NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

163

RECEIVED 2280
OMB No. 1024-0018
MAR 7 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name JOHNSON-SMITH HOUSE

other names/site number Smith, Mary H., House; FMSF #DE554

2. Location

street & number 1519 North Arcadia Avenue N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Arcadia N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county DeSoto code 027 zip code 34266

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara E. Mattick /DSHPO 2/19/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Edson H. Beall 4.16.13

JOHNSON-SMITH HOUSE
Name of Property

DeSoto Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Folk Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
roof Metal
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1892

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	415060	3012680
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul L. Weaver, Consultant/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2013

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

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

name Sybil Swisher Gianguzzo

street & number 1519 North Arcadia Avenue telephone (863) 491-6815

city or town Arcadia state Florida zip code 34266

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

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

SUMMARY

The Johnson-Smith House at North 1519 North Arcadia Avenue in Arcadia, Florida, was built c. 1892. It is a two-and one-half-story Folk Victorian single family dwelling that has an L-shaped ground plan, a brick pier foundation, horizontal wood exterior finish, and an intersecting gable roof sheathed with galvanized sheet metal in a V-crimp pattern. The front slope of the roof features a gable dormer with an arched 4-light window in the center. This window is flanked by two small fixed-glass windows. A corresponding, square 4-light window is found in the rear gable. The main fenestration consists of 2/2-light double-hung wood sash windows. The building is located on an un-subdivided parcel near the northern limits of the City of Arcadia. The site includes no outbuildings. The house retains most of its original features. These include a raised brick pier foundation, horizontal weatherboard exterior fabric, and a cross-gable roof with open eaves. Original brick chimneys are located in the gable ends of the east and west elevations. The main (south) facade is dominated by a full-width, two-tiered porch. The porch is three bays wide and one bay deep. The bays have chamfered columns resting on the porch deck. The columns have brackets and the upper portion of the first floor porch is filled with fretwork. The verandah at each floor has a balustrade formed by stringers, turned balusters, and handrails. The interior of the house contains three bedrooms, a parlor, kitchen, dining room, breakfast room, music room, family room, and two baths.

SETTING

The city of Arcadia is the county seat of DeSoto County, Florida. The population of Arcadia was 7,637 as of 2010. Arcadia's local economy is heavily reliant upon agriculture. Primary agriculture elements include citrus, cattle and watermelons. Additionally Arcadia has experienced a surge in home development due in part to residents relocating from surrounding counties and commuting to their work destinations. During the winter months many retirees from the Midwest relocate to Arcadia, which provides a needed contribution to the local economy. The setting of the Johnson-Smith House is relatively unchanged since the building was constructed c. 1892. The house is located on a parcel of property just north of the original subdivisions that formed the City of Arcadia. The house is surrounded by mature live oaks, palm trees, shrubs, and St. Augustine grass. The landscape features appear to be well-maintained. The house is accessed by a poured concrete circular driveway and sidewalk of recent construction. There is a large grove of orange trees at the rear of the house.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

The Johnson-Smith House is a two-and-one-half story wood frame residence. It has 2,610 square feet of interior space and with porches and other enclosed areas encompasses a total of 3,958 square feet. The Johnson-Smith House retains most of its original features. These include a brick pier foundation, a wood frame structural

system, a horizontal weatherboard exterior fabric, and a cross-gable roof with open eaves. The roof was originally surfaced with wooden shingles but the shingles have been replaced with a galvanized metal roof in a V-crimp pattern. Original exterior brick chimneys are located in the gable ends of the east and west elevations.

The Johnson-Smith House is oriented north-south with the main (Photo 1) elevation facing Arcadia Avenue (Photos 2-3). The south elevation is dominated by a full-width two-tiered entrance veranda. It is three bays wide and one bay deep. The bays are formed by chamfered columns resting on the porch deck of each floor. The posts have brackets and the upper portion of the first floor bays is filled with fretwork. The verandah at each floor level has a balustrade formed by stringers, turned balusters, and handrails (Photo 2).

The fenestration pattern of the south elevation is regular and symmetrical. The main entrance is centrally placed with sidelights flanking the main door (Photo 3). Windows at the first floor level are historic but not original. They date from the early twentieth century. They are single light sash with a transom, above featuring leaded glass in a diamond pattern. The second story veranda of the south elevation is accessed by a centrally placed wood and glass panel door. It is flanked by regularly placed original 2/2-light sash windows. All windows have non-functioning shutters. Above the porch is a cross gable with a Palladian window that provides light and air to the attic. The gable end is finished with decorative shingles in a bond pattern
.
The east elevation of the main block two regularly placed 2/2-light double-hung sash windows at each floor level (Photos 4-5). The windows are in ranks and separated by one of the building's two brick chimneys. The fenestration pattern of the north elevation of the main block and the east and north elevations of the rear wing is irregular. Original windows are 2/2 light double-hung sash. Several windows have been altered or replaced to accommodate window air conditioner units. A relatively new bathroom window has been added on the east elevation of the rear wing as have two French doors. Several windows on the north elevation of the rear wing have also been replaced.

The Johnson-Smith House has an L-shaped plan. The ell is formed on the north elevation by the main block of the building and a rear wing. Within the ell formed between these two portions of the building is a two-tiered verandah covered by the main roofs. The verandah placement, together with the location on the north elevation, protects a large portion of the building from direct sun and allows tempered breezes from two or more directions. The verandah is four bays wide and one bay deep. The bays are formed by chamfered columns resting on the porch deck of each floor. The posts have brackets and the upper portion of the first floor bays is filled with a spindle band. The verandah at each floor level has a balustrade formed by stringers, square balusters, and handrails.

The west elevation of the building continues the pattern of regularly placed 2/2-light double-hung sash windows at each floor level (Photos 6-7). Several windows have been altered or replaced. At the first floor level adjacent the dining room, paired 3/1-light sash windows have been added. These appear to be consistent with other

historic alterations dating to the early twentieth century. A relatively new bathroom window has been added at the second floor level of the rear wing. A small wooden, shed roofed addition which serves as a utility room is located at the north end of the elevation. In the 1960s, a wooden two-bay carport was added to the gable end of the main block of the house.

Interior

The interior of the Johnson-Smith House contains major public spaces, including two parlors and a dining room on the first floor, and private spaces consisting of three bedrooms on the second floor. Floors throughout the interior are heart pine. Walls and ceilings are plaster over lath board. Fireplaces are located in the two parlors and two upstairs bedrooms. The fireplace in the east parlor is original and features wooden detailing (Photo 8). The fireplace in the west parlor is brick (Photo 9) and appears to have been added around 1915, when the house was renovated. Doors are four panel types with an oval window in the main door. A dining room and kitchen are located at the north end of the first floor. The dining room and kitchen are accessed via a west parlor (Photos 10-11).

The house has a small foyer that leads to a hall that opens onto the rear veranda (Photos 12-13). The second floor is accessed by a stair with a landing and two flights (Photos 14-15). A balustrade is located at the terminus of the stair at the second floor level. The balustrade consists of a stringer, square balusters, a handrail and newel post. The second floor contains three bedrooms (Photos 16-18) and a bathroom. The bedrooms are connected by a hallway with heart pine floors (Photos 19-20). The fireplaces in the upstairs bedrooms appear to be original.

ALTERATIONS

Exterior

The Johnson-Smith House largely maintains its original appearance. Windows on the south and west elevations were altered during the early part of the 20th century, about the time the original owner conveyed the house to her daughter. The replacement windows are compatible with the architecture of the building, embody the building's physical development. A carport with wood posts, roof and other detailing matching the original exterior appearance of the house was added to the west elevation in the 1960s.

Interior

Most interior alterations have been made to accommodate bathrooms and a kitchen. The building likely had no original interior kitchen or bathrooms. Many interior alterations appear to be long-standing and embody the historic physical development of the building.

SUMMARY

The Johnson-Smith House is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is a distinctive example of a two-story Folk Victorian residence built in the late 19th Century. It is one of the few remaining examples of a large residence in Arcadia and DeSoto County constructed before the 20th century. The house exhibits many features of Folk Victorian construction in Florida through its use of materals, massing, and simple decorative details. The house largely retains its c. 1892 appearance. Windows, doorways, wall finishes, and hardware are mostly original.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historical development of Arcadia paralleled that of much of the lower Florida peninsula during the late 19th century. The key historical event in the development of this area was the Disston Purchase of 1881. Prior to the Disston Purchase, most of the area was still owned either by the State of Florida or the United States government. Florida, like many frontier states, used land grants as an incentive for railroad construction and other types of development.[1] The Florida Southern Railway reached Arcadia in 1886. Arcadia thus became linked by rail with the rest of Florida and the eastern markets of the United States.[2] The arrival of the railroad immediately intensified development of the fledgling community of Arcadia. On December 6, 1886, residents of the community held a meeting to petition the State of Florida for incorporation of the town. On May 12, 1887, the Florida State Legislature passed a bill, later signed into law by the governor, creating DeSoto County from the eastern portion of Manatee County. Bickering among the competing communities delayed selection of a county seat until November 1888, when Arcadia became the county seat.[3]

Citrus cultivation was one of the major economic activities in Arcadia beginning in the 1880s. A freeze in 1886 severely damaged citrus crops and trees throughout the North Florida citrus belt along the St. Johns River. South Florida, including DeSoto County, benefited from the disaster as citrus growers began moving southward to more frost-free regions. The railroads, the State of Florida, and large real estate companies joined in promoting land sales, promising great profits from citrus cultivation. By 1891, there were thirty-six citrus growers in Arcadia and its environs. They owned approximately 400 acres of grove land in Arcadia and produced an estimated 34,000 boxes of fruit annually. Most of the land within the present corporate limits of Arcadia was planted in citrus groves.[4]

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[1] Charlton Tebeau, A History of Florida, (Coral Gables, 1971), 189-191.
[2] Arcadian, October 8, 1926 and April 9, 1964.
[3] Arcadian, April 9, 1964.
[4] Historic Property Associates. "Cultural Resource Survey of Arcadia, Florida." St. Augustine, Florida, 1982, p. 45.

Dr. Anthony W. Johnson

Dr. Johnson was a graduate of the Vanderbilt University College of Medicine, one of the first doctors in southwest Florida and a prominent orange grower.[5] He was a pioneer settler of Arcadia. On March 20, 1885, Dr. Johnson acquired a federal land patent for 122 acres in Section 30, Township 37 South, Range 25 East in what was still Manatee County.[6] This tract was eventually developed into an extensive orange grove and included the future site of the Johnson-Smith House. It was among the first private land holdings in Arcadia.

Dr. Johnson provided medical services to the fledgling community of Arcadia beginning in 1890, when he was certified by the State of Florida Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Johnson built the house at 1519 Arcadia Avenue about that time. The Johnson-Smith House was likely completed by 1892. In March 1894, Dr. Johnson deeded the 122-acre tract and house to his wife, Mrs. Emma C. Johnson.[7] During the 1890s Dr. Johnson and his wife became estranged and separated. In 1901, he filed suit in the DeSoto County Circuit Court to cancel the conveyance to Mrs. Johnson and reclaim the property. After protracted legal proceedings, Mrs. Johnson was declared a free dealer and allowed to manage her own affairs. The suit was eventually dismissed in her favor. Emma C. Johnson was eventually granted a divorce from Dr. Johnson in 1903.[8] She remained in residence at the property until her death on February 12, 1912. Dr. Johnson died on October 15th that same year.[9]

In 1912, the Johnson-Smith House was inherited by Mary H. Smith, the only daughter of Dr. Anthony Johnson and sole heir of Mrs. Emma Johnson.[10] Mary married Erasmus Smith, a prominent merchant in downtown Arcadia.[11] Mary eventually divorced Erasmus but retained the house on Arcadia Avenue and the surrounding orange grove from which she grew commercial oranges through the 1940s.[12] The grove was eventually sold off but the Smith Estate retained ownership of the house until 1988.[13]

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[5] State Medical Certificate of Dr. Anthony W. Johnson, February 25th, 1890, held by Sybil Swisher Gianguzzo, 1519 Arcadia Avenue, Arcadia, Florida 34266; obituary from Nashville newspaper in possession of Ms. Margaret Way, 1516 Arcadia Avenue, Arcadia, Florida.
[6] Desoto County Courthouse, Deed Book 14, p. 356.
[7] Desoto County Courthouse, Deed Book 27, p. 206.
[8] Desoto County Chan. Dkt. 1, page 351; C.O. Book 2, page 524
[9] Desoto County Will Book 3, page 157; Deed Book 213, page 136.
[10] Desoto County Will Book 3, page 157.
[11] "A Walking Tour of Historic Arcadia, Florida. Florida Humanities Council, St. Petersburg, FL, p. 21.
[12] Desoto County Mortgage Book 53, p. 90; S/M Book 15, page 357; A/M Book 6, p. 238. S/J Book 3, page 497.
[13] Desoto County Deed Record, OR Book 248, page 935.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

In the latter decades of the 19th century American families built square or L-shaped houses in the National or Folk style. But the rise of industrialization made it easier and more affordable to add decorative details to otherwise simple homes. Decorative architectural trim could be mass produced. As the railroads expanded, factory-made building parts could be sent to far corners of the continent. Also, small towns could now obtain sophisticated woodworking machinery. A crate of scrolled brackets might find its way to Kansas or Wyoming, where carpenters could mix and match the pieces according to personal whim, or, according to what happened to be in the latest shipment. Many Folk Victorian houses were adorned with flat, jigsaw cut trim in a variety of patterns. Others had spindles, gingerbread and details borrowed from the Carpenter Gothic style. With their spindles and porches, some Folk Victorian homes may suggest Queen Anne architecture. But unlike Queen Annes, Folk Victorian houses are orderly and symmetrical houses. They do not have towers, bay windows, or elaborate molding.

The Johnson-Smith House individual nomination fulfills the architectural requirements outlined in Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Its distinctive method of construction is a supporting factor. The house is significant as an outstanding local example Folk Victorian construction in Arcadia. Most residential ground plans in the city were simple and generally rectangular in form. Some were irregular and others L-shaped. The Johnson-Smith House is one of the best examples of the L-plan residence in Arcadia. The L-shaped plan was likely an accommodation to the Florida climate to facilitate cross ventilation of the interior. The ell of the Johnson-Smith House is formed by the juncture of the main block and a rear wing of the building. Within the ell is a two-tiered verandah or porch. This arrangement protects a large area from direct sun and allows tempered breezes from two or more directions. In addition to its distinctive plan, the Johnson-Smith House embodies many of the other features and materials, such as heart pine, associated with significant wood frame residences in Arcadia during the period 1886-1905.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

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Blakey, Arch Frederic. The Florida Phosphate Industry: A History of the Development and Use of a Vital Mineral. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973.

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Arcadia Commercial Club. "Arcadia, 'The Aviation City.'" Arcadia, 1920.

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Works Projects Administration. DeSoto County. 1936.

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Walking Tour of Historic Arcadia, Florida. Florida Humanities Council, St. Petersburg, FL, 2001.

Official Documents

Deed Book 14, p. 356; Deed Book 27, p. 206.

Official Record Book 248, p. 935; Official Record Book 407, p. 302.

Chancery Docket Book 1, p. 351.

C.O. Book 2, p. 524.

Will Book 3, p. 157.

Mortgage Book 53, p. 90.

Satisfaction of Mortgage Book 15, p. 357.

Assignment of Mortgage Book 6, p. 238.

Satisfaction of Judgment Book 3, p. 497.

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel: 30-37-25-0A00-1134-0000

BEG SW COR OF NW1/4 OF NW1/4 TH ODOOM16S E 356.85 FT TO NLY R/W DIXIE HWY TH N 72D29M14S E ALG R/W 361.39 FT TO POB TH N 17D30M46S W 164 FT TH N 72D29M 14S E 100 FT TH S 17D30M46S E 164 FT TO NLY R/W DIXIE HWY TH S 72D29M14S W ALG SD R/W 100 FT TO POB OR 407/32

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses a single historic resource: The Johnson-Smith House. It follows the historic property lines of the property and is consistent with the National Register guidelines.

1. Johnson-Smith House, 1519 Arcadia Ave.
2. Arcadia (DeSoto County), Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. 2010
5. Historic Property Associates
6. View of streetscape facing north
7. Photo 1 of 18

Items 1-5 are the same for the rest of the photographs.

6. South (main) elevation, facing north
7. Photo 2 of 18

6. South (main) elevation, facing north
7. Photo 3 of 18

6. South (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 4 of 18

6. East and South Elevations, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 5 of 18

6. West Elevation, Looking East
7. Photo 6 of 18

6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 7 of 18

6. First Floor, East Parlor, Looking East
7. Photo 8 of 18

6. First Floor, West Parlor, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 9 of 18

6. First Floor, West Parlor, Looking Northwest toward Dining Room
7. Photo 10 of 18

6. First Floor, Dining Room, Looking South toward West Parlor
7. Photo 11 of 18

6. First Floor Foyer, Looking Southeast toward Main Entrance
7. Photo 12 of 18

6. First Floor Foyer, Looking North toward Stairs
7. Photo 13 of 18

6. Second Floor Stair Landing, Looking North
7. Photo 14 of 18

6. Second Floor Stair Landing, Looking South toward Veranda Door
7. Photo 15 of 18

6. Second Floor, East Bedroom, Looking East
7. Photo 16 of 18

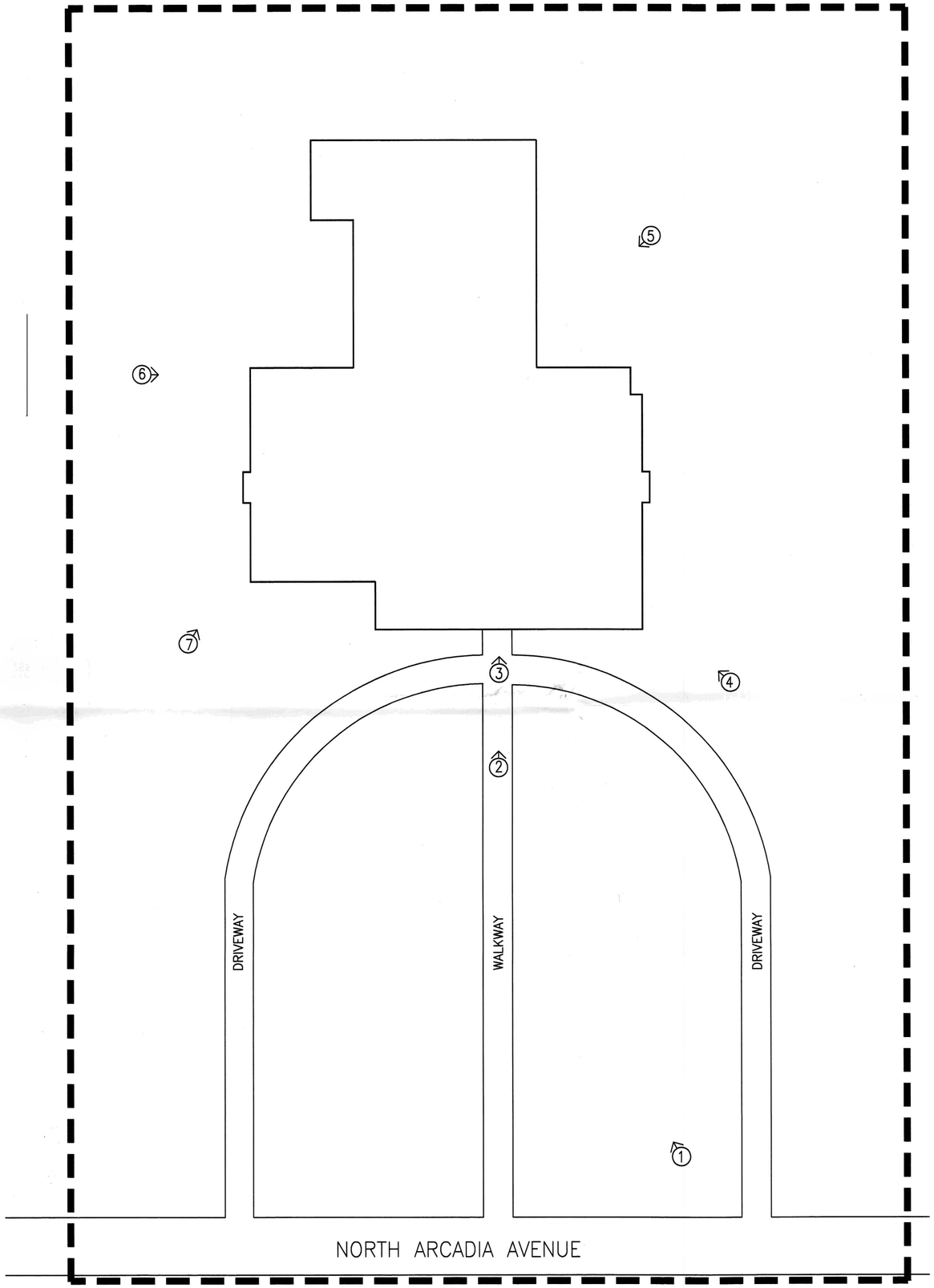
6. Second Floor, West Bedroom, Looking West
7. Photo 17 of 18

6. Second Floor, North Bedroom, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 18 of 18

LEGEND

HISTORIC BOUNDARY LINE

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBERS ⑧



JOHNSON–SMITH HOUSE

1519 NORTH ARCADIA AVENUE
ARCADIA (DESOTO COUNTY), FLORIDA

NOT TO SCALE

SITE PLAN

PREPARED BY THE FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES FROM TECHNICAL SURVEY AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, AERIAL AND GROUND LEVEL PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDING GOOGLE STREETVIEW VIEWS.

PLAN DRAWN
FEB. 2013

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ARCADIA QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA—DE SOTO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4638 IV SW (LIMESTONE)

4638 I SW (CREWSVILLE SW)

JOHNSON-SMITH HOUSE
DESOTO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Zone	Easting	Northing
17	415060	3012680

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Florida Geodetic Survey

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1952. Topography by planetable surveys 1956–1957

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 33 meters south and 18 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
2½° 44 MILS 0°22' 7 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Florida agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1988

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FLORIDA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

ARCADIA, FLA.
27081-B7-TF-024

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1988
DMA 4638 III NE—SERIES V847

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988

Image Date: April 2012