1395

MATTHES, DIETER
603 HILLCREST STREET
ORLANDO FL 32803

Congratulations! With this license you become one of the nearly one million Floridians licensed by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Our professionals and businesses range from architects to yacht brokers, from boxers to barbeque restaurants, and they keep Florida's economy strong.

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Our mission at the Department is: License Efficiently, Regulate Fairly. We constantly strive to serve you better so that you can serve your customers. Thank you for doing business in Florida, and congratulations on your new license!

STATE OF FLORIDA AC# 5361024
 DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
 RZ1413 11/30/10 107040533
 CERTIFIED GENERAL APPRAISER
 MATTHES, DIETER
 IS CERTIFIED under the provisions of Ch.475 FS
 Expiration date: NOV 30, 2012 L10113003610

DETACH HERE

AC# 5361024

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
FLORIDA REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL BD

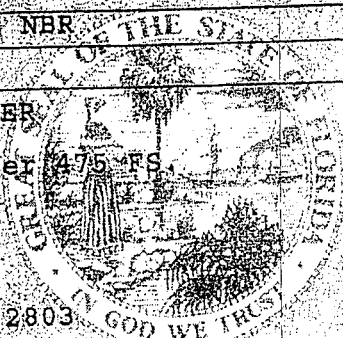
SEQ# L10113003610

DATE	BATCH NUMBER	LICENSE NBR
11/30/2010	107040533	RZ1413

The CERTIFIED GENERAL APPRAISER
Named below IS CERTIFIED
Under the provisions of Chapter 475 FS.
Expiration date: NOV 30, 2012

MATTHES, DIETER
603 HILLCREST STREET
ORLANDO

FL 32803



CHARLIE CRIST
GOVERNOR

CHARLIE LIEM
SECRETARY

DISPLAY AS REQUIRED BY LAW

Ms. Harrison-Lee

Good Afternoon.

As you requested herein I have provided an assessment of the Hungerford School Site owned by the Orange County School Board. The report in items #1 and #2 describes the existing Comprehensive Plan and Zoning policies as adopted by the Town Council based on the attached maps denoting the respective delineated future land use and zoning policies for the subject property.

Items #3 and #4 below describe findings regarding issues concerning the historic and archaeological significance of the Hungerford site as reported by the State Division of Historic Resources (DHR) based on information contained in the DHR Master Site Files. The documents provided by the DHR are attached.

The attached documents confirm the following facts characterizing the Hungerford School site:

1. The attached Town of Eatonville Comprehensive Plan Map for the Hungerford property denotes the adopted Comprehensive Plan for the Hungerford property.
2. The attached Town of Eatonville Zoning Map denotes the adopted zoning for the Hungerford property.
3. The subject site is not located within the Town of Eatonville Historic District. Reference attached Town of Eatonville Historic District Map from State Division of Historic Resources Master Site File (DHRMSF). Note specifically the following findings:
 - a. The site of the Hungerford School is shaded and designated in the Map Legend as a "potential archaeological site."
 - b. The site of the Hungerford School is not in the Eatonville Historic District. The delineation of the Historic District clearly does not envelop the Hungerford School site as demonstrated by the DHR aerial map of the Town of Eatonville that shows the locations of the archaeological sites described below (i.e., OR5884 & OR5885) as located several blocks west of the southwest boundary of the Town of Eatonville Historic District.. The blue line on the map denotes the Town Boundary as delineated by the DHR and the pink line delineates the boundary of the Town's Historic District.
4. The Hungerford School site is not listed on the National Register but past research and findings relative to the subject site are stated on the two attached Archaeological Site Forms from DHRMSF which describe two sub-areas on the Hungerford School site (i.e., sub-areas designated OR 5884 & OR 5885, respectively, as described on the attached DHR Archaeological Form). Note specifically the following findings:
 - a. Site OR5884 is the main sub area of the Hungerford School site (i.e., sub-area where the main Hungerford School buildings were originally located as well as some successor school buildings). The attached DHR Archaeological Form describes major archaeological characteristics of the sub-area and concludes that the sub-area is: 1) Eligible for the National Register; and 2) Potential contributor to the Town's Historic District which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - b. Site OR5885 is a sub area of the Hungerford School site located south of Ruffel Street in the SE portion of the school property west of the Denton Johnson Community Center. The attached DHR Archaeological Form describes major archaeological characteristics of the sub-area and concludes that the sub-area is: 1) Eligible for the National Register; and 2) Potential contributor to the Town's Historic District which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Also attached is a "Brief History of the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School" is attached.

LESTER L. SOLIN JR, FAICP

SOLIN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
1355 Benevolent Street

Maitland FL 32751

email: SAIplans@aol.com
web site: www.solinplanning.com
office: 407/682-7200
cell: 407/252-7200

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ROBERT HUNGERFORD NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

In 1919 the Town of Eatonville annexed the property of the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School, an academic-vocational school for African-American children founded in 1889 just two years after incorporation of the town. Joseph Clarke and other community leaders appealed to Booker T. Washington at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to assist Eatonville in the establishment of a school or academy for the education of black children in the community and elsewhere in Florida. In 1888, Washington sent Russell C. Calhoun and his wife, Mary, to set up the school. They both had attended Tuskegee Institute. Using Tuskegee as their model, the Calhouns began to forge a school that would eventually provide vocational and academic training for black students in central Florida. The basic goal of the school was to teach a vocational trade or skill to black boys and girls. In addition, a good work ethic, sound morals and human values, and proper social graces were fundamental to all of the educational programs. By the middle of the 1890s, several important institutional buildings were found in Eatonville, along Apopka Road, as were the residences of some of the town's early settlers:

- St. Lawrence A.M.E. Church (circa 1882)
- Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church (1895)
- Clarke's Store (pre-1890, housed Eatonville town hall and post office)
- Odd Fellows Hall (pre-1890)
- Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School (1889)

Initially, the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School campus was established on a 36 acre tract just outside the western town limits. Growth of the school proceeded slowly, but ten years after their arrival in Eatonville, the Calhouns had established a viable school. Russell Calhoun spent a considerable amount of his time soliciting funds and other kinds of assistance for the school. A noteworthy event assuring the continued growth and success of the school came in 1898 with the donation of 160 acres of land adjacent to Eatonville by Edward C. Hungerford, his wife Anna, and several of their relatives and friends. The Hungerfords were residents of Chester, Connecticut, who owned a winter home in Maitland. The campus and farm became the Robert Hungerford Industrial School, named for the Hungerfords' son, a medical doctor, who had died after contracting malaria while treating Negro children in Louisiana who had been afflicted with the disease.

Other benefactors made cash contributions that enabled the school to increase and improve its facilities. Among these was Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute. In 1899, the foundation was laid for Booker T. Washington Hall (Attachment #10), a two-story multi-purpose building. Later, George B. Cleutt, a manufacturer from Troy, New York, gave \$8,000 toward the construction of other campus buildings, including dormitories for boys and girls. By 1900, the campus had grown to 340 acres and was a dominant physical and cultural presence in the area. It became known throughout the region as an excellent place of learning for Negro children. Administrative, classroom and dormitory buildings were located on the northern half of the original site. Barns, workshops, animal pens, and garden plots were located on the southern half. The main approach to the campus was from Old Apopka Road (now Kennedy Boulevard). The school functioned as a self-sustaining unit.

All students were required to spend the school term in residence on campus, whether they were from Eatonville or not. In addition to their studies, the boys and girls in attendance tended crops, prepared their own meals, and learned a trade. Gardens were used for teaching and were also the main source of vegetables for students and staff. Poultry operations included production of eggs and meat for the institution. By the early 1900s additional land was acquired by Hungerford and developed for agricultural production. Eventually the school had its own citrus grove on Old Apopka Road. It also featured a saw mill, a dairy and workshops for the teaching of a wide variety of vocational skills. A full-time gardener and at least two horticulturists were included on staff. Lake Hungerford, located northwest of I-4, was created circa 1900 to supply water for the cultivation of vegetables and citrus. It remains a significant part of the town today.

When Hungerford School was incorporated into the Eatonville town limits, its 340 acres comprised approximately 62 percent of Eatonville's land area and the school and the Town enjoyed a mutual support system. At its height the Hungerford School had twelve teachers and 132 students, many of whom resided on the campus and came to Eatonville from all over Florida and the southern states. Photographs of the school taken in the early twentieth century show a group of large, well-built wood frame buildings that included dormitories for resident students, classrooms, and living quarters for the teachers. By the 1920s, however, the institution began to suffer a shortage of financial backing. The buildings fell into disrepair, and student enrollment declined sharply. During the 1920's and 1930's the declining economic conditions forced the school to sell the farm land in a piecemeal fashion. In 1930, a wood frame elementary school was constructed on the property at the corner of West Avenue and Lime Street. The administrative and classroom core remained on the original tract. The current Wymore Career Education Center is located directly on this tract.

The school was temporarily rescued from oblivion by L.E. Hall who came to Hungerford as principal in 1931. Assisted by generous contributions by supporters of the Institution, the older structures were renovated and a new building, Wright Hall, was erected. In 1942, Cluett Hall, a large multi-purpose building was destroyed by fire. Shortly after the war, Hungerford began the transition from a private to a public institution as Eatonville began to lose its distinctive rural character as urbanization occurred. Following World War II, new subdivisions were developed in Eatonville. The first of these, Campus View (1950) and Catalina Park (1952), were built at the western extremity of town on land that had previously been part of the Hungerford School property.

In 1950, the trustees of the Hungerford School turned administration of the school over to the Orange County Public School System. When the school became part of the Orange County School District, a number of improvements were made to the physical plant. In 1951, six classrooms and a small administrative building were added. The new construction required the demolition of Calhoun Hall. A year later a cafeteria was built and the old Home Economics Building removed. Other construction included a gymnasium, a music unit, and six more classrooms.

The school provided instruction for children in grades one through six until a new and larger facility was erected south of the Hungerford School in 1960. The building was demolished many years ago but it is immortalized by Zora Neale Hurston in her biographical novel, *Dust Track on a Road* as "the brown with white trim modern public school with its well kept yards and playgrounds" By the time Hurston began to consciously study black folklore and culture, Eatonville had entered another period of evolution. Hungerford School had reached its maximum size and dominated the town's land area. Many of the early pioneers had died and new leaders had emerged. Residents started to sell portions of their land to meet financial demands.

In 1965, a new elementary school was built on the southern end of the Hungerford school grounds. In 1967, the Orange County Public Schools Board changed the name and mission of the historic Hungerford School, which had been in existence for nearly eighty years. The Orange County School Board decided that school would no longer function as an academic-vocational school but as an alternative school providing vocational training and career education for non-college bound students. The name of the school was changed to the Wymore Career Education Center (photo 15). By this time the last of the historic wood frame buildings had been removed or fallen victim to fire. The Robert Hungerford Memorial Auditorium was added to the Wymore Career Education Center in 1996 and the Wymore Career Education Center (photo 15) dominated the southwestern part of Eatonville east of I-4.

Many areas of Eatonville offer potential for the archaeological investigation of the historic development of Eatonville. These include the Hungerford School property, the old cemetery site, the vicinity of the shorelines of Lakes Bell and Sybelia, and the site of the first Eatonville Elementary School. With the exception of the buildings found on the Hungerford School property, most of the construction of new buildings in Eatonville during the nineteenth century took place in those blocks that formed the Town's original plat in 1887.

Principal Sources:

1. The State Division of Historic Resources Packet Nominating the Town of Eatonville Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places; and
2. The US. Department of the Interior. *Negro Education, A Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People in the United States*. Vol. I. "Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School," pp. 175-176. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1917.

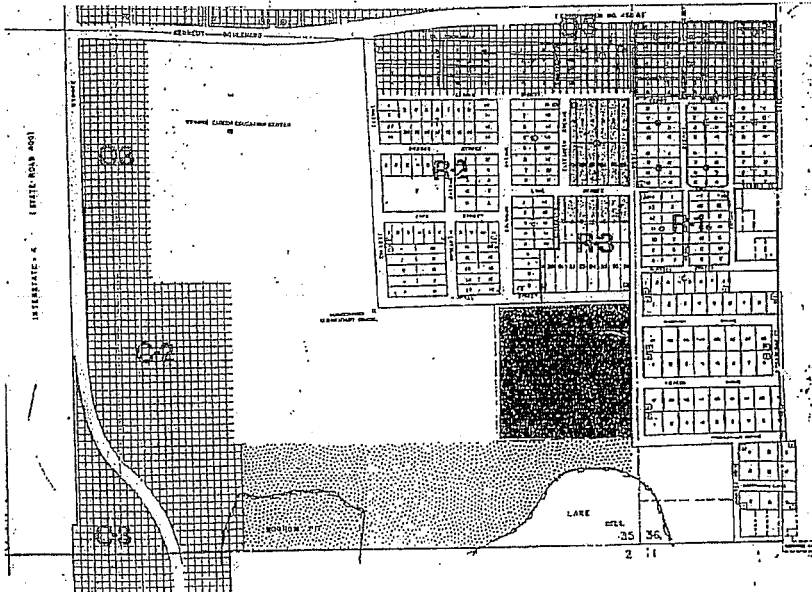
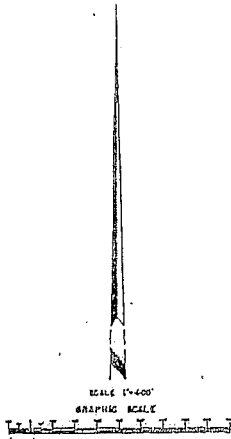
Document prepared by Solin and Associates, Inc., based on above cited publications, February 2011.

FUTURE LAND-USE MAP SERIES:

MAP OF THE TOWN OF EATONVILLE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

TOWN OF EATONVILLE OFFICIALS:

MAYOR.....	ADA SIMS
VICE MAYOR.....	HERRILIA GLOVER
COUNCILMAN.....	HARRY BING
COUNCILMAN.....	EDWARD COLE
COUNCILMAN.....	CHARLES BERGINNER
COUNCILWOMAN.....	VALERIE FLOWERS
TOWN CLERK.....	RUBY THOMAS
FINANCE DIRECTOR.....	WANDA HORTEN
PLANNING DIRECTOR.....	ARTHUR THREATS
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.....	ALLEN H. SCOTT, JR
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	THEADORE HOOD
FIRE CHIEF.....	WILLIAM J. GRIFFEN
ENGINEER.....	ALBERT B. O'NEALL



- R-1 SINGLE FAMILY LOW DENSITY.
- R-2 SINGLE FAMILY MEDIUM DENSITY
- R-3 MULTI FAMILY HIGH DENSITY
- C-1 PLANNED BUSINESS
- C-2 PLANNED OFFICE
- C-3 GENERAL COMMERCIAL
- P-O PROFESSIONAL OFFICE
- I-O ENCLAVE

FUTURE LAND-USE MAP SERIES:

- 1. RESIDENTIAL USE
- 2. COMMERCIAL USE
- 3. INDUSTRIAL USE
- 4. AGRICULTURAL USE
- 5. RECREATIONAL USE
- 6. CONSERVATION USE
- 7. EDUCATIONAL USE
- 8. PUBLIC BUILDING AND GROUNDS
- 9. EXISTING LAND USE TO REMAIN
- 10. HEALTH RELATED

Page 1



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

Site #OR5884
Recorder Site#
Field Date 07/15/03
Form Date 08/14/03

X Original
[] Update
(give site#)

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Hungerford School 1 Multiple Listing(DHR only)
Project Name An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hungerford School Project Area in Orange County, Florida. FMSF Survey # 9354
Ownership: [] private-profit [] private-nonprofit [] private-individual [] private-unspecified X city X county [] state [] federal [] foreign [] Native American [] unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Orlando West, Fla. 1956 [PR 1980] County Orange
Township 21 S Range 29 E Section 35 [] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [] NE [] NW X SE [] SW
Landgrant Tax Parcel # (s) 35-21-29-000-00-090 and 35-21-29-000-00-072
City / Town (if within 3 mi.) Eatonville In Current City Limits? X yes [] no [] unknown
UTM Zone [] 16 X 17 Easting 462620 Northing 3165500
Address / Vicinity of / Route Located at the southwest corner of the intersection of East Kennedy Boulevard and South College Avenue, in Eatonville, Florida.

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

TYPE OF SITE (Check all classes that apply, if recorded with others in an inventory)
SETTING *
STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *
FUNCTION *
X Land - terrestrial
[] Cave/Sink - subterranean
[] terrestrial
[] aquatic
[] intermittently flooded
[] Wetland - palustrine
[] usually flooded
[] sometimes flooded
[] usually dry
[] Lake/Pond - lacustrine
[] River/Stream/Creek - riverine
[] Tidal - estuarine
[] Saltwater - marine
[] marine unspecified
[] "high energy" marine
[] "low energy" marine
[] aboriginal boat
[] fort
[] X road segment
[] shell midden
[] shell mound
[] shipwreck
[] X subsurface features
[] X surface scatter
[] well
[] none specified
[] campsite
[] extractive site
[] habitation (prehistoric)
[] homestead (historic)
[] farmstead
[] village (prehistoric)
[] town (historic)
[] quarry
X Other Function is a historic school.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply, use most specific subphase, e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)
Aboriginal *
[] Alachua
[] Archaic, Early
[] Archaic, Middle
[] Archaic, Late
[] Archaic unspecified
[] Belle Glade I
[] Belle Glade II
[] Belle Glade III
[] Belle Glade IV
[] Belle Glade unspcific
[] Cades Pond
[] Cagiford
[] Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)
[] Englewood
[] Fort Walton
[] Glades Ia
[] Glades Ib
[] Glades I unspcific
[] Glades IIa
[] Glades IIb
[] Glades IIc
[] Glades II unspcific
[] Glades IIIa
[] Glades IIIb
[] Glades IIIc
[] Glades III unspcific
[] Glades unspcific
[] Hickory Pond
[] Leon-Jefferson
[] Malabar I
[] Malabar II
[] Manasota
[] Mount Taylor
[] Norwood
[] Orange
[] Paleocindian
[] Pensacola
[] Perico Island
[] Safety Harbor
[] St. Augustine
[] St. Johns Ia
[] St. Johns Ib
[] St. Johns I unspecified
[] St. Johns IIa
[] St. Johns IIb
[] St. Johns IIc
[] St. Johns II unspecified
[] St. Johns unspecified
[] Santa Rosa
[] Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
[] Seminole: 1st War To 2d
[] Seminole: 2d War To 3d
[] Seminole: 3d War On
[] Seminole unspecified
[] Swift Creek, Early
[] Swift Creek, Late
[] Swift Creek, unspecified
[] Transitional
[] Weeden Island I
[] Weeden Island II
[] Weeden Island unspcific
[] Prehistoric nonceramic
[] Prehistoric ceramic
[] Prehistoric unspecified
Nonaboriginal *
[] First Spanish 1513-99
[] First Spanish 1600-99
[] First Spanish 1700-1763
[] First Spanish unspecified
[] British 1763-1783
[] Second Spanish 1783-1821
[] American Territorial 1821-45
[] American Civil War 1861-65
[] American 19th Century
X American 20th Century
[] American unspecified
[] African-American

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF SITE
Potentially eligible for a local register? [] yes: name register at right [] no X insufficient info Name of local register if eligible:
Individually eligible for National Register? X yes [] no [] insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? X yes [] no [] insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) This site is associated with the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School, a vocational school for African-Americans founded in 1899. It was modeled after the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, with the support of Booker T. Washington. This site was the location of the principal's residence. The intact archaeological deposits and the presence of structural remains indicate that this site could provide information important to history.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Preservation of the site is recommended.

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS DHR USE ONLY
NR DATE
KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: [] yes [] no Date / /
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [] yes [] no [] potentially elig. [] insufficient info Date / /
DELIST DATE
LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date / /
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [] a [] b [] c [] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #B0R5884

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole digger, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, metal detector

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, insp exposed ground, posthole tests, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) Thirty-five shovel tests were dug in the site area. They measured 50 cm in diameter, and were dug to a minimum depth of 1 m below surface. All soil was screened through 1/4-in. hardware cloth mesh. A surface inspection was made of all exposed ground.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 17,500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit The deposit was located in strata I (a layer of dark gray 10YR 4/1 sand from 0 to 15 cmbs) and strata II (a layer of light gray 10YR 7/1 sand from 15 to 60 cmbs) at depths ranging from 0 to 60 cmbs.

Temporal Interpretation* - Components (check one): X single, prob single, prob multiple, multiple, uncertain, unknown Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: This site is associated with the early- to mid-twentieth century principal's residence of the Hungarford School.

Integrity Overall disturbance: none seen, X minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document, unknown Disturbances/threats/protective measures Surface: area collected 17,500 m2 # collection units 1; Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 236 (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 34 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 202 (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected, unknown, Other, general (not by subarea), controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A_bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List: bone-animal, bone-human, bone-unspecified, bone-worked, brick/building debris, ceramic-aboriginal, ceramic-nonaboriginal, daub, exotic-nonlocal, glass, lithics-aboriginal, metal-nonprecious, metal-precious/coin, shell-unworked, shell-worked, Others

Disposition List*

- A - category always collected, S - some items in category collected, O - observed first hand, but not collected, R - collected and subsequently left at site, I - informant reported category present, U - unknown

Artifact Comments

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency; e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- 1. cow rib bone N= 3, 2. window glass (clear) N= 5, 3. whiteware N= 23, 4. amethyst glass N= 1, 5. roof shingle N= 1, 6. belt buckle N= 1, 7. picture hanger N= 1, 8. N= 1, 9. N=, 10. N=, 11. N=, 12. N=

ENVIRONMENT

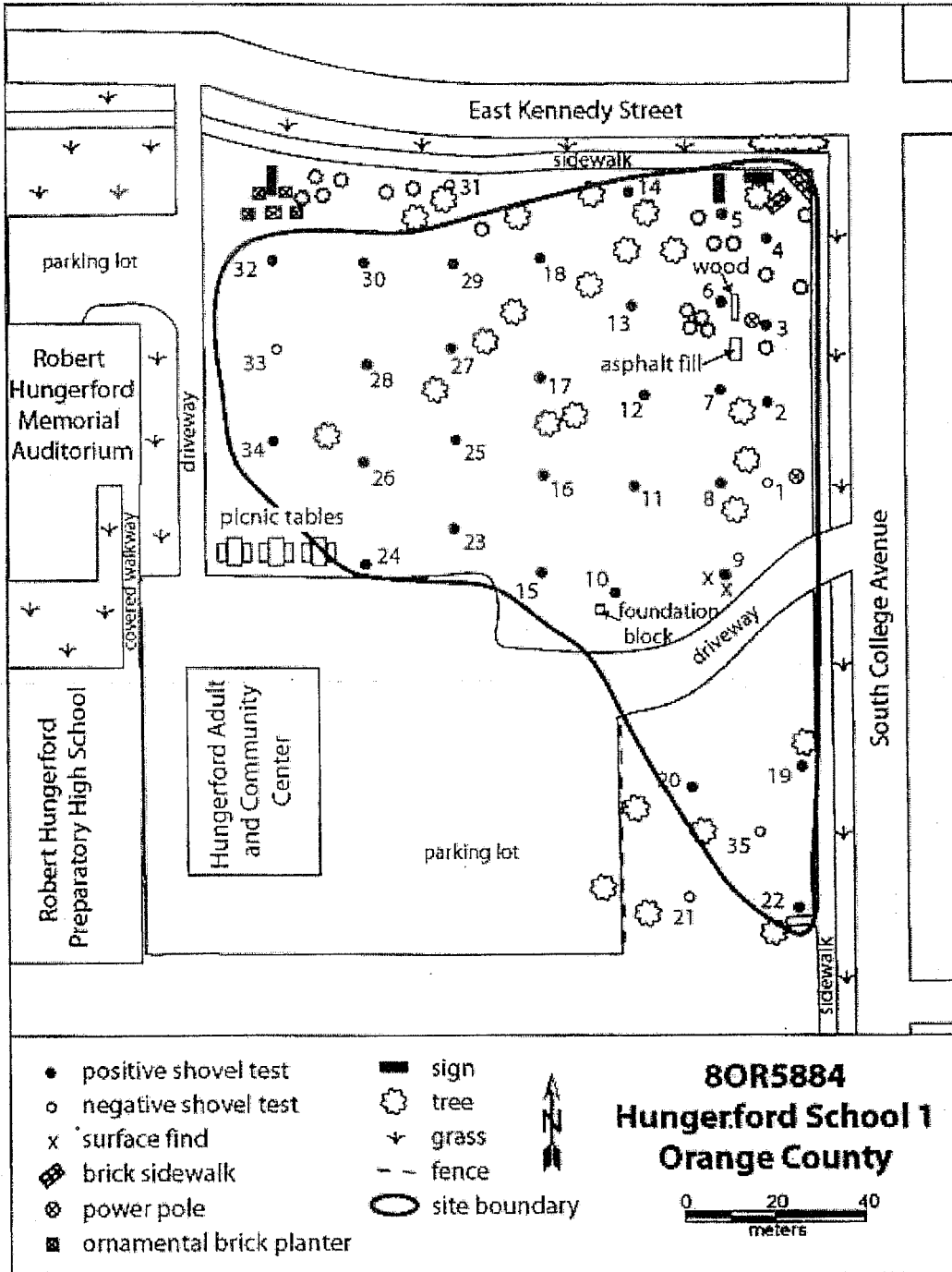
Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. direct source) Lake Bell Distance (m)/bearing 400 m/SE Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Mesic flatlands: mesic flatwoods Local vegetation grass, oak trees Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 29 meters Topography* hill-slope Present land use vacant lot Soil association Urban land-Smyrna-Pomello SCS soil series Smyrna soil

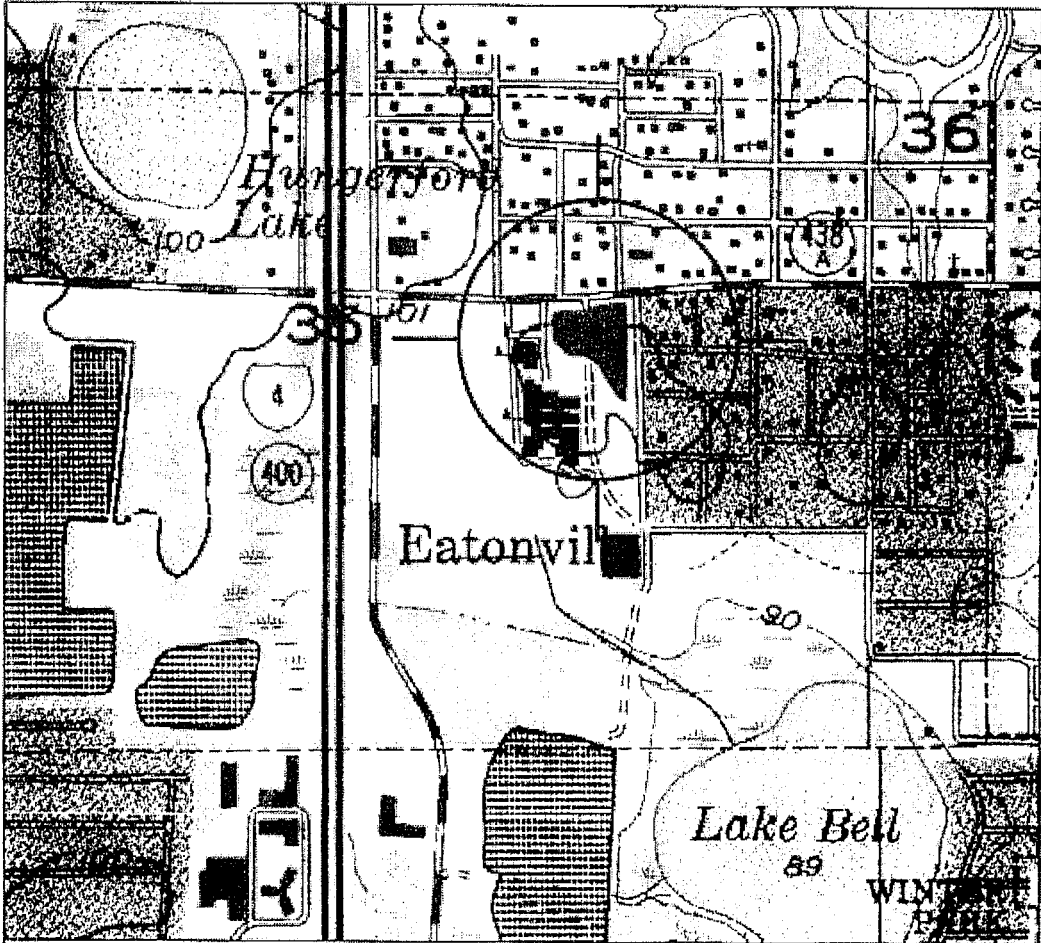
NORTHWEST INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email Louise Franklin/133 Thompson Avenue, Maitland, Florida, 32751/(407) 599-3960 Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type*(e.g., notes), curating organization*, accession #s, and short description. Field notes, maps, and photographs are on file at PCI, Tampa. All artifacts will be returned to the landowner at the conclusion of the investigation. Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FASFP if relevant) 2003, Lamb, Lisa N. and Kelly Notte, An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hungarford School Project Area in Orange County, Florida. Prepared for the Town of Eatonville, Eatonville, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida. Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Lisa N. Lamb/5313 Johns Road, Suite 205, Tampa, Florida 33634/(813) 884-6351/lisalamb@mindspring.com Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.



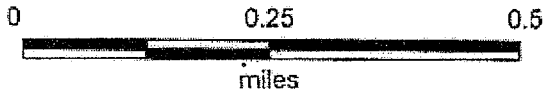


Base Map: Orlando West, Fla. 1958 [PR 1980] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle
Township 21 South, Range 29 East

Legend:

- 8OR5884
(Hungerford School 1)

Hungerford School
Orange County, Florida



Page 1



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

Site #8QR6885
Recorder Site#
Field Date 07/17/03
Form Date 08/14/03

X Original
[] Update
(give date)

Site Name(s) Hungerford School 2 Multiple Listing/DHFI only
Project Name An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hungerford School Project Area in Orange County, Florida. FMSF Survey # 2354
Ownership: [] private-profit [] private-nonprofit [] private-individual [] private-unspecified [] city X county [] state [] federal [] foreign [] Native American [] unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Orlando West, Fla. 1956 (PR 1990) County Orange
Township 21 S Range 29 E Section 35 [] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [] NE [] NW X SE [] SW
Landgrant Tax Parcel # (s) 95-21-29-000-00-090
City / Town (if within 3 mi.) Eatonville In Current City Limits? X yes [] no [] unknown
UTM: Zone [] 16 X 17 Easting 462770 Northing 3165100
Address / Vicinity of / Route Located on the property of the Hungerford Elementary School, immediately to the east of the driveway, and approximately 50 m south of Rufiel Street, in Eatonville, Florida.

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

PLEASE CHECK - Check all choices that apply. If needed, write others in on bottom.

Table with 3 columns: SETTING, STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES, and FUNCTION. Includes checkboxes for land type, water features, structures, and various functions like habitation or quarry.

PLEASE CHECK - (Check all that apply; use letter specific subphases, e.g., if Seminole, do not check other)

Table with 3 columns: Aboriginal, Nonaboriginal, and other categories. Lists various cultural groups and time periods with checkboxes.

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? [] yes: name register at right [] no X insufficient info
Individually eligible for National Register? X yes [] no [] insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? X yes [] no [] insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) This site is associated with the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School, a vocational school for African-Americans founded in 1899. It was modeled after the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, with the support of Booker T. Washington. This site was the location of the principal's residence. The intact archaeological deposits and the possibility of subsurface features indicate that this site could provide information important to history.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Preservation of the site is recommended.

DHR USE ONLY - OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS - DHR USE ONLY. Includes fields for NR DATE, DELIST DATE, KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY, SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY, LOCAL DESIGNATION, and National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #6OR5885

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole digger, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, metal detector

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, insp exposed ground, posthole tests, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) Eighteen shovel tests were dug in the site area. They measured 50 cm in diameter, and were dug to a minimum depth of 1 m below surface. All soil was screened through 1/4-in. hardware cloth mesh. A surface inspection was made of all exposed ground.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) 3,600 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit The deposit was located in strata I (a layer of dark gray 10YR 4/1 sand from 0 to 15 cmbs) and strata II (a layer of light gray 10YR 7/1 sand from 15 to 80 cmbs) at depths ranging from 0 to 40 cmbs.

Temporal Interpretation* - Components (check one): x single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations. This site is associated with the early- to mid-twentieth century vocational school known as the Ryherd Hungerford Normal and Industrial School.

Integrity Overall disturbance: none seen X minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document! unknown

Disturbances/threats/protective measures

Surface: area collected 3,600 m^2 # collection units 1 ; Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 38 (Count or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 38 (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected, unknown, Other, general (not by subarea), controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A_bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List: bone-animal, bone-human, bone-unspecified, bone-worked, brick/building debris, ceramic-aboriginal, ceramic-nonaboriginal, exotic-nonlocal, glass, lithics-aboriginal, metal-nonprecious, metal-precious/com, shell-unworked, shell-worked, Others

Disposition List*

- A - category always collected, S - some items in category collected, O - observed first hand, but not collected, R - collected and subsequently left at site, I - informant reported category present, U - unknown

Artifact Comments

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency, e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/white ware)

Table with 4 columns: Item #, Name, Count, Item #, Count, Item #, Count. Includes wire nails, window glass, whiteware, aqua glass, milk glass.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type & name (incl. outlet source) Lake Bell Distance (m)/bearing 150 m/SE
Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Mesic flatlands, mesic flatwoods
Local vegetation grass, oak trees, cypress, wetland vegetation
Topography: hill-slope Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 29 meters
Present land use vacant lot
SCS soil series Smyrna soil Soil association Urban land-Smyrna-Pomelo

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type*(e.g., notes), curating organization*, accession #s, and short description.
Field notes, maps, and photographs are on file at PCI, Tampa. All artifacts will be returned to the landowner at the conclusion of the investigation.
Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMS# if relevant) 2003, Lamb, Lisa N. and Kelly Nolte, An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hungerford School Project Area in Orange County, Florida. Prepared for the Town of Eatonville, Eatonville, Florida.
Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida.
Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Lisa N. Lamb/5313 Johns Road, Suite 205, Tampa, Florida 33634/(813) 884-6951/lisalamb@mindspring.com
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=500' (1:3000) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

