HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CITY OF INVERNESS

PROJECT REPORT

JUNE 1993

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for the City of Inverness

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project Organization	j
Maps-Graphics-Photography	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Introduction	v
The Florida Site File	ν
National Register of Historic Places Criteria	vi
Survey Methodology	iii
Inverness Historical Report	1
Physical Characteristics	1
Inverness on the Map	2
Indians, Explorers and Soldiers	5
The Cove of the Withlacoochee	6
History and Development of Inverness	8
Inverness The County Seat	9
Inverness The Town	10
Inverness Growth in the 1910s	13
Inverness Incorporated	15
Inverness Boom and Bust	16
Inverness Archaeological Report	25
Inverness Architectural Analysis	29
Evaluation and Recommendations	41
Florida Site File Inventory Appendix	A
Annandiy	. 12

MAPS-GRAPHICS-PHOTOGRAPHY

1.	Inverness Historical Resource Area xi
2.	U.S. Topographical Map: Inverness Quadrant xii:
3.	Architectural Styles
4.	1926 Aerial Views of Inverness 99

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David Patillo of the Inverness CRA worked in concert with the Consultant to ensure that requirements were met and that resources and support were available. Other members of the City, CRA, County, and the Historical Society also contributed both time and talent for the successful completion of the project: Marilyn Jordan, City Clerk; Mary Coble and Tammy Flanagan, Mayor's Office; Mary Dorsey and Pauline Lansden, Citrus County Historical Society; John Detwiler and Bill Wiley, Citrus County; and Deborah Scott, Citrus County Historic Resources Officer.

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In the Inverness community, the Consultant found not only interested but also concerned people more than willing to share their town's history, personal memories, and recommendations. This kind of caring lends great depth to documenting Inverness' buildings and history. For this help, little and great, particularly to Carey Smoak, Lolita May Dickinson, Florence May Kimble, Clarice Jordan, Mary Craven, West Poe, Jr., and Rev. LeRoy Bellamy, a heartfelt thanks is due.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Inverness applied for matching grant funds from the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, in 1992, to complete an historical and architectural survey of neighborhoods within the incorporated limits of the City of Inverness.

In January 1993, the City of Inverness contracted with the Consultant to conduct the survey. The scope of work for the survey was intended to catalogue and document the history and architectural style, year built, and other pertinent information of the cultural resources dating on or before 1945 in these neighborhoods. From the data base created in this process, Florida Site File forms were created for each identified structure, building or site.

THE FLORIDA SITE FILE

As both State and Federal law mandate that the State maintain an inventory on all known cultural resources (historic structures and archaeological sites) in Florida, the Florida Site File, Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources, within the Department of State, is the office in Florida which maintains that inventory. The Site File is the state's clearinghouse or archive on cultural resources, serving no role in historical or archaeological research. The Site File also does not make resource evaluations with any legal standing. Although the Site File currently (1993) contains records on over 80,000 resources, adding roughly 10,000 properties per year, the Bureau estimates that this represents fewer than ten percent of those properties which quality for the National Register of Historic Places.

The criteria for listing a property on the Florida Site File are that it be adequately documented and normally that it be at least fifty years old, although younger properties are occasionally entered at the discretion of the Site File Supervisor if they appear to have special historical significance. Therefore, entry of a property on the Florida Site File does not necessarily imply that it is especially significant historically, although many listed properties have great significance. Also, an entry of a property on the Florida Site File does not automatically result in any official evaluation of its historical significance. Those evaluations are performed, when appropriate, by other offices in the Division of Historical Resources.

The State office which has the authority to make formal determinations of historic significance, using the guidelines of the National Register of Historic Places, is the Bureau of Historic Preservation. That organization, like the Site File, is a part of the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources.

Their recorded evaluations are included in the Site File's information system, although relatively few properties have been so evaluated.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA

The National Register of Historic Places is a listing of properties that have been formally determined by the National Park Service to be historically significant. The National Register is maintained as a federal responsibility, although the Division of Historical Resources has an office charged with giving technical assistance to other agencies and to private individuals who are working to have appropriate properties listed on the National Register, as the process of getting a property listed is somewhat complex and time-consuming. The following offices can provide further information about the National Register of Historic Places:

(State of Florida)
Survey and Registration Section
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
904-487-2333; Suncom 277-2333

(Federal Government)
National Register of Historic
Places
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
203-343-9536

In accordance with provisions set forth by the Division of Historical Resources in Attachment A of the Historic Preservation Grant Award Agreement for Inverness, the Consultant determined the significance of identified resources according to National Register of Historic Places criteria, in addition to local designation criteria (where applicable).

The following is taken from National Register Bulletin 16B, Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, published by the National Register Branch of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, dated 1991.

The National Register

National Register criteria define, for the Nation as a whole, the scope and nature of historic and archaeological properties that are to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history; or
- b. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack distinction; or
- d. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The City of Inverness estimated that there were approximately 250 to 300 qualifying sites and structures within the corporate boundaries of the City. The boundaries for the survey area conform generally to identifiable north, south, east, and west boundaries: Taylor Street/Mistletoe Street/White Road/E. Turner Camp Road on the north; South Border Avenue on the west; Iris Lane/Poplar Street/Poe Street on the south; and Greenleaf Avenue and Gospel Island on the east.

A comprehensive search in the Florida Site File Section at the Bureau of Historic Preservation revealed that Site Inventory Forms for nineteen (19) structures which had been completed in 1981 by the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management were on file:

```
Ocala Star Building, 100 Block/W. Main St
8Ci162
          100 Block/W. Main St (1911 Bldg.)
8Ci163
          Masonic Temple, 100 Block/W. Main St
8Cil64
8Cil65
          114 W. Main St
          112 W. Main St
8Ci166
          110 W. Main St
8Cil67
          104-108 W. Main St
8Cil68
8Cil69
          110 Pine St
          Inverness Colonial Hotel, Seminole St
8Ci170
8Ci171
          381 Main St
          308 Tompkins St
8Ci172
8Ci173
          401 Tompkins St
          406 Tompkins St
8Ci174
          502 Tompkins St
8Ci175
8Ci176
          506(?) Main St
8Ci177
          414 Main St
8Cil79
          410 Main St
8Ci180
          312(?) Main St
8Ci181
          311 Main St
```

These Florida Site File forms were updated for structures still remaining within the survey area. The Old Citrus County Courthouse (8Cil61) was listed by the Bureau of Historic Preservation on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

Also, Archaeological Consultants Incorporated of Sarasota prepared Florida Site File forms for sites and structures located in the transportation corridor included in its 1991 study for the Floirda Department of Transportation: A Cultural Resources Survey of a Segment of State Road 44 from SR 45 (U.S. 41) to I-75 in Citrus and Sumter Counties, Florida. Two of these sites -- 8Ci428, The Cooter Lake Site, and 8Ci429, The Henderson Lake Site -- fall within the purview of this survey. Eight (8) other archaeological sites from ACI's survey included information pertinent to the Inverness survey area:

8Ci431	The Sunset Slater Site	T198 F	R20E S	Sec 16
8Ci432	The McCall-Spivey Site	T19S F	R20E S	Sec 16
8Ci433	The Tsala Apopka Lake Site	T198 F	R20E S	Sec 15
8Ci434	The Eagle Citrus Site	T198 F	R20E S	ec 15
8Ci435	The Elmwood Street Site	T198 F	R20E S	ec 14
8Ci436	The Tsala Inlet Site	T198 F	R20E S	ec 11
8Ci437	The Gospel Island Site	T195 F	R20E S	ec 11
8Ci438	Eden Garden Site	Tl9s F	₹20E S	ec 12

The Fort Cooper Site, 8Ci60, also includes information relating to the settlement and early history of the Inverness area. Two other related sites in Mannfield, one of the villages predating the City of Inverness and now included in the Withlacoochee State Forest, 8Ci445/Mannfield Cemetery and 8Ci446/Mannfield, however, since they are outside the Inverness survey area, will not be considered in documenting the history of Inverness.

Other early Site Files (50+) were reportedly locally generated in Inverness in the early 1980s but not filed with the Bureau of Historic Preservation. A listing of these Site Files exists but the Site File forms themselves have not been located.

Utilizing this information, the Consultant then prepared field survey forms and acquired documentation preparatory to conducting a comprehensive pedestrian survey of all structures dating from 1945 and earlier.

The comprehensive survey was accomplished by following the field maps provided by the City of Inverness to document identified sites and structures. Sites and structures were identified by street number, as well as lot and block (information extracted from city maps and tax records to the degree possible). A photograph and information regarding the physical description of each structure was recorded in the field. This was accomplished by driving and

walking in the survey area. As a result, a field survey form was completed for each site or structure, a total of $\underline{178}$ original Florida Site File forms and $\underline{17}$ updated Florida Site File forms.

After the field survey was completed, a Florida Site File form was completed for each site or structure in each neighborhood. Information from the field survey forms and other information -- legal description, lot, block, subdivision, geographical directions and information, and architectural and historical significance -- were input for each site and structure. This information was obtained through researching documents, maps, local histories, and oral interviews.

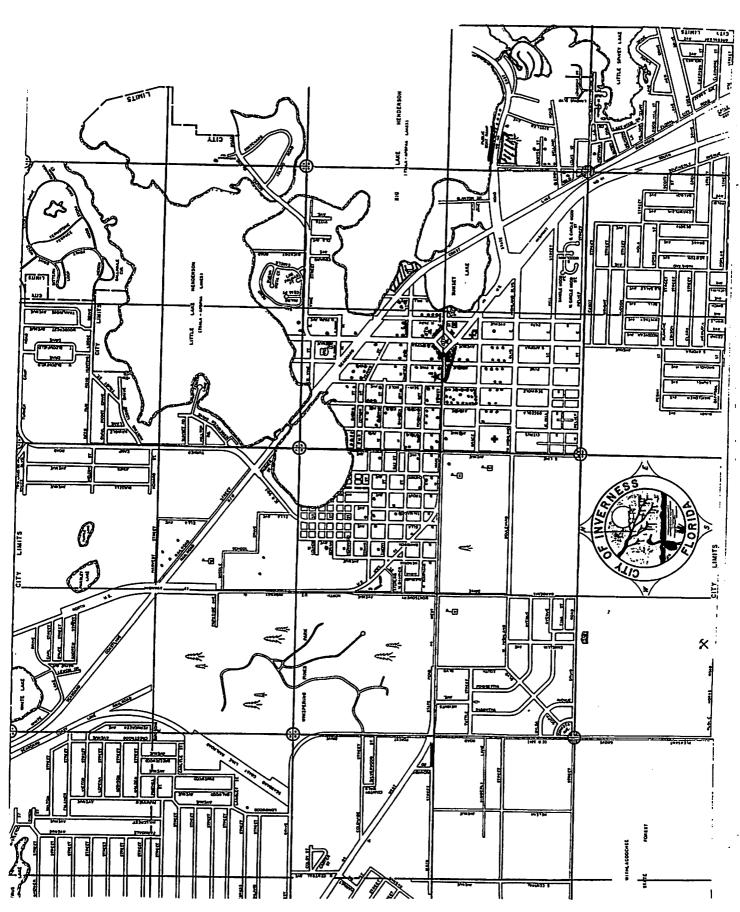
All Florida Site File information was recorded in a computer data base. A computer-generated final set of 178 original Florida Site File forms and 17 updated Florida Site File forms was produced. An inventory of these Florida Site File forms follows this report in the Appendix. Each file has been assigned a State of Florida Identification Number (Siteid).

Additionally, a reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted regarding the same boundaries as those used for the historical and architectural survey. A literature search was conducted, including the Archaeological Site forms on record, and the archaeological findings compiled and included in the Final Survey Report.

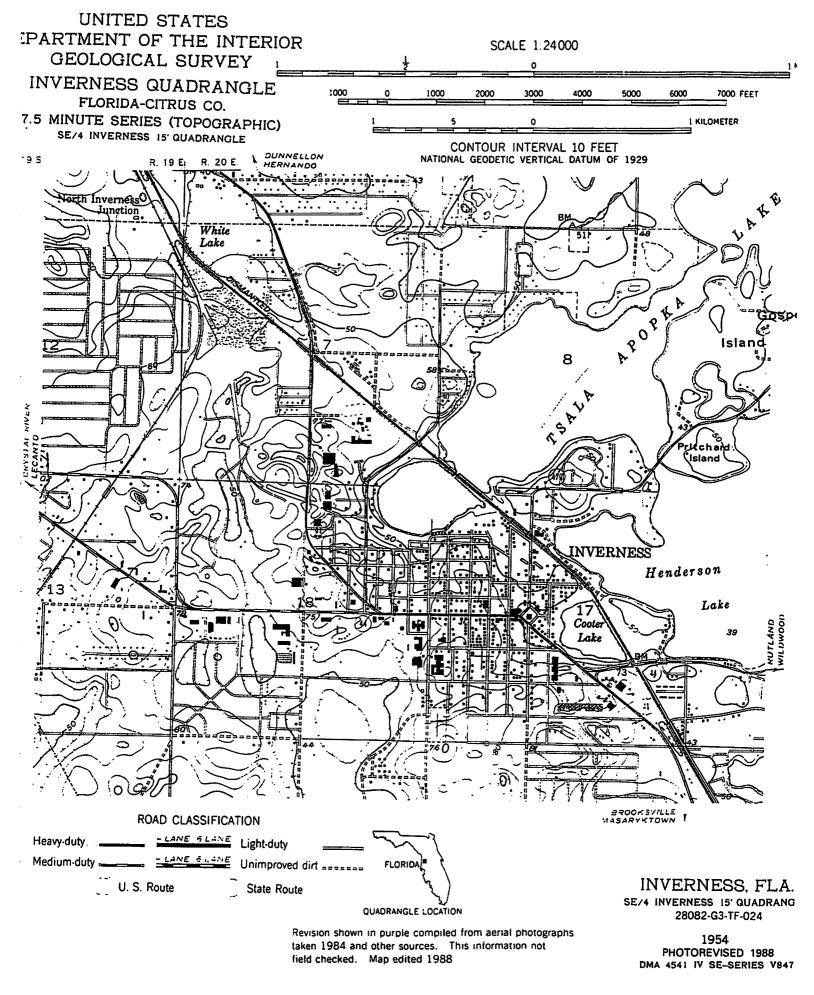
Also as part of the Final Survey Report, a brief history of Inverness was prepared. It is a narrative history of people and events important in the City's development. It is in no way intended to be a comprehensive history of the city or surrounding area.

ENDNOTES

- Facsimile Transmittal, Florida Site File, Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources, June 28, 1993.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Page 30: Part II, B.2.a.(11).



xii



HISTORICAL REPORT

Physical Characteristics

Citrus County, located on the Gulf Shore of Central Florida, is delineated on three sides by water bodies: the Withlacoochee River on the north and east and the Gulf of Mexico on the west. Citrus County is bordered on the north by Levy and Marion counties, by Sumter County on the east, and by Hernando County on the south. There are 628.64 square miles of land and 39.50 square miles of water in the county, for a total of 668.64 square miles.

The County shares the humid subtropical climate common to much of the southeastern United States, with the average January temperature 58.4°F and the average August temperature 81.1°F. Located north of Tampa Bay, Citrus County may have frost and freezing temperatures at least once yearly. Average rainfall for the county is 51.20 inches. Citrus County is served by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Inverness, the County Seat, is located in the east central part of the county and on the west side of Tsala Apopka Lake. The City is 30 miles southwest of Ocala in Marion County and approximately 67 miles north of Tampa. Inverness is accessed by U.S. Highway 41/ State Road 45 which connect the City with Hernando and Citrus Springs and Levy and Alachua counties to the north and with Floral City and Fort Cooper State Park, as well as Brooksville in Hernando County, to the south. State Road 44, a cross-state highway originating at New Smyrna Beach on the Atlantic Ocean, and connecting Inverness with Interstate 75, enters Inverness from the east, passes through Crystal River, and crosses U.S. highways 19/98 before terminating at Crystal Bay on the Gulf of Mexico on the west. County Road 470, originating in Inverness at the intersection of S.R. 44 (Main Street) and U.S. 41 (Florida Avenue), makes a northto-east loop around Henderson Lake and connects on the southeast with S.R. 44, east of Cabbage Island. County Road 581 (Pleasant Grove Road) enters Inverness from the south, crosses S.R. 44, and follows Turner Camp Road out of the City to the north and travels northeasterly to Turner Camp at the Citrus/Sumter county line formed by the Withlacoochee River.3

The City of Inverness shares its southwestern boundary with the Withlacoochee State Forest; Fort Cooper State Park, accessed by South Old Floral City Road, is southeast of the City's incorporated limits. Little and Big Spivey lakes, Lake Henderson, and Little Lake Henderson form much of the City's northeastern boundary. The City's commercial core is along U.S. 41/S.R. 44 on Main Street and Florida Avenue.

Inverness on the Map

The 1924 Sectional Map of Citrus County shows Inverness as located in Township 19 South, Range 20 East, all of Section 17, the northeast quarter of Section 18, and in that part of Section 8 south of Lake Tsala Apopka. As included in this historical, architectural, and archaeological survey of the City of Inverness, the area surveyed is: Township 19 South, Range 20 East, Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, north one-half of Sections 19 and 20, and the north one-half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 21; Township 19 South, Range 19 East, Section 12 and Section 13, with the exception of the south one-half of the Southeast Quarter.

In 1924, State Road 5 -- the Tamiami Trail -- now S.R. 41, was under construction north of Hernando and between Inverness and Floral City. County Road 4, now C.R. 44, passed through Inverness to the county line at the Rutland Bridge. Then labeled "Old County Road," County Road 581 (Pleasant Grove Road) meandered less directly to Pleasant Grove. The Seaboard Airline Railroad, following the line of travel of S.R. 5, ran a spur to the Holder Phosphate Mine in Section 26, T 19 S, R 19 E, and another to the Southern Phosphate Mine in the Northeast Quarter of Section 19, T 19 S, R 20 E, as well as a main line which entered Inverness from the northwest. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad also ran a line from the north to the northeastern part of the City, then southward towards Floral City.

The "construction" of State Road 5, however, was not that of a "new" highway. Deputy Surveyor A. H. McCormick recorded in 1849 the pathes which S.R. 5 was to follow and that which was called the "Old County Road" in 1924. McCormick's map also shows today's South Old Floral City Road which then passed near Fort Cooper, a Second Seminole Indian War site. In 1849, McCormick measured off lots for settlement along the western shore of what was then called "Lake Charley Apopka."

In 1885, John Otto (J. O.) Fries of Orlando surveyed the islands of Lake "Charlie Apopka" in Township 19 South, Range 20 East, under contract to the State of Florida. Fries gave a general overview of the lake:

Nearly 15 miles long by 1/2 to 2 miles wide, with "numerous arms, generally very narrow, stretching often several miles in every direction"; connected with the Withlacoochee River; "said to be on a level with said river raising and falling with the same"; very shallow, "hardly more than 2-4 feet deep, and can be forded most everywhere in low water."

The surface was covered with sawgrass, lilies, button wood bushes, floating islands; often low sandbanks covered with

water, connect adjoining islands and prairies subject to overflowing "extend sometimes very far in the water, offering when dry rich pastures for cattle"; islands were covered with a rich growth of liveoak, hickory, water oak, and other hammock trees; a few islands often had cypress along their shores, with most of them high, from 10-12 feet above high water mark; "for orange groves, gardens, they can not be surpassed."

Fries' description of the lake's islands and environs clearly indicate its attraction for settlement. He ran the subdivision and meander lines for Sections 8, 9, and 16. At the northeast corner of Section 17, while still on the shore, Fries crossed the "narrow channel to Pritchard's island," now Gospel Island. Fries described the island as "chiefly high rich hammock" with a "luxuriant growth of Hickory, Liveoak and a few wateroaks." "Mr. Pritchard's improvements" were ten cleared acres and a well-cultivated orange grove on the east part of the island including a log house, well, and boat-wharf.

J. O. Fries' surveys and field notes are reliable and normally extremely detailed above and beyond the requirements of Fries' contracts. He is noted for his attention to detail and it can be relied upon that he noted any and all features and/or landmarks both at his point of departure on the shore in Section 17 and while on the island in Sections 8 and 9 (Section 16 was owned by J. A. Wilson and then called Wilson's Island).

ENDNOTES

- Edward A. Fernald and Donald J. Patton, eds., <u>Water Resources</u>
 <u>Atlas of Florida</u>, (Tallahassee: Florida State University, 1984), 178-179.
- 2 Ibid.; Elizabeth D. Purdum, James R. Anderson, Jr., Peter A. Krafft, and Edward A. Fernald, <u>Florida County Atlas and Municipal Fact Book</u>, (Tallahassee: The Florida Institute of Government and Florida City and County Management Association, 1988), 18-19.
- Florida County Atlas, 19; C. J. Puetz, Florida County Maps & Recreational Guide (Lyndon Station, WI: C. J. Puetz, n.d.), 18-19; Champion Map of Citrus County, Florida, (Daytona Beach, 1988), n.p.
- 4 Champion Map.
- John E. King, <u>Sectional Map</u>, <u>Citrus County</u>, <u>Florida</u> (Inverness, 1924); <u>Champion Map</u>.
- 6 <u>Sectional Map</u>; Department of Natural Resources, Plat Map of Township 19 South, Range 20 East, by A. H. McCormick, Deputy Surveyor, January and February 1849.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Department of Natural Resources, Surveyor's Field Notes, Volume 244, pages 226-7, 229, 135, 142, 150, Map and Field Notes dated 1885 by J.O. Fries for survey conducted May 5-16, 1885, Sub. & Meander, Sec. 8,9,16, T19S R20E.

Indians, Explorers and Soldiers

Historical information regarding Indians in the Cove of the With-lacoochee, including the Inverness area, comes mostly from the records of early explorers and soldiers. As agreed upon by most Florida historians and archaeologists, De Soto's conquistidores were most probably the first white men to travel in the Cove and encounter the resident Indians there in 1539. According to John R. Swanton's classic <u>Indian Tribes of North America</u>, the Utina, or Timucua, had several towns in the area:

Araya, south of the Withlacoochee River

Luca, between Tampa Bay and the Withlacoochee River in the Urriparacoxi country

Tocaste, on a large lake south of the Withlacoochee River, province of Urriparacoxi

Uqeten, the southernmost village of the province of Ocale on Withlacoochee River entered by De Soto

Vicela, a short distance south of the Withlacoochee River, province of Urriparacoxi

The exact location of these towns is unknown; however, the Indians which occupied them provide the link between their prehistoric ancestors and the Seminole Indians with whom their descendants became affiliated.

In his 1955 report before the Indian Claims Commission, Charles H. Fairbanks laid out a chronology of events which gave rise to Florida's Seminole Indian population. Fairbanks attributes the founding of Charlestown in 1670 as the "disruptive act which began the whole chain of connected events, including slaveraiding of Indians and Blacks by Carolinians, that depopulated Florida" of its Indian population.

Around 1706/8, raids by the Carolinians were not confined to only the Indian settlements, but also extended to the Spanish cattle ranch at Alachua (originally La Chua), which was attacked repeatedly. The slave trade was a source of revenue for the Carolina traders who shipped their captures to the West Indies and New England. The impact of this raiding, perhaps, is reflected in a 1715 British map and Spanish documents which show Florida, with the exeption of St. Augustine, as deserted. Fairbanks cites this as the impetus for Carolinian expansion and "commercial gain." So decimated was the native population that no organized group of Indians was left in Florida and, according to Fairbanks, "the remnants never regained tribal status in Florida."

By 1738, St. Augustine cattle ranchers encountered Indians camped along roads throughout central Florida who were "busy looking for

horses." These were presumed to be Indians from the Alachua area, Oconee Creeks whom Fairbanks attributes as the beginning of Creek settlement on the Alachua prairie:

... This territory, to the promontory of Florida, was then claimed by the Tomocos, Utinas, Calloosas, Yamassees, and other remnant tribes of the ancient Floridians and the more Northern refugees, driven away by the Carolinias, in alliance and under the protection of the Spaniards."

The Oconee Creeks, led by Cowkeeper, however, were allies of Georgia's Governor James Oglethorp and the Alachua settlement was "consistently pro-British." A Royal Proclamation issued October 7, 1763, allowed for no private purchase of Indian lands, as the Indians were to enjoy the use, with management by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs and British military authorities. Trade with the Indians was regulated by the British through a requirement for licensing. These traders, and the intelligence they provided, are perhaps the most reliable source of identifying existing and developing Indian settlements.

The Cove of the Withlacoochee

In his 1986 archaeological study on the Cove of the Withlacoochee published in The Florida Anthropologist, Brent Weisman states that the Withlacoochee River had "only recently been recognized by that time, having previously been known as the Amasura." Weisman's "only recently" is 1837, the time of the Second Seminole War when there was U.S. Army military activity in the Cove. However, the Withlacoochee River had been known to Florida and United States officials as the Withlacoochee, and not as the Spanish-named Amaxura, more than twenty-five years earlier. In fact, in March 1828, Major General George A. McCall wrote his brother "the old Spanish name Amaxura, given to this river probably in the sixteenth century, is now nearly obsolete; the Indian titular designation being the one, I believe, almost universally used."

In 1821, William Haynes Simmons conducted a trip through Florida soon after it became a United States Territory. Simmons was following a time-worn Indian pathway -- the Chocachatti Trail -- which is no doubt the same trail that the DeSoto expedition followed in 1539. Additionally, throughout the period of English occupation in Florida (1763-1783) and the Spanish occupation period that followed, up until and into the Territorial era, there were Indian traders on the St. Johns River at Volusia who traded with the Indians west of the St. Johns River and Ocklawaha River area. These traders were instrumental in guiding travellers into Indian territory where they knew for certain the Seminoles lived. The

Withlacoochee River was known to Simmons who referred to it as the "Withlacouchy Creek" which he said took "its rise from a very remarkable spring, called Oakihumki."

In June 1822, Horatio Dexter, an Indian trader himself since the Second Spanish Period, at the behest of Florida's Governor Duval, travelled into the south central portion of the peninsula to invite Indians residing there to a "talk" to be held in 1823 at Moultrie Creek regarding the Indians' boundary. Indians then observed all lands south and west of a line drawn south of the Georgia border to the Ocklawaha River to the St. Johns River to Beresford and thence eastward to the Atlantic Ocean as belonging to them, in accordance to a treaty of limits agreed upon with British Governor Tonyn at Cowford in 1764.

Dexter departed Volusia and crossed the St. Johns River at a point that is now near Astor and continued southwesterly along the Chocachatti Trail, crossing the Ocklawaha River just north of Lake Eustis and on through the Leesburg/Groveland area, called the Pilaklikaha by the Indians, and on to "Chucackala," what is now Brooksville. Fifteen miles from Pilaklikaha Dexter crossed the little "Withlacuchi Creek," which runs northerly, and came to the "Withlecuche Creek, which runs so rapidly, as to prevent a person's standing up on his feet while crossing." The hammock at Chocachatti was surrounded by a band of about 180 acres inside of which were another 320 cleared acres and a settlement of about twenty houses inhabited by Seminoles under the leadership of Simaka who owned three slaves, 160 head of cattle, 90 horses, and a "large gang of hogs."

Dexter was well familiar with the neighborhood, as he stated that, "not more than two years ago," -- in 1820 -- it "was the seat of the most flourishing settlement of the Seminoles Nation" but had since been broken up "by the incursion of the Cowetas who carried off or dispersed a band of 60 negroes slaves and a large stock of cattle and horses." Dexter did not, however, travel further westward into the Cove. 10

In July 1823, Major General George A. McCall travelled from Fort Brooke at Tampa Bay, "following the old Indian trail" and passing through the Cove of the Withlacoochee, to the Seminole Agency, about ten miles south of Orange Lake. As stated above, McCall wrote his brother in 1828 regarding the Withlacoochee; the military was at work opening a road between it and the Hillsborough River, constucting a bridge over it, opening a road to the Little Withlacoochee and constructing a bridge over it, in the process of connecting the west coast with Alachua by way of a military road.

It is apparent from these accounts that not only was the Cove of the Withlacoochee known to the Florida and United States authorities at the beginning of the Territorial Period but was also somewhat well travelled along established Indian trails frequented by traders and a military road established in 1828 between Fort Brooke at Tampa Bay and the Seminole Agency at Orange Lake and the Alachua area. The knowledge of these roads and trails assisted the American government through the end of the Second Seminole War in 1842 in its relentless pursuit of the Seminoles and their allies located in the Cove of the Withlacoochee and towards the goal of permanently removing them from Florida.

History and Development of Inverness12

The geography and physical attributes of the Inverness area already described clearly show its prospects for settlement throughout the history of its occupation. The trail which passed through the City's boundaries, as recorded by A. H. McCormick in 1849, was doubtless the same military trail used by U.S. troops and Florida Militia dating from the 1820s and during the Second Seminole Indian War between 1835 and 1842.

It appears that the Seminoles, once feeling secure in their relations with Florida and United States authorities early in the Territorial Period and safe in their well-known settlements at Pilaklikaha and Chocochatti, were forced to hide among the islands and hammocks of the Cove, now known as Lake Tsala Apopka.

The 1837 diary of Henry Prince places the Seminole Indian village of "Cho-illy-hadjo," then a deserted Indian town, at Floral City, with Fort Cooper five and one-half miles to the north on an established trail between Fort Brooke (at Tampa) and forts King and Drane (near Ocala). Fort Cooper State Park now encompasses the site of the fort which was erected and occupied for sixteen days, April 2 to April 18, 1836, by the First Georgia Battalion of Volunteers (380 men) under the command of Major Mark Anthony Cooper. The fort, under seige from several hundred Seminole Indians throughout its occupation, was evacuated but utilized again as a stopover point and watering place until the declared end of the war in 1842.

Military efforts in Florida to remove Seminoles to the western territory ceased. The end of the Second Seminole War was concurrent with the passing of the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 which was intended to facilitate the armed occupation by civilian settlers of formerly held Indian lands south of Alachua. Settlers at least eighteen years of age and/or head of a household were permitted 160 acres of land, a full quarter section, which they were required to occupy, defend, and improve to attain a patent after a five year residency. The Act, and the settlers who availed themselves of it, both materially deprived the remnant Seminoles any further claims to ownership and established central and south Florida as American-held territory.

Hernando County, which then contained what was to become Citrus County, was formed in 1843 by the subdivision of Alachua County, which had been a part of St. Johns County in 1821 when the United States acquired the Florida territory from Spain. Citrus County was established in 1887 by the Florida Legislature when Hernando County was subsequently divided into three counties: Hernando, Pasco, and Citrus.

Inverness -- The County Seat

The story of how Inverness became the county seat is legend in Citrus County. Local historian Mary Isabel MacRae relates how, when the bill was submitted to the Florida Legislature to divide Hernando County to create Pasco and Citrus, State Senator Austin S. Mann took charge, since he reportedly had the ear of the Governor, and got the bill passed with Mannfield, named for the Senator, designated the County Seat until such time that a proper election could be conducted to determine the will of the people. Mannfield held the honor until the first required election was held two years later in 1889. It was at this time that, reportedly, the Florida Orange Canal and Transit Company was organized and 160 acres of land at present-day Inverness were purchased and platted. cording to MacRae, John E. King of Lecanto made the town plat while still Tax Collector for Hernando County and Francis Marion Dampier was hired to clear the land in preparation for marking streets and avenues. The settlement of Tompkinsville formed the western boundary. 15

It was not until 1891, however, that a successful election was held with a clear determination of the winning community as the Citrus County Seat. Inverness received "the scant majority" of 267 votes versus Lecanto, 258, and Gulf Junction, 1, of 526 votes cast. county property, records and papers" were ordered to be removed at once to Inverness. Countermeasures ensued, with the anti-Inverness faction demanding a restraining motion. Attorney C. M. Dupree headed for Brooksville where Court was in session and arrived there only to find the Judge aboard the train headed for Tampa. and the Judge argued the case all the way to Tampa. Meanwhile, all that comprised the material property of the County Seat had been removed to Inverness. It is reported that the Clerk of Court, W. C. Zimmerman, literally refused to vacate his seat, as he was copying the minutes of the previous meeting, and "was lifted bodily and placed in a wagon along with his desk and papers...[and] was not allowed to leave his chair until the entire party reached Inverness."16

MacRae states that the joy of the Inverness people did not lessen all the way from Mannfield to Inverness and the "County Seat" was delivered to "a little store opposite the present Courthouse... probably built for just this purpose by an Irishman named James Gaffney." [Blk 101 Lot 27, Barrett & Thompson's store/1900] The end of the tale is recorded in Zimmerman's notes:

"Immediately upon the announcement of the outcome of the election, a hundred hands began the tearing down of the walls of the Circuit Court, and the Clerk's Office and loading up County property and records for removal. It

being impossible to transact any further business, a motion to adjourn and meet at Inverness on the 20th of April 1891, was unanimously passed."

The first courthouse was reportedly a "rented wooden building" on Main Street. In 1891, Henry Martin donated the present site of the Citrus County Courthouse erected in 1912 by Read-Parker Construction Company. The Courthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

Inverness -- The Town

According to notes in the vertical files of the Florida State Library's Dorothy Dodd Room, Citrus County had its first white settler while the peninsula was still in the possession of Spain. In 1820, William Turner reportedly homesteaded Red Level. Hampton Dunn describes Red Level as the site of an old turpentine still at a place called Cedar Grove, midway between Crystal River and the Withlacoochee. In 1987, Historic Preservation Consultant Murray D. Laurie places Red Level, "just west of U.S. 19," as the "earliest [settlement] of the territorial era in the county." At the time, in 1987, the original 1890s frame Baptist Church "remains the most visible structure associated with the early settlement period" of Red Level. However, persistent claims that William Turner was "the earliest American settler to Citrus County," acquiring "a Spanish land grant here," has no substance in fact. The Florida Division of State Lands, without reservation, states that no confirmed Spanish Land Grants exist in Citrus County.

The <u>Citrus County Chronicle</u> of November 3, 1949, says that Inverness subsequently "borrowed its early settlers from two earlier towns": the first, Tompkinsville, a village of approximately 250 persons employed at a lumber camp at the junction of today's U.S. 41 and Turner Camp Road, with the company originally owning the wooded area of Inverness, and the second, Arlington, located midway between Inverness and Hernando on the SSO&G Railroad line on 1908 county map, a village leaving "virtually no trace" in 1949.

Miscellaneous "facts" such as these, added to the efforts of local Citrus County historians Hampton Dunn and Mary Isabel MacRae in 1976 for the American Bicentennial and reminiscences by late Citrus County Judge E. C. May, comprise the body of published Inverness history. Dunn places "Tompkinsville" on an 1890 Florida map. The Official Florida Path Finder published at New York and Jacksonville in February 1887 lists "Tomkinsville, Hernando Co." with its post office and nearest Florida Railway and Navigation Co. station twenty miles away at Wildwood. The Wildwood & Rutledge Stage/Hack Line departed Wildwood on Tuesdays and Fridays for a four-hour trip of twelve miles to Rutledge, eight miles short of Tomkinsville.

The Path Finder also tells about the efforts of the Florida Orange Canal and Transit Co. which was "cutting a canal from the Withlacoochee to the lower end of the Charlie Apopka chain of lakes, which will furnish transportation to Floral City and other points." It was expected that a steamer would be running through the canal by the following January, starting at Panasoffkee on the Withlacoochee Division of the Florida Railway & Navigation Co. relates a 1955 story by Judge May published in the Tampa Tribune about the FOC&T, which was organized and incorporated by Jim Priest, Jake Landrum, George Boswell, George de Muro, Henry Martin, Frank Dampier, "and perhaps some others." Dampier, according to Dunn, was a third owner of the company whose "primary object [was] of developing transportation on our lakes and rivers," including the canal from the Withlacoochee to lakes near Floral City. It was the FOC&T which "bought [the] land and laid out the town of Inverness."21

According to Dunn, Dampier was not only a one-third owner of FOC&T, but also credited with laying out the town of Inverness and naming it. Son of John G. Dampier of Marion County, Frank M. Dampier is credited with starting one of the first saw mills in the state at the foot of Line Street on Lake Morrison, as well as building for himself the first house in Inverness of constructed of sawed lumber. Across the street from his home, Dampier also built a general merchandise store with a boarding house on its second floor. The store was reportedly later moved to Main Street, became the Orange Hotel around 1907, sold to a New York hotel syndicate sometime around World War I, and in 1925/26 made part of the second and third floors of the Colonial Hotel, now the Crown Hotel, at 109 North Seminole Avenue. Current owners of the Crown state in a flyer that "the hotel was split down the middle and moved from Main Street to its present location...[with] the third floor added...to the bottom!" "12"

Dampier's connection to Inverness was through his brother-in-law, A. D. "Uncle Alf" Tompkins. Tompkins, a veteran of the Third Seminole Indian War and the Civil War, had born in Nassau County and resided at Lochloosa Lake, Ft. Christmas in Orange County, and Alachua County before returning to Lochloosa Lake and Hernando County in 1868. Tompkins got a contract for the mail service at Tompkinsville and made an effort to attract settlers by giving them lots, including giving his brother-in-law, Frank M. Dampier, a lot on which to build his store, making Dampier the settlement's first merchant. In the 1880s, in Tompkinsville, Frank M. Dampier was not only postmaster but also operated his steam sawmill and a general merchandise store with James Gaffney. Additionally, the town had two stores, presumably owned by John P. Dewey and F. E. Pearce, "a school, Union and Christian churches, and a hotel." William Turner was the proprietor of the Apopka House and A. D. Tompkins was constable. According to Dunn, Tompkins later sold Tomkinsville to

a Jacksonville firm and the name was changed to Inverness in 1889. The Citrus County Tax Records show the FOC&T Co., the Central Peninsula Muck Mining & Development Co., and Jackson, Ward & Clippinger as the major land holders in Inverness well into the 1920s. The land surrounding the railroad yards and depots of the Atlantic Coast Line, successor to the Plant System (depot circa 1900 at

308 North Apopka Avenue), and Seacoast Air Line (depot circa 1914 at 215 North Apopka Avenue), however, were owned by the FOC&T Co. and Central Peninsula. 23

In addition to the FOC&T Co., though, other business interests contributed to development of Inverness. From the 1870s, the community of Pleasant Grove, south of Inverness on Highway 581, contributed to the area's development. The Landrum family was a large landowner around Inverness who donated land for not only the Citrus County Courthouse but also for churches and parks. J. T. Landrum was a County Commissioner when Citrus County was formed and Jesse Anderson Landrum, born in 1875 when Pleasant Grove was the community of Double Hammock, was School Trustee 1907-1945. Both had fought in the Civil War and later developed land and ranches around Inverness. The West turpentine still and a rock mine at Pleasant Grove provided an economic base for other residents as well as Inverness people. 24

The greatest influence on the Tompkinsville and Inverness economy was the outcome of what is termed the "accidental discovery of hard rock phosphate," prized for fertilizer, at Dunnellon on May 1, 1889, by Albertus Vogt. The "discovery" set off Florida's "Phosphate Boom." Howard B. Tuttle was the founder, owner, and developer of the Southern Phosphate and Development Co. at Inverness. From 1890 to 1924, Southern Phosphate, currently known "Espedco," a name coined from the initials of the company, operated on Inverness properties, with the company, now the "Espedeco-Tuttle Estate," based south of the city. Phosphate constituted the major industry in the area up until World War I. Southern Phosphate was followed by Holder Phosphate Company, establishing a new plant in Inverness in 1908, and by the Williams Phosphate Company in 1909. The market ended with the onset of the war, as the phosphate had been destined for Germany, obviously no longer interested or available for the American product. Many of the workers left the area, although others "stayed and turned to other livlihoods, farming, citrus, or stockraising." 25

Phosphate interests were accompanied by naval stores in the Inverness area. Captain Hillman had a turpentine still west of the city. James Keels Kelley came from South Carolina in November 1901. Kelley had a citrus grove at Lakeland and operated naval stores in Citrus and Polk counties, with a still south of Inverness near today's Highway 41.

The Darby, West, Coffee & Co. Lumber Company (circa 1905) changed ownership in 1911 to the West & Reaves Lumber Co. owned by Colonel W. S. West and Dr. H. A. Reaves. According to Dunn, the huge mill was south of the city limits, including several blocks of South Seminole and South Pine avenues. The mill employed around 1,000 workers, with "houses for the blacks and a slab pit...on the hill overlooking the lumber company."

For all its apparent prosperity and growth at the turn of the century, when Judge E. C. May arrived at Inverness in June 1892, he found a "new" town. He described all the buildings as "new" and mostly unpainted. Mr. Blackiston had a restaurant in a two-story building and May slept in what was then the second-story lodging house that was to become the Orange Hotel. Brooks and McAlister had a store on the ground floor. Thompson and Barrett had a small store facing the courthouse. The rest of the block was "covered with pine stumps." 28

The town, however, was advancing other than in an economic direction. Dr. Robert A. Warnock had come as Inverness' first physician in the 1880s and had built a home, torn down in 1926 by his son, Walter F. Warnock, "to make way for a commercial building." Walter worked as a printer at Floral City before becoming editor of the South Floridian at Inverness around 1890, serving as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1897 and as Clerk in 1900. Walter Warnock later became the owner of the Citrus County Chronicle. 29

In 1894, the Inverness Village Improvement Society was organized and, around 1895, the Inverness Library Association was formed. A small octagonal building, of which now a section of the wall forms a part of the Woman's Club building, was the library as well as the office of the County Superintendant of Public Instruction. The Inverness Woman's Club was formed in 1917 based upon the two earlier organizations in combination with the Standing Committee for the Red Cross. In 1918-19, the organization set oaks at the high school campus and on Main Street as a memorial to Inverness' World War I dead and built the Inverness' Woman's Club club house at 307 West Main Street in 1922/23.30

Inverness -- Growth in the 1910s

Inverness' "growth period" came late in the first decade of the new century and the 1910s. Demolished in the 1920s, the G. H. Scofield Building, the first brick building in Inverness, was erected in 1908 at the intersection of Tompkins Street and North Pine Avenue. The building was a modern general store, a grocery, and the City Bakery before it was razed. It has been reported that the use of brick in Inverness' commercial structures "reflects not only the maturation of a pioneer society and the optimism of the early 20th

century but also the danger posed by fire." Fire attacked the downtown area in 1904 and 1913, and the use of brick averted the threat constantly posed by the "cinders spewed by locomotives passing on the [Atlantic Coast Line] tracks northeast of the Courthouse."31

In 1908, the Inverness Power Co., with Baxter Morrison, president, and Walter Warnock, secretary, was formed. Morrison, Walter Ray, and Frank M. Dampier formed the board. Dunn dates the power company's franchise as February 3, 1913; the Inverness City Meeting Minutes show consideration of the company's franchise, perhaps to increase it, in May 1917. Dunn says that a great white way was proposed from the Atlantic Coast Line Depot to Main Street. The power company, however, was not the only civic improvement attributed to Fletcher and Baxter Morrison; the Morrisons are credited with contributing the cut-off for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the town's water works and ice plant, in addition to the modern convenience of electric lights. 32

Inverness' historic business section began to take shape in 1910 when the 3-story brick Masonic Temple for Citrus Lodge #18 F&AM at lll West Main Street, on the southeast corner of Pine Avenue, was erected. The first floor offered two large store rooms, the second had five offices, and the third floor was the lodge room. architect for the structure was W. B. Talley of Jacksonville. Masonic Temple was followed by the construction of the current 2story brick Citrus County Courthouse in 1911. W. R. Biggers of Tampa was appointed to complete the contract originally let to J. R. MacEachron, and Read-Parker Construction was the successful bidder for the \$49,965 courthouse on Courthouse Square. Known as the 1911 Building, the 1-story brick building at 107 West Main Street was erected by J. Bruce Smith, as was the 1-story brick Frank G. Merry Jewelry Store, more recently known as the Ocala Star Banner Building, at 101-105 West Main Street and 409 Courthouse Square in 1915, completing the block of brick commercial buildings along the south side of West Main Street east of Pine Avenue and the Courthouse. 33

On the north side, facing the commercial block, the Citizens Bank of Inverness was erected in 1912 by Howell Turner. The Bank filed for its charter and was incorporated August 8, 1912, with an impressive list of investors which included many of Inverness' leading landowners and promoters: G. H. and S. R. Scofield, C. P. Savary, Mrs. E. S. Sasser, Elbert I. Sasser, Dr. George A. Dame and Dr. Leland H. Dame, A. D. Tompkins, Elbert I. Handbury, J. E. Johnston, and I. O. Fender. Although the exterior of the brick structure has been somewhat altered, especially the removal of neo-Classical columns flanking the entrance, the original bank building is at 114 West Main Street at the northeast corner of North Pine Avenue. Three arched windows on the west side of the building

which were bricked up prior to 1981 have since been restored. lier structures to the east of the bank were replaced in the 1920s, reportedly by a Mrs. Bell Duff. The site of 110 West Main Street was owned by H. L. Brooks in 1900 and 1905 and by B. M. Ruff in 1912. The site of 112 West Main Street was owned by Martin & Dampier in 1900, A. H. Bellamy in 1905, and by the Turner Brothers in 1912. In 1912, G. H. Scofield, R. L. Turner, Effie E. Turner, G. H. Turner, and George W. Scofield incorporated as Turner Scofield Company, general merchandise, which was succeeded by the Johnston-Fleming Co., changed to J. E. Johnston Inc. in 1921. store at 112 West Main Street may have belonged to this company. Other than the Masonic Temple, all the structures on either side of the block between Courthouse Square are of brick and only 1-story The 2-story brick building currently owned by Smoak & White at 106 North Pine Avenue sides the alley formed by the 1story block along the north side of West Main Street. A second 2story brick structure, once a funeral parlor, was to the north of Smoak & White until sometime after 1950.

And, in 1911, amidst all the construction in the commercial district, the city was the recipient of the new 2-story brick Inverness Primary School, now part of Citrus Memorial Hospital at 509 West Grace Street. The elegant building, replete with bell tower, was designed by W. B. Talley and constructed by Winston Brothers.

Inverness -- Incorporated

The Inverness City Minute Book Number 1 tells the story of the town's incorporation in 1917, an event long after the de facto establishment of a thriving town. Of 195 qualified voters residing within the proposed corporate limits, 156 were present at the meeting of March 5, 1917. On March 6, 1917, Judge Ellis C. May administered the oath of office to Mayor Joseph W. Knight, who in turn administered the oath of office to the new Inverness City Councilmen -- Dr. George A. Dame, Baxter Morrison, Frank M. Dampier, Louis Thompson, and R. F. Bellamy -- by now well-established men in their own right. B. M. Pearce, co-owner of the Inverness Drug Co. incorporated in 1911, was City Clerk. J. W. Marshall, owner of the property at 105 and 116 East Vine Street in 1912, now known as the Brunet Estate, was City Marshall. The new town's boundaries included: all of Government Lot 5, Fractional Section 8, Government Lot 2, Fractional Section 16, All of Section 17, the East Half of Section 18, the Northeast Quarter of Section 19, the North Half of Section 20, the West Half of Northwest Quarter of Fractional Section 21, all in Township 19 South, Range 20 East, estimated at one mile in each direction from the Courthouse.

Rooms at the Masonic Hall were to be rented at \$7.00 per month for use as the City Clerk's Office, City Council Chamber, and the

Mayor's Court. It was decided that the City Clerk would act as Tax Assessor and the Marshall as Tax Collector. The City Clerk was directed to borrow \$50 from the Citizens Bank of Inverness and the Citrus County Bank; it was decided that the two banks would serve as the newly incorporated town's treasurers. The town was without a jail and a jail cell was secured at the county court house for temporary use. As a first order of business, Councilmen Dampier and Knight were appointed to have signs painted and erected to control speed limits within the corporate limits. Mr. Jonathan E. King was hired and prepared a map of the corporate limits of Inverness and was paid \$7.50 for the same. By April, Councilmen Bellamy and Thompson were appointed to draw suitable fire limits for presentation to the council. In May, Councilmen Dame and Bellamy were appointed to purchase sanitary cans for the town's privys. Also, Inverness, now a Tree City U.S.A., passed an ordinance for "protecting shade & ornamental trees within the corporate limits of the town of Inverness" in May 1917. The first voter registration, however, was not ordered until September that year.3

Although not tied in any manner to the City's growth, a sign of Inverness' emerging profile was the move by W. T. Baxley of his fledgling Coca Cola plant from Hernando to Inverness in 1914. Baxley originally set up operations behind his home at 110 North Pine Street, with the building replaced with a corrugated iron structure in 1921. Baxley died in 1931 and his wife took over the family business in 1932, erecting a new brick plant in the early part of the year at 112 North Apopka Avenue. The current address of Baxley's Coca Cola Bottling Building is 122 North Apopka Avenue. ³⁸

A final note on the events of the 1910s, following the town's incorporation, is the incorporation of the Inverness Development Co., comprised of C. P. Savary, C. D. Shultz, David S. Fitz, George W. Scofield, G. H. Turner, and several other of Inverness' leading citizens. The object of the company was to engage in a lengthy list of mercantile and business pursuits, including land deals of various types. According to Dunn, "the old Inverness Company" set aside lots for the "public good," which was the source for the town's churches, parks, and other civic improvements.³⁹

Inverness -- Boom & Bust

Inverness exhibits many of the same signs of the economic prosperity of the 1920s as the rest of Florida: a building boom accompanied by civic improvements. The Inverness Woman's Club clubhouse at 307 West Main Street was constructed in 1922/23. The Inverness Kiwanis Club cleared the lakefront on Highway 44 for a beach, bath house, and recreational facilities, as well as maintaining the city

park during the subsequent Depression of the 1930s. And, the Inverness Telephone Exchange was established in 1925, a true sign of Inverness' arrival into the progressive age. [6]

"The Valerie" movie theater, a 2-story brick structure, was opened at 207/209 Courthouse Square by its owner, Mrs. P. G. Maddox in 1926. The movie theater was renamed Cinema on the Square in 1985. The same year the Inverness Golf Course opened and the new Hotel Inverness, formerly the Orange Hotel, opened at 109 North Seminole Avenue. The Avalon Theatre, dating from the mid 1920s and no longer a part of the Inverness landscape, a rival to The Valerie, was the first to have "talkies" in Inverness in 1929.

Inverness experienced full force of the real estate bust and the stock market crash in 1928 when the Citizens Bank of Inverness and Citrus County Bank were forced to close in 1928. Citizens Bank, "the first of several Citrus county [sic] banks to close during the depression," had been established in 1912 with James Keels Kelley, president, I. O. Fender, acting vice president and cashier, George W. Scofield, vice president, and L. E. Carter, assistant cashier. Citrus County Bank was first organized as a branch of the City Savings Bank of Tampa in 1907 and became the Bank of Commerce in 1912. The orginal bank building on Apopka Avenue opposite the Courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1916 and replaced with a new bank building on Main Street. G. I. Singleton was the bank's cashier.

A second calamity of the 1920s was the fire that wiped out the James H. Hanbury Lumber Company south of the city in 1925. Hanbury had purchased the business from West & Reaves in 1919. The office for the company is at 115 South Pine Avenue on the northeast corner of West Grace Street. The office building was, no doubt, saved from the fire by its location somewhat north of the lumber yards. (1)

The 1-story brick commercial structures at 110 and 110 West Main Street were erected for use as store rooms for Turner's Dry Goods, J. E. Davis' Grocery and Meats, and a Post Office in the 1920s. The longest standing occupation of the buildings was by Allen's 5 & 10 & 25 Cent Store established by George A. "Pop" Allen and son in 1932. The Allens occupied the site into the 1980s. 44

In 1930, the Drs. George and Leland Dame had their medical practice in the Masonic Temple building, the A&P Company opened a store in Inverness, and J. C. Bacon of Brooksville opened a branch of the Bacon Drug Store in town. Jut Williams opened a filling station and lunchroom on U.S. Highway 41 South in 1933; an I.G.A. Store opened next to the Bank of Inverness, F. E. Bellamy operated the Ideal Grocery and Market, and Fred Hair established his Gulf Filling Station, also in the 1930s. All was not progress, as the City, as did many others throughout the country, suffered the Depression.

The City managed to bring some jobs and money to Inverness through Works Progress Administration projects: a new City Hall and the repairing and widening of Main Street. The high school building in Inverness was considered to be "in bad repair" and could not, "under any circumstances" be used beyond the end of the 1934/35 school term. The County School Board petitioned the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for construction of a new high school under the auspices of the Public Works Administration. The WPA alloted \$15,000 for the project, with the School Board matching with \$4,000 and pledging to raise another \$6,000 by the following May. All that remains of the brick school building constructed using WPA funds is one section, recognizable from West Main Street from the cupola on its center roof ridge, that survived a massive fire in 1985.

The southwest corner of the Inverness City Limits includes an area of the Withlacoochee State Forest, land which the Federal Government began to purchase in 1935 for development of "recreational facilities, game management, and forest protection within the preserve." Since the 1940s, small subdivisions have emerged in and around Inverness north and east of the Forest.

ENDNOTES

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- 2 Charles H. Fairbanks, <u>Ethnohistorical Report of the Florida Indians</u> (1955), 84.
- 3 Fairbanks, 94-97.
- 4 Fairbanks, 120, 129.
- 5 Fairbanks, 127, 135, 138.
- Brent Weisman, "The Cove of the Withlacoochee: A First Look at the Archaeology of an Interior Florida Wetland," The Florida Anthropologist (Vol. 39, March-June 1986), 4; Major General George A. McCall, Letters From the Frontiers (Gaines-ville: The University Presses of Florida, 1974), 191.
- William Hayne Simmons, Notices of East Florida with an account of the Seminole Nation of Indians (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1973), 44; According to John R. Swanton, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 73:403, the source of the name Chukuchatta, sometimes Chukochatty, is the Seminole-Creek chuko, "house," and chati, "red." William A. Read cites Chukuchatta or New Eufaula as the town called "Red House" or "Red Town" from the fact that the "houses were daubed with red clay." The 1930 Sectional Map of Hernando County shows "Chuccocharts Hammocks," an area approximately thirteen miles long and eight miles wide, in the southeastern corner of the county.
- 8 RG 75, Records of the Secretary of War Relating to Indian Affairs, Letters Received 1823 (Washington: National Archives, 1958).
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 McCall, 148, 191.
- The <u>Historical and Architectural Survey of Citrus County</u>, <u>Florida</u> prepared by Murray D. Laurie, November 1987, gives a general historical overview of Citrus County's development and has been followed as a general guide. The "His-

torical Overview" (pages 18-26) included in <u>A Cultural Resources Survey of a Segment of State Road 44 from SR 45</u>
(U.S. 41) to I-75 in Citrus and Sumter Counties, Florida prepared by Archaeological Consultants Incorporated of Sarasota, Florida, for the Florida Department of Transportation, State Project Numbers 02050-1536 and 18070-1516 and Federal Aid Project Number F-8888(50) in May 1991, was also consulted.

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- Department of Historical Resources, Florida Master Site File 8Ci90, Fort Cooper, prepared by John H. Eden, Jr., Inverness; Diary of Henry Prince, unpublished manuscript, P. K. Yonge Library, University of Florida, Gainesville.
- Mary Isabel MacRae, <u>Citrus County Historical Notes</u> (The Homosassa Public Library Bicentennial Project, 1976), 24-27.
- 16 Ibid., 28-29.
- 17 Ibid., 30, with quote from County Clerk's record taken verbatim from MacRae; Hampton Dunn, <u>Back Home: A History of Citrus County, Florida</u> (Gainesville: Shorter Printing Co., 1976; rpt. 1989), 104.
- 18 Laurie, 16, 30; Dunn, 15, cites that Red Level was settled by William Turner with a Spanish Land Grant; in the "Historical Overview" by Archaeological Consultants Incorporated in 1991, "During the Second Spanish Period (1783-1821), it reads: lands in the project corridor were included within the Alagon grant. [Historical Records Survey, Spanish Land Grants in Florida, Vols. II, IV, VI (Tallahassee: State Library Board, Title to extensive Alagon lands, however, was to remain clouded until the early 20th century (Kusick interview 1991)." The Alagon Grant was explored by T. Frederick Davis, "The Alagon, Punon Rostro, and Vargas Land Grants" in the Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 25, 1946. Davis concludes: The Alagon Grant was in fact submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court for confirmation. The lands entailed encompassed much of Central Florida, as shown in a map provided by Davis in his article: from the Withlacoochee River south to Charlotte Harbor and east to the area of Lake Apopka and the Kissimmee River. The Alagon Grant of February 6, 1818, was established past the agreed-to date of January 24, 1818, for issuance of valid Spanish Land grants; Alagon subsequently sold his rights to the grant to New York City attorney Richard Hackley in 1822, and the Hackley heirs attempted to draw out

the matter in the courts but the grant was ruled illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court. See Vol. VI, Unconfirmed Spanish Land Grants; the T. Frederick Davis article in the FHO; Cantor Brown, Florida's Peace River Frontier (Orlando: University of Central Florida Press, 1991), 35; Territorial Papers, Vol. 22, 847; and Charlton Tebeau, A History of Florida (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1971), 124 for further details.; Phone interview, Dr. Joe Knetsch, Division of State Lands, Tallahassee, by Brenda J. Elliott, June 28, 1993.

Additionally, the 1870 U.S. Census for Hernando County, Microfilm Page 105, shows William Turner, age 53, a farmer, and his wife, Caroline, 46, and three farm laborers, in household number 486, and William Turner, age 23, and his wife, Henrietta, 21, in household number 487, listed with an address of the Crystal River Post Office. Unless there is a third William Turner, William Turner [Sr.] would have been three years old in 1820 and William Turner [Jr.] had not been thought of in 1820.

- Vertical file, "Citrus County," Florida State Library,
 Dorothy Dodd Room; Citrus County Chronicle, November 3,
 1949; St. Petersburg Times, January 21, 1991. There has
 not been found any indication in the sources sited for the
 Cove of the Withlacoochee in the 1820s that any white
 settlers or settlements existed in the area or that William
 Turner was known to traders or military officials in 1820;
 Dunn, 15. Dunn (29) mentions a Tampa to Gainesville stage
 coach line dating around 1853, but there does not appear to be
 any connection with the Wildwood & Rutledge Stage/Hack Line.;
 Laurie, 6.
- 20 Dunn, 37; Official Florida Path Finder (New York/Jackson-ville: W. W. Stowe & Co., February 1887), 23, 57, 59, 61.
- 21 Path Finder, 29; Dunn, 101, 68.
- Dunn, 68, 149; "A Brief History of the Crown Hotel and Inverness," n.p., n.d.
- 23 Dunn, 67-68, 91, 112, 115, 47; Citrus County Tax Records.
- 24 Dunn, 71-72, 136.
- 25 Dunn, 109, 112, 113; Laurie, 13.
- 26 Dunn, 141, 131.

- 27 Dunn, 212, 259, 180; Citrus County Tax Records, 1905.
- 28 Dunn, 112.
- 29 Dunn, 116.
- Dunn, 120; Esther Duncan in <u>Citrus County Chronicle</u>, February 16, 1990, says that the Inverness Woman's Club was built in 1922/23 using a section of the wall from the original octagonal building built 1885 [sic] as a library, as per Mary Dorsey.
- Dunn, 169; Francisco A. de La Fuente, Survey of Historical Sites in Inverness, Florida for a Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (State Road Project Number 02050-1518, State Road 44, Citrus County, Florida, July 1981), 9.
- Dunn 170, 219; City Minutes, Inverness, Book No. 1, May 4, 1917; Incorporation Record, Book 1, Citrus County, 1893-1925.
- Dunn, 181, 208; Dunn 176: Frank G. Merry first came to Inverness in 1887 but moved to Tarpon Springs, returning to Inverness in 1909 and opened a jewelry store and watch repair shop.
- 34 Citrus County Tax Records; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1926 and 1937 corrected through 1950; Incorporation Record, Book 1; de la Fuente, 10.
- Roy Mays, <u>Citrus County Schools</u>. The First Century, 1887-1987 (n.p., May 20, 1987), 11.
- 36 City Minutes, Inverness, Book No. 1, March 6, 1917; Citrus County Tax Records; Incorporation Record, Book 1.
- 37 City Minutes.
- 38 Dunn, 163.
- 39 Incorporation Record, Book 1; Dunn, 232.
- 40 Dunn, 120, 240-1, 236.
- 41 Dunn, 243, 262, 250; Citrus County Chronicle, n.d.
- 42 Dunn 248; de la Fuente, 10.
- 43 Dunn, 259.

- 44 Dunn, 288; de la Fuente, 10.
- Dunn, 285, 287, 288, 293, 297, 303, 322; Mays, 26; Phone interview, Marilyn Jordan, Inverness City Clerk, by Brenda J. Elliott, June 28, 1993.
- 46 Laurie, 13.

INVERNESS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

The geographic and environmental setting of Inverness is significant both historically and prehistorically because of the diverse habitat, proximity to multiple ecotones, and potential early migration routes for early prehistoric occupation. The upland pine and oak communities present in a large portion of Citrus County would have historically provided an abundance of both flora and fauna for early foraging hunters. The wetland hardwood hammocks associated with both Henderson Lake and Tsala Apopka Lake, contiguous and adjacent aquatic systems, provided an equally abundant resource base for indigenous occupations. The alternating ridges and adjacent lakes, wetlands, and valleys in and near Inverness have yielded numerous archaeological sites inventoried in recent studies (Marion M. Almay 1991; Brent Weisman 1986).

Inverness is located within a broad archaeological area defined as the North-Central region (Jerald T. Milanich and Charles H. Fairbanks 1980). The area consists of diverse ecological zones and within this study area consists of hardwood forests, lakes, marshes, ponds, rivers, and numerous resource bases for early habitation of almost 12,000 years of prehistoric occupation.

The cultural occupation has been divided into time periods which fit a model of how archaeologists best explain both habitation and subsistency patterns from the earliest Paleo-Indian to the European contact. The chronology is not complete in the Inverness area and clear examples do not exist of continuous occupation. The chronology for archaeological habitation for the North-Central and North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions includes broad temporal units and the appropriate cultural phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic (Early, Middle, and Late), Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Weeden Island, Alachua, Safety Harbor, and Seminole Periods.

Paleo-Indian

The occupation of Paleo-Indians has not been clearly documented in the subject area and much of what is gleaned by archaeologists regarding this earliest occupation is based on sparse and geographically diverse data. The prevailing theory is that "big game" hunters migrated with herds at an early time period between ten (10) and twelve (12) thousand years ago. The sparse examples of Paleo-Indian camps found within the North-Central Florida region have centered around river crossings, sinkholes, and spring areas. Certainly the area in and around Inverness could provide archaeological examples of these early hunters.

<u>Archaic</u>

The early Archaic phase in North-Central Florida and Inverness occurred circa 6500 to 5000 B.C. There are few representative examples of this early occupation primarily due to the lack of artifact representation, depth of deposition, and few systematic excavations within the area.

The Middle Archaic phase dating from 5000 to 3000 B.C. probably had wetter environmental conditions than the early Archaic phase due to a rising sea level. It is likely that larger game either became extinct or were greatly reduced during this time period. Habitat changes supplied a greater degree of diversity of species which were hunted and are represented in archaeological remains in sites near shores of lakes and wetland communities. Artifact assemblages changed substantially and the stemmed projectile points or knives became common tools. It is highly likely that the diverse hunting regimen was augmented by a partial dependence on a wide variety of wild plants.

The Late Archaic (3000 to 2000/1000 B.C.) was characterized by more sedentary lifestyles and possible formation of villages. The hall-mark for this time period is the occurence of shell middens, which are easily discernable today.

Orange

Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) suggest that by approximately 2000 B.C. a more sedentary lifestyle had been attained and that a fired-clay type of pottery was being used in the Orange Period. The adaptation and use of local resources becomes more evident in this period. The resource base was also diversifying as is shown in artifact recovery.

Florida Transitional

A Florida Transitional Period defined by Ripley Bullen (1970) dates from approximately 1200 to 500 B.C. The characterization of this period includes increased regionalism, population growth supported by a more intense village life, and socio-cultural complexity. Tool assemblages and complexity of pottery suggest the introduction of crops with both augmented food supplies and requirement of a more sedentary lifestyle.

The relative lack of controlled, systematic archaeological excavation in the Inverness area makes understanding of this period less than complete.

Deptford

Deptford populations may have seasonally exploited lagoons and salt marshes on and near the Gulf Coast. It is likely that the technology used in coastal areas transferred to inland areas in the North-Central Inverness locale. A focus on tool and pottery technology based on exploitation of chert and ornate pottery is representative of the time period around 200 A.D. The pottery becomes more than utilitarian in design, and simple stamping, linear checked stamping, and checked stamping patterns were applied to pottery. The technology for tempering pottery also evolved during this period.

Jerald T. Milanich (1976) provided insight into the more complex cultural patterns that evolved during this period in the larger geographic area. Inverness, because of its geographic proximity to major historic water bodies, Gulf Coast resources, and other natural resources, could easily yield Deptford sites in and near incorporated city limits. The diversity and intensity of archaeological materials uncovered by Marion Almay's <u>Cultural Resource Survey of a Segment of State Road 44 from State Road 45 (U.S. 41) to I-75 supports the need for further extensive excavation in the subject area for exploration of the distribution of archaeological sites.</u>

Weeden Island

The Weeden Island Period (200 to 800 A.D.) is characterized geographically by areas more coastal than Inverness. The influence of this significant period cannot be totally discounted in the subject area, but all of the cultural characteristics cannot be attributed to this inland area. More representative of the North-Central region is the Alachua culture.

Alachua

These peoples lived in the North-Central areas from 800 to 1700 A.D. and probably migrated into the areas typically higher in elevation, well drained and having fertile soils suitable for cultivation, and in close proximity to fresh water resources associated with both cultivation and aquatic food resources. This culture period is well represented in North-Central Florida and easily could be represented in the Inverness area with more intensive systematic archaeological investigation.

Based on much of the work by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) four temporal periods of the Alachua tradition have been defined: Hickory Pond (800 to 1250 A.D.); Alachua (1250 to 1600 A.D.); Potano I (1600 to 1630 A.D.); and Potano II (1630 to 1700 A.D.). These

periods are defined by technology, pottery development and evolution, and resource dependency. A clear use and possible dependence on horticulture is shown in artifact recovery.

The artifact recovery in the Inverness area suggests both utilitarian and decorative pottery wares used by early inhabitants. Numerous pottery and lithic scatters were inventoried during previous site investigations. There is a need for more intensive, longterm systematic archaeological programs in Inverness and the surrounding areas.

Safety Harbor

The Safety Harbor Period dates from approximately 800 A.D. to the date of the Spanish Conquest in North-Central Florida. Many of the representative sites of this period were ceremonial in orientation and are not representative of the Inverness area. This period is characterized as being more complex in social organization and suggests complex socio-political and religious structures.

The exact impacts of the Safety Harbor Period on the Inverness geographic area is not clear due to the lack of data. Early historic documentation has been presented and more detailed work could provide more conclusive data regarding early European contact.

Seminole

North-Central Florida documentation of this period, which lasted until circa 1700 A.D., is the subject of historic documentation. Archaeological evidence is not conclusive at this time period within the subject area.

Clearly the historic and archaeological data for the period after European contact until the Seminole Period is significant in the Inverness area. The relatively recent systematic archaeological work in the Inverness area suggests the long chronology of prehistoric and historic data available which merits more investigation from all professionals.

INVERNESS ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

The survey area within the City of Inverness revealed diverse architectural styles. Typically, similar architectural styles were constructed during concentrated periods of time. Beginning with its earliest settlement, development in Tompkinsville and Inverness was constant, only slowed or interrupted by the same economic factors which influenced the rest of the country: the real estate "bust" of the late 1920s, the Great Depression, and two world wars.

Photographs depicting the following architectural styles, as found in the survey area of Inverness, begin on page 44. Historical photos are taken from a 1926 brochure by The Inverness Company.

Frame Vernacular

The early single-family houses would most appropriately be called Frame Vernacular, a style named for its wood frame construction, often designed or built without the benefit of an architect or The wood frame structures in Inverness most master carpenter. commonly exhibited the following characteristics: mostly rectangular; raised above grade on brick or concrete block pier foundations, with the foundation either exposed or covered by wood lattice; both one and two stories in height; symmetrical facades; wood or asbestos siding or asbestos shingles; gable or hip shingled or tin roofs; and enclosed or open porches supported by wooden columns, sometimes stacked on both stories of a two-story structure, either full-facade or wrapped on two or more sides. Chimneys, if present, are commonly located on the exterior, lateral slope, or center ridge. Windows were double-hung. There are frequently enclosed front porches and/or rear additions.

The simplest Frame Vernacular structure in the Inverness area is the West Poe Residence, circa 1900, in the 1000 Block of Railroad Street in the North Side Subdivision. This board and batten structure with an open porch on the west and an enclosed addition on the east was moved in the early 1920s from the "Espedeco" property in the southern part of the City. It was one of a number of similar structures constructed for phosphate and naval stores workers of the Southern Phosphate and Development Company. The structure rests on a combination of brick, stone, and log piers. (Fig. 1) Other similar structures were moved from the Espedeco Estate to the Lincoln Park subdivision, but do not appear to date as early as the board and batten West Poe Residence.

A second board and batten structure is 119 East Dampier Street, circa 1910, which has a dog-trot floor plan with a gabled addition on the north side. The original double-hung south-facing windows have been replaced. Note the triangular-hooded chimney on the addition. (Fig. 2)

Another simple wood frame structure is 315 North Pine Avenue, circa 1900, one of only a few remaining small houses constructed for workers by the railroad. (Fig. 3)

The slightly larger wood Frame Vernacular structures at 200 North Apopka Avenue, circa 1930, (Fig. 4) and 920 Dorian Street, circa 1930, (Fig. 5) are of a type which some might call a "Cracker" Vernacular homestead. The former has a full-width partially enclosed porch with a wooden balustrade on the north side reflecting its former appearance. The latter has a smaller gabled addition on the west end and a small shed addition to the north.

A little more ornamentation is visible on the Frame Vernacular structure known as the Miller House at 406 West Tompkins Street, circa 1910 (Fig. 6). A 5-bay hip porch is supported by tapered wood columns supported by square brick piers. The small wood frame structure at 203 North Mill Street, circa 1925, (Fig. 7) has a hip roof, heavy stucco-clad exterior fire-place chimney, and a 4-bay open porch with tapered wood porch columns.

The Frank G. Merry Residence, circa 1920, at 502 West Tompkins Street (Fig. 8) has an irregular configuration of intersecting and cross gable sections with a hipped roof porch filling the L-shaped area formed on the south side. The screen enclosed 3-bay porch is supported by tapered wood columns and rests on brick piers infilled by brick latticework.

The most frequently found style of Frame Vernacular structure in Inverness, however, dating since the 1920s, is typified by 506 West Tompkins Street, circa 1925: an unadorned rectangular building with a full-width porch and a full-width addition to the rear. The overhanging eaves are dotted with exposed rafter tails. (Fig. 9)

The complex two-story wood frame structure at 406 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 10) is currently undergoing renovation. The core structure appears to be a two-story I-house with a hip roof that has been extended over a perpendicular-positioned two-story rectangular section. An L-shaped one-story hipped-roof porch, supported by round wood columns, wraps the north and west (enclosed in the southwest corner) sides of the main structure. A former open porch atop the west-facing section of the porch is now enclosed. A gabled one-story addition is to the east; the north-facing porch has been enclosed and an open porch addition to that faces east. An open staircase extends from the first floor of the north-facing porch into the interior of the structure; the landing has been enclosed in a small shed-roofed second-floor addition.

The most irregular Frame Vernacular structure, however, is the circa-1900 octagonal residence of Robert O. Hicks at 401 West Tompkins Street (Fig. 11). Hicks reportedly built his house with

an octagonal roof so that the Florida hurricanes could not blow it off. A center gable overlooks the screen-enclosed hip-roof porch. The fence around the property is original construction.

Folk Victorian, circa 1870-1900

The Folk Victorian style, common throughout the country, is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on a simple folk house form, typically with a porch with spindlework detailing or flat, jig-saw cut trim. Details are usually of Italianate or Queen Anne "inspiration," or, occasionally, Gothic Revival, primarily on the porch and cornice line. Structures have a symmetrical facade (except gable-front-and-wing subtype). Cornice-line brackets are a common feature. Window surrounds are generally simple or with a simple pediment above.

The Wingate House, circa 1910, at 414 West Emery Street (Figs. 12-13) is a large front-gable two-story I-house in a simple Folk Victorian style. The stacked two-story porch on the south and west sides has wooden balustrades both as porch railings and as a frieze suspended from the porch ceiling. A pair of fireplace chimneys flank the east exterior, with a third chimney appearing at the center ridge at the north end of the structure. All original double-hung wood sash windows remain.

The M. C. Scofield House, circa 1910, also known as "Inverness Place," at 811 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 14) has a two-tiered, full-facade porch common to the south. The second floor has a wooden balustrade. There are one-story additions to the east and south, as well as a porte cochere on the west.

The Walter H. Warnock House, circa 1887, at 227 North Ella Avenue (Fig. 15) is of the gable-front-and-wing subtype of Folk Victorian. The two-tiered porch fills the L formed by the structure; the wooden balustrade porch railing and suspened frieze appear to be covered or replaced by wood paneling. The first-floor wood porch supports are slightly tapered. Recessed exposed rafter tails can be seen under the overhanging eaves of the hip roof. A one-story hip roof addition is to the west. It has been reported that a third story which included a captain's walk has been removed. The Warnock House, built by Jim Wilson of Tennessee, is said to be one of the oldest original homes in Inverness.

Queen Anne, 1880-1910

The Queen Anne sytle typically has an irregularly-shaped steeply pitched roof, usually with a dominant front-facing gable. A smooth-walled appearance is avoided by use of patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, towers, overhangs, and wall projections. The

facade is asymmetrical with a one-story partial or a full-width porch along one side or wrapped along two side walls. Roofs can be hipped with lower cross gables, cross-gabled, or front-gabled. Possible decorative detailing includes spindlework, classical columns, half-timbering in gables or upper-story walls, or patterned masonry (brickwork or stonework).

The least ornate Queen Anne in Inverness is the two-story, rectangular side-gabled wood frame structure at 105 East Grace Street (Fig. 16). A center gable on the west side appears either to be a replacement or undergoing renovation presently. The gable ends are surfaced with three successive patterns of coursed wood shingles and is broken by an elliptical window. The hipped-roof open porch is supported by tapered round wood columns atop brick piers; the wooden porch balustrade has heart-patterned rail sections.

The Baxter Morrison House, circa 1903, at 414 Lake Street (Fig. 17) has four intersecting gabled sections, each with a pent roof enclosing gable and an ornamental elliptical gable vent. A massive central chimney serves the entire house. A one-story curving porch wraps the structure from the south-facing facade to midway on the east side. Round tapered columns top the stucco-clad square porch piers joined by a solid stucco-clad wall.

The George R. Carter House, circa 1901/05, at 301 West Main Street (Figs. 18-19) is L-shaped with intersecting gabled sections, each with a pent roof enclosing gable end. The one-story open porch, supported by tapered round wood columns, wraps from the east side to the north, connecting with a hexagon-roofed gazebo on the northeast corner and ending at the bay-window at the northwest corner. The porch has been enclosed along the south half of the east side.

The Queen Anne structures at 314, 410, and 508 West Main Street are similarly constructed (Fig. 20-22). The Clark House, circa 1900/ 10, at 314 West Main Street is a two-story with an intersecting gable roof with pent roof enclosing gable ends framing an arched and ornamental windows. The south-facing and east-facing facades have tiered bay windows. The full-width one-story porch, supported by tapered wood columns atop squared brick piers, extends east and west into portes cochere. The upper panes in the double-hung sash windows are leaded. The James Keels Kelley House, circa 1903, at 410 West Main Street is a two-story with an intersecting gable roof with pent roof enclosing gable ends framing an arched and ornamental windows, also. The one-story porch wraps from west to south to east and is supported by slightly tapering wooden columns. A pent roof center gable is centered over the rectangular door with sidelights and transom. Windows are double-hung with plain lights. A sleeping porch is atop the main porch on the east side. The circa-1907 structure at 508 West Main Street is similar in design to 410

West Main Street. The one-story porch is supported by free classic wooden columns. The porch once wrapped from the south to the east side; the east side has since been enclosed with brick to create office space within and the porch foundation appears to have been replaced with a continuous foundation.

Colonial Revival, 1880-1955

The Colonial Revival style dates from after the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 and took shape first in an asymmetrical form "with superimposed colonial details,.. free interpretations of the Colonial style. After the beginning of this century, the style developed through careful research on proportions and details. The Colonial Revival style has an accentuated front door, normally supported by pilasters or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form an entry porch and topped by a decorative crown (pediment). The doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights. The facade normally exhibits symmetrical balanced windows and a center door. Windows have double-hung sashes and are usually multi-paned in one or both sashes, frequently in adjacent pairs.

The Andrew K. Ruff House, circa 1910, once owned by M. C. Scofield, owner of the <u>Citrus County Chronicle</u> in the 1930s and 1940s, at 805 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 23) is a hipped-roof I-house that was reconstructed following a fire early in the century. A one-story full-width porch ends on the east and west ends in portes cochere and is topped by a balustraded balcony extending from the second-story windows. A roof-line balustraded balcony is supported by towering heavy Ionic pilasters that were added after the fire. The one-story porch is supported by reduced scale Ionic pilasters. A one-story addition extends to the south. It is reported that Ruff originally purchased the property at 805 West Zephyr Street from the Government in 1885.

The two-story circa-1930 Colonial Revival at 812 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 24) has an assymmetrical facade, with the entry to the far right on the south-facing facade and quadruple gable dormers. One story half-hipped wings are at the east and west ends. Tall double-hung windows with multiple lights are flanked by shutters.

A pair of two-story structures constructed by James Hanbury at 101/103 and 105 South Osceola Avenue (Figs. 25-26) have pyramid roofs and are in the two-ranked style. The facade of 101/103 South Osceola, circa 1912, is asymmetrical, with a one-story full-width porch sup-ported by slightly tapered wooden columns. The wooden balustrade porch rail extends from the west-facing facade along the exterior of the south wall as a handicap ramp. The facade of 105 South Osceola Avenue, circa 1905, is symmetrical with an accentuated centered front door extended with a gabled roof and sup-

ported by tapered wooden columns. Adjacent paired windows have multiple lights in the upper sash. A one-story Florida room is on the north side and a porte cochere is on the south. A two-story garage apartment, circa 1925, is to the east.

Masonry Vernacular

The Masonry Vernacular style of architecture refers to structures built during the 1910s and 1920s in Inverness. This type of construction does not only refer to commercial structures but to residential dwellings as well.

The circa-1940 brick structure at 209 North Pine Street (Fig. 27) is the only one of its type in Inverness. Note the interlaced quion-like pattern created around window and door frames by the use of a brick of a different size and shade than that utilized in the walls of the structure.

Craftsman Style

The Craftsman style was prevalent between 1905 and 1930 and was inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement in America and is characterized by careful craftsmanship of natural materials such as wood, brick or stone. Since light wood frame construction materials were easily available in the Citrus County area, numerous houses were constructed in this style during the 1920s Land Boom period. Some of the characteristics are: one to one-and-a-half story structures covered with horizontal wood siding or stucco; wood brackets supporting the broad overhanging eaves; and tapered wood columns on brick or ma-sonry piers supporting the front entry porch.

Although not Craftsman in style, the circa-1905 two-story side-gabled apartment house at 312 West Dampier Street (Fig. 28) known as the Fender House was constructed based upon Craftsman concepts, utilizing nataural materials. The tiered full-width screen-enclosed porch is supported, as are the east and west portes cochere, by large stone columns.

Bungalow Style, 1900-1940

Similar to the Craftsman style structures are Bungalows. A typical bungalow is a low house covered with wood shingle siding, horizontal wood siding, stucco or brick; highlighted by a front entry porch with tapered columns; a front gable roof with low broad overhanging eaves and a shallow roof pitch; exposed rafter ends dotting the eaves; wood brackets; decorative wood lattice skirting; and dormer windows.

The origin of the word "Bungalow" and some of its design features were Bengalese; many of its details were inspired by the Orient. The techniques of an extensive display of structural members and the interplay of angles and planes became integral parts of Bungalow design. Some of the first Bungalows were designed as seasonal homes on the New England coast or year-round homes in California. Turn-of-the-century pattern books and catalogs flooded the market with plans for inexpensive Bungalows.

There are numerous simple Bungalows in Inverness. The simple rectangular structure at 300 West Emery Street, circa 1930, is a one-story with a separate open gable porch with a wooden balustrade and supported by square wood columns. The facade is symmetrical with adjacent paired double-hung 4/1 windows. A shed addition is to the north. (Fig. 29)

Two of the seven cottages, circa 1924, in what was known as Connor's Court at the northeast corner of South Osceola Avenue and West Grace Street (Figs. 30-31) are representative of a simple Bungalow style. 119B South Osceola Avenue has a stuccoed exterior, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. The entry has a cantilevered wooden shed awning. The brick chimney is on the center ridge. The cottage at 108 1/2 South Seminole Avenue, on the alley which runs between South Osceola and South Seminole avenues and to the rear of 108 South Seminole Avenue, has asbestos siding and an uncovered side entry, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. The brick fire-place chimney is on the north exterior. Both are one-story with lattice gable ends.

The circa-1920 Bungalow at 405 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 32) is a one-story rectangular end-gable structure with a full-width shed porch supported by brick piers and tapered wood columns. The gable end is clad with wood shingles.

The Bungalows at 403 West Emery Street, circa 1935, and 207 North Apopka Avenue, circa 1915, favor the Craftsman style in the use of a separate gable element that is asymmetrical on the gable-end rectangular structures. The Bungalow at 403 West Emery Street is masonry with a stucco exterior; the arched entry porch and main structure have triangular knee braces and wide, overhanging eaves. A center gable on the south side appears above an open side entry. The structure has metal casement windows. The wood frame Bungalow at 207 North Apopka Avenue has exposed beam ends, wide overhanging eaves, and adjacent paired double-hung windows. The screen enclosed porch is supported by brick piers and tapered wood columns. (Figs. 33-34)

Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Style

The Spanish Colonial Revival Style is more restrained in its characteristics than the Mission style. Both styles are commonly referred to as the Mediterranean Revival Style in Florida; however, they are stylistically distinct.

In the Spanish Colonial Revival style, decorative details may be borrowed from Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic or Renaissance styles. Walls are clad with textured stucco and structures have an arcaded entry porch, low-pitched roof with little or no overhang, and an asymmetrical plan. Roof tiles are usually half-cylinder barrel tile or S-curved in shape. Curved doors are typical, often emphasized by adjacent spiral columns, pilasters, carved stonework or patterned tiles. Other decorative details are tile-roofed chimney tops, brick or tile vents (canales), fountains, arcaded walkways, patios and court-yards, and round or square towers.

The Mission style exhibits a Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet on the main or porch roof, commonly with red roof tile covering in the half-cylinder or S-curved shape, widely overhanging eaves, usually open, large, square piers, commonly arched, supporting porch roofs, and usually a smooth stuccoed wall surface. About half Mission houses are symmetrical, half asymmetrical. Variations include bell towers and the addition of one-story porches at the entry or full width, sometimes with arched supports. Some windows have unusual cantilevered tiled visor roofs.

The stucco-clad one-story structures at 139 South Osceola Avenue, circa 1935, and 112 South Seminole Avenue, circa 1910, (Figs. 35-36) are the more commonly labeled Florida Mediterranean Revival style. Both are one-story and have crenellated parapet walls, a distinctive textured exterior wall, and are simple in design, lacking exterior additions or ornamentation. The structure at 112 South Seminole Avenue may have been modified in the 1920s to affect a Spanish style.

The simple Mission style structures at 109 and 111 South Seminole Avenue (Figs. 37-38) were constructed circa 1926 by the Inverness Company formed by a New York consortium of investors represented by John Roscow. The irregularly shaped, smooth exterior buildings have arcaded entry porches and truncated hip roofs. Each is the approximate mirror image of the other.

The circa-1929 Mission style structure at 210 South Osceola Avenue (Fig. 39) is rectangular in shape, with a slightly elevated tower enclosed entry on the northeast corner. A trio of arched casement windows appear on the asymmetrical facade capped by a shed pantile-clad parapet wall.

The architect responsible for the Jules Breauchaud Estate at 116 East Vine Street constructed in 1925 has not been identified. However, it has been rumored that Adison Mizner, or someone wellversed in his particular Spanish Eclectic style, perhaps from the Tampa area, designed the residence on the shore of Lake Tsala Apopka. The multiple in-tersecting roofs give the appearance from a distance of a small village. The structure is located on a welllandscaped rise above the lake, secluded by masonry columns and carefully rusticated wooden rails and an island of shrubbery. The entry to the main house itself is through a wrought iron gate guarding the patio courtyard centered by a fountain. The rectangular door surround, symmetrically situated between two recessed casement windows, is of red brick and the entry is sheltered by a tile-roofed cantilevered shed visor roof. To the left of the door is a winding staircase leading into the recesses of the structure to a private room. The staircase roof is supported by spiral pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals. Drainage vents are of the same stacked red barrel tile that covers the gable and pyramid roofs and chimney top in the main structure and round tile canales in the detached garage apartment located due east of the main Rusticated dark wood doors and window sashes and structure. wrought iron grillwork appear at entrances and windows throughout the structure, as well as the detached garage apartment. A wrought iron stair rail with curved arbor rails lead to the second floor garage apartment and a second rusticated wood fence secures the kitchen courtyard between the main structure and the garage. bricks form all window and door sills and red brick tile paves the courtyard, stair steps, and walkways. The one-story screen porch on the north side of the structure overlooks the broad treed lawn leading from the house gently down to the lake's edge. (Figs. 40-46).

The <u>Citrus County Chronicle</u> dated February 20, 1936, relates that J. Glenwall Dodson, then president of Ionized Yeast Company of Atlanta, Georgia, purchased the home of the late Jules Breauchard, then under the care of H. L. Van Ness, who was to remain at the estate as caretaker and overseer. Breauchard died in New York in 1935 and had been a winter resident at Inverness for ten years. Breauchard is credited by the <u>Chronicle</u> as the originator of the idea for an Inverness City Park and, with the late Howard B. Tuttle, as a builder of the city golf course. According to Judge E. C. May, Breauchard, the builder of the grand estate and the owner of lots of orange groves, was a personal friend.

Prairie Style, 1900-1925

The Prairie Style is common to the Mid-Western are of the United States. This style of architecture was developed by Frank Lloyd Wright during the early part of the 20th century as an open, airy

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plan for easy living and comfort. A low pitched roof, horizontal pattern brick walls, exposed rafter ends dotting the broad overhanging eaves, grouped wood windows, and decorative wood brackets along the eave at the side porch entry portray many of the elements of this well-known style.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Depot, circa 1914, at 215 North Apopka Avenue exhibits elements of the Prairie style, especially the raised gable roof which creates clerestories, permitting natural light to flood the rooms below. The eastern end of the gable-roofed one-story structure is constructed of red brick and the western is wood frame. An ambulatory along the north and south sides of the structure is created by the wide overhanging eaves supported by cantilevered brackets. Windows in the brick section are arched with a soldier brick cornice; windows in the wood section are arched. The entire structure is supported by a continuous brick foundation. (Figs. 47-48)

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional Style was introduced in the mid 1930s at the height of the Great Depression. It was a relatively low-cost alternative to its high-style predecessors. Minimal Traditional building plans were adapted from the Tudor Revival cottage popular during the 1920s, with architectural detail sparse and limited to vague references to the Colonial Revival or Monterey styles. Roof pitch is moderate to low and eaves and rakes are close to the building surface. Characteristic of the Minimal Traditional style is at least one front-facing gable extension and a large end exterior chimney stack.

Commercial Structures

The downtown commercial district of Inverness was developed beginning in the 1890s; however, none of Inverness' early wood frame commercial structures survive. The Commercial Style was typically seen throughout all periods of construction. The materials and forms have been changed over the years since technology has inspired new materials, shapes, and forms.

The current commercial district began to take shape with the erection of the 3-story brick Masonic Temple in 1910 at 111 West Main Street (Fig. 49) and continued into the 1920s. Commercial Style buildings in Inverness' downtown business district (Fig. 50-54) are characterized as masonry construction; fixed glass and storefront windows; with the exception of the Masonic Hall, and The Valerie Theater and Smoak & White (both 2-story; Figs. 53-54), mostly one story tall; and usually flat roofs with parapet walls. Carey Smoak

relates that the walls and foundation of the Smoak & White Building are constructed of the same soft brick and that the structure, therefore, continues to settle.

Additionally, North Apopka Avenue reflects its role as the industrial corridor from the early 1900s into the mid 1930s. W. T. Baxley's 1934 Coca Cola Bottling Building at 124 North Apopka Avenue (Fig. 55), a one-story stucco-over-brick rectangular structure, still sports the diamond-patterned tile shingles above the building's west-facing facade. The wood frame board and batten Seacoast Air Line Railroad Depot at 308 North Apopka Avenue (Fig. 56), moved along the railroad tracks from the west to the east side of Apopka Avenue, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Depot (Figs. 47-48) at 215 North Apopka Avenue, as well as the still evident railroad yards near them, signify Inverness' railroad era. The former West & Reaves/ Hanbury Lumber Mill Office building is the lone remnant of Inverness' extensive naval stores industry (Fig. 57).

The Crown Hotel at 109 North Seminole Avenue (Fig. 58), began as a store building and second-floor boarding house owned by Frank M. Dampier and was moved to the northeast corner of North Seminole Avenue and West Main Street as the Orange Hotel circa 1900. 1925/26, the hotel was reportedly sold by Dampier to a New York hotel syndicate which moved it across the street, with the hotel apparently cut in half, with each half raised atop a one-story base structure, with another three-story hotel section in the middle. In 1929, according to contemporary newspaper accounts, W. R. Austin was hired to move the 2-story wood frame structure south of the hotel into alignment with "the resident building...leaving [the] broad lawn of [the] entire property of [the] hotel to [the] Main Street" to be landscaped as a park. The "two buildings [were] connected from [the] second story with [a covered] steel crossover that ... obviat[ed the] necessity to go outside [to obtain access] from one part of the building to [the] other." Ten rooms were thereby added to the hotel and all existing parts of the hotel were redecorated and refurbished by Austin. The hotel has also been known as The Inverness Hotel; The Colonial Hotel; and, currently, The Crown Hotel.

The Inverness Womans Club at 307 West Main Street (Fig. 59) was reportedly erected in 1922/23 utilizing part of a wall from the circa 1895 wood frame octagonal library building which stood on the lot as part of the new structure. Physical inspection of the structure revealed that the original octagonal foundation remains under the southwest corner of the building; the extreme southwest octagonal corner is visible, as is what was the south wall. Vertical corner posts can be clearly seen from the exterior. The west wall of the octagonal building has been incorporated into the extended west wall, with the octagonal northwest corner of the

building visible on the interior of the structure. At some point in time the southeast corner of the octagonal structure was removed to enlarge the Woman's Club kitchen. For whatever purposes, or at whatever time, the northeast corner of the octagonal structure was removed. It is possible that this was necessitated by a fire or other structural damage. Original windows exist along the western wall. It would appear that as much of the original building materials were utilized and/or incorporated as possible.

The Greater Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, circa 1923, at 122 North Park Avenue is a rectangular one-story masonry vernacular structure constructed of rusticated concrete block on a continuous concrete block foundation. The church building has a simple stucco-clad "bell tower" topped by a tapered spire. An arched shed entry shields the raised entry. (Fig. 60)

The red brick Inverness Primary School building, circa 1911, now a part of Citrus Memorial Hospital at 509 West Grace Street (Fig. 61), reflects the Prairie style in its low hipped roofs, wide overhanging eaves, adjacent paired double-hung wood sash windows, symmetrical facade and rows of windows, and arched extended bell tower entry.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey was conducted to inventory Inverness' cultural resources and to document the attendant factors in the development of the city and its history. An additional product of the survey is the provision of recommendations to the City of Inverness and the City's Community Redevelopment Agency for use in future cultural resource planning.

This survey was inclusive of that part of Inverness within the incorporated city limits generally identifiable with north, south, east, and west boundaries: Taylor Street/Mistletoe Street/White Road/E. Turner Camp Road on the north; South Border Avenue on the west; Iris Lane/Poplar Street/Poe Street on the south; and Greenleaf Avenue and Gospel Island on the east.

Historic preservation and preservation planning are concepts not frequently discussed. The preservation of structures, buildings, and sites is important to any community, and especially to the City of Inverness, since, like most Central Florida cities, it is experiencing growth.

Many events mark Inverness' history, as reflected in the city's architecture. The emergence of the historic commercial center near the Citrus County Courthouse located at the center of Main Street and Apopka Avenue remains evident today in the one- and two-story brick structures lining West Main Street from the Courthouse westward and the structures surrounding Courthouse Square. Additionally, early residential structures dating from the 1910s and 1920s remain along Pine, Apopka, Seminole, Osceola, and Citrus Avenues south to Highland Boulevard and north to Zephyr and Lake streets, and east to west along Zephyr, Lake, Tompkins, Dampier, Main, and Grace streets. A few scattered early structures are also found within the city limits. Structures dating from the 1930s and early 1940s are interspersed with the earlier structures, but mainly can be found closer to the outer boundaries of the aforementioned streets.

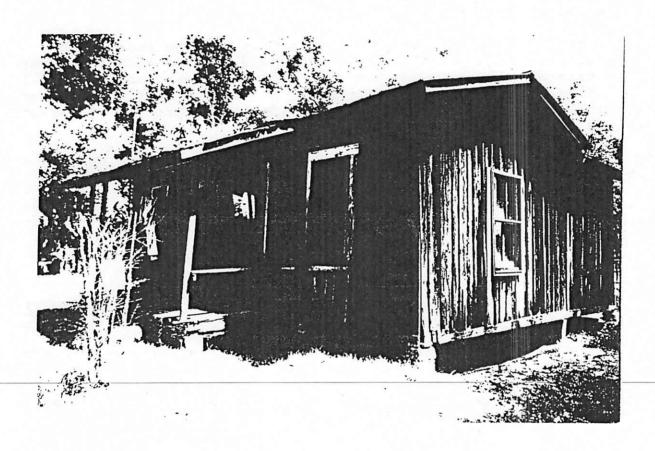
The prosperity brought by the phosphate mines beginning in the late 1890s through the onset of World War I can be seen in the numerous large Folk Victorian and Queen Anne houses and more modest singlestory Bungalows, as well as in the growth of the commercial district.

Through the efforts of the community's leadership, the city's streets were landscaped, a city park was established, a public beach was created and maintained. The Woman's Club undertook to establish a library for the community and was ever-ready to carry whatever burden was necessary for the welfare of Inverness' citizens.

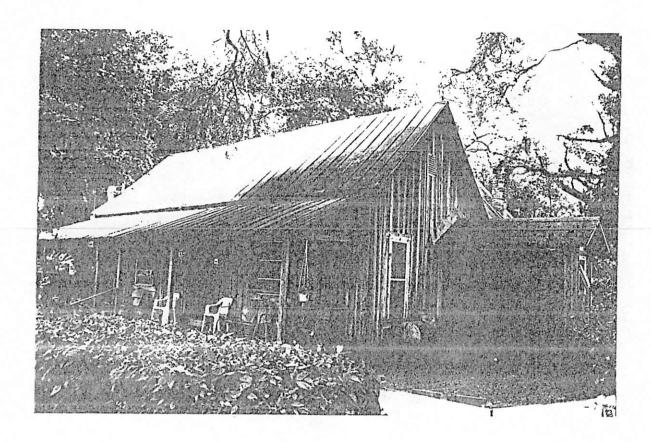
To the end of preserving Inverness' resources and history, the following recommendations are submitted for consideration.

- 1. The City Planning Department should pursue establishment of a preservation element in the City's Comprehensive Plan to establish the criteria, guidelines, and review board for a comprehensive Historic Preservation Program. This may include, but not be limited to the following:
 - a. Designate or appoint a Historic Preservation Officer or designate duties of such to someone familiar with saving cultural resources and with a reasonal amount of background and/or education to establish renovation/restoration criteria;
 - b. Establish an Inverness Historic Preservation Board with an Architectural Review Committee; the Board should be comprised of architects, attorneys, realtors, a historian, and people involved with or interested in Historic Preservation;
 - c. Develop Historic Preservation Boundaries based on the previous survey;
 - d. Develop a program of informational meetings and produce pamphlets which answer questions on Historic Districting;
 - e. Include established Historic Districts with zoning and land use maps and in overall the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan;
 - f. Establish guidelines for new construction and/or renovation/restoration in Inverness Historic Districts;
 - g. Appoint a building official to review renovations/restorations/new construction work in the field;
 - h. Develop programs to encourage renovation/restoration of older buildings, including use of economic incentives;
 - i. Develop educational programs for the community and realtors regarding the importance of restoring and renovating historic buildings with personal and/or tax incentives.
- 2. Once the City has established a Historic Preservation Board and has preservation guidelines in place, pursue acquiring Certified Local Government (CLG) status through the Division of Historical Resources.

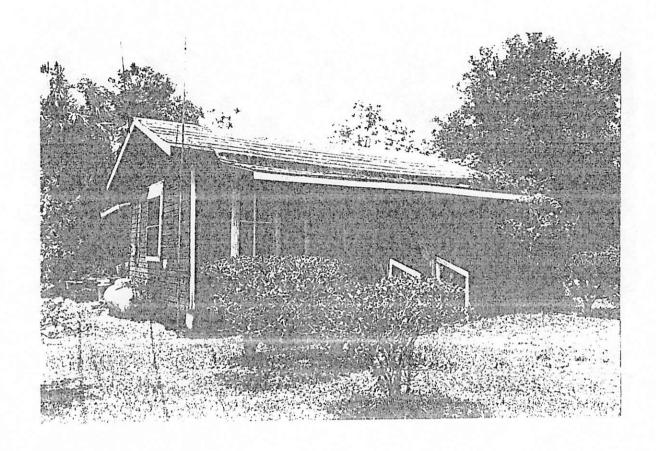
- 3. Commence the National Register of Historic Places districting process in Inverness with a nomination that will include the Historic Commercial District near the Citrus County Courthouse (as described above).
- 4. Using the previous survey as a guide, encourage individual qualifying property owners to list their structure(s) and property on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 5. Pursue all economic incentive programs for the renovation/ restoration of historic properties now available for commercial-use properties and the current tax abatement proposal for individual properties. Consult with the City of Orlando's Historic Preservation Office which is the first in Florida in the process of establishing these guidelines.
- 6. Consider participation in the Main Street Program to develop a cohesive Inverness Downtown Business District.
- 7. The Final Survey Report can also be used by the City of Inverness as a data base for Historic Preservation endeavors:
 - a. To develop a walking and/or driving tour of Inverness; or
 - b. To produce a consumer version of the Final Survey Report to market and promote Inverness; or
 - c. To develop educational outreach materials for school-age children and/or adults; or
 - d. To produce informational brochures to promote Inverness for development and/or tourism.



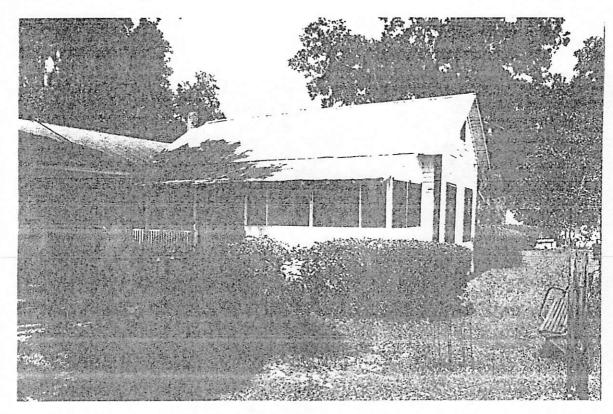
West Poe Residence, circa 1900, in the 1000 Block of Railroad Street in the North Side Subdivision (formerly Rosemary Subdivision). This board and batten structure with an open porch on the west and an enclosed addition on the east was moved in the early 1920s from the "Espedeco" (Southern Phosphate and Development Company) property in the southern part of the City. (Fig. 1)



The board and batten frame vernacular structure at 119 East Dampier Street, circa 1910, has a dog-trot floor plan with a gabled addition on the north side. Note the triangular-hooded chimney on the addition. (Fig. 2)



Another simple wood frame structure is 315 North Pine Avenue, circa 1900, one of only a few remaining small houses constructed for withers by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. (Fig. 3)



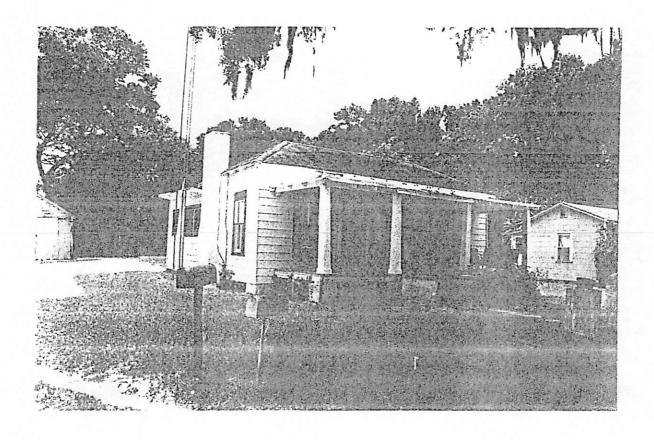
Frame Vernacular structures at 200 North Apopka Avenue, circa 1930, (Fig. 4) and 920 Dorian Street, circa 1930, (Fig. 5) are of a type which some might call a "Cracker" Vernacular homestead.



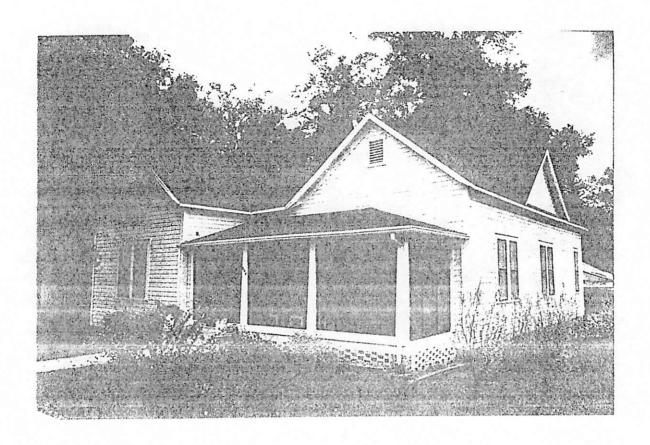
Page 48



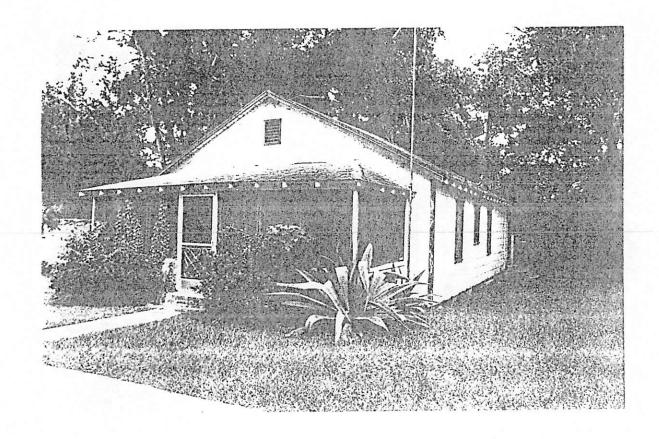
The Miller House at 406 West Tompkins Street, circa 1910 (Fig. 6), has a 5-bay hip porch supported by tapered wood columns atop square brick piers.



The small wood frame structure at 203 North Mill Street, circa 1925, (Fig. 7) has a hip roof, heavy stucco-clad exterior fire-place chimney, and a 4-bay open porch with tapered wood porch columns.



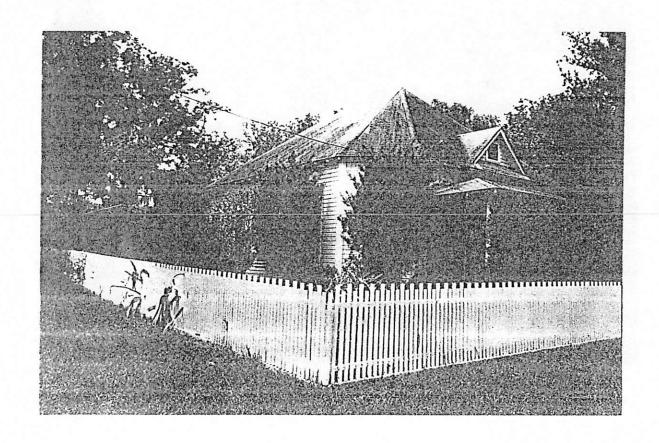
The Frank G. Merry Residence, circa 1910, at 502 West Tompkins Street (Fig. 8) has an irregular configuration of intersecting and cross gable sections with a hipped roof porch filling the L-shaped area formed on the south side.



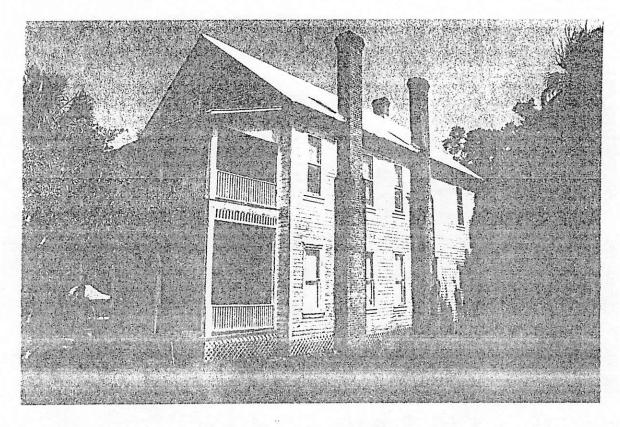
The Frame Vernacular structure at 506 West Tompkins Street, circa 1925, is an unadorned rectangular building with a full-width porch and a full-width addition to the rear. The overhanging eaves are dotted with exposed rafter tails. (Fig. 9)



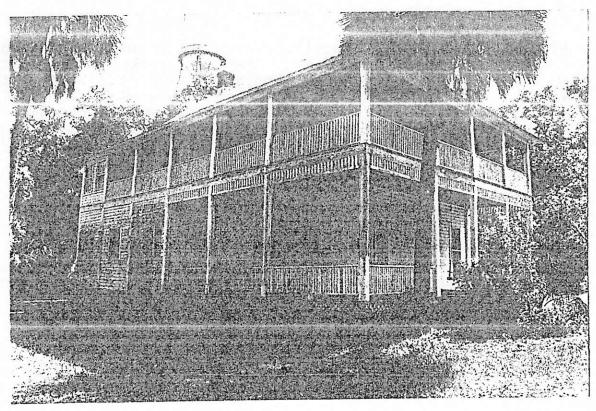
The complex two-story wood frame structure at 405 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 10) is currently undergoing renovation. The core of the structure appears to be a two-story I-house with a hip roof that has been extended over a perpendicular-positioned two-story rectangular section.

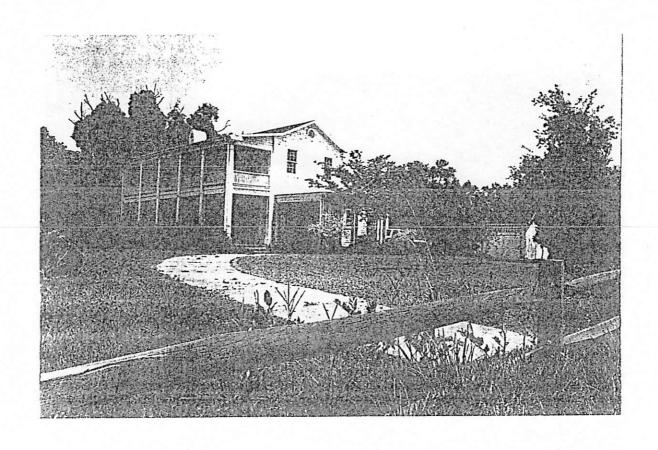


The most irregular Frame Vernacular structure in Inverness is the circa-1900 octagonal residence of Robert O. Hicks at 401 West Tompkins Street (Fig. 11). Hicks reportedly built his house with an octagonal roof so that the Florida hurricanes could not blow it off. The fence around the property is original construction.

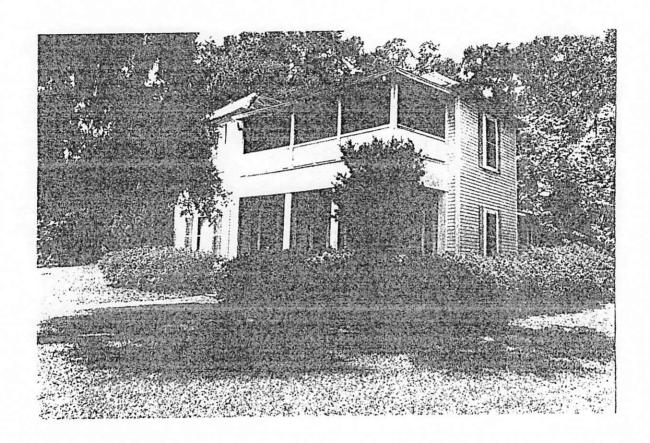


The Wingate House, circa 1910, at 414 West Emery Street (Figs. 12-13) is in a simple Folk Victorian style with a large front-gable two-story I-house.

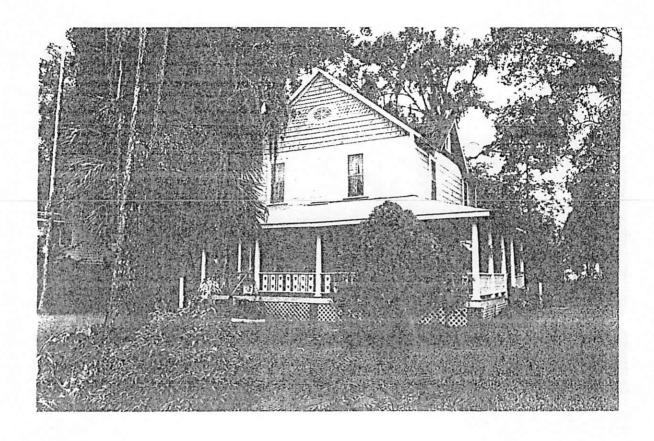




The M. C. Scofield House, circa 1910, also known as "Inverness Place," at 811 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 14) has a two-tiered, full-facade porch common to the south.



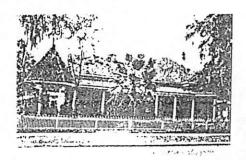
The Walter H. Warnock House, circa 1887, at 227 North Ella Avenue (Fig. 15) is of the gable-front-and-wing subtype of Folk Victorian. It has been reported that a third story which included a captain's walk has been removed; said to be one of the oldest original homes in Inverness.

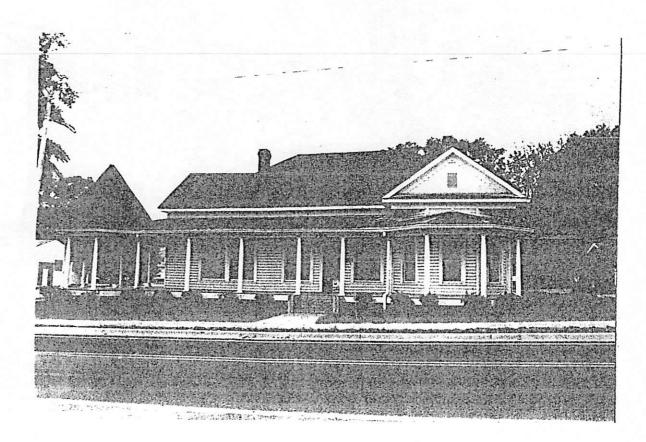


The least ornate Queen Anne in Inverness is the two-story, rectangular side-gabled wood frame structure at 105 East Grace Street (Fig. 16). The gable ends are surfaced with three successive patterns of coursed wood shingles and is broken by an elliptical window. The wooden porch balustrade has heart-patterned rail sections.



The Baxter Morrison House, circa 1903, at 414 Lake Street (Fig. 17) has four intersecting gabled sections, each with a pent roof enclosing gable and an ornamental elliptical gable vent. A massive central chimney serves the entire house.





The George R. Carter House, circa 1901/05, at 301 West Main Street (Figs. 18-19) is L-shaped with intersecting gabled sections, each with a pent roof enclosing gable end. A hexagon-roofed gazebo is located on the northeast corner of the one-story wrap porch which ends with a bay-window at the northwest corner.



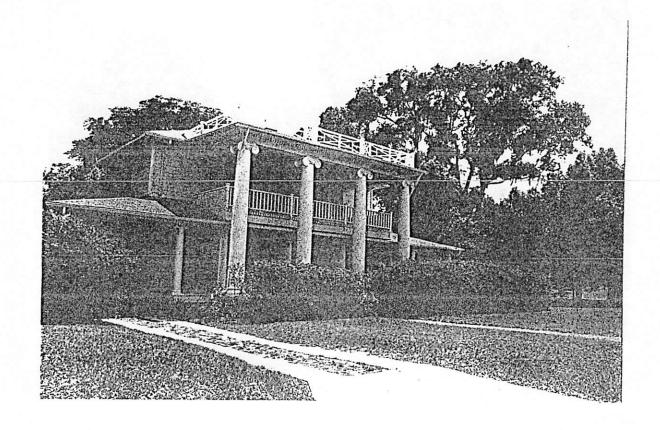
The Clark House, circa 1900/10, (Fig. 20) at 314 West Main Street is a two-story with an intersecting gable roof with pent roof enclosing gable ends framing an arched and ornamental windows.



The James Keels Kelley House, circa 1903, (Fig. 21) at 410 West Main Street is a two-story with an intersecting gable roof with pent roof enclosing gable ends framing an arched and ornamental windows.



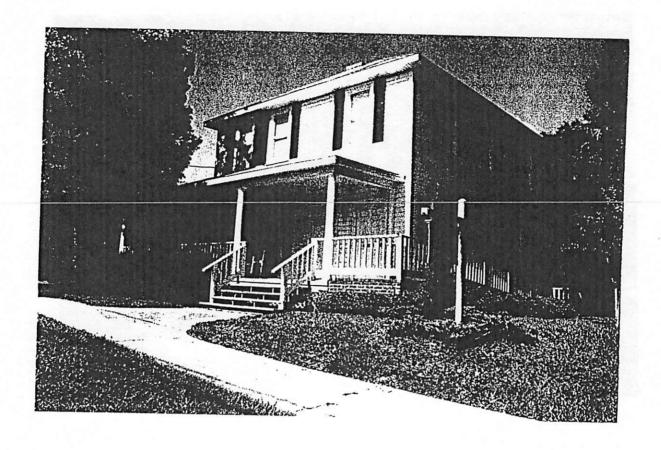
The circa-1907 structure at 508 West Main Street (Fig. 22) is similar in design to 410 West Main Street. The one-story porch is supported by free classic wooden columns. The east side of the porch has been enclosed with brick to create office space.



The Andrew K. Ruff House, circa 1910, once owned by M. C. Scofield, owner of the <u>Citrus County Chronicle</u> in the 1930s and 1940s, at 805 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 23), is a hipped-roof I-house that was reconstructed following a fire early in the century.



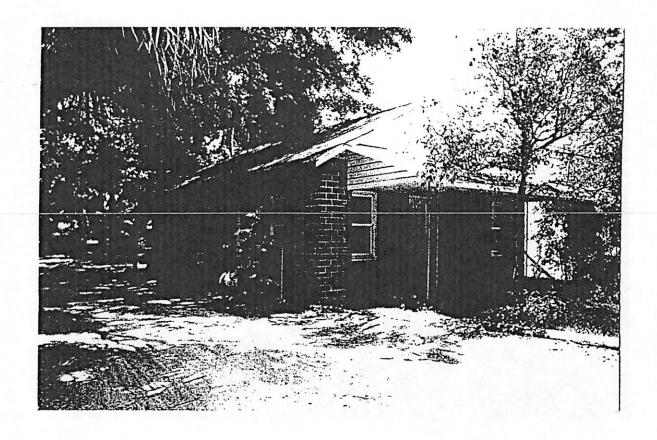
The two-story circa-1930 Colonial Revival at 812 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 24) has an assymmetrical facade, with the entry to the far right on the south-facing facade and quadruple gable dormers.



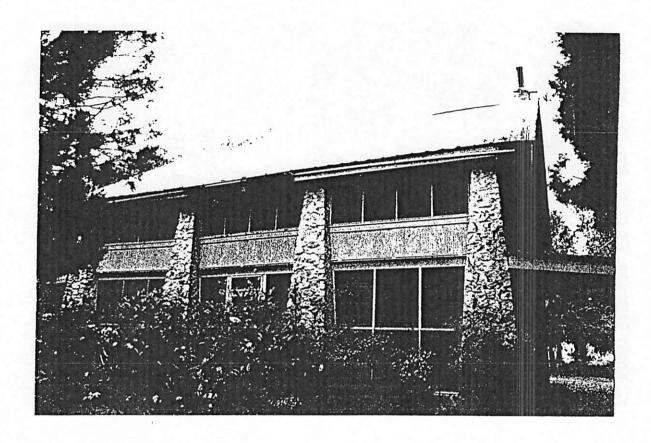
A pair of two-story structures constructed by James Hanbury at 101/103 and 105 South Osceola Avenue have pyramid roofs and are in the two-ranked style. The facade of 101/103 South Osceola, circa 1912, (Fig. 25) is asymmetrical, with a one-story full-width porch supported by slightly tapered wooden columns.



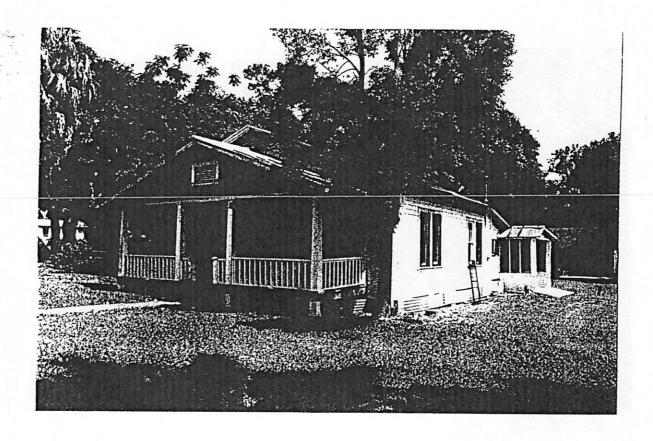
The facade of 105 South Osceola Avenue, circa 1905, (Fig. 26) is symmetrical with an accentuated centered front door extended with a gabled roof and supported by tapered wooden columns. A two-story garage apartment, circa 1925, is to the east.



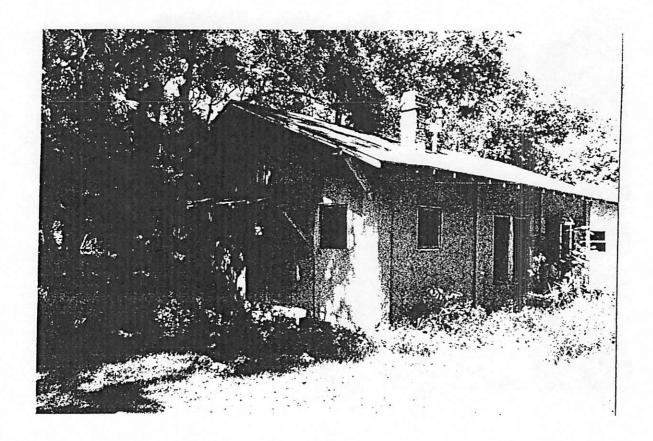
The circa-1940 brick structure at 209 North Pine Street (Fig. 27) is the only one of its type in Inverness. Note the interlaced quion-like pattern created around window and door frames by the use of a brick of a different size and shade than that utilized in the walls of the structure.



Although not Craftsman in style, the circa-1905 two-story side-gabled apartment house at 312 West Dampier Street (Fig. 28) known as the I. O. Fender House was constructed based upon Craftsman concepts, utilizing nataural materials.



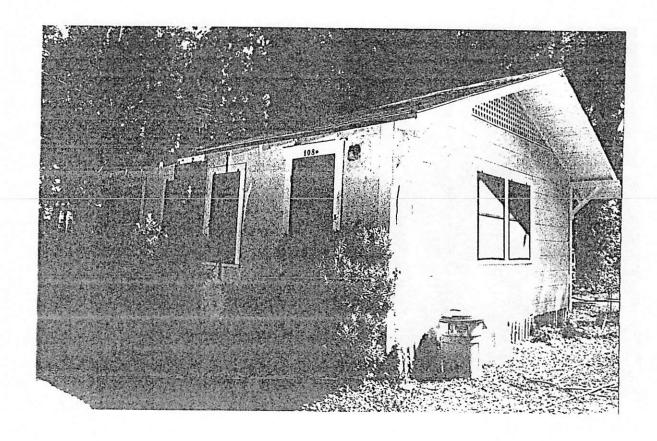
The simple rectangular structure at 300 West Emery Street, circa 1930, is a one-story Bungalow with a separate open gable porch with a wooden balustrade and supported by square wood columns. (Fig. 29)



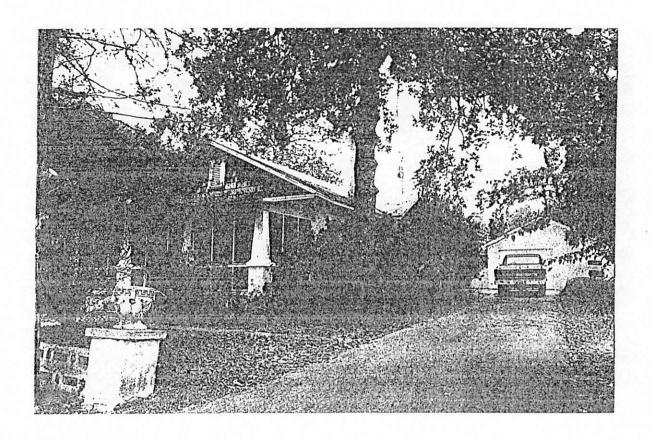
Two of the seven cottages, circa 1924, in what was known as Connor's Court at the northeast corner of South Osceola Avenue and West Grace Street are representative of a simple Bungalow style. 119B South Osceola Avenue (Fig. 30) has a stuccoed exterior, triangular knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. The entry has a cantilevered wooden shed awning.



Connor's l'illa, Inverness, Fla.



The cottage at 108 1/2 South Seminole Avenue (Fig. 31), on the alley which runs between South Osceola and South Seminole avenues and to the rear of 108 South Seminole Avenue, has asbestos siding and an uncovered side entry.



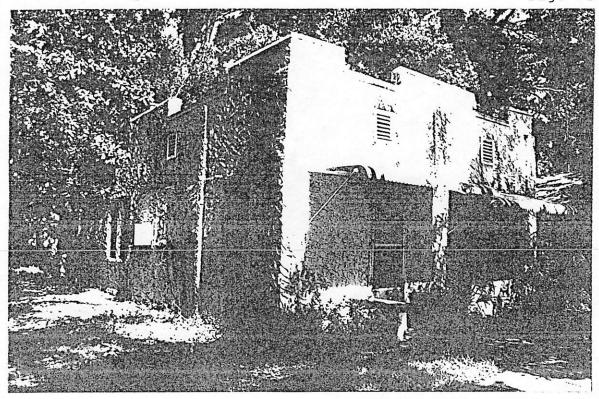
The circa-1920 Bungalow at 405 West Zephyr Street (Fig. 32) is a one-story rectangular end-gable structure with a full-width shed porch supported by brick piers and tapered wood columns.



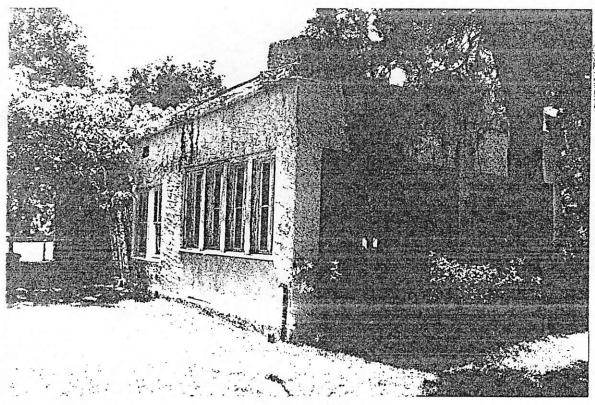
The Bungalow at 403 West Emery Street is masonry with a stucco exterior; the arched entry porch and main structure have triangular knee braces and wide, overhanging eaves. (Fig. 33)



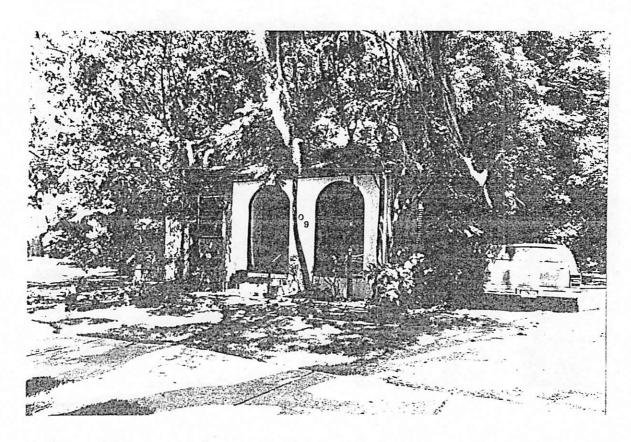
The wood frame Bungalow at 207 North Apopka Avenue has exposed beam ends, wide overhanging eaves, and adjacent paired double-hung windows. (Fig. 34)



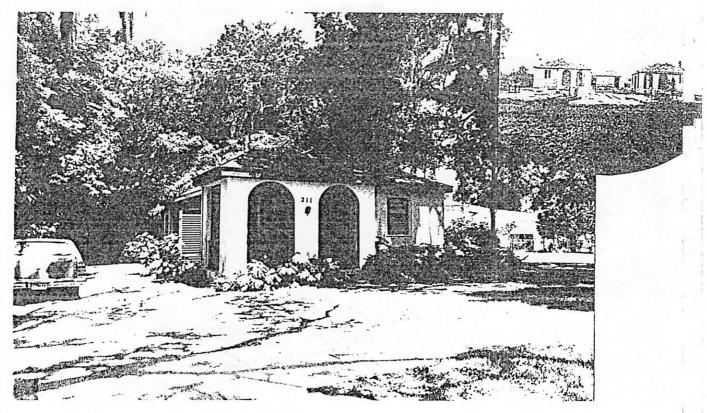
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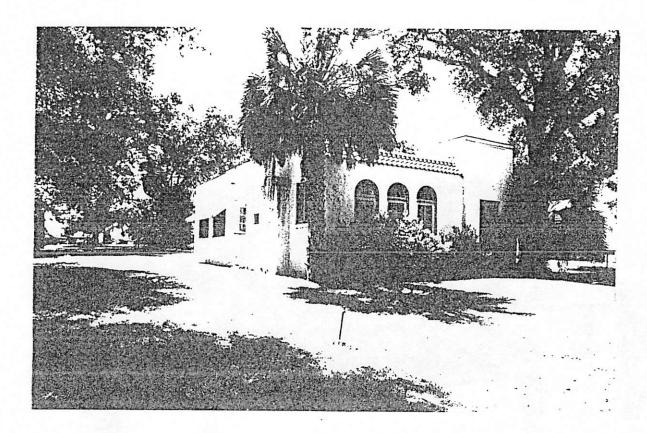






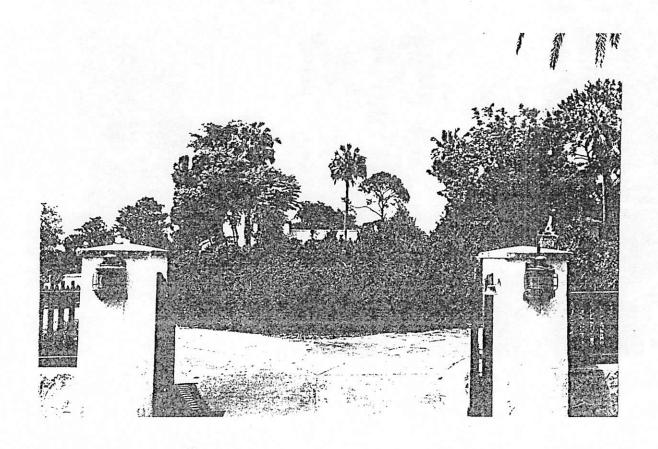
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The circa-1929 Mission style structure at 210 South Osceola Avenue (Fig. 39) is rectangular in shape, with a slightly elevated tower enclosed entry on the northeast corner, and a trio of arched casement windows on the asymmetrical facade capped by a shed pantile-clad parapet wall.



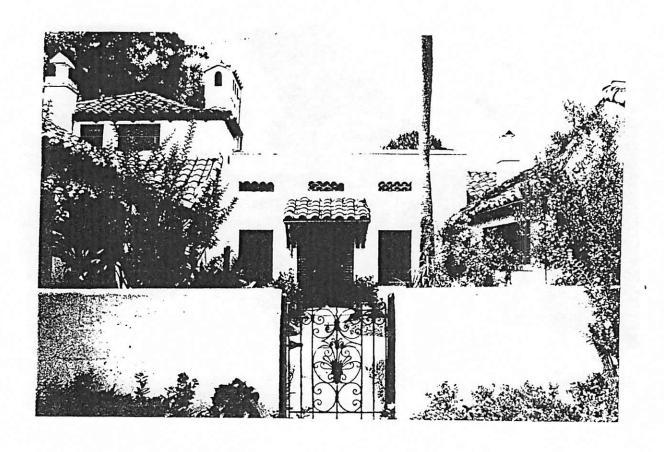
The entrance to the Jules Breuchaud Estate at 116 East Vine Street is through studeo-clad masonry piers supporting a rusticated Mediterranean-style wooden fence. (Fig. 40)



The multiple intersecting roofs give the appearance from a distance of a small village. (Fig. 41)



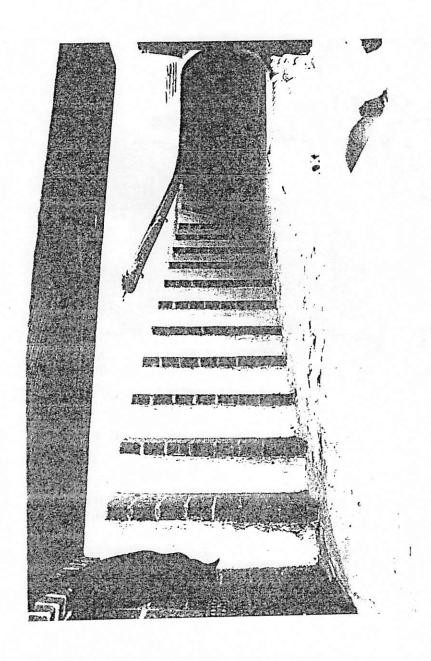
Lake front residence creeked by the Compiny.



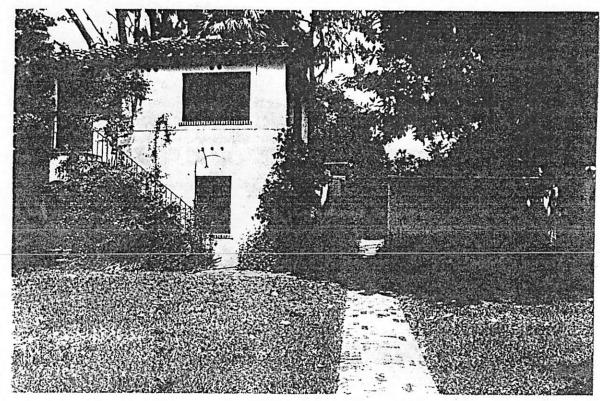
The entry to the main house (Fig. 42) is through a wrought iron gate guarding the patio courtyard centered by a fountain.



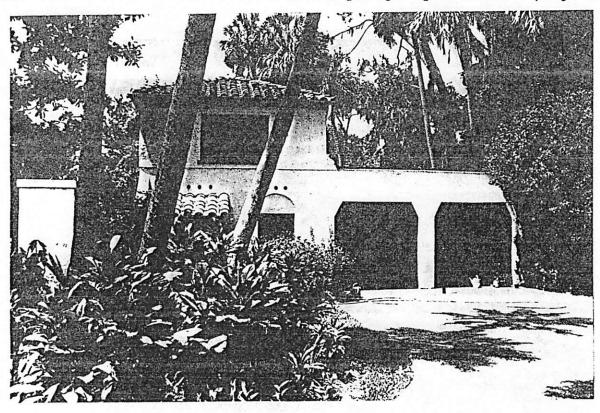
The restangular door surround, symmetrically situated between two recessed casement windows, is of red brick and the entry is sheltered by a tile-roofed cantilevered shed visor roof. To the left of the door is a winding staircase leading into the recesses of the structure to a private room. Drainage vents are of stacked red barrel tile. (Fig. 43)



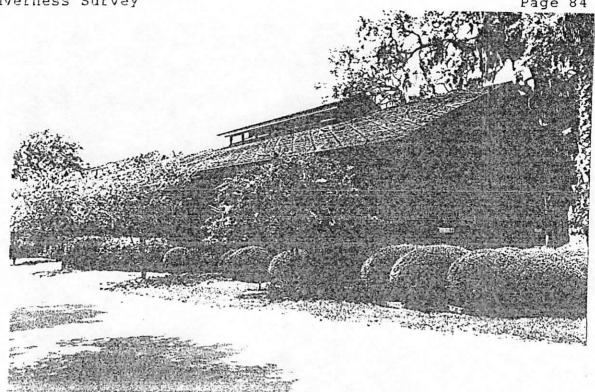
The staircase roof is supported by spiral pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals. (Fig. 44)



Round tile canales are in the detached garage apartment located due east of the main structure. A wrought iron stair rail with curved arbor rails lead to the second floor garage apartment. (Fig. 45)



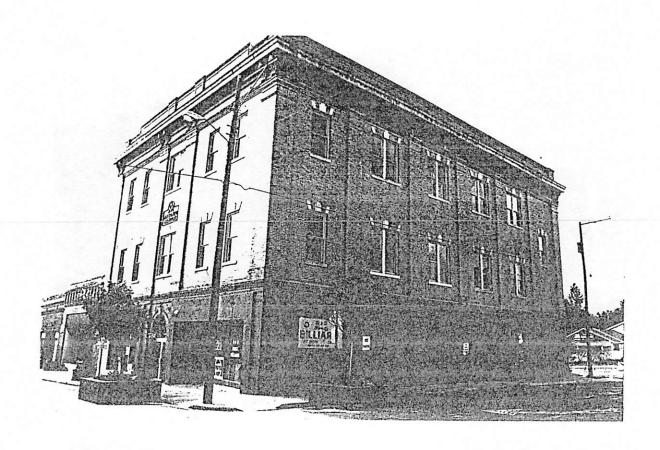
The garage apartment resides atop the two-car garage. (Fig. 46)



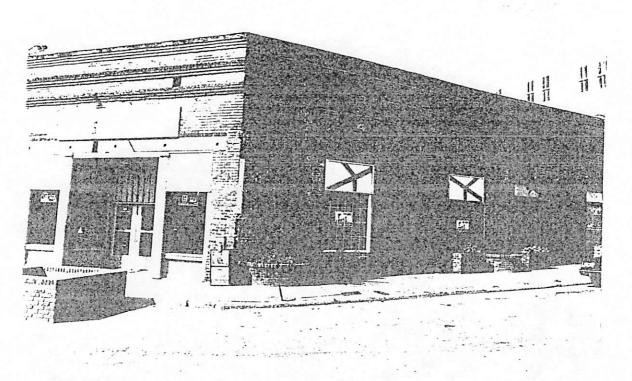
The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Depot, circa 1914, at 215 North Apopka Avenue exhibits elements of the Prairie style, especially the raised gable roof which creates clerestories, permitting natural light to flood the rooms below. The eastern end of the gable-roofed one-story structure is constructed of red brick. (Fig. 47).



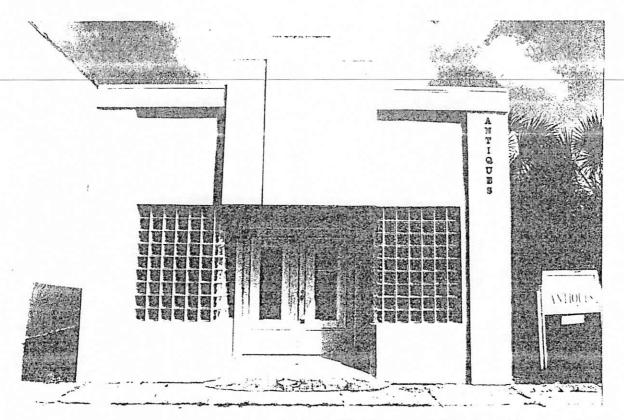
The western end of the depot is wood frame. (Fig. 48)



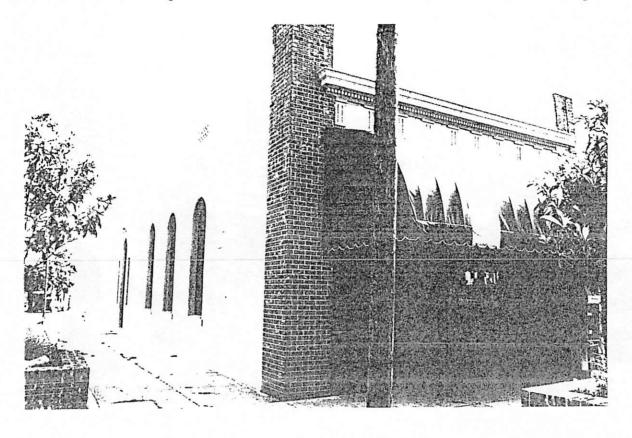
The 3-story brick Masonic Temple at 111 West Main Street was built in 1910; it contained store rooms on the first floor, offices on the second, and the Masonic Lodge room on the third. (Fig. 49)



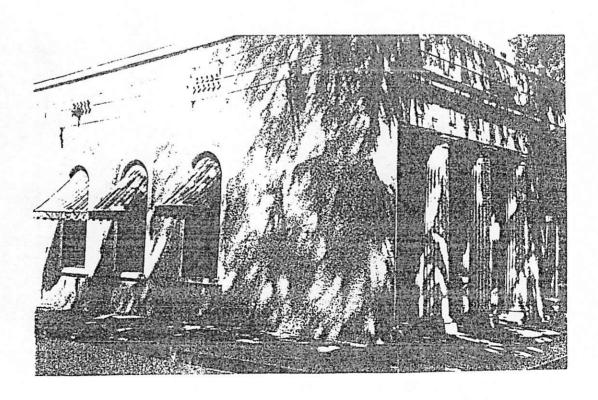
Frank G. Merry Jewelry Store, circa 1915, 101-105 West Main Street. Fig. 50)

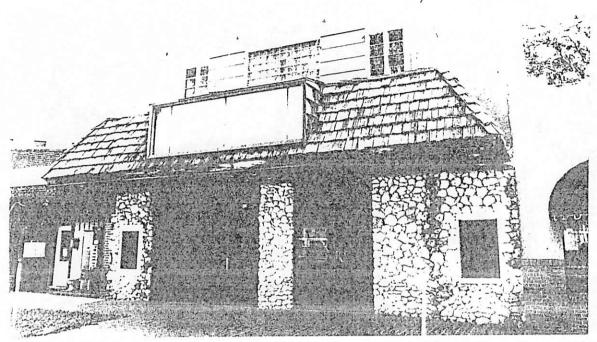


The Masonry Vernacular commercial building at 109 Courthouse Square has been altered since its construction circa 1910. (Fig. 51)

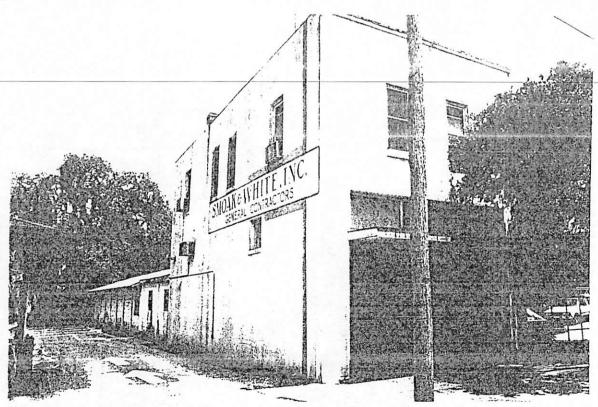


The Citizens Bank Building at 114 West Main Street, circa 1912, has been altered by the removal of its fluted columns. (Fig. 52)





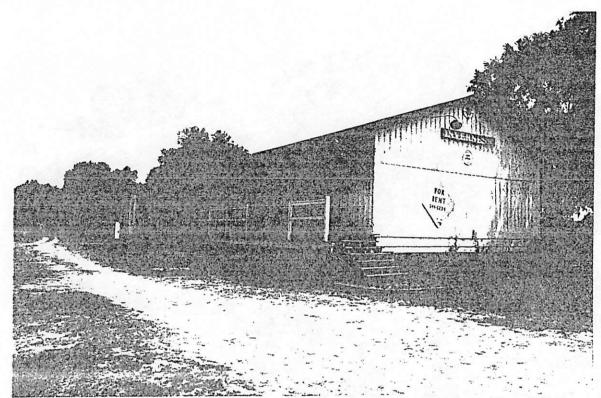
The two-story Valerie Theater at 207-209 Courthouse Square, circa 1916, has its stage area to the rear of the first floor. The facale has been altered. (Fig. 53)



The two-story Smoak & White Building, circa 1924, at 106 North Pine Street was constructed of a soft brick which continues to cause the structure to settle. (Fig. 54)



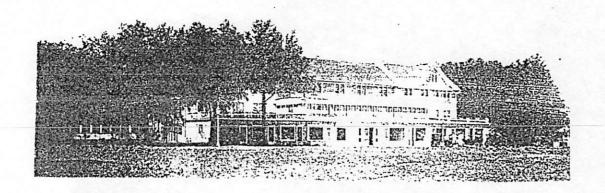
The W. T. Baxley Coca Cola Bottling Building, circa 1934, at 124 North-Apopka Avenue (Fig. 55), is a one-story stucco-over-brick rectangular structure, which still sports original diamond-patterned tile shingles above the building's west-facing facade.

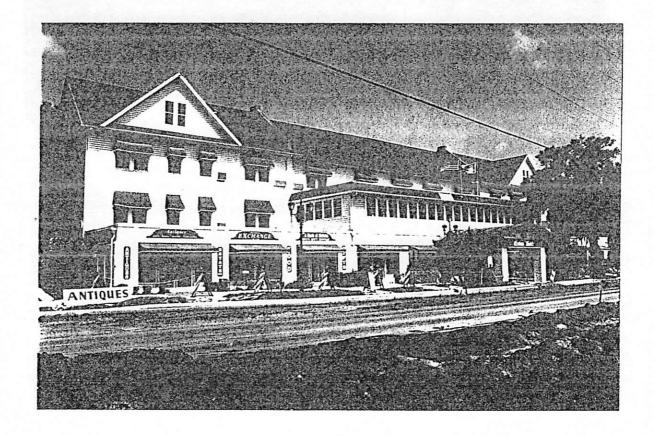


The wood frame board and batten Seacoast Air Line Railroad Depot, circa 1900, at 308 North Apopka Avenue (Fig. 56), was moved along the railroad tracks from the west to the east side of North Apopka Avenue

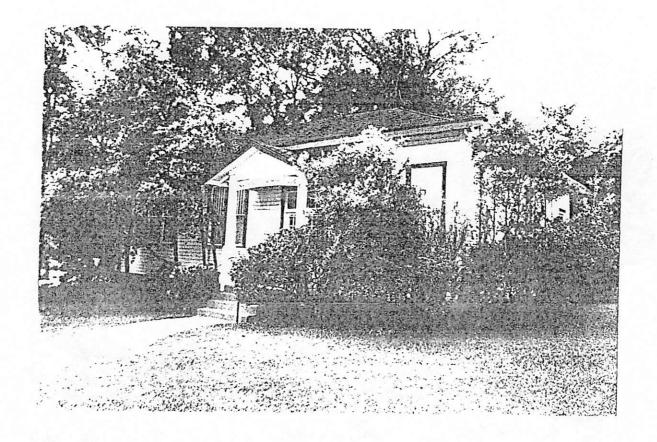


The former West & Reaves/Hanbury Lumber Mill Office building, circa 1900, at 115 South Pine Avenue is currently used as a residence. The porch once encircled the structure. (Fig. 57).

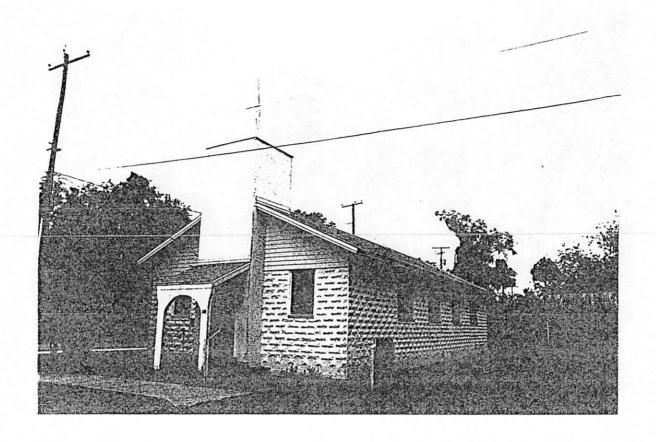




The Grown Hotel at 109 North Seminole Avenue (Fig. 53), began as a store building and boarding house, became the Orange Hotel around 1900 when it was moved to the northeast corner of North Seminole Avenue and West Main Street, and was moved across the street in 1925/26, cut in half, with each half raised atop a one-story masonry base structure, with another hotel section added to the middle.



The Inverness Womans Club at 307 West Main Street (Fig. 59) was reportedly erected in 1922/23 utilizing part of a wall from the circa 1895 wood frame octagonal library building which stood on the lot as part of the new structure.



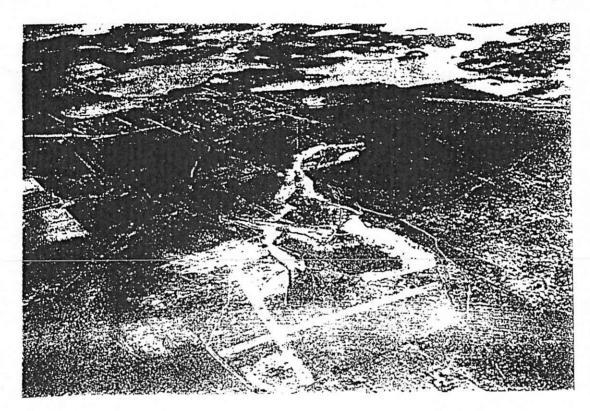
The Greater Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, circa 1923, at 122 North Park Avenue is a rectangular one-story masonry vernacular structure constructed of rusticated concrete block on a continuous concrete block foundation. (Fig. 60)



The red brick Inverness Primary School building, direa 1911, now a part of Citrus Memorial Hospital at 509 West Grade Street (Fig. 51), reflects the Prairie style in its low hipped roofs, wide overhanging eaves, adjacent paired double-hung wood sash windows, symmetrical fatade and rows of windows, and arched extended belitower entry.



Page 95



to second photograph at the top shows the beautiful lake country secondary. For every US light colored ribbon of land enclosing the small lake in the center of the packet, is a portion of the golf course. Just below note the cross on the ground; this is the according to the field. The bottom panel is a more intimate view of the sets, with



ELOUIDA SITE FILE INVENTORY

THYERNESS SURVEY

APPENDIX A

SURVEY NO.*____

SURVEY LOG SHEET FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Plotted?* Y_ N

Version 1.3: 10/89 TITLE Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Survey, City of Inverness
Transport (a) Pro-de I Elliste D (c)
AUTHOR(S) Brenda J. Elliott; Dr. Storm L. Richards
ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIANDES. Storm L. Richards & Jeanne Fillman-Richards/BrendaJ. AFFILIATION Brenda J. Elliott & Associates Elliott PUB. DATE June 1993 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IN REPORT 120 PUBLICATION INFO
KEY WORDS/PHRASES DESCRIBING SURVEY (max of 30 columns each) historical survey; architectural survey; archaeological survey; final survey report City of Inverness; Citrus County
CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT UNIT, OR PERSON SPONSORING SURVEY NAME City of Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency ADDRESS 212 W. Main Street, Inverness, FL 32650-4801
DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY: NUMBER OF DISTINCT AREAS SURVEYED MONTH/YEAR DATES FOR FIELD WORK: START 06/93 THRU 06/93 TOTAL AREA 3500 ha/ac IF CORRIDOR: WIDTH m/ft LENGTH km/mi TYPE OF SURVEY (Use as many as apply): x archaeological x architectural underwater OTHER TYPE(S):
METHODS EMPLOYED (Use as many as apply): _unknown
SCOPE/INTENSITY/PROCEDURES Pedestrian survey of architectural and historical resources within Inverness' city limits; document search for both architectural/historical and archaeological surveys; production of 178 new Florida Site File forms, update of 17 FSF forms, and Final Survey Report.
SITES Significance discussed? YXN_ Circle NR-elig/signif site nos: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES: COUNT 17 LIST See attached
NEWLY RECORDED SITES: COUNT 178 LIST See attached
COUNTIES: CITRUS
USGS MAP(S) Inverness Quadrant 1954; Photorevised 1988
FOWNSHIP/RANGE (list all township/range combinations eg, 04S/29E) REMARKS (Use reverse if needed):

OUTLINE OR HIGHLIGHT SURVEY AREA ON FDOT COUNTY HWY. MAP. ATTACH OR PHOTOCOPY ONTO BACK OF FORM.

^{*} For use of Fla. Master Site File only: Div of Historical Resources/R A Gray Bldg/500 S. Bronough St/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

SITEID	ADDRESS	SITE NAME	STYLE	DATE
610	905 MIDDLE SCHOOL DR	905 HIDDLE SCHOOL DR	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
611	515 ELLA AVENUE	515 ELLA AVENUE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
612	401 HUNTING LODGE DR	401 HUNTING LODGE DR	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
613	315 HUNTING LODGE DR	315 HUNTING LODGE DR	FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C
614	1014 RAILROAD STREET	WEST POE RESIDENCE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1900 C
615	10 RAILROAD STREET	JOHN JACKSON RESIDEN	FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C
616	10 RAILROAD STREET	ISAAC MURPHY HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C
617	902 RAILROAD STREET	902 RAILROAD STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
618	1411 ANDREW STREET	1411 ANDREW STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1904 C
619	508 LONGWOOD AVENUE	508 LONGWOOD AVENUE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C
620	325 WASHINGTON AVENU	325 WASHINGTON AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
621	329 WASHINGTON STREE	329 WASHINGTON STREE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
622	334 WASHINGTON STREE	334 WASHINGTON STREE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
623	801 LEROY BELLAMY RO	801 LEROY BELLAMY RO	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
624	802 LEROY BELLAHY RO	802 LEROY BELLAMY RO	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C 1945 C
625	803 LEROY BELLAMY RO	803 LEROY BELLAMY RO 804 LEROY BELLAMY RO	FRAME VERNACULAR FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C :
626	804 LEROY BELLAMY RO	806 LEROY BELLAMY RO	FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C
627	806 LEROY BELLAMY RO 208 SOUTH APOPKA AVE	208 SOUTH APOPKA AVE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
628 629	210 SOUTH APOPKA AVE	210 SOUTH APOPKA AVE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
630	212 SOUTH APOPKA AVE	212 SOUTH APOPKA AVE	MINIMAL TRADITIO	1930 C
631	110 SOUTH PINE AVENU	D. W. PHEIL RESIDENC	FRAME VERNACULAR	1900 C
632	111 SOUTH PINE AVENU	111 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FOLK VICTORIAN	1901 C
633	112 SOUTH PINE AVENU	112 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1926 C
634	115 SOUTH PINE AVENU	WEST & REAVES LUMBER	FRAME VERNACULAR	19 0 0 C
635	202 SOUTH PINE AVENU	202 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1925 C
636	204 SOUTH PINE AVENU	204 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
637	205 SOUTH PINE AVENU	205 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
638	206 SOUTH PINE AVENU	206 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
639	207 SOUTH PINE AVENU	207 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
640	208 SOUTH PINE AVENU	208 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
641	209 SOUTH PINE AVENU	209 SOUTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
642	102 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	102 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	FRAME VERNACULAR	1936 C
643	106 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	106 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C :
644	108 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	108 SOUTH SEMINOLE A		1910 C
645		MEEKS RESIDENCE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C
646	108 1/2 SOUTH SEMINO	108 1/2 SOUTH SEMINO	BUNGALOW	1924 C
647	112 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	112 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	MASONRY VERNACUL	1910 C
648	138 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	138 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	MASONRY VERNACUL	1930 C
649	206 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	DR. JAMES F. MILLER	FRAME VERNACULAR	1895 C
650	209 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	209 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925
651	211 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	211 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925
652	210 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	210 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
653	216 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	216 SOUTH SEMINOLE A	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1940 C
654	101-103 SOUTH OSCEOL	101-103 SOUTH OSCEOL	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1912 C
655	105 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	105 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1905 C
656	105 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	105 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	COLONIAL 'REVIVAL	1925 C
657	105 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	105 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1925 C
658 450	108 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	108 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1900 C
659	109 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	109 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1905 C
660	110 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	CHAPPEL HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1916 C
661	111 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	111 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1905 C
662	113 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	113 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925 C

SITEID	ADDRESS	SITE NAME	STYLE	
663	115 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	115 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925 C
664	139 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	139 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925 C
665	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1924 C
666	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1924 C
667	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1924 C
668	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1924 C
669	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	119 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1924 C
670	204 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	204 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1940 C
671	207 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	207 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
672	208 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	208 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV B. R. QUINN RESIDENC	CRAFTSMAN MISSION	1940 C
673	210 SOUTH OSCEOLA AV	HESTER RESIDENCE	MISSION	1929 C 1925 C
674 675	406 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	406 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1923 C
676	909 HAYSLIP LANE	909 HAYSLIP LANE	CRAFTSMAN	1910 C
677	911 HOFFMAN LANE	911 HOFFMAN LANE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1888 C
678	904 SAWYER STREET	904 SAWYER STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1942 C
679	903 SAWYER STREET	903 SAWYER STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1942 C
680	908 SAWYER STREET	908 SAWYER STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
681	1020 SOUTH HIGHWAY 4	1020 SOUTH HIGHWAY 4	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
682	1025 SOUTH HIGHWAY 4	CYPRESS LODGE MOTEL	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
683	1025 SOUTH HIGHWAY 4	CYPRESS LODGE MOTEL	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
684	1025 SOUTH HIGHWAY 4	CYPRESS LODGE MOTEL	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
685	1025 SOUTH HIGHWAY 4	CYPRESS LODGE MOTEL	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
686	200 WEST MAIN STREET	BANK OF INVERNESS	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925 C
687	228 MIDTOWN TERRACE	228 MIDTOWN TERRACE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C
688	600 WEST HIGHLAND BO	INVERNESS HIGH SCHOO	MASONRY VERNACUL	1936 C
689	209 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	209 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
690	1301 NORTH U.S. HIGH	FLORIDA MOTEL - OFFI	MASONRY VERNACUL	1943 C
691	1301 NORTH U.S. HIGH	FLORIDA MOTEL	MASONRY VERNACUL	1943 C
692	306 LAKE STREET	306 LAKE STREET	MASONRY VERNACUL	1945 C
693	308B LAKE STREET	308B LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1945 C
694	503 LAKE STREET	503 LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
695	504 LAKE STREET	504 LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
696	505 LAKE STREET	505 LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1938 C
697	506 LAKE STREET	506 LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C 1930 C
698	508 LAKE STREET 510 LAKE STREET	508 LAKE STREET 510 LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
699 700	1112 STATE HWY 44 EA	INVERNESS BOAT RAMP	TRAIL VERNACOLAR	1925
700 701	1112 STATE HWY 44 EA	INVERNESS ROADSIDE P		1925
701 702	END, EAST DAMPIER ST	WALLACE BROOKS PARK		1960 C
702	109 COURTHOUSE SQUAR	109 COURTHOUSE SQUAR	MASONRY VERNACUL	1910 C
703	203-205 COURTHOUSE S	203-205 COURTHOUSE S	MASONRY VERNACUL	1926 C
705	207-209 COURTHOUSE S	THE VALERIE THEATRE	MASONRY VERNACUL	1926
706	211 COURTHOUSE SQUAR	211 COURTHOUSE SQUAR	MASONRY VERNACUL	1912 C
707	511 WEST MAIN STREET	511 WEST MAIN STREET	MASONRY VERNACUL	1920 C
708	317 TOMPKINS STREET	317 TOMPKINS STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C
<i>7</i> 09	400 TOMPKINS STREET	400 TOMPKINS STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C
710	407 TOMPKINS STREET	407 TOMPKINS STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
711	415 TOMPKINS STREET	415 TOMPKINS STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1925 C
712	506 TOMPKINS STREET	506 TOMPKINS STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	1925 C
713	602 TOMPKINS STREET	FRED HAIR RESIDENCE	BUNGALOW	1925
714	104 NORTH TROUT AVEN	EDENFIELD HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
715	116 NORTH TROUT AVEN	PAGE HOUSE	BUNGALOW	1940 C

DATE

DATE

SITEID	ADDRESS	SITE NAME	STYLE	
716	509 WEST GRACE STREE	INVERNESS PRIMARY SO	PRAIRIE	1911
717	201 SOUTH CITRUS AVE			
718	302 WEST GRACE STREE			
719	105 EAST GRACE STREE			
<i>7</i> 20	110 NORTH PARK AVENU	I 110 NORTH PARK AVENU		
721	116 NORTH PARK AVENU	I 116 NORTH PARK AVENU		
722	118 NORTH PARK AVENU			
<i>7</i> 23	122 NORTH PARK AVENU		MASONRY VERNACUL	1923 C
724	201 NORTH PARK AVENU		FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C
<i>7</i> 25	203 NORTH MILL STREE		FRAME VERNACULAR	1925 C
726	205 NORTH MILL STREE			
727	207 NORTH MILL STREE			
<i>7</i> 28	116 WEST DAMPIER STR			
729	119 EAST DAMPIER STR		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
730	121 EAST DAMPIER STR			
731	306 WEST DAMPIER STR			
732	312 WEST DAMPIER STR		FRAME VERNACULAR	
733	408 WEST DAMPIER STR		CRAFTSMAN	1925 C
734	405 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	405 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	BUNGALOW	1920 C
735	409 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	409 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	MASONRY VERNACUL	1920 C
736	805 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	RUFF-SCOFIELD HOUSE	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1910 C
737	811 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	M. C. SCOFIELD HOUSE	FOLK VICTORIAN	1910 C
738 739	812 WEST ZEPHYR STRE 300 EMERY STREET	812 WEST ZEPHYR STRE	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1930 C
737 740	403 EMERY STREET	300 EMERY STREET	BUNGALOW	1930 C
741	408 EMERY STREET	403 EMERY STREET	BUNGALOW	1935 C
742	414 EMERY STREET	"THE HAVEN" APARTMEN	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
742	604 EMERY STREET	WINGATE HOUSE 604 EMERY STREET	FOLK VICTORIAN	1910 C
744	302 NORTH SEMINOLE A	302 NORTH SEMINOLE A	FRAME VERNACULAR	
745	316 NORTH SEMINOLE A	316 NORTH SEMINOLE A	FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
746	227 NORTH ELLA AVENU	WALTER WARNOCK HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR FOLK VICTORIAN	1945 C
747	201 TALMADGE AVENUE	201 TALMADGE AVENUE	MASONRY VERNACUL	1887 C
748	205 TALMADGE AVENUE	205 TALMADGE AVENUE	MASONRY VERNACUL	1923 C
749	220 TALMADGE AVENUE	220 TALMADGE AVENUE	CRAFTSMAN	1930 C
750	920 DORIAN STREET	920 DORIAN STREET		1930 C
<i>7</i> 51		122 NORTH LINE AVENU		1940 C
<i>7</i> 52			FRAME VERNACULAR	
753		213 NORTH LINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	
754	402 LAKE STREET	402 LAKE STREET	CRAFTSMAN	1925 C
<i>7</i> 55	408 LAKE STREET	408 LAKE STREET	FRAME VERNACULAR	
756	414 LAKE STREET	BAXTER MORRISON HOUS	QUEEN ANNE; COLON	
75 <i>7</i>	121 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	ROBERT L. TURNER HOU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1905 C
<i>7</i> 58	215 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	EDWARD S. SASSER HOU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C
<i>7</i> 59	218 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	218 NORTH OSECOLA AV		1935 C
760	225 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	225 NORTH OSECOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1925 C
761	226 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	226 NORTH OSECOLA AV	BUNGALOW	1935 C
762	301 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	301 NORTH OSECOLA AV	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C
763	316 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	316 NORTH OSECOLA AV	MASONRY VERNACUL	1930 C
764	324 NORTH OSCEOLA AV	WHITTON HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1930 C
765	115 NORTH CITRUS AVE	115 NORTH CITRUS AVE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1935 C
766	223 NORTH CITRUS AVE	223 NORTH CITRUS AVE	BUNGALOW	1920 C
767	302 NORTH CITRUS AVE	302 NORTH CITRUS AVE		1908 C
	205 WEST SHORT STREE	205 WEST SHORT STREE		1910 C
769	106 NORTH PINE STREE	SMOAK & WHITE BUILDI	MASONRY VERNACUL	1924 C

SITEID	ADDRESS	SITE NAME	STYLE		DATE
770	119 NORTH PINE STREE	119 NORTH PINE AVENU	FRAME VERNACULAR	1925 C	
77 L	20- NORTH PINE AVENU				
772	209 NORTH PINE AVENU	209 NORTH PINE AVENU			
<i>77</i> 3	305 NORTH PINE AVENU		FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C	
774	315 NORTH PINE AVENU			1910 C	
<i>7</i> 75	105 EAST VINE STREET			1910 C	
776	116 EAST VINE STREET			1926	
777	116 EAST VINE STREET			1926	
778	103-105 NORTH APOPKA			1919 C	
779	107-109 NORTH APOPKA			1925 C	
780	122-124 NORTH APOPKA			1932	
781	200 NORTH APOPKA AVE				
782	207 NORTH APOPKA AVE			1915 C	
783	208 NORTH APOPKA AVE	208 NORTH APOPKA AVE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1940 C	
784	215 NORTH APOPKA AVE	ATLANTIC COAST LINE	PRAIRIE	1910 C	
785 707	308 NORTH APOPKA AVE	SEABOARD AIR LINE DE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1900 C	
786	409 NORTH APOPKA AVE	ANNIE WARNOCK HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910 C	i
787	410 NORTH APOPKA AVE	410 NORTH APOPKA AVE	BUNGALOW	1940 C	
162	101-105 ₩ MAIN ST/4	FRANK G. MERRY JEWE	COMMERCIAL	1915	
168	104-108 WEST MAIN ST	104-108 WEST MAIN ST	COMMERCIAL	1925 C	
163	107 WEST MAIN STREET	1911 BUILDING	COMMERCIAL	1911	
167	110 WEST MAIN STREET	110 WEST MAIN STREET	MASONRY VERNACUL	1920	
164	111 WEST MAIN STREET	MASONIC TEMPLE	NEO-CLASSICAL RE	1910	
166	112 WEST MAIN STREET	112 WEST MAIN STREET	MASONRY VERNACUL	1925 C	:
165	114 WEST MAIN STREET	THE CITIZENS BANK OF	MASONRY VERNACUL	1912	1
171	301 WEST MAIN STREET	GEORGE R. CARTER HOU	QUEEN ANNE; COLON	1901 C	
181	307 WEST MAIN STREET	WOMANS CLUB OF INVER	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1922	
180	314 WEST MAIN STREET	CLARK HOUSE	QUEEN ANNE; COLON	1900 C	
179	410 WEST MAIN STREET	JAMES KEELS KELLY HO	QUEEN ANNE; COLON	1903	•
176	508 WEST MAIN STREET	508 WEST MAIN STREET	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1907	
172	308 TOMPKINS STREET	REV. CHARLES STRONG	FRAME VERNACULAR	1885 C	
1 <i>7</i> 3	401 TOMPKINS STREET	ROBERT O. HICKS HOUS	FRAME VERNACULAR	1900	
174	406 TOMPKINS STREET	MILLER HOUSE	FRAME VERNACULAR	1910	•
1 <i>7</i> 5	502 TOMPKINS STREET	FRANK G. MERRY RESID	FRAME VERNACULAR	1920 C	
170	109 NORTH SEMINOLE A	CROWN HOTEL	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1926 C	

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