

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100000683

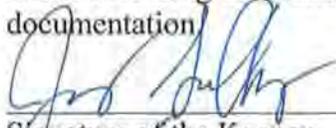
Date Listed: 2/28/2017

Property Name: Carr Family Cabin

County: Marion

State: FL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper

2.28.2017

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 6: Function or Use

The Historic Function is hereby changed to DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
The Current Function is hereby changed to VACANT

Section 10: Geographical Data

The lat/long coordinates of the property centroid are:

Lat: 28.99886
Long: -81.70992

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



56683

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 CARR FAMILY CABIN

other names/site number FMSF#MR 3408

2. Location

street & number Nicotoon Lake, Ocala National Forest, FS Tract #C-2233 N/A not for publication

city or town Umatilla vicinity

state Florida code FL county Marion code 083 zip code 32784

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.)

Blisse Stade Lane 8/3/16
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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] 2/10/2017
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]
Signature of the Keeper

2-28-2017
Date of Action

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
1	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)

Hunting/weekend cabin

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Historic site in Ocala National Forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER, Vernacular Scrub Cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, block
walls WOOD, shingles

roof METAL
other BRICK, chimney

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations 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 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 of 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**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.)

(Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Maritime History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | Other: <u>Science</u> |

Period of Significance1938-1970**Significant Dates**19381948**Significant Person**Carr, Archibald Fairly, II**Cultural Affiliation**NA**Architect/Builder**Builders: Mr. Dempsey, Archie Carr, Senior, Archie Carr, II, Thomas Carr

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CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

SUMMARY.

The Carr Family Cabin is located on a one-half-acre site in Marion County, Florida, within the boundaries of the Ocala National Forest, which is under the ownership of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Forest Service. The one-room frame hunting/weekend cabin was constructed in 1938 on the east shore of Lake Nicotoon. Concrete piers support the one-story structure and a brick fireplace is placed on the northwest wall. A screened porch was added to the front of the cabin, facing the lake, in 1948. The cabin and porch framing is a minimal vernacular system. The roof is surfaced with 5V crimp galvanized metal sheets. The deteriorated structure was restored between 2009 and 2011.

SETTING

The Carr Family Cabin is located in the southwest section of the Ocala National Forest, thirty miles southeast of downtown Ocala and north of the town of Umatilla on a forty-six acre parcel donated to the Forest Service by Dr. Thomas Carr in 2007. Only the one-half-acre of land in this parcel that surrounds the cabin is nominated (Figure 1). The Ocala National Forest covers 607 square miles and was established in 1908, during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, an avid outdoorsman.¹ The Ocala National Forest is one of Central Florida's last remaining large tracts of forested land. The Carr Family Cabin has a sandy, swept yard of irregular shape surrounded by dense woods made up mainly of oaks, sabal palmettos, and pine trees (Figure 1) and is part of the Ocala Scrub, a unique ecosystem with porous sands and distinctive flora and fauna (Photos #1-2). Sometimes called the Florida Sand Pine Scrub for a variety of indigenous pine tree, this is one of the smallest ecoregions in the continental U.S., occurring as a small archipelago of sandy ridges with an extraordinary biodiversity that is restricted to this habitat.²

No other buildings exist on the nominated property, but there is an iron wellhead in the back yard. The land immediately around the cabin is kept clear of vegetation to a distance of approximately fifty feet between the structure and the forest. A wire fence surrounds the one-half-acre property associated with the cabin. This fence around the cabin site was established by the US Forest Service in 2009 for protection of the cabin, restoration materials and the cabin yard.³ The metal gate faces the former shore of Lake Nicotoon (Photo #1).

Although the surrounding upland wildland ecosystems remain relatively intact, the immediate lakeside environment has changed drastically since 1938 when the cabin was built directly on the east shore of Lake Nicotoon (Figures 2 and 3). In 1938, the lake's deep, clear and bountiful waters reached up to the present live oak tree line in front of the cabin, situated less than 100 feet to the east.

However, due to ground water depletion from numerous causes in the last half of the 20th century: paved road construction to the south across the watershed altered historical water flow patterns, the general lowering of the ground water table due to increasing population pressures within Florida, agricultural demands, nearby sand

¹ Ocala National Forest, History. www.OcalaNationalForest.org

² Florida Sand Pine Scrub. <http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/na0513>, Accessed May 12, 2016.

³ Ray Willis, Ocala National Forest archaeologist, email communication, July 5, 2016.

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CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

mine construction, frequent droughts, etc. Lake Nicotoon is but a pale shadow of the thriving, expansive and healthy aquatic ecosystem that drew Rev. Carr to select this site for the family's hunting and fishing retreat and portal into the wildlands of the Ocala National Forest.

Today, the lake has nearly dried up. Instead of water in front of the cabin, one now views an expanse of dry marsh grass, punctuated on occasion with fluctuating pools of water in what were once deep fishing-holes in the lake.

The footprint of the original upland vehicular approach to the cabin (never more than a narrow, lightly used, hand-cleared sandy "two-track"), which lead downhill directly to the cabin has been obscured through four decades of unchecked vegetation growth and is not discernible today. The current upland vehicular approach is down a shared, well utilized sand road that accesses several private tracts as well as FS land. The final 200 yard approach to the cabin is along the exposed, sandy perimeter of the now, dry Lake Nicotoon "lakeshore."

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The earliest section of the cabin, built in 1938, sits on a foundation of concrete blocks (Photos # 3-6). A historic photograph taken shortly after it was constructed shows the exterior (Figure 2). The side-gabled roof is covered in 5 V-joint galvanized metal panels. The brick chimney is located on the northwest side (Photo #4).

The top of the chimney is closed with galvanized sheet metal to prevent the entrance of animals to the interior. The exterior is clad in cypress shingles with corner boards that contribute to the building's structural integrity. The one-story, one-room structure has a rectangular footprint. It originally measured sixteen feet, five inches along the front elevation and twelve feet, eleven inches across the side elevation. Fenestration is arranged with un-glazed openings on each elevation with solid wood shutters hinged at the top that are held open with wood sticks when the cabin is occupied. These shutters can be closed when the weather is cold and locked from the inside for security (Photo #5).

The original screening is no longer in place. The cabin and the porch are framed with a minimal vernacular system often found in rural structures built in Florida between 1870 and 1950, and increasingly rare. The primary structural strength of the structure is provided by the brick chimney as well as the horizontal battens to which the exterior wall shingles are nailed, and the metal roof. A substantial amount of the material, including the cypress shingles and the bricks, was salvaged from other sites. Some of the shingles still show traces of the paint from an old house in Umatilla that burned. (Photo #7) Sills under the cabin appear to be debarked split logs bearing upon the concrete blocks.⁴ Slim debarked saplings were used as roof rafters. A solid wood door is set in the rear wall of the cabin, with a wooden step leading to the rear yard (Photo #5).

⁴ Protocol for Stabilization Carr Scrub Cabin, Ocala National Forest USFS #08-01, Ocala; Accession #SEMF00414. Florida State Site File # 8MR3408 , Revision 3: February 4, 2009.

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**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

The screen porch, added in 1947, measures seven feet, eleven inches deep and extends across the front of the cabin (Photos #3, 4, 6). Wood siding about two feet high forms the solid base of the three sides of the porch, with screening set in wood frames above. Wood shutters hinged at the top are set in the front wall of the cabin on either side of the front cabin door (Photo #8). This solid door is made of vertical wood panels and battens with shaped wooden handles, identical to the back door. The porch roof is formed by an extension of the main roof. Open rafter extensions support the overhang of the porch roof. A single wood step leads up to the wood-framed screen door (Photo #3). The irregularly shaped area surrounding the cabin is sandy and is kept clear of vegetation as is the custom with “swept yards” of Cracker buildings in the Scrub (Figure #6).

Interior

The walls on the interior of the cabin are formed by horizontal battens, to which the exterior shingles are nailed (Photos #9-11). They are supported by corner posts with additional posts that flank the doors and windows and diagonal boards between the sections. The diagonal rafter braces and roof battens to which the metal roofing is attached are exposed on the interior (Photo #12). Corner posts, some wall posts, plates, and rafters in the cabin are debarked saplings; other posts are sawn. None of the interior elements are painted. A simple wood frame surrounds the fireplace opening on the northwest wall. The hearth is a poured concrete slab. The flooring throughout is unfinished pine. There are no furnishings within the house or the porch at this time. The fireplace once had a decorative cedar mantel, but this was taken by vandals years before the restoration was undertaken.

No electricity or indoor plumbing were ever provided, although a wellhead remains north of the cabin. A portable stove, now missing, was used for cooking, and the brick fireplace was used for heating the cabin.⁵

ALTERATIONS

An outhouse, now missing, was located in the yard behind the cabin.⁶

The building stood unoccupied and unused since approximately 1970. Although in a deteriorated condition, the structure was protected by reasonably intact metal roofing, and a remarkable amount of original material remained (Figures #4-5). In 2009-2011, funded in part by the U.S. Forest Service and by private donations, the Carr Family Cabin was restored by a team of historic preservation specialists led by Herschel Shepard.⁷ Master Craftsman Jeff Penuel strictly followed Herschel Shepard’s restoration protocol, and always in reference the other documentation provided by Johnson & Petersen’s HABS study and photographs taken by UF Professor of Architecture Emeritus Peter Prugh, in retaining the maximum amount of the original cabin “fabric” as possible. Each piece of the cabin was examined and only those materials which possessed no structural integrity at all were discarded. Great pains were taken to replace these materials “in-kind”; through custom, specialty milling (cypress shingles used in repair of the cabin’s exterior surface), the use of salvaged “period”

⁵ Chuck Carr (Archie Carr, III, oldest son of Dr. Archie Carr). Interview, February 24, 2016.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Protocol for Stabilization

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circular-saw rough-cut 2" x 4" framing for the screen porch, as well as replacement of the rotten 5-V galvanized roofing with salvaged (yet sound) 5-V possessing a surface patina that matched the original.

The only modern concessions made were in replacing the unseen, totally deteriorated subflooring with modern treated lumber, on 16" centers and tied-in to new concrete block-on-pad footer piers, for both safety and long-term structural stability.⁸

⁸ Ray Willis, email communication, April 5, 2016.

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**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Carr Family Cabin is nominated to the National Register at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture and under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Archibald Fairly Carr, Jr. (1909-1987), a brilliant naturalist and one of founding intellectuals associated with the concept of ecosystems and for his family members also associated with conservation ecology. Dr. Archie Carr, a biology professor at the University of Florida and sea turtle expert, was an internationally recognized scientist, known for his research and conservation efforts. The Carr Family Cabin was built in 1938 by Archie Carr, his father, Reverend Archibald Fairly Carr, Sr., and his brother, Thomas Carr, in the Ocala Scrub as a place where the family could be close to nature. The cabin and its environmental setting, now located within the Ocala National Forest, contributed to the maturing of Carr's understanding of ecology conservation and that of members of his family. The Architectural significance is based on the simple, vernacular style of the hunting/weekend cabin that relates to hand-built structures in the Ocala Scrub and in rural Florida between 1870 and 1950 that are increasingly rare.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The fertile prairies and forests, lakes and rivers, and the temperate climate of north central Florida attracted native occupation as far back as 11,000 years. Successive waves of Native Americans were attracted to the area by the abundance of game and the good soil for farming.¹ By 1539, when the first Europeans, Spanish soldiers led by Hernando de Soto, marched through Florida, groups of Native Americans affiliated with the Timucuan people had established villages, formed trading alliances, and were harvesting maize and beans to supplement their diet of game and fish.² White settlers seeking new land moved into the peninsular as colonial America and then the United States expanded. Some came on foot or by wagon, others by way of the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers. While many farmed or planted citrus groves, others were more interested in forestry, cutting timber or extracting turpentine from the millions of pine trees that covered the land. By the end of the nineteenth century, much of the prime lumber, whether oak, cypress, or pine, had been harvested, with little regard to reforestation.

The Forest Service, under the US Department of Agriculture, was established in 1905 to preserve and manage the nation's forests and to make them available to the citizens for recreation. Most of the first National Forests were in the western states. Proclaimed as the first National Forest east of the Mississippi in the continental United States in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt, a staunch conservationist, the Ocala National Forest encompasses a wide range of cultural history, from prehistoric village sites up to pioneer settlements just prior to the creation of the forest.³ Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings set her novel, *The Yearling*, in the heart of the Big

¹ Theodore Morris. *Florida's Lost Tribes* (Gainesville, University Press of Florida, 2004) 14-15.

² Michael Gannon, Ed. *The New History of Florida* (Gainesville, University Press of Florida, 1996) 27-28

³ Gerald W. Williams. *The USDA Forest Service: The First Century* (Washington DC, USDA Forest Service Office of Communication, Electronic Edition, 2005).

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Scrub in the late 1800s and vividly described its pristine natural landscape and its primitive living conditions and hardships.⁴

The Ocala National Forest today covers more than 600 square miles, including a high proportion of Florida's remaining inland scrub habitat. Its boundaries extend to the Ocklawaha River on the west and north, to Lake George and the St. Johns River on the east, and to State Highway 42 on the south.

Just south of the Ocala National Forest is the small town of Umatilla, in Lake County, founded in 1856. The first pioneers were farmers and ranchers, but citrus growers flourished between the occasional freezes that killed their trees. Incorporated in 1904, the town became the southern gateway to the new national forest.⁵ In 1930, it would become the Florida home of Archibald Fairly Carr, Sr. (1868-1958), a semi-retired Presbyterian minister who moved his family to Umatilla from Savannah, Georgia.

The Reverend Archibald Carr, Sr., chose Umatilla as much for its proximity to the still undisturbed wilderness of the Ocala Forest as for its potential of making a living growing oranges and tending to his ministerial duties. His wife, Louise (Mimi) Carr (1884-1968), a musician, taught piano lessons to generations of Umatilla children. Parson Carr loved to hunt and fish, and his two sons had grown up hunting and fishing with the same enthusiasm as their father. His oldest son, Archibald Fairly Carr, Jr., almost always referred to as Archie, was born in 1909 in Mobile, Alabama. Some of his earliest memories were of time spent in southern woods and rivers as the family moved from Mobile to Fort Worth to Savannah and of his father linking his spirituality to his love of the outdoors.⁶ While his younger brother, Thomas D. Carr (1914-2011), attended Umatilla High School, Archie enrolled in the University of Florida in Gainesville, about eighty miles to the north.

Dr. Archie Carr, Jr., Establishes His Career in Wildlife Conservation

Archibald Fairly Carr, Jr., called Archie Carr, was 21 when he became a student at UF in 1930. Founded in 1906, the University of Florida was to become his academic home for the rest of his life, more than fifty-six years. He initially majored in English, but changed to zoology in his junior year. His skill with the written word complemented his studies in natural history and biology, adding immensely to his success as a writer of scientific papers, books, and popular articles. Carr pursued his wide interests in natural history by studying for a Master of Science degree in biology under the direction of James Speed Rogers (1891-1955), head of the

⁴ Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. *The Yearling*. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1938) 48.

⁵ History of Umatilla. http://www.umatillafl.org/Pages/UmatillaFL_WebDocs/UmatillaHistory

⁶ Frederick Rowe Davis. *The Man Who Saved Sea Turtles: Archie Carr and the Origins of Conservation Biology*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007) 13-15.

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Department of Biology at UF. The rigorous program grounded Carr in his solid scientific foundation, but he also developed into a gifted field biologist as he led students on field trips into the local wilderness areas for first-hand studies of the forests, lakes and rivers that made up the Central Florida landscape. His biographer states that “close examination of Carr’s life and collaborative efforts reveals that natural history and naturalists contributed to the development of biology in the twentieth century, as the field of natural history morphed into new disciplines such as ecology and conservation.”⁷ Although experimental laboratory research was part of the study of biology, Carr’s background in wildlife studies and a deep appreciation for cultural and natural history linked him to other central figures in the development of conservation ecology like Aldo Leopold, whose writings early in the twentieth century influenced students of biology and conservation activists alike.⁸

After receiving his Master of Science degree in 1934, Carr embarked on his doctoral research on the reptiles and amphibians of Florida at UF. His passion for field work and his focus on regional species set a pattern for his future work with sea turtles that made him an international force for wildlife conservation. Even as his research later took him to distant places in South America and Africa, he frequently wrote about and compared his astute observations of animal behavior to what he had seen and absorbed as he studied the wildlife of the Ocala Forest, Paynes Prairie, and Florida lakes and beaches.

While he was still working on his dissertation, Carr met fellow naturalist Marjorie Harris, who had earned her Bachelor of Science degree in zoology at Florida State College for Women in 1936. Both Marjorie and Archie had a life-long passion for nature and the out-of-doors. They married in 1937, and she continued her studies at UF, earning her master’s degree in zoology after completing her thesis on the breeding biology of bass, later published in the Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club.⁹ Much of her field research was accomplished in local waterways. After receiving his Ph.D. degree in biology in 1937, Archie Carr became a member of the faculty of the University of Florida as an Instructor in the biology department.¹⁰ It was during this phase of his life that the cabin was built. By 1938, Dr. Carr was leading his students on field trips to the areas of the Ocala Forest that had become familiar to him, places his father and brother and he had explored as they hunted and fished.

⁷ Davis, 7-8

⁸ Davis, 18-19.

⁹ Marjorie Harris Carr. “The Breeding Habits, Embryology and Larval Development of the Large-Mouthed Black Bass in Florida,” *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 20 (1942), 43-77; Peggy Macdonald. *Marjorie Harris Carr: Defender of Florida’s Environment* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2014). 68-69.

¹⁰ Archie Fairly Carr. “The Geographic and Ecological Distribution of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida.” Ph.D. Thesis, University of Florida, 1937.

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Significance of Dr. Archie Carr, Jr.

The nomination of the Carr Family Cabin is primarily based on its association with Dr. Archie Carr at the state, national, and international level. Archie Carr authored numerous scientific papers and books and inspired students and government leaders to preserve sea turtles and their nesting areas. The full scope and content of his work can be viewed in the collection of the University of Florida Library.¹¹ He was one of the founders of the Caribbean Conservation Corporation, and is called the “father of sea turtle research,” responsible for saving the Caribbean’s green turtle from destruction. In addition, a National Wildlife Refuge in Florida that serves as a major refuge for sea turtles was named after him.¹² Carr was one of the founding intellects associated with the concept of ecosystems, a new way of looking at the interrelationship between organisms when he began his studies at UF, and one that was nurtured by his close observations of the natural world. His numerous, highly acclaimed writings helped bring this concept from relative obscurity to mainstream acceptance among the scientific community and the public at large.¹³

In addition to the Carr Family Cabin, other sites associated with Dr. Archie Carr are the Carr family home in Micanopy, FL; the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge near Melbourne, FL; and Archie F. Carr Hall on the University of Florida campus (headquarters of the UF Department of Life Sciences, formerly Biology).

The Carr Family: Florida’s First Family of Conservation

The Carr Family Cabin provided a portal into the natural world for all of the members of the Carr family, often referred to as “Florida’s First Family of Conservation”. This tiny, family-built cabin on Lake Nicotoon was the Carr family’s first, and undisputed “portal” into Florida’s wildlands and as such, nourished the conservation

¹¹ Copies of Archie Carr’s papers and correspondence are held in the Area and Special Collections of the Smathers Library, University of Florida. Biographical material lists his honors and distinctions: One of the University’s Life Sciences buildings, Carr Hall, and the Archie F. Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research are named in his honor. Other distinctions earned by Dr. Carr include the Daniel Giraud Elliott Medal from the National Academy of Science (1952) for his *Handbook of Turtles*, the John Burroughs Medal for nature writing in 1955, a University Distinguished Alumnus award in 1972 and the University’s Presidential Medallion in 1986. In 1987 Carr received the Gold Medallion of the New York Zoological Society and in 1984, the first Hal Borland Award from the National Audubon Society. The Florida Museum of Natural History periodically awards the Archie F. Carr Medal to individuals who have distinguished themselves in biological conservation.

¹² The Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1991 on the Atlantic Coast near Melbourne, FL, and was named after the late Dr. Archie Carr, Jr., in honor of his extraordinary contribution to sea turtle conservation. The Refuge is a direct result of Dr. Carr bringing attention to the world’s declining turtle populations due to over-exploitation and loss of safe habitat. <http://www.fws.gov/archiecarr/>

¹³ Davis, 4-5, 250-251.

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CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

ethic that transformed them into scientists and activists, writers and conservationists on a local, state, national and international scale.

In addition to the contribution of Archie Carr to the field of conservation ecology, that of his wife Marjorie Harris Carr has gained recognition as an effective voice for the preservation of the Oklawaha River and its associated watershed. She was one of the founders of the Florida Defenders of the Environment, a politically savvy group of conservationists. She assisted her husband in many of his scientific endeavors and maintained her interest in science, writing on the natural history of the Ocklawaha River Wilderness Area and leading a legal and political campaign to stop the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, an environmentally destructive federal project opposed by environmentalists.¹⁴

Archie Carr's younger brother, Dr. Tom Carr, became an internationally noted astronomer and physicist, and also taught at UF. Perhaps the dark nights spent watching the stars over Lake Nocatee while he and Archie and the family stayed at the cabin in the woods, led to his career choice. Although he was always ready to help Archie collect data and develop scientific analysis that helped advance the understanding of the migration patterns of green sea turtles, he also had a long career in astronomy, studying planetary radio emissions and collaborating with the US space program.¹⁵

The third generation of the Carr family have followed the same pattern as scientists and conservationists and extended the family legacy. Archie Carr III, known as Chuck, became the regional director of Latin America and the Caribbean for the Wildlife Conservation Society, and David became the executive director of the Caribbean Conservation Corporation. Archie Carr's son Stephen participated in his father's sea turtle research and has been active in the study and preservation of endangered sturgeons in the Suwannee River. Son Tom, a biological consultant, remarked on his brother's career choices, "We would talk about biological conservation around the dinner table. And that was just their normal conversation."¹⁶ Susan Carr, the daughter of Archie's brother, Dr. Tom Carr, also has a Ph.D. in wildlife ecology and conservation and is the executive director of the Conservation Trust for Florida, Inc., which works to preserve environmentally endangered lands in Florida.¹⁷

¹⁴ Davis, 234-239.

¹⁵ Davis, 212, 216, Obituary, Professor Carr passed away on April 20, 2011, at the age of 94. He was Professor Emeritus of the UF Astronomy Department.

¹⁶ Davis, 262.

¹⁷ <http://conserveflorida.org/>

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CARR FAMILY CABIN
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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Hunting Cabins in the Big Scrub

The Carr Family Cabin is one of the few hunting cabins built in the Big Scrub that have survived. Once such simple buildings were built by Umatilla residents as hunting and fishing camps in the woods and on the lakes outside of town, but few are still standing today.¹⁸ Often constructed of recycled material or what could be cut from the surrounding woods, as was this building, they were meant to give minimal shelter from the weather and a base for hunting and fishing expeditions. The Carr Cabin resembles the one-room-deep cabin of pre-railroad days built by European colonists constructed of local materials without stylistic embellishments.¹⁹ However, this cabin differs from the minimal log cabins that early settlers built, which would have been intended for year-round use and surrounded by a variety of outbuildings and fenced pens and gardens. It is less substantial than the hand-built, one-pen pioneer cabins that pioneer families built in the 1800s of the wood they cleared from the scrub to plant their crops, described by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings in *The Yearling*. It is also less formal and unfurnished with modern conveniences than distinguish the vacation cottages built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the Ocala National Forest.²⁰

Architectural Features of the Carr Family Cabin and Its Preservation

The sturdy red-brick chimney on the northwest wall, which helped stabilize the light-weight construction, is an unusual feature for a hunting cabin or one just used on occasional weekends. The addition of a screened porch facing the lake in 1945 almost doubled the space under the gabled tin roof. During the reconstruction of the building (2009-2011), almost all of the material used to rebuild the porch had to be replaced due to termites, whereas considerably more of the original cabin's material was still usable. The Carr Cabin is an example of a type of 1930s rural Florida vernacular architecture that has steadily disappeared with time. Nestled in the Ocala National Forest, it is located in its original setting on Lake Nicotoon. At time of its donation to the US Forest Service in 2007, the cabin was in imminent threat of collapse, having deteriorated considerably after more than thirty years of disuse. Despite its fragile condition, the structure was determined eligible for listing on

¹⁸ Friends of the Carr Family Cabin website. www.carrfamilycabin.com

¹⁹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), 75

²⁰ Ocala National Forest, history. The Doe Lake Lodge, built to government specifications in the 1930s by the CCC has been restored. It was once surrounded by cabins and a campground. www.OcalaNationalForest.org

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

the National Register of Historic Places in 2008 based upon its association with Archie Carr and its unique style of architecture.²¹

A collaborative effort spurred by Ray Willis, archaeologist with the Ocala National Forest, the Carr family, the Umatilla Historical Society, and a group of local citizens who formed the Friends of the Carr Cabin resulted in a masterful restoration of the small, deteriorated building shrouded in vines and overgrown vegetation. In 2007, after consultation with the Florida State Historic Preservation Office, plans were developed to stabilize and repair the structure. Retired preservation architect emeritus Herschel Shepard volunteered his services to draft a stabilization protocol for the cabin. Throughout the project, the Standards of Secretary of the Interior were applied.²² Master builder Jeff Penuel completed the restoration/stabilization in 2011. The project took the cabin from a fragile state of endangered existence to a restored structure worthy and capable of public visitation. To gain broader public support, Equinox Documentaries created two short videos, one before the work began and one after the restoration was completed that included interviews with Dr. Tom Carr, Archie Carr's children, and some of his students, that attested to the significance of the cabin and its natural surroundings in their lives.²³ In 2012, the Society for History in the Federal Government awarded the Carr Cabin Stabilization and Restoration Project the John Wesley Powell Prize for outstanding achievement in historic preservation.²⁴

In 2013, the Friends of the Carr Cabin and the Seminole District of the Ocala National Forest were awarded the Restoration/Rehabilitation Award from the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation for the difficult and painstaking task of restoring the cabin. Additionally, Jeff Penuel received the Master Craftsman award that year from the Florida Trust for his skill and sensitivity to the challenging project. The award commented: "his unique skill set saved a rare example of Florida's historic vernacular architecture, an important symbol of efforts to conserve Florida's vanishing wild lands."²⁵

²¹ Johnson Peterson Architects, Inc., Carr Scrub Cabin, HABS Historical Report and Existing Condition Assessment, October 27, 2007.

²² Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Re-source Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services, Washington, D. C., 1995.

²³ Mimi Carr, Archie Carr's oldest child, became an actress and is the narrator of both Equinox Documentary films: "Celebrating a Forgotten Place: The Carr Family Cabin in the Florida Scrub" (2009) and "Portal into the Timeless Wisdom of Archie Carr"(2013) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bv7GEbv5X4A>

²⁴ Ray Willis, Interview with author, December 16, 2015.

²⁵ Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, 2013 Annual Award List. <http://www.floridatrust.org/preservation-awards/>

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CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

The History of the Carr Family Cabin

The Carr Family Cabin was built as Archie and Marjorie Carr were beginning their married life in Gainesville. Archie's parents in Umatilla warmly welcomed their new daughter-in-law and she became a part of their family outdoor activities. Reverend Archibald F. Carr had acquired a parcel of land earlier in the 1930s through the payment of back taxes owed to the City of Umatilla by the previous (unknown) owner. The 46-acre parcel of vacant, wooded land at the edge of the Ocala National Forest was intended create a "backwoods sanctuary," as his son Tom described it, a place where the family could gather to cultivate wildlife appreciation and relax in a quiet natural setting away from their otherwise busy lives.²⁶

None of the Carrs had much extra money on hand, and, after selecting a site close to the clear waters of Lake Nicotoon, the men of the family, the Pastor, Archie and Tom, cleared a small area and began to lay out the foundation of a small cabin that they could use to shelter them from mosquitoes or sudden showers or to sleep in for overnight hunting excursions. A local carpenter, identified by Chuck Carr, Archie's grandson, as Mr. Dempsey, helped the Carr men with the construction. They scavenged bricks, wood and old cypress shingles from the remains of the old Puerofoy house in Umatilla that had recently burned. (Faded white paint is still visible on some of the shingles.) Construction of the cabin was led by a local carpenter, a Mr. Dempsey, who was skilled at building in the Florida Cracker style, with the Carr men doing most of the work on the simple building that suited their needs. Some of the elements were cut from the forest, such as the debarked tree trunks or limbs used to support the metal roofing. Since the cabin was left unattended much of the time, it was lightly furnished and creature comforts were minimal. A well was dug and a hand pump installed a few steps from the back door, and a privy was built at the edge of the clearing, away from the lake. Screens were tacked over the window openings and solid wood shutters hinged at the top could open for light and air or be closed when it was cold and when the family left. No electricity was ever installed.²⁷ Unpaved, sandy roads led to the isolated cabin site, which was surrounded on three sides by a dense forest of native trees and shrubs, with an open view of Lake Nicotoon to the west. The shoreline was less than 100 feet toward the setting sun from the cabin. Today, the closest remaining pool of Lake Nicotoon is some 600 feet to the west... but the sun still sets over the marsh grass. There was no light pollution, no noise pollution; just the cabin and the Carr's on a lake at the edge of the Big Scrub.

The screen porch was added to the front elevation around 1948, the materials purchased with the \$100 payment for an article that Archie Carr had written for *Field and Stream* magazine in 1947, about deer-hunting in the scrub. This use of funds from the first of many articles that Carr would write for the general public demonstrated the continuing commitment that Dr. Carr, involved with his academic duties at UF and his

²⁶ "Celebrating a Forgotten Place: The Carr Family Cabin in the Florida Scrub" (2009). Included in the video is a 2007 interview with Dr. Thomas D. Carr.

²⁷ Chuck Carr, interview with the author, February 24, 2016.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

research travels between 1945 and 1949, some of them with his wife, still felt to the cabin and its value to his family.²⁸

Three generations of the Carr family would use the cabin for decades as a center for their outdoors recreation and environmental awareness until about 1970. They cooked the fish they caught in the lake on the little stove in the cabin, brought their dogs with them to take part in their deer hunts, and learned to identify the flora and fauna surrounding them as part of their biological heritage. It represented an escape from city living and spiritual rejuvenation that the wilderness provided. For a family that became wholeheartedly involved in the conservation of natural resources, the cabin was a unifying symbol, not of drawing themselves apart from destructive forces that threatened Florida's land and water, but a cherished place that continued to nourish their determination to protect the world's natural resources.²⁹

Carr's oldest son, Archibald Fairly Carr, III (Chuck) recalled that as he and his brothers and sister grew up, there were regular visits to the cabin, on weekends mostly, as the family resided in Micanopy, in Alachua County. His mother, after raising five children and supporting her husband in his career, became an advocate for conservation, particularly the protection of lands in the Ocklawaha watershed, part of the Ocala National Forest.³⁰ As noted, Chuck Carr and his younger brothers, Tom, Stephen, and David, all chose careers in natural science and conservation.

Chuck Carr also noted that Tom Carr, his uncle (Dr. Thomas D. Carr), a distinguished professor of astronomy at the University of Florida, also loved the cabin and donated the 46-acre property to the Forest Service in 2007, whereupon it was incorporated into the boundaries of the Ocala National Forest.

In addition to use of the cabin for recreation, it also served as a retreat for inspiration and writing: Archie Carr had a deep sense of place, particularly for the wild places of Florida. And surely he and his brother knew of Henry David Thoreau's one-room, lakeside cabin built of recycled boards and nails and thought that living simply and in harmony with nature was a worthwhile use of their time and effort. Thoreau wrote that "In wilderness is the preservation of the world," and Carr's writing consistently echo this theme.³¹ Carr often made intuitive connections between his Florida wilderness and far-away places, such as comparing a memory of the subtle sound of a rattlesnake crossing the sand of the Ocala scrub he heard as he sat on a stump near the family

²⁸ Archie Carr wrote two eloquent books about his research and travels in the Caribbean and Central America, *The Windward Road and High Jungles and Low* and of his time in Africa in *Ulendo*. A selection of his shorter articles was compiled and edited by his wife after his death: Archie Carr. *A Naturalist in Florida, A Celebration of Eden* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994).

²⁹ Chuck Carr, Letter to the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation Award Committee. February 27, 2013.

³⁰ Macdonald, 2-8. Marjorie Carr's biographer records her use of the developing science of ecology to fight for the preservation of Florida's remaining wild places and to challenge the construction of the Cross Florida Barge Canal, which proposed to turn the wild and twisting Ocklawaha River that forms the western boundary of the Ocala Forest into a deep ditch to facilitate shipping operations, with total disregard of its environmental devastation.

³¹ Shelley Fisher Fishkin. *Writing America: Literary Landmarks from Walden Pond to Wounded Knee* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2015) 43-45.

**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 8 Page 10

**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

cabin with his first awareness of a nearby python in Africa that he described in vivid detail in *Ulendo*. Florida was never far from his mind, as his biographer noted.³²

³² Archie Carr. *Ulendo* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1993), 148; Davis, 150.

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**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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“Celebrating a Forgotten Place: The Carr Family Cabin in the Florida Scrub” (Equinox Productions, 2009). http://www.imdb.com/rg/VIDEO_PLAY/LINK//video/wab/vi2622883097/

“Portal into the Timeless Wisdom of Archie Carr” (Equinox Productions, 2013). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bv7GEbv5X4A>

Interviews

Archie Carr III (son), February 24, 2016

Mimi Carr (daughter), February 19, 2016

Ray Willis (Ocala National Forest archaeologist). December 16, 2015.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY

One-half acre is nominated. Part of 46-acre parcel given to U. S. National Forest described below

VERBAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Marion County Property Appraiser: Parcel # 50962-000-00)

SEC 21 TWP 17 RGE 26 SW 1/4 OF NE 1/4 OF NE ¼ EXC S 232 FT OF W 232 FT & SE 1/4 OF NE ¼ EXC
N 432 FT OF W 232 FT

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains one-half acre of the property donated to the US Forest Service by Dr. Thomas Carr in 2007 that surrounds the Carr Family Cabin. See site map, Figure 1.

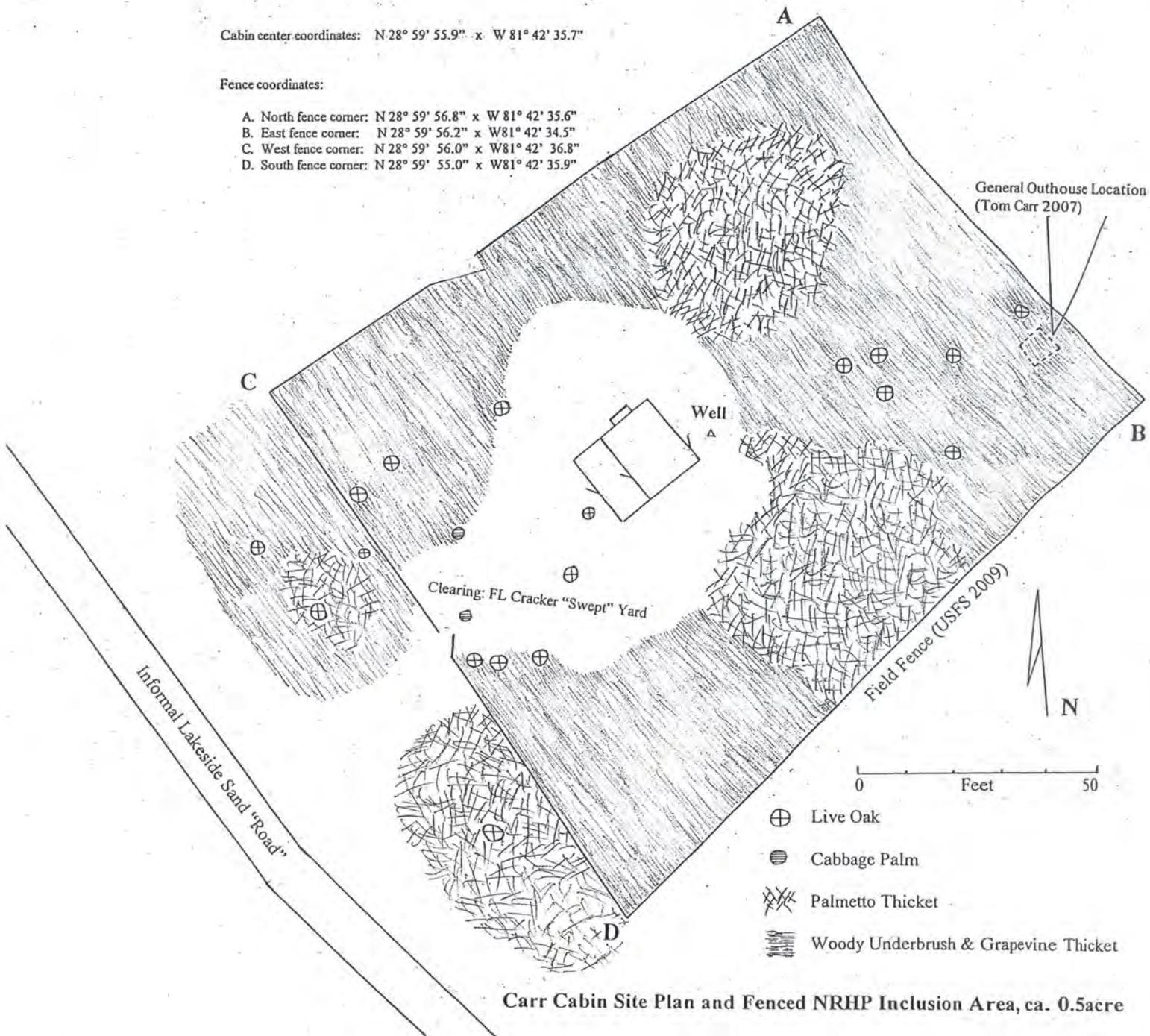


Carr Family Cabin: Location Map

Cabin center coordinates: N 28° 59' 55.9" x W 81° 42' 35.7"

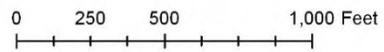
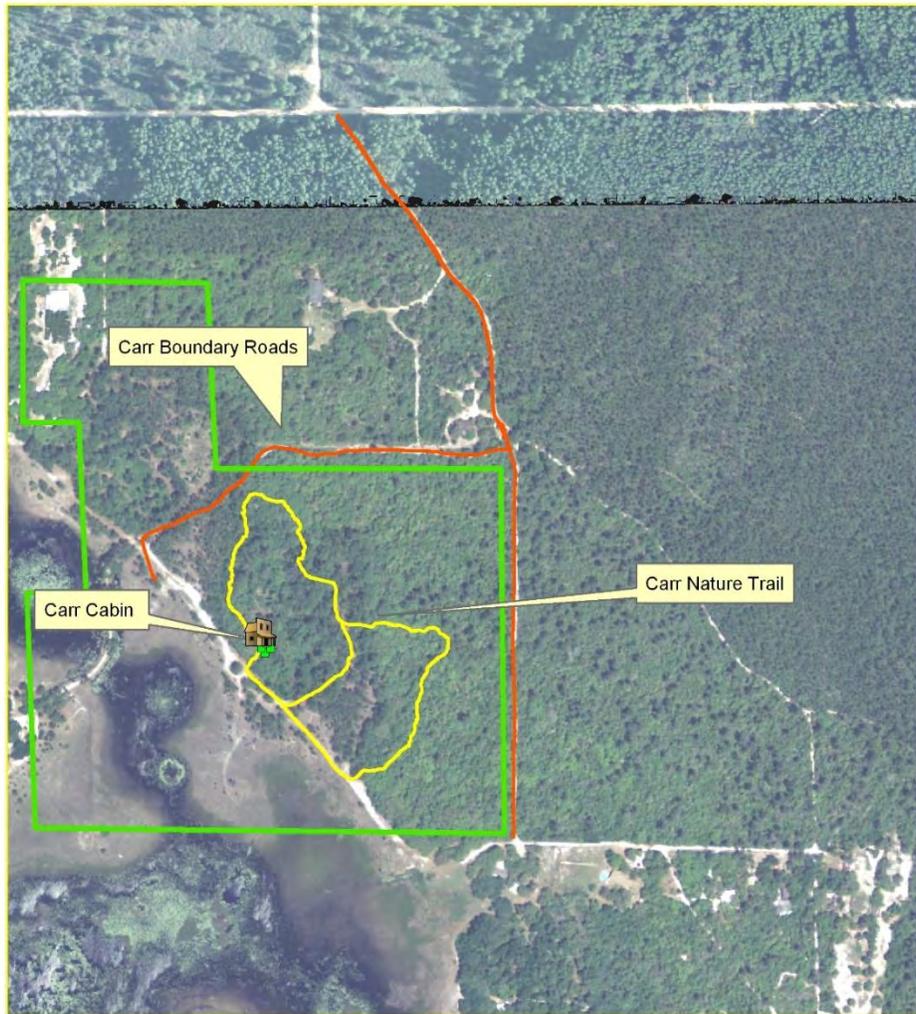
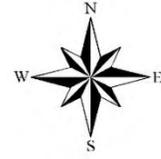
Fence coordinates:

- A. North fence corner: N 28° 59' 56.8" x W 81° 42' 35.6"
- B. East fence corner: N 28° 59' 56.2" x W 81° 42' 34.5"
- C. West fence corner: N 28° 59' 56.0" x W 81° 42' 36.8"
- D. South fence corner: N 28° 59' 55.0" x W 81° 42' 35.9"



Carr Cabin Site Plan and Fenced NRHP Inclusion Area, ca. 0.5acre

Carr Cabin



Carr Family Cabin: Map showing boundary of 46-acre property
Dr. Tom Carr donated to the Ocala National Forest

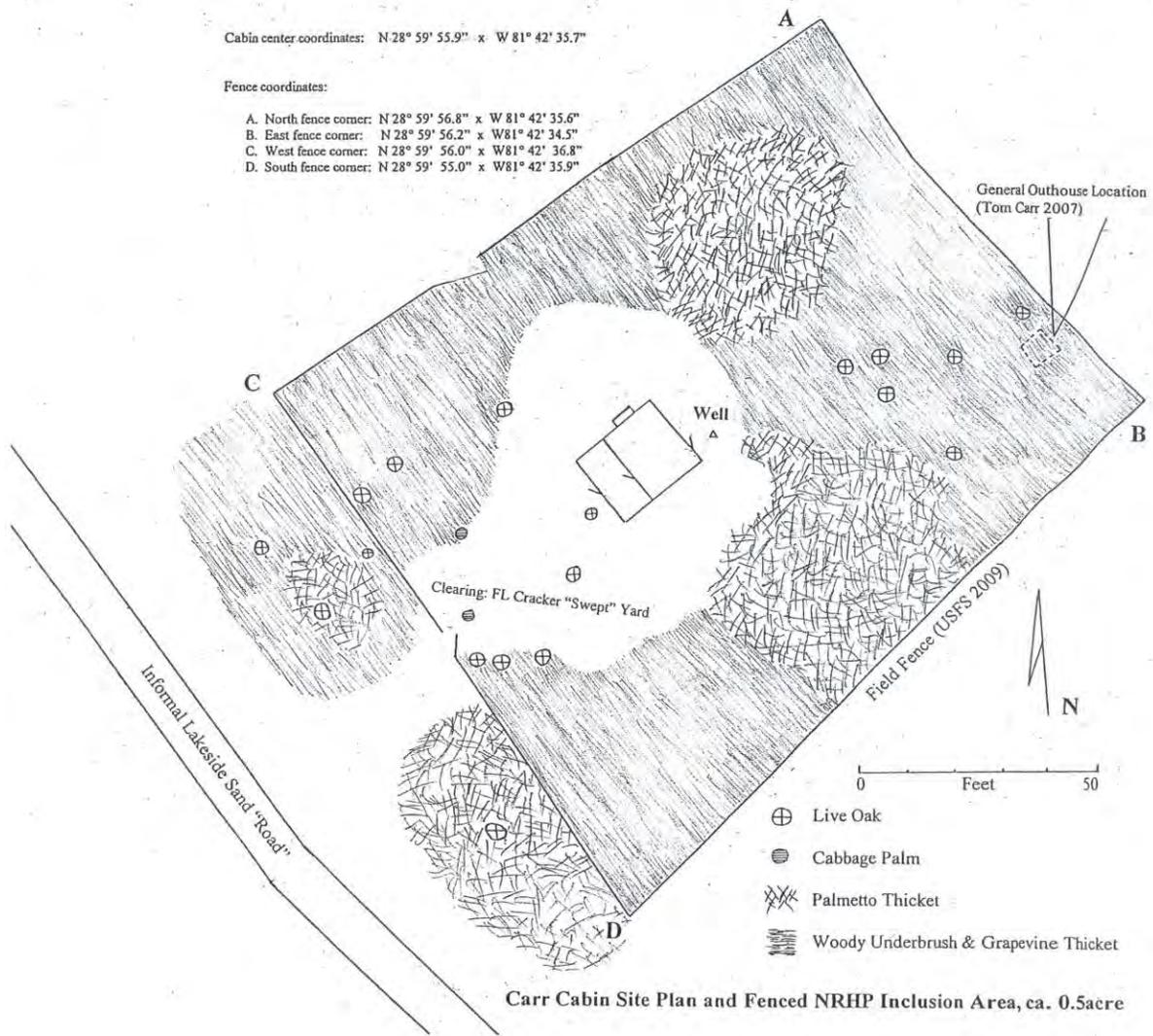


Figure 1: Carr Family Cabin Site Plan. One-half-acre fenced area to be included in the nomination (Ray Willis, Ocala Forest Service archaeologist, April 15, 2016)

Carr Family Cabin: Historic Photographs



Figure 2: Photograph of Mrs. Louise Carr and Pastor Carr (ca1939) in front of cabin. Note that front porch has not yet been added. Family photos courtesy of Mimi Carr.



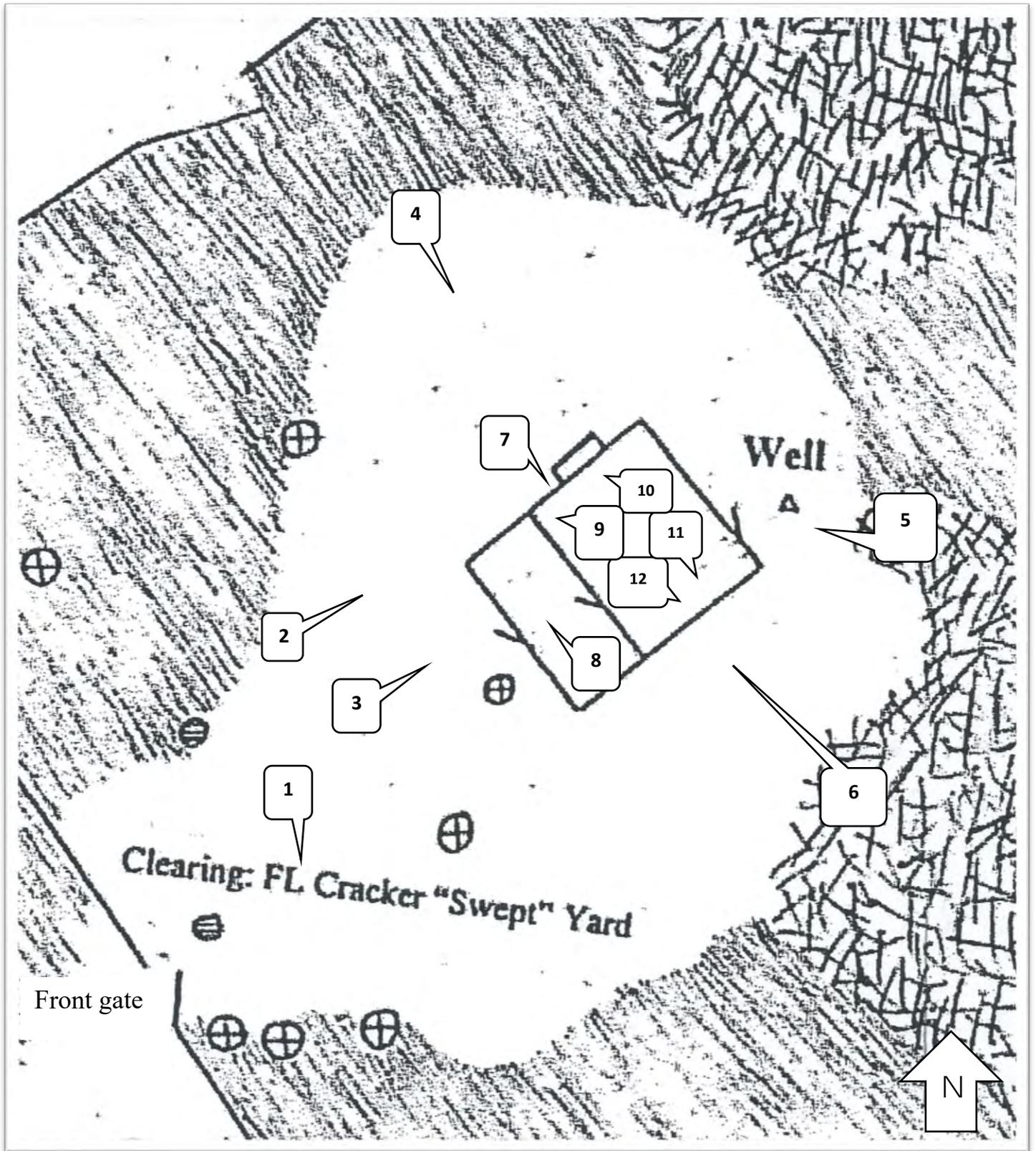
Figure 3: The men of the Carr family (ca 1941) on the shore of Lake Nicatoon, photographer facing west. This photo was taken from the cabin yard at a time when the shore of the lake was much closer to the cabin site.



Figure 4: Photograph taken at the time of the donation of the cabin, 2007. The cabin had deteriorated and was engulfed with vegetation.



Figure 5: Photograph of cabin ca 2008 after vegetation was removed and before restoration began.



Carr Family Cabin: Key to Photos

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTO LIST

1. Carr Family Cabin
2. Ocala National Forest (Marion County), Florida
3. Murray D. Laurie
4. Murray D. Laurie
5. December 16, 2015
6. View of front entrance to Carr Cabin site, facing southwest
7. Photo 1 of 12

6. View of side yard, front and chimney, facing southeast
7. Photo 2 of 12

6. View of front of cabin, facing northeast
7. Photo 3 of 12

6. View of northwest side showing chimney, facing southeast
7. Photo 4 of 12

6. View of back of cabin, facing southwest
7. Photo 5 of 12

6. View of southeast side, facing northwest
7. Photo 6 of 12

6. View of recycled cedar shingles, facing southeast
7. Photo 7 of 12

6. View of interior of porch, facing northwest
7. Photo 8 of 12

6. View of interior, southeast corner near fireplace, facing northeast
7. Photo 9 of 12

6. View of interior, fireplace, facing northeast
7. Photo 10 of 12

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

**CARR FAMILY CABIN
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. View of floor and side wall, facing southeast

7. Photo 11 of 12

6. View of ceiling, facing southeast

7. Photo 12 of 12

Carr Family Cabin



Photo 1



Photo 2

Carr Family Cabin



Photo 3



Photo 4

Carr Family Cabin



Photo 5



Photo 6

Carr Family Cabin



Photo 7



Photo 8

Carr Family Cabin



Photo 9



Photo 10

Carr Family Cabin



Photo 11



Photo 12

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/13/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/28/2017 Date of Weekly List: 3/9/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/28/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Forest Service

National Forests in
Florida

325 John Knox Road, Suite F-100
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-523-8500
FAX: 850-523-8505

File Code: 2360
Route To: 2360

Date: September 13, 2016

Subject: Carr Cabin National Register Nomination

To: Tony Tooke, Regional Forester

In accordance with 36 CFR 60, enclosed are two copies of a two-disk set containing the nomination package for listing the historic Carr Cabin, located in the Ocala National Forest, Florida, on the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the enclosed information and the recommendations of my staff, the property meets the National Register criteria, and I further recommend submittal to the Keeper of the National Register.

Marcia K. Alexander
Executive Staff Officer
Acting for

KELLY RUSSELL

Forest Supervisor, National Forests in Florida

Enclosures

cc: Micah Thorning, Melissa Twaroski, Erika L. Davis





Umatilla Chamber of Commerce
"Gateway to the Ocala National Forest"
Serving as the Gateway since 1969
P.O. Box 300, Umatilla, FL 32784. 352.669.3511
www.umatillachamber.org

August 11, 2016

Mr. Dalton Yancey, President
Friends of Carr Cabin, Inc.
PO Box 1938
Umatilla, FL 32784-1938

Dear Mr. Yancey:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Umatilla Chamber of Commerce, I am pleased to endorse and support the nomination of inclusion of the Carr Family Cabin in the National Register of Historic Places.

Your organization has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years and you have participated in many of our activities and events. Of particular interest we appreciate your long standing commitment to our Florida Wildlife Festival with having an information pavilion, providing escorted bus tours for our attendees and helping to promote the legacy of one of Umatilla's important families, the Carr Family and their contributions to our area, State and Nation.

The efforts of the Friends of Carr Cabin, Inc., have helped our local businesses and our tourism industry by promoting the Carr Cabin in the Ocala National Forest and the many contributions to space, conservation, outdoor life and the sports of hunting and fishing. We wish you good luck in your process for inclusion of the Carr Cabin on the National Register of Historic Places and know this designation will complement your endeavors and help grow our community.

Sincerely,

Susan Martin
Executive Director



Forest Service

National Forests in
Florida

325 John Knox Road, Suite F-100
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-523-8500
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Marcia L. Fleischer
Escapement Staff Officer
Acting for

KELLY RUSSELL

Forest Supervisor, National Forests in Florida

Enclosures

cc: Micah Thorning, Melissa Twaroski, Erika L. Davis



PROCLAMATION



CITY OF UMATILLA, FLORIDA

WHEREAS, the Reverend Archibald Carr and his family moved to Umatilla, Florida in 1930, where he served as pastor to the First Presbyterian Church of Umatilla, and, through his wife "Mimi", and two sons, Dr. Archibald "Archie" Carr, Jr., his wife Marjorie, and Dr. Thomas Carr contributed to the legacy and appreciation of hunting, fishing and outdoor lifestyle for generations of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, "Parson Carr" established in 1938 a small family cabin, a retreat for hunting, fishing and outdoor enjoyment, in the southern part of the Ocala National Forest; and

WHEREAS, his two sons became world famous for in wildlife research, protection & study along with the study of astrophysics and space exploration including the current voyages to the planet Jupiter, and his daughter in law, Marjorie Carr became a national leader in protection on the Ocklawaha River; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Thomas Carr donated his family's forest property consisting of 46 acres and the remains of their family cabin to the United States Forest Service; and

WHEREAS a group of prominent Florida citizens with the support and guidance of the US Forest Service, Seminole Ranger Station, located just north of Umatilla, established a not-for-profit corporation called the Friends of Carr Cabin, Inc.,

WHEREAS, this entity faithfully raised funds, solicited skilled craftsmen and supervised the restoration of the Carr Family Cabin to its original 1938 status; and

WHEREAS, The Society for History in the Federal Government, recognized this effort as the national winner of the prestigious John Wesley Powell Prize for Historic Preservation as an outstanding achievement in furthering history of and in the Federal Government, in 2012; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Senate along with the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation also awarded and commended the Friends of Carr Cabin, the Greater Umatilla Historical Society, and the US Forest Service for their care, concern, and restoration of the cabin; and

WHEREAS, the efforts of the all concerned have greatly benefited tourism, our citizens and local businesses of our City, the education of our young and old alike to the value of appreciation of time and place in Florida's history;

WHEREAS, the efforts of The United States Forest Service, the Seminole Ranger Station, and the Friends of Carr Cabin for their service to the City of Umatilla by preserving this important part of the history of Lake County for the education and enlightenment for future generations;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mayor Brian Butler and the City Council of the City of Umatilla Florida, proclaim the full support and endorsement of the nomination of the

CARR FAMILY CABIN

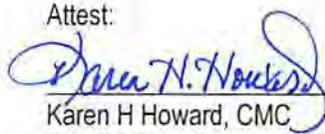
for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused this seal to be affixed.



Brian Butler
Mayor

Attest:



Karen H Howard, CMC
City Clerk

Date: August 16, 2016

PROCLAMATION 2016 - 83

WHEREAS, the Reverend Archibald Carr and his family moved to Umatilla, Florida in 1930, where he served as pastor to the First Presbyterian Church of Umatilla, and through his wife “Mimi”, and two sons, Dr. Archibald “Archie” Carr, Jr., his wife Marjorie, and Dr. Thomas Carr contributed to the legacy and appreciation of hunting, fishing and outdoor lifestyle for generations of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, “Parson Carr” established in 1938 a small family cabin, a retreat for hunting, fishing and outdoor enjoyment, in the southern part of the Ocala National Forest; and

WHEREAS, his two sons became world famous for in wildlife research, protection and study, the preservation of the Green Sea Turtle, along with the study of astrophysics and space exploration including the current voyages to the planet Jupiter, and his daughter-in-law, Marjorie Carr became a national leader in protection of the Ocklawaha River; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Thomas Carr donated his family’s forest property consisting of 46 acres and the remains of the family cabin to the United States Forest Service; and

WHEREAS, a group of prominent Florida citizens with the support and guidance of the U.S. Forest Service, Seminole Ranger Station, located just north of Umatilla, established a not-for-profit corporation called the Friends of Carr Cabin, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, this entity faithfully raised funds, solicited skilled craftsmen and supervised the restoration of the Carr Family Cabin to its original 1938 status; and

WHEREAS, The Society for History in the Federal Government recognized this effort as the national winner of the prestigious John Wesley Powell Prize for Historic Preservation as an outstanding achievement in furthering history of and in the Federal Government, in 2012; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Senate along with the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation also awarded and commended the Friends of Carr Cabin, the Greater Umatilla Historical Society, and the U.S. Forest Service for their care, concern, and restoration of the cabin; and

WHEREAS, these efforts have greatly benefited tourism, citizens and local businesses of Lake County, the education of young and old alike, to the value of appreciation of time and place in Florida’s history; and

WHEREAS, the Friends of Carr Cabin are seeking inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and the support of the Lake County Board of County Commissioners for this process.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County, Florida, proclaims that:

Section 1. The United States Forest Service, the Seminole Ranger Station, and the Friends of Carr Cabin are to be commended for their community service to Lake County.

Section 2. The Lake County Board of County Commissioners fully supports and endorses the nomination of the Carr Family Cabin for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places to preserve this important part of Lake County’s history for future generations.

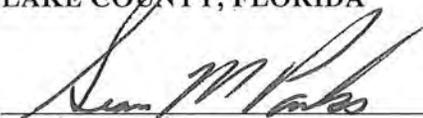
Section 3. A copy of this Proclamation shall be spread upon the Minutes of this meeting.

Section 4. This Proclamation shall take effect upon adoption.

DONE AND PROCLAIMED this 23rd day of August, 2016 in regular session of the Board of County Commissioners of Lake County, Florida.

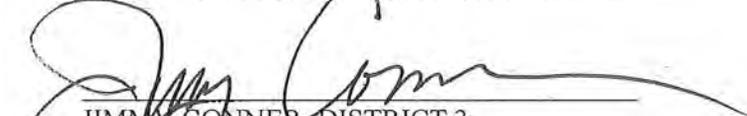
**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

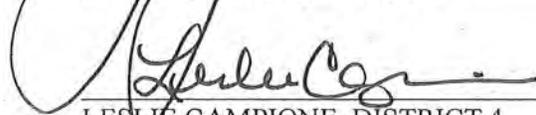


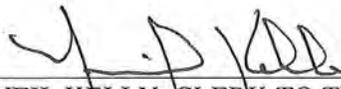

SEAN M. PARKS, CHAIRMAN


WELTON G. CADWELL, VICE-CHAIRMAN

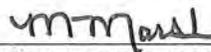

TIMOTHY I. SULLIVAN, DISTRICT 1


JIMMY CONNER, DISTRICT 3


LESLIE CAMPIONE, DISTRICT 4


NEIL KELLY, CLERK TO THE BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LAKE COUNTY, FL

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY:


MELANIE MARSH, COUNTY ATTORNEY



File Code: 2360

Date: JAN 11 2017

Paul Loether
National Register Chief
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed you will find the hard copy signature pages and accompanying digital compact discs containing the National Register nominations for three historic properties located on national forest lands.

- Bano Grande located in the Rio Grande municipality of Puerto Rico, on the El Yunque National Forest,
- The Peabody-Fordson Historic District located in Clay County, Kentucky, on the Daniel Boone National Forest, and
- The Carr Family Cabin located in Marion County, Florida, on the Ocala National Forest.

These nomination forms have been reviewed, approved, and signed by me and the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Melissa Twaroski, Regional Heritage Program Manager, at 404-347-7250, or mtwaroski@fs.fed.us.

Sincerely,



TONY TOOKE
Regional Forester

Enclosures (3)

cc: Jim Gabbert; Melissa Twaroski

