

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 19 1975

MAY 4 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Koreshan Unity State Park

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. 41 at Estero River

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Estero

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

~~Seventh~~ Tenth

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida

CODE

12

COUNTY

Lee

CODE

071

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED (1 bldg.)	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Lee County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Ft. Myers

STATE

Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

N/A

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

varies, see individual physical description

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A major portion of the original Koreshan Unity Settlement at Estero is now located within the boundaries of Florida's Koreshan Unity State Park. Koreshan Unity, Inc. at one time owned a sizeable amount of land in Lee County and still retains property which far exceeds the boundaries of that state park. At one time, structures belonging to the Settlement were located on Estero Island, at the mouth of the Estero River, and at various points near that river in its western reaches. The river served as a major transportation and communication route for the Koreshan Settlement. A road running north and south which over the years developed from a pioneer track to a county road to the Tamiami Trail (currently U.S. 41) was the other important link to Ft. Myers and the outside world.

Description of Original Physical Appearance:

The nuclear area of the original settlement was concentrated around the junction of those two transportation routes. The major structures which provided communal living quarters, dining facilities, and accommodations for the settlement's social activities were grouped in a rather small area immediately south of the river and west of the roadway. Individual or dual family dwellings and structures providing housing for supportive activities or industries (sawmill, machine shops, etc.) were located in the peripheral areas of that central core. As the years passed, residents of the Koreshan Unity Settlement gave special attention to the grounds. The result was complex landscaping complete with ornamental concrete sculptures, walkways, decorative bamboo bridges, benches and park areas.

The surviving structures described below are representative of the varieties of buildings which were erected at the Koreshan Unity Settlement over the years; many of these buildings have since disappeared. Existing graphic evidence and verbal descriptions indicate that all the earlier structures were of wood. The cottages (see #4a & #4b: sketch map and photos) which provided family residences were very simple in design. At least one of the earliest buildings was constructed of logs (#14: sketch map); the settlement's sawmill soon provided milled lumber for later structures. Multi-story buildings somewhat like the bakery (#5: sketch map & photo) were utilized as a dining hall (#6: sketch map) and publishing house (#21: sketch map). At least one later structure, the new store (#9: sketch map and photo), was given a stucco exterior treatment. The so-called "Bamboo Landing" (#12: sketch map and photo) gives a suggestion of the landscaping concept employed at the settlement but fails to capture the spirit of the sculptures produced by workmen of the community.

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Owners of Site

- (1) State of Florida
Division of Recreation & Parks
Larson Building
Tallahassee, Florida

- (2) Koreshan Unity, Inc.
P.O. Box 57
Esterro, Florida

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General Description of Present Physical Appearance:

The Koreshan Unity Settlement at the present time reflects the original landscaping and architecture of the turn of the century community. The grounds contain trees, flowers, and shrubs which include a fine collection of exotic tropical and subtropical species. Nature trails have been laid out in the horticulturally interesting areas. Evidence of ornamental concrete and bamboo structures remains. However, decades of growth, and at times of neglect, have altered greatly the appearance of both botanical and man-made features of the grounds.

With the exception of a picnic table and an activity shelter recently built in the "chickee" style by Seminole Indians, all the structures currently standing in the district are related to the Koreshan Unity community. All but two of them - the new store (#9: sketch map & photo) and the post office (#10: sketch map) - were constructed during the first fifteen years of the settlement's existence. The current condition of the remaining structures varies from good to poor. The major existing buildings are described individually in the following section.

Description of Structures Still Standing:

Art Hall (#1: sketch map & photo): Constructed in 1905, this building was suitable for the presentation of concerts, dramatic productions, etc. It consists of one large room with a wide, high stage across the west end, behind which is a closed backstage area.

In its present form, the building is a one story, wood frame structure featuring clapboard siding, a hipped roof, wide eaves reminiscent of those used in older, small railroad stations, numerous windows which permit good cross-ventilation, and a "U"-shaped porch encircling the building to the east. The building is raised up off the ground on wooden pole sections.

The building has been restored in recent years, but comparison with photographs of the original show that the restoration was not an accurate one. The roof line and porch arrangement differ significantly from the original construction. The building has been air-conditioned and provided with electric

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lights as well. It currently contains a display of documents, records and artifacts relevant to the history of the Koreshan Unity. The building is used by local groups as an assembly and meeting hall. It is located in the southeast area of the western section of the proposed district. Because it is fairly close to the highway, any widening of that road would threaten the integrity of the site if not the structure itself.

Founder's House (#7: sketch map and photo): Built in 1896, this structure served as the residence of Dr. Cyrus Teed on his visits to the Estero community. There was another apartment on the second floor of this two-story structure. The house is a wood frame structure with cast concrete facings made to resemble stone on the lower level, and drop siding on the upper level. At one time, a cement archway stood a little distance away from the building along the south side. This structure, which is in very poor repair today, faces east and is located behind the store and post office buildings not far from U.S. Highway 41 and fairly near the Estero River.

This building was constructed as an elongated rectangle and has a very narrow vertical facade. Windows are casement in type, and the fenestration is irregular. The roof is pitched with a long ridge and front and rear gables. An external earmark of the period of its construction is the spindle and knob balustrade which defines the upper, uncovered portion of the east portico. Alterations include the placing of jalousie windows on the south facade and the placing of drop siding on the north side.

Planetary Court (#2: sketch map and photo): Intended for use as a dormitory for the leading female members of the Koreshan Unity settlement at Estero, this two-story building was completed about 1903. Its name was derived from the title given women of high position within the organizational structure of the Koreshans: the Planets. Each of the two floors is composed of four large rooms and a central hallway running east and west. A wide, covered veranda encircles the structure at both levels. The exterior fabric of this wood frame structure is thin clapboard. The foundation is wood and cement block; the gable roof is surfaced with 5-V crimped tin. At one time, a cupola surmounted the roof. Considerable interior alterations have been made in this structure. The house is furnished mostly with items brought from Chicago by the colonists who arrived at Estero in 1903.

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Numerous books and documents as well as an extensive photograph collection relevant to the history of the Koreshan Unity movement are currently housed in the Planetary Court. The upstairs area provides living quarters and office space for the current president of Koreshan Unity, Inc., Miss Hedwig Michel, who edits a conservation-oriented newspaper, The American Eagle, from those premises. (This newspaper was first published in 1906 by a member of the Koreshan Unity and with the exception of a few years has been in publication ever since.) There is an accommodation for guests on the main floor. This building is located in the south central area of the western section of the proposed district; a garage and a driveway are nearby.

Post Office (#10: sketch map): The original post office at the settlement was located in the old store building; when that structure burned (c. 1920), a portion of the new store was used for a time. The post office is now housed in a rectangular, wood frame building with clapboard siding. The old mail counter and the cabinet used to hold mail for individuals are still in place. The building is used today as an office for the Koreshan Unity, Inc. It is located just south of the new store building (#9: sketch map and photo) and is very close to U.S. Highway 41. If that road were widened, the post office would have to be demolished.

Medical Office (#8: sketch map & photo): This structure, originally a one room cabin, was built prior to 1894 on a site farther down the river by Gustave Damkohler, the settler from whom land for the nucleus of the Koreshan Unity Settlement was obtained by Cyrus Teed. It was relocated, and at some point a small addition was made to it. This wood frame structure originally featured board and batten siding, but presently has asbestos siding and a tin roof. This structure has served several functions and is known today as the Medical Office in reference to one of the purposes for which it was used. It is located southwest of the U.S. Highway 41 bridge over the Estero River, on the south bank of that river.

New Store Building (#9: sketch map & photo): This building is the second store building to be constructed at the Koreshan Unity Settlement. The first, which stood just north of the present building on the river bank, burned about 1920. The present structure was already under construction at the time.

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This structure is a two-story, wood frame rectangular building covered with stucco. The false front with stepped parapet adds some interest to the main facade, although the erratic and irregular fenestration is visually displeasing. Windows, single and paired, are double-hung sash and the building has paired, double entrance doors with transoms.

This building contained a store, a restaurant and second floor sleeping quarters. The store is no longer in operation. The rooms are still in use for visitors to the settlement. It is located on the west edge of U.S. Highway 41 and would be demolished if that road were widened.

Bakery Building (#5: sketch map & photo): This two-story, wood frame structure originally contained a bakery on the main floor and sleeping quarters on the second floor. It was constructed about 1903-1905. The ovens, which extended from the south side of the building for a distance of several feet, have been removed.

The sparse openings in this rectangular building are small and vertical. The exterior fabric is thin, shiplap clapboard with corner boards. A single, hooded entry is located in the extreme lower corner of the main facade. The building is capped with a hipped roof now covered with tin.

Kitchen facilities remain in the building. Today, the large main hall on the first floor is used as a dining room for visitors. The upstairs sleeping quarters are also used by guests. This building is located on the north side of the main shell road which runs through the central area of the proposed historic district.

Dwelling Cottages (#4a & 4b: sketch map & photos): The date of construction of the remaining cottages is unknown. They were used as dwellings for members of the settlement. The structure in photo 4a is referred to today as a "one Member" house. This structure features vertical board and batten exterior, shiplap in gable, and is simply framed with a ridge roof and pent roof over a simple porch on the front.

The structure in photo 4b is referred to as a "two Member" house. It is a wood frame duplex of a regular design. Currently it has a tin roof.

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These cottages are located on the north side of the shell road. These structures are usable today.

Machine Shops (no photo): Three frame buildings still stand at the southwest corner of the proposed district. These were and are today machine shops. They are not in good condition.

Bamboo Landing and Concrete Steps (#12: sketch map & photo): A dock on the Estero River on the south bank was used by the settlement members from the early years of the community's existence. The dock used today is of modern construction but stands on the original piles. A clump of bamboo planted nearby gave the landing its name. Concrete steps were constructed to lead up to the higher level. The terrain at this point curves and rises and forms a low natural amphitheatre. Before the Art Hall was built, this area was used for musical performances, etc. The performers used the dock or a boat on the river itself as a stage and the audience sat around on the steps and the nearby curving bank.

Three-Bedroom Dwelling (no photo): The wood frame structure is located on the east side of U.S. Highway 41 in the eastern section of the proposed district. It is the only family dwelling remaining from the original settlement.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE *	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

*tropical horticulture

SPECIFIC DATES 1894 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Koreshan Unity has been described by one of its members as a "commonwealth, conforming to the ancient Christian communal life" (Michel, "A Gift to the People"). The movement was founded in the latter part of the nineteenth century by Dr. Cyrus Teed and reached its fruition in the first decade of the twentieth century at Estero, Florida. The settlement which was developed there beginning in 1894 by members of the Koreshan Unity declined after the death of its founder in 1908. The physical remains of the community for the most part are now included in the grounds of the Koreshan State Park. The remaining structures deserve preservation because they represent a unique philosophical and religious movement, because they illustrate a cooperative settlement of a past era, and because they are the remnants of a pioneer community which in many ways typified life on the south Florida frontier around the turn of the twentieth century. The extant gardens are of value to tropical horticulturalists.

Born in 1839, Cyrus Teed grew up in the "Burned-Over" district of New York state, an area which produced a number of religious cults in the late nineteenth century. He became a doctor of eclectic medicine (naturopathy) and established a practice in Deerfield, New York. In 1869, while conducting some scientific experiments, Dr. Teed had a vision in which the Virgin Mary told him he was a prophet who was to save the human race. From that point forward, Dr. Teed developed a complex system of explanations concerning the universe and human society which he called Koreshan Universology.

During the 1870's and 1880's, Dr. Teed (who had begun to refer to himself as the prophet Cyrus) attracted some followers with his ideas on healing and his beliefs about the nature of the universe. In 1886, he moved to Chicago where he succeeded in making more converts. A church - the Church Triumphant - and an educational institution - the World's College of Life - were founded in that year to propagate his theories. An organization for prospective members, the Society Arch Triumphant, was formed in 1887, and in 1888, a cooperative home for members of the Church and a publishing house for dissemination of information about the movement were established in Chicago. Within a short time (1890-1891), a business organization for laborers was also founded. By that time, Cyrus Teed was using the name Koresh, derived

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 54 acres

UTM REFERENCES see continuation sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mildred L. Fryman, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgmt.

DATE

October, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

Department of State, The Capitol

TELEPHONE

904-488-7365

CITY OR TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Robert Williams
Robert Williams

TITLE Florida Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 12/10/75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting *W. M. ...*

DATE

5/4/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

Charles ...

DATE

5-3-76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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from Cyrus in the Hebrew language, and was rapidly developing his theories.

The Koreshan Unity has been referred to as "a religious and fraternal commonwealth" (Mackle, pp. 1-2) and the beliefs of Koreshanity include statements on religion, science, and the social and economic organization of the human race. As Dr. Teed wrote, "Koreshan Universology is a complete system of Science of the great Universe of Life . . ." (Flaming Sword, inside cover). Of particular interest because of its uniqueness is Teed's view of the physical construction of the universe. "The universe is a cell," he wrote, ". . . the sun is at the center. We live on the inside of the cell; and the sun, moon, planets, and stars are all within the globe" (Flaming Sword, inside cover). Several experiments were conducted under Dr. Teed's direction in an attempt to prove this viewpoint. The most extensive of these experiments was the geodetic survey carried out with the use of a measuring device called a rectilineator on the Gulf Beach near Estero in the spring of 1897. The results of this research satisfied Dr. Teed that his theory was correct; he subsequently published a book, The Cellular Cosmogony, which presented both theory and proof to the public.

In 1893, Dr. Teed decided to establish what was originally intended as a branch colony, and in the fall of that year he visited the Ft. Myers area of Florida in search of a site for his new settlement. Within a few months, he received a donation of land on the Estero River from a German settler named Gustave Damkohler and soon a nucleus of colonists arrived there to begin to construct a community. In spite of the difficulties presented by climate, terrain, and insects, a few buildings were constructed at the settlement in the first two years (see physical description section).

The period from 1894 to 1904, which may be regarded as a formative one for the settlement, was devoted not only to construction of the physical environment but also to the erection of a social and economic structure for the Estero community. The economic views of the Koreshans were essentially communistic. The model for this communal activity was the early Christian Church, not Marxist theory. However, Cyrus Teed's theories seem to have been very much influenced by the currently popular Utopian and communal philosophies such as those of the Shakers and the Harmonists. The result was a concept of a cooperative community which was not a politically motivated rejection of the capitalistic system. Dr. Teed thought that the basis of wealth

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lay in the relation of labor to the resources of nature; thus the Koreshan cooperative would own its own industry, land, shipping, and other means of transportation. Each individual would own a share of the wealth of the cooperative equal to the portion of the total labor of the community which he performed. The wealth of the group would be used to build cities, railroads, schools, colleges and parks, and to support education.

Such was the projection. In actuality, the living conditions and standards of the Estero community were very similar to those of any other pioneer settlement in south Florida at that time. Fishing and subsistence agriculture provided the main sources of food; any surplus was sold to the public. Services (bakery, laundry) were performed and rudimentary industries (concrete making, sawmilling, etc.) were manned by the residents of the settlement. With the arrival in 1903 of a new contingent of colonists from the terminated Chicago cooperative, a new phase of construction began and an era of relative prosperity began.

The period from 1904 to about 1908 marked the peak years of the Koreshan Unity settlement at Estero. Changes in the physical appearance are discussed in the physical description section of this nomination. In 1903, the Unity had been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey (that corporation still exists) in anticipation of economic growth. The Pioneer University of Koreshanity was established at Estero and featured practical education as well as academic work. The emphasis upon education within the Koreshan Unity was very strong. Many of its leaders were well-educated people and the level of cultural activity at the settlement in Estero was unusually high for a frontier community. Musical and theatrical performances provided a large proportion of the social activity for the residents. There was a conscious effort directed towards raising the educational and cultural level of the Koreshans, young and old. This attitude continues to be reflected at the Koreshan settlement today as groups of students and others visit the park to learn about the tropical plants located there, about ecology, and about community planning.

In 1908, Dr. Teed died. The membership of the settlement diminished over the next several decades, the buildings fell into disrepair or were in some cases destroyed or demolished. Income was for a time provided by a store, filling station and restaurant located on the Tamiami Trail and by the various industries practiced

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at the settlement. Publications continued to be issued by the Guiding Star Publishing House until 1949, and a periodical, the American Eagle, which had begun as a voice of the settlement but later became a horticultural journal, is still in existence. The tropical plants and trees which were cultivated in the gardens of the Koreshan Unity settlement still flourish and have attracted the attention of professional tropical horticulturalists such as Henry Nehrling, who lived and worked in nearby Naples.

In 1961, the Koreshan Unity, Inc. deeded the land on which the Koreshan State Park is now located to the state of Florida for use as a recreational area. Other land is retained by Koreshan Unity, Inc., including that part of the proposed district lying just east of Highway 41 on which some of the original structures of the settlement were located. The Koreshan State Park opened its facilities to visitors in January, 1967.

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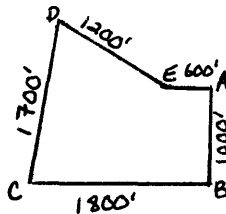
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District as nominated consists of approximately 54 acres located in T46S, R25E, sections 28 and 33, Lee County, Florida. The district has been defined as a five-sided polygon. The eastern boundary (line A-B) is c. 1000 feet in length and runs parallel to U.S. highway 41 at a distance of about 600 feet to the east of that road. The southern boundary (line B-C) is an 1800 foot long, east-west line which parallels the section line between sections 28 and 33 of T46S, R25E at a distance of about 900 feet south of that line. The western boundary (line C-D) forms an angle of about 80° with the southern boundary and runs in a north-northeasterly direction until it intersects the northern boundary at a point on the north side of the Estero River. The northern borders of the district follow the course of the Estero River and run along the north side of that river a short distance (maximum c. 300 feet) from the water. The first leg of the northern boundary (line D-E) runs south-southeast for a distance of about 1200 feet. The second leg (line E-A) of the northern boundary runs 600 feet in an east-west line. Shell roads, the Estero River, and U.S. highway 41 pass through the district.



UTM Coordinates:	Z	E	N
A	17	419330	2923925
B	17	419330	2923625
C	17	418780	2923625
D	17	418850	2924150
E	17	419165	2923930

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

NAME

HISTORIC

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Koreshan Unity State Park

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Estero

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Lee

STATE

Florida

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Div. of Archives & History, Tallahassee, Fla.

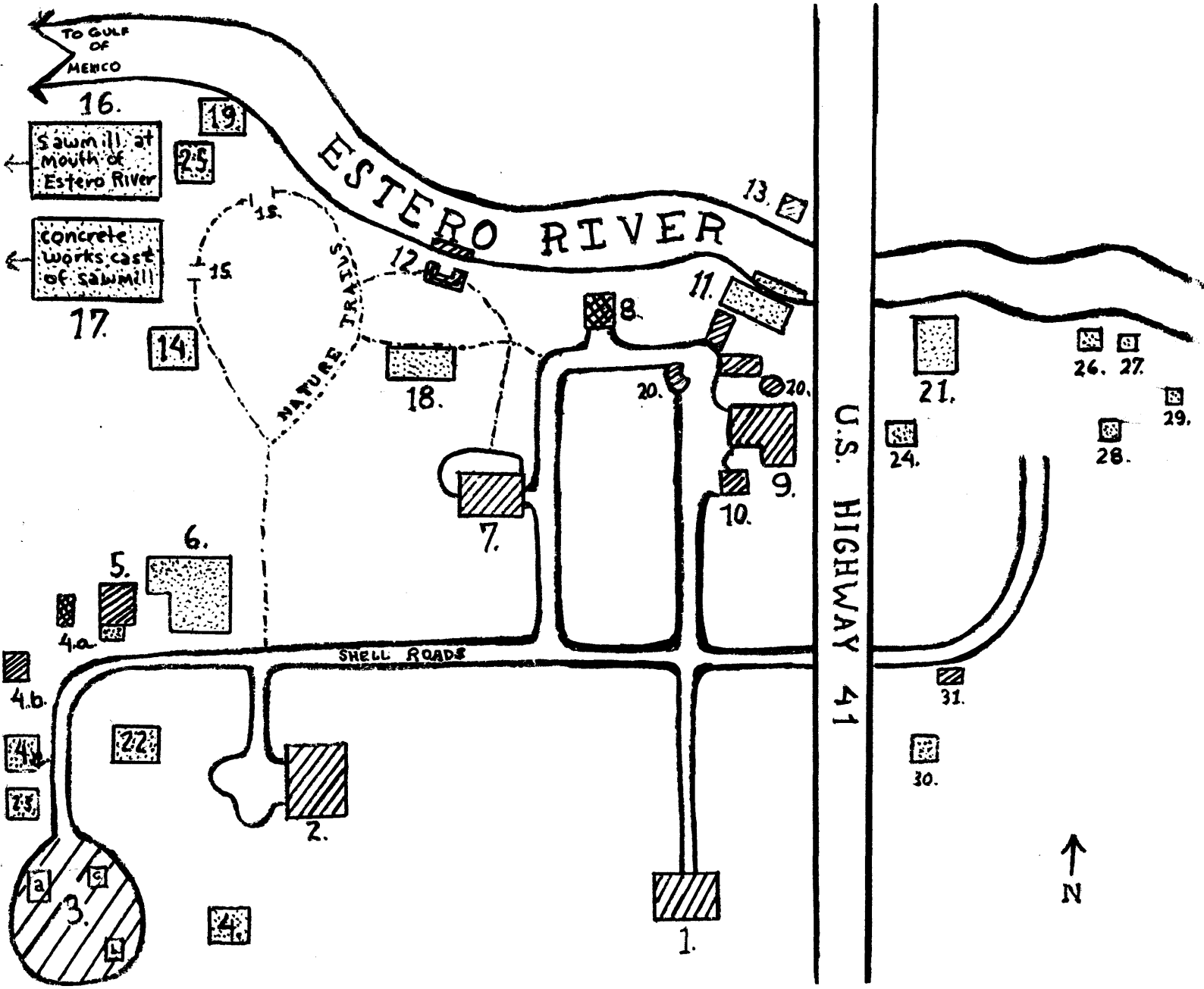
SCALE hand drawn map
not to scale

DATE 1975

REQUIREMENTS




TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT

SKETCH MAP → NOT TO SCALE

-  STRUCTURES STANDING: IN SITU
-  STRUCTURES STANDING: MOVED
-  STRUCTURES NO LONGER STANDING

KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT
KEY TO SKETCH MAP

The area included in this map coincides roughly with the suggested Koreshan Unity Settlement historic district. All structures and sites indicated on this sketch map with the exception of Nos. 16 and 17 are contained within the boundaries of the nominated district.

1. Art Hall*
2. Planetary Court*
3. Machine Shop Area
 - a) Large Machine Shop
 - b) Power House
 - c) Little Machine Shop
4. Cottage (Member House) a) One Member Dwelling* b) Two Member Dwelling*
5. Bakery (Oven Area Removed)*
- ~~6.~~ Site of Dining Hall
7. Founder's House*
8. Medical Office*
9. New Store*
10. Post Office
- ~~11.~~ Site of Old Store & Dock
12. "Bamboo Landing" & Concrete Steps*
13. Boat House
- ~~14.~~ Site of Log House (Brothers' Dormitory)
15. Bamboo Bridges
- ~~16.~~ Sawmill Site
- ~~17.~~ Concrete Works Site
- ~~18.~~ Site of Children's Building
- ~~19.~~ Approximate Site of Annie Ordway Home
20. Ornamental Concrete Features: Pool, Fountain, & Steps
- ~~21.~~ Site of Publishing House
- ~~22.~~ Tennis Court Site
- ~~23.~~ Site of Laundry
- ~~24.~~ Site of Filling Station
- ~~25.~~ Approximate Site of Sisters' Dormitory
- ~~26.~~ Old Sawmill & Carpentry Shop Site
- ~~27.~~ Boat Building Shop Site
- ~~28.~~ Shoe Repair Shop Site
- ~~29.~~ Apiary Workshop & Beehive Site
- ~~30.~~ "Rustic Tea Garden" Site
31. "El Retiro": Member House

*photo supplied and enumerated to correspond with this item