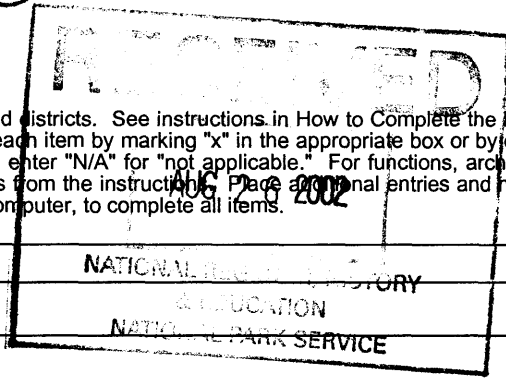


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1081



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 DUDLEY FARM

other names/site number Dudley Farm State Historic Site FMSF #8AL2328

2. Location

street & number 18730 West Newberry Road

N/A  not for publication

city or town Newberry

N/A  vicinity

state Florida

code

FL

county Alachua

code

001

zip code 32669

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.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 8/23/2002  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson A. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

10/4/02  
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	
21	0	buildings
1	0	sites
13	0	structures
0	0	objects
35	0	total

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

"NA"

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE: farm

processing

agricultural outbuilding

storage

agricultural field

animal facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: museum

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD

roof METAL

other

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1859-1952

**Significant Dates**

1859

1882

**Significant Person**

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Dudley, P.B.H., Jr.

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 259.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	350100	3282400
Zone		Easting	Northing
2	17	350400	3282400

3	17	351400	3281260
Zone		Easting	Northing
4	17	350100	3281300

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laurie, Murray/Sally Morrison/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2002

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, attn: Eva Armstrong

street & number 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. telephone 850-488-6131

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-9958

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 7 Page 1 **DUDLEY FARM, NEWBERRY, ALACHUA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**SUMMARY**

The Dudley Farm is located at 18730 West Newberry Road within the city limits of Newberry, Alachua County, Florida. The 259.8-acre site is located on the north side of State Road 26, about ten miles west of the City of Gainesville. The tract is bounded on the south by State Road 26, on the west by a double fenced lane, and on the north and the east by farm lanes and private property. The Dudley Farm was begun in 1859, and continued agricultural activity through the historic period. The nomination consists of a farm complex of eighteen buildings, thirteen structures, and one cultural landscape consisting of fields, a garden, fences, and roads. The property is now owned by the State of Florida and managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks.

**SETTING**

The land on which the farm is located is generally flat, with mature oak, cedar, pecan, and pine trees clustered along the roads and borders of the fields (Photo #1). The farm is situated upon a karst limestone geologic formation characteristic of central Florida. Within the boundaries of the farm are ponds, sinkholes and an extensive though generally discontinuous network of cave passages. A historic dirt road runs north a 1/4 mile from State Road 26 to the farm complex and main house. A mixture of split rail fences, board, and wire fencing delineates the boundaries and encloses a variety of work spaces, gardens, pens, and stable yards. The acreage of historic fields is to the west, north, and east of the complex. A fence-lined dirt road runs due north, bisecting the property, and the remains of an east/west historic cattle trail to Gainesville runs immediately south of the complex along the southern fence line.

When purchased by Phillip Benjamin Harvey Dudley, Sr., in 1859, the land was primarily composed of longleaf pines and wiregrass. Most of the pines were cut and timbered by the Dudleys to provide a source of building materials and to prepare the land for crop cultivation and pasture. Areas of the property containing caves or surface depressions were left un-cleared. These areas known as "wood lots" were utilized as a source for firewood. Hardwood trees grew in after the land was cultivated, particularly along fence lines, which helped define fields and functioned as wind breaks. Forty acres of virgin long leaf pine were maintained on the north portion of the property for future building needs.

Also under state ownership is a large parcel adjacent to the southwest portion of the farm known as the Berry property. As the state prepared to use the farm as a public educational historic site, the Berry property was purchased to use as a visitor reception area so as not to intrude into the farm acreage. The property is not included as contributing to the nomination because it is not historically associated with the Dudley Farm, and park buildings have been moved onto the land.

The Dudley family found many pre-historic artifacts scattered across the property that have been kept as a collection at the farm. Oral history relates that a mound with artifacts existed on property directly north of the currently nominated property, but that it was destroyed in the course of farming the land (Dudley interview 1983). In 1990 a geographical survey identified seven caves within the boundaries of the current nomination.

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Cave #4 dubbed "Garbage Pit" cave is located near the western boundary of the district (see site map), and has the potential to reveal significant information regarding pre-historic settlement in the area. Surveyors located pre-historic scrapers, worked chert flakes, and a point in the cave, and oral history relates that 19th century cabins were once nearby (Krause 1990:14). The geological surveyors did not date the material, but potential dating of the pre-historic material may be derived from a survey site on the adjacent Berry property. The site adjacent to a sink hole contained a quantity of worked chert flakes, and a single projectile point was discovered nearby, north of State Road 26. These finds were dated to the Archaic Period (FMSF# AL2612).

In January 2002, archaeological survey work was completed to locate several missing building sites and delineate activity areas within the farm complex. The original location of the store beside the Gainesville road was defined, as well as the location of an earlier tool barn west of the corn crib (Dickinson draft 2002:158;115). The early log cabin homestead site was examined, but as this area was used to pen hogs in later years, little was found. A concentration of nails immediately south of the early well was discovered, raising the possibility of a structure at that location (Dickinson draft 2002:163). The purported slave cabins location was examined with no evidence of activity found. A final report has not been completed and interpretation is not final.

**CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

**Buildings & Structures**

**The Farm Complex**

The framing system found in the house and some of the buildings does not reflect the modified braced frame of earlier periods, nor does it utilize the balloon frame construction method introduced in the 1830s (McAlester 1986: 36). In most cases Dudley framed the floor, and braced corner posts were erected on this platform. Wall studs were added between these corners only as needed to frame doors or windows with a plate installed at the top. Vertical or horizontal siding was the final structural element of the wall construction. Mild winters allowed the Florida farmers to frame their farm buildings more minimally than those in northern regions, for snow load was not a consideration. The climate also encouraged the use of open construction for outbuildings, including spaced boards for ventilation (Andrews 1996: 6-11). All buildings on the Dudley Farm were built of heart pine lumber from long leaf pine trees grown on the property. The milling of the boards probably was done at Nippur's mill, located on the next farm south on the road toward the Jonesville community (now within the National Register boundary). Most of the buildings are elevated on foundations of limestone found on the Dudley property. Sandstone gathered nearby was used for the fireplaces and the cane syrup furnace. Buildings constructed before World War I had roofs of hand-split pine shingles made on the property.

The layout of the Dudley Farm complex is consistent with three other early north-central Florida farms, and typifies the early Florida farm with its gardens, fruit trees, croplands, and pinewoods (Andrews 1996; Mainer, 1983). Each farmer sited buildings and fields for greatest efficiency. An ornamental yard, or "parlor garden," was located in front of the house. Vegetable gardens and fruit cultivation were located near the kitchen. Roads and fences conformed with the surveyor's section lines of the early territorial surveys.

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**DUDLEY FARM, NEWBERRY, ALACHUA  
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Farmhouse and the Kitchen, ca.1882, were constructed by P.B. H. Dudley, Jr. The frame farmhouse (Photo #2) is built on the symmetrical Georgian plan, with a central hall and two rooms on either side. The building is elevated on limestone piers. The steeply pitched side-gabled roof covers a large attic that was converted early in the twentieth century into two bedrooms with the addition of a large hipped dormer facing south, gable end windows, and a staircase (Photo #3). The original hand split pine shingle roof was replaced by metal sheathing in the mid-1920s. Some of the early 6/6, double-hung wooden sash windows are still in place, and, where necessary, replacements match the originals in materials and dimensions. New wood shutters, built to match the originals, have been set in place. Asbestos siding was applied to the exterior in the late 1930s. The asbestos shingles were removed recently and revealed the unpainted board and batten exterior. Board and batten siding appears in the central hall as well, although the interior rooms were paneled in beaded tongue and groove pine which has never been painted. The original hand-planed interior doors remain. Some of the pine floors are still covered in linoleum. Back-to-back fireplaces (Photo #4), each with a wooden mantle, are located in the two downstairs rooms on the east side of the house.

A separate kitchen-dining room was constructed immediately north of the house. This was to protect the main house from the danger of fire, and to separate the heat of cooking which began before dawn and lasted until after dark, from the family's living quarters. In 1952, the north porch of the farm house was enclosed, and contained a new kitchen, dining room, and bathroom. At that time the kitchen-dining room building was moved to the north, near the corn crib, and used for storage. It was placed on the same site as an earlier tool barn. In early 2001, the 1952 kitchen addition was removed and the original kitchen building was moved back to its original site at the north of the house (Photo #5). Archaeological investigation undertaken prior to the move documented the exact original location.

Smokehouse, ca.1882, is a single story frame building with board-and-batten siding. The twelve-by-fourteen-foot building has a continuous foundation of un-mortared limestone rubble. It has four hand-hewn log sills. In 1916, the original wood shingle roofing was replaced by corrugated metal. The gable roof is supported by rafters with three cross beams for suspending meat to be smoked. Hickory coals were brought in by bucket and placed in a fire pit in the center of the packed earth floor. Meat was stored in the smokehouse, secured by a chain fitted through a heart-shaped opening in the door.

Cane Syrup House, Furnace, and Cane Mill comprise an 1890s complex used to process the sugar cane grown by the Dudleys and their neighbors (Photo #6). A gable roof extends over the exterior work area containing the cane furnace and the enclosed adjacent room where utensils were kept. Syrup was stored in barrels and in bottles on shelves. In 1910 the original wood shingles were replaced by a metal roof. Heart pine logs sunk into the ground support pine pole rafters which in turn carry board rafters. Loosely fitted horizontal planking encloses the syrup room, which has a hard packed earth floor. After syrup making was discontinued in the 1930s, the furnace was used to process soap and scald hogs until 1940. The furnace was restored and the smoke stack repaired in 1991. The Chattanooga brand cast-iron cane pressing mill is set on four pine log posts

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to the south of the furnace. A tapered pole connected to the mill attaches to a mule harness, and as the mule circles the mill, the gears turn and grind the cane which is hand fed into the mill. Juice flows from the mill through a trough into a barrel which is emptied into the 60-gallon kettles at the furnace.

Sweet Potato Cellar (foundation)(Photo #7), built in the 1890s, and located immediately north of the cane complex, was used until 1940 to store large quantities of sweet potatoes. Only the below-ground-level, and continuous limestone foundation wall of the cellar remain. The cellar had an A-frame roof that rose about six feet above the dirt floor level. Potatoes were stored between layers of pine needles, or "pine straw," that protected them from freezing.

General Store and Post Office, built ca.1889, was located about 100 feet southwest of the house, along the old road to Gainesville, and moved to its present location north of the Potato Cellar ca.1915 (Photo #8). The single story, board-and-batten, gable-roofed building, has metal roofing, and a continuous foundation of rubble limestone. There are no windows in the store, and a single door is in the gabled east elevation. The wood shingle roof was replaced by metal sheathing in 1910, and a southerly shed addition was built for the family car about 1918. The building served as a general store and post office for the community. A simple wood counter stands in front of wooden shelves built along the north wall. The wooden post office boxes are located on the south wall. After the move, the building was used primarily for storage.

Early Well, ca.1859, is 56 feet deep and rock lined (Photo #9). It is located in the southwest field directly south of the original homestead site, and is surrounded by several cedar trees. Pick marks are evident in a layer of limestone within the well. It is associated with the original homestead. Archaeologists found a large number of nails immediately south of the well indicating a possible building or structure associated with the well.

Cistern and Well are north of the house with easy access to the kitchen. The Well (Photo #8) is 56 feet deep and rock lined. It was probably dug in conjunction with the development of the farm complex in the 19th century, and supplied water for human consumption until 1910. The cistern was built ca.1910. The cistern is a stone and mortar lined, covered pit that held rain run-off from the house roof. Water drawn from the Cistern was used for washing clothes. Four concrete foundation piers remain immediately northwest of the well. They mark the location of a Water Tower that was built between 1920 and 1935, and demolished in 1978-1979. It was wood framed with a 200-gallon cypress tank on top. Many of its wooden structural pieces, ladders, and metal hoops are in storage.

Dairy and Canning Shed, ca.1900, is located northeast of the farmhouse (Photo #10). The small board and batten building is set on a high, continuous, mortared limestone foundation. It has a dirt floor and shelving along two of the interior walls. The wood shingled, side-gable roof was replaced by a metal one in 1916. The building has three spaces: the canning room, the dairy cabinet and the dairy shed. The canning room was used



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to store canned fruits and vegetables, and cottage cheese. The gable roof of the canning shed extends southward to cover an exterior concrete slab. Under this dairy shed is a small dairy cabinet, elevated up off the concrete floor on four short masonry legs. The rectangular upright box with vertical board sides, wood bottom and interior shelving, has a wood shingle roof. Shaded by the metal roof of the shed, air circulated below, above and around the cabinet, cooling milk, butter and eggs. Butter churning, egg sorting, and related activities were carried out under the dairy shed.

Men's Outhouse, ca.1900, is a five-by-seven-foot frame building with vertical siding (Photo #11). A continuous foundation is of un-mortared lime rock, and its door is in the north (rear). The building has no wall framing: the siding is nailed to the wooden floor and a top plate, to which the roof framing is attached. Three gable roof rafters are notched to fit over the top plate. The outhouse is a "three-holer" with one seat sized for a child. The outhouse was moved closer to the house around 1950 from an earlier location about 50 feet to the north.

Horse Stable, ca.1905, is located west of the mule lot between the Corn Crib and Milking Room (Photo #12). It has a continuous limestone foundation, and widely spaced horizontal siding nailed to irregularly spaced wooden stud framing. The metal roofing, which replaced a wood shingle roof in 1916, is supported by irregularly spaced wood rafters and purlins. The four-stall stable doors open east into the fenced mule lot.

Corn Crib with Store Room, built in 1905, replaced an earlier log corn crib. The single-story building has a board-and-batten exterior, a metal gable roof with a south-side shed addition used to store corn, hay and fodder. The corn crib is double walled with tar paper and a two-inch air space between the interior and exterior walls. The wooden floor is elevated above the limestone foundation to create a cool interior. Vents on the north and south walls connect to troughs on the interior floor used to fumigate the building with poison to kill corn weevils. The wood shingle roof was changed to a metal one in 1916.

Mule Stable, ca.1925, measuring 10 x 16 feet, has two stalls. The building has a continuous limestone foundation, heart pine sills and post and beam framing, and widely spaced horizontal wooden siding. Six roof joists are notched over the top plate and support the metal roofing. A gate opens into the mule lot which is enclosed by a split rail fence.

Brooder House and three Chicken Coops. The Brooder House, built around 1930, has a continuous limestone foundation, concrete floor, board-and-batten siding, and metal gable roof (Photo #13). Designed to protect chicks in cold weather, the 10 x 12 building could be heated, and a stove pipe vent protrudes from the north side of the metal gable roof. The west elevation is largely covered with chicken wire. The Chicken Coops have limestone foundations, concrete floors, metal roofing, and wood siding (Photo #14). The large chicken coop accommodated 150-200 laying hens, and each coop has a wire enclosure pen.

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Hay Barn is a two-story frame building with board-and-batten siding (Photo #15). It was purchased along with the Nippur family farm, and moved to Dudley Farm around 1914. It was rebuilt around 1924. The barn stands on a three-foot limestone foundation and has a metal roof. The hay loft extends across the building as a second floor with doors on the west and east end walls. The west half of the building has a dirt floor, and the east half has a concrete floor.

The Tobacco Barn, ca.1930, is located at the southern edge of the complex, next to the cattle path to Gainesville (Photo #16). Built to cure bright tobacco, the frame building has double-walled vertical board siding with tar paper in between, and was sealed for air tightness. The walls rest on a continuous mortared limestone foundation and the roof has metal sheathing. Gas burners replaced the original wood-burning furnace in the late 1940s. Vents were located at the base of the building, in the upper east and west gables, and in the roof. Internally, three tiers of six poles to suspend tobacco run north to south up to the ceiling.

Milking Room/Feed Room, 1930, is a single-story frame building with vertical siding, directly south of the horse stables (Photo #12). The milking room is in the northern half of the building, and was built for milking two cows at the same time. The floor is hard packed dirt, and the window on the west wall is covered with chicken wire. The door on the west side, leading to the mule lot, is made of wood slats. The feed room in the south half is separated from the milking room by a wooden wall. It has a concrete floor, no windows, and a solid door. Used for storing feed for cows, it was also used to store harnesses and saddles after a harness house/barn was demolished.

Flower Pit or Stone House, ca.1920, is in the front yard of the main house (Photo #17). The foundation and walls are of mortared limestone, and the earthen floor is two feet below grade. It has a corrugated metal roof supported by wooden framing. The building is open to the south. When needed, cloth would be draped over the opening to protect plants from freezing weather.

Cattle Dipping Vat, ca.1920, is located just northwest of the tobacco barn at the south end of the north/south lane. Cattle were dipped in a creosote solution to eradicate cattle ticks during a state-wide infestation. The vat is a narrow trench in the ground, originally with wooden sides that have been replaced with concrete block on the east and west sides. The cattle were herded to the vat and forced into it. They swam to the north end where they scrambled up a sloping concrete ramp with indentations to catch any dip and drain it back into the vat. The vat was used by neighboring farmers as well as the Dudleys.

Squeeze Chute (ca.1920) is a metal frame enclosed in wood, located beside the dipping vat (Photo #18). Cattle were moved through the adjacent fenced lane to the squeeze chute, caught by the head, and kept stationary while being treated or given vaccinations.

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Five Grape Arbors (structures) support red and white scuppernong grape vines (Photo #19). The arbors were first built prior to 1900 and the original framework has been replaced over the years in the original configuration. Notched heart pine posts were set in the ground every six or eight feet. The sills were split rails with additional rails laid on top to provide support for the vines. Two of the arbors have metal supports.

The Pump House, built ca.1908, and was reconstructed in 1991 with salvageable original materials (Photo #20). The building has a board and batten exterior, and metal gable roof fronting south. The house is built on limestone piers with a east side shed extension. Built on the original foundation to the exact dimensions, it retains the same function within the farm complex. Wood troughs carried water from the pump for horses and mules. The building serves to protect a gas-powered pump engine. This reconstruction is a part of the over plan for the historic farm, and therefore is a contributing resource.

The Norman Dudley House and Garage, built in the 1940s, is located on the earlier Nippur family farm property. The "L" shaped, one-story frame vernacular house with intersecting gable roof is built on a continuous concrete block foundation (Photo #21). The building has asbestos siding and metal awning windows. Directly to the west, a garage has pole construction and a metal roof and sides (Photo #22). An open storage area is to the south end of the building. Both buildings face north. Norman Dudley was one of the brothers who stayed to help work the farm.

### **Cultural Landscape**

Fields for growing cotton, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and other crops are situated to the east, north and west of the farm buildings complex. A variety of fencing materials surround the various fields and lanes. A short, unpaved section of an old Gainesville highway, an east-west thoroughfare now discontinued, runs in front of the house. A fence-lined lane, running north and south, runs through the Dudley Farm, passing to the east of the older homestead site and to the west of the hay barn and tobacco barn. The original log cabin site is marked by large crepe myrtle trees.

### **Early Home Location**

The original 1859 log homestead, occupied in the 1860s and 1870s, was located to the northwest of the farm complex (Photo #23). Miss Myrtle Dudley remembers the house facing south. It was a two-pen dogtrot house of heart pine logs on a limestone foundation with a pine shingle roof. The building is no longer standing, but two large crape myrtle trees immediately east of the cabin's site remain with limestone from the foundation piled around them. Pecan and cedar trees are planted at the site. A recent archaeological investigation found nothing at the site, possibly because in the early twentieth century hogs were penned at the location. A field fence and mature oaks are to the south of this home site, and a field is directly to the north. A hand dug well is associated with the original home site, and is located in the field 100 feet directly south of the cabin site. The location of the original home is critical to understanding the pattern of the farm's development.

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Fences

The gently rolling geography is divided into fields by fences and mature tree growth. The oldest nineteenth century fences are of split pine rails that still exist in sections around the farm complex, and a portion of the lane and livestock corral adjacent to the original homestead area (Photos #1&19). Post and board fencing is prevalent along the lane and areas used for livestock retention. Wire fencing is prevalent on the periphery of the fields.

Fields

The fields were used to cultivate a variety of rotating crops, and livestock were let into the fields. The field areas within the nomination boundary were the first ones cleared and cultivated with the establishment of the farm. Cotton was the primary and cash crop at that time. Various grains, and enough vegetables for the family to be self sustaining were grown. Cows, pigs, sheep, and turkeys were cultivated.

Roads

The north/south dirt road or lane that bisects the farm was a portion of the road from Half Moon Lake to Newnansville that Dudley was responsible for opening in 1857. This road continues southward around a sink hole directly south of the farm complex, and continues to the community of Jonesville less than a mile to the south (Jonesville is mapped on Highway 26, a more recent designation). Another dirt road runs along the southern, east/west fenced property boundary, crossing the north/south road adjacent to the farm complex (Photo #24). The road was opened by the Dudleys in the 1870s to assist the driving of cattle to market in Gainesville, eleven miles to the east. In the area where the two roads intersect is a fork providing a short cut between the south road and the east side of the cattle road. This shortcut bypassed a second, smaller sink hole. Both sink holes periodically retained water, providing water for the cattle. This was also the location where cattle drivers would camp on their way to Gainesville.

Trees

The Dudleys planted many pecan and cedar trees. Both types, as well as mature oaks line the north/south road. Pecans are most abundant at the northeast corner of the farm complex. One of the state's largest horse chestnut trees, ca.1940, is planted to the west of the main house porch.

Flower garden

The Flower Garden, typical of "parlor gardens" of the late 19th century, early 20th century, is located in front of the farmhouse (Photo #2). Limestone edging defines planting beds that still retain heritage rose plants, and amaryllises that Myrtle Dudley raised to sell the bulbs. The garden was a local attraction for families during Sunday drives. The stone Flower Pit (previously described) stands in the east side of the garden. Palen (vertical split wooden) fencing originally surrounded the front yard has been replaced with post and wire

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fencing. Ornamental gardening was kept to the south, public side of the house. Productive fruit bearing bushes, vines and trees were located to the east and north of the house in close proximity to the kitchen.

**ALTERATIONS**

Buildings constructed before World War I had roofs of hand-split pine shingles, made on the property. Most roofs have replaced by tin roofs. Post World War I buildings were built with tin roofs. The Pump House was severely deteriorated and was taken apart in 1991 and reconstructed, using a pattern of the original building and much of the original material as well as other period material, and a small shed addition was added to enclose the modern pump. Other alterations are noted in the descriptions of individual structures and buildings.

**LIST OF RESOURCES**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Farmhouse	ca.1882	building	contributing
Kitchen	ca.1882	building	contributing
Smokehouse	ca.1882	building	contributing
Syrup house	ca.1882	building	contributing
Furnace	ca.1882	structure	contributing
Cane mill	ca.1882	structure	contributing
Potato cellar foundation	1890s	structure	contributing
General store/post office	1890s	building	contributing
Dairy/Canning Shed	ca.1900	building	contributing
Outhouse	ca.1900	building	contributing
Horse stable	ca.1905	building	contributing
Corn crib/store room	ca.1905	building	contributing
Pump house	ca.1908/1991	building	contributing
Early Well	ca.1859	structure	contributing
Cistern	ca.1908	structure	contributing
Well	ca.1882	structure	contributing
Mule stable	ca.1925	building	contributing
Brooder house	ca.1930	building	contributing
Chicken coops (3)	ca.1930	buildings	contributing
Hay Barn	ca.1924	building	contributing
Tobacco Barn	ca.1930	building	contributing
Milking room/feed room	1930	building	contributing

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Flower pit	ca.1920	building	contributing
Dip vat	ca.1920	structure	contributing
Squeeze chute	ca.1920	structure	contributing
Grape arbors (5)	1890s	structures	contributing
Norman Dudley house	ca.1946	building	contributing
Norman Dudley garage	ca.1946	building	contributing
Agricultural Cultural Landscape	1859	site	contributing

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**SUMMARY**

The Dudley Farm is nominated to the National Register for its significance at the local and state level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. Comprised of a complex of twenty-one buildings, thirteen structures, one cultural landscape, it is an excellent example of a 19th - 20th century Florida farm that remains virtually intact. Original fields and sections of old roads lie within the nomination boundary. The resources, constructed between 1859 and 1946, are in good condition, and individually, and as a complex, represent one of Florida's premier rural historic farms. The agricultural history of the farm closely reflects the practices and agricultural changes of the region. Cotton was supplanted by cattle and tobacco as the main cash crop by the turn of the 20th century. Various livestock and fowl were grown, and crop diversity and rotation were practiced. Agricultural activity continued until the 1980s.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Alachua County was formed by the 1824 Florida Territorial Legislature, and at one time incorporated what are now eight counties, extending across much of north-central Florida, and south to the Port Charlotte area. Newnansville was the most densely settled center in the county and was named the seat of the county court the next year. The broad planes and great stands of pine and oaks were recognized by the Indians and Spanish as prime land for crop and cattle cultivation. The area within the present Alachua County was the center of hostilities during the Seminole Wars in the 1830s and early 1840s. The area around Miconopy was an Indian stronghold. The early cross-state railroad from Fernandina Beach, on the northeast Atlantic Coast, to Cedar Key on the Gulf Coast, ran diagonally across the county. The town of Archer was developed in 1852, in conjunction with the railroad construction. It became an important early commercial center for the county, and was a major shipping point for citrus. In 1853, the settlement of Hog Town changed its name to Gainesville and became the county seat (Buchholz, 1929:53, 73, 102, 158, 181). Located directly south of Newnansville, Gainesville was located on the railroad and other cross-roads.

After the Seminole Wars ended in 1853, white settlers, largely from Georgia and the Carolinas, moved into the area seeking farm land. The establishment of cotton plantations by the affluent planters among the settlers meant that a large population of African slaves were among the population. Three-fifths of the population during the 1850s were slaves.

Prior to the Civil War, the immediate settlements were not populated enough to generate church and school construction. Itinerant ministers of the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations would conduct periodic worship services in homes. Education in rural areas was based in the home. A Gainesville Academy and Micanopy Academy operated prior to the war. The State Seminary East of the Suwannee, a state sponsored academy of higher education, was merged with the struggling Gainesville Academy in 1865 (Buchholz 1929:137). The State Seminary became the University of Florida.

The Dudleys had several close neighbors, the Nippurs and the Joneses. The Nippurs lived on a farm on adjoining land directly to the south, and ran a saw mill adjacent to the north/south road that enters the farm. By

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the 1910s the Nippurs had moved and the Dudleys bought their farm. They moved several of the Nippur buildings onto their land. The Jones family owned a large farm immediately south of the Nippurs, and J.J. Jones fought in the Civil War with Phillip Dudley. The road to the south entered an area known as Jonesville, less than one mile from the Dudley Farm complex. Jonesville was the location of a grist mill, blacksmith shop, church and cemetery, and community school. An east/west public road ran along the section line immediately south of Jonesville to Gainesville.

A small mining settlement of Newberry, west of the Dudley Farm, quickly grew in the 1890s after the discovery of phosphate in the area. A railroad line quickly connected it to Archer to the south, and High Springs to the north.

**AGRICULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Phillip B.H. Dudley and his wife moved to Alachua County by 1857 when he was designated a road commissioner to open a road from Half Moon Pond (six miles south of the farm) to Newnansville (ten miles north of the farm). The Dudley Farm is bisected by that road. Development of the farm began when Dudley, purchased 360 acres of land in 1859 through United States Land Grant Certificates. He built a double-pen, dog-trot log house for his family, quarters for his slaves, and cleared part of the property for cotton and vegetable crops. Within a couple of years Dudley had acquired 960 acres of land in Alachua County and owned thirty slaves. He also owned a cotton gin, store, house, and acreage in Archer (Dudley Will 1874). His Archer gin probably processed his cotton crop, and the depot there served as his shipping point. He took an active part in the affairs of the county, serving as the vice president of the East Florida Seminary, and during the Civil War served as Captain of the Alachua Rangers from 1861 to 1863 (Blackey 1984:6).

After the Civil War, Dudley turned to cattle raising, and in the 1870s he worked in conjunction with other cattlemen to cut a road to Gainesville so they could drive their cattle to market. Each property owner was responsible for opening and maintaining the road by their property. Two sink holes are directly south of the main house beside this road. This location was used as an overnight campsite by cowhands on these drives, and the sink holes served to water the cattle. Some of the drives extended from Perry and Mayo (65 miles northeast) to shipping points in Gainesville or St. Augustine. The old road to Gainesville is still visible, running east-west in front of the farmstead (Photo #21).

The Dudleys cleared the land, using some of the pine logs for building. They used the limestone on the property for building foundations. Cleared land was used for grazing cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats, and for growing crops. Crop rotation was practiced, and a field used one year for cotton might be planted in corn or sugar cane the next year. Cattle were a small variety related to earlier Spanish cattle. Cattle and pigs were largely free ranging livestock, referred to by the Dudley's as "piney wood cows," and "piney wood rooters" (Dudley 1983). Fences were largely to keep the livestock out. Cows, pigs, and sheep were let into fields following harvests to trim back the stalks and fertilize the fields. The north/south fenced lane had a roughly circular livestock corral directly east of the original homestead. This corral was used to direct the livestock into whichever field or wood-lot was desired. The corral has gates adjacent to each field area.



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From just after the Civil War until the 1880s, Dudley Farm functioned as a community center, located between the small communities of Newberry and Jonesville. Maps from the 1880s designate the farm as "Dudley" (Alachua Map 1880). The properties bordering the Dudley farm in the historic period consisted of other mixed use farms and cattle pastures. On the cattle road to Gainesville, Dudley, Jr., built a general store. The store also served as a post office known as "Dud," that handled mail for fifteen to twenty families between 1892 and 1894 (Bradbury 1962:23). By the mid-1890s the store was superceded by a Kincaid store that was built to the southwest, nearer Newberry, and a larger Jones store built at Jonesville. The store in Jonesville also became the post office in 1894 (U.S. Post, Alachua R.1).

In 1881, P.B.H. Dudley, Jr., the oldest son of P.B.H. Dudley, Sr., inherited the Dudley Farm acreage upon his father's death. The next year Dudley, Jr., built the present farmhouse to accommodate his growing family, which would eventually include twelve children. The first child was born in 1878 and the last in 1901. The children walked two miles to the Jonesville school, and the girls continued their education in Gainesville. Several later received teaching degrees at the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee. The sons, needed on the farm, did not continue their education beyond grade school. Many of the Dudleys are buried at the cemetery of the Jonesville Baptist Church, where they worshiped.

The buildings are clustered at the south/center of the farm, surrounded by the fenced fields. Outbuildings closest to the main house were used for activities supervised by the women of the family, such as the kitchen, the dairy and canning shed, and the smoke house. Men supervised activities at the hay barn, the stables, and and tobacco barn. Some of these buildings and the livestock pens were further from the house, where their odors would not be offensive.

The vegetable garden was for Dudley family use, as were the citrus and fruit trees. The flower garden in front of the house was much admired and, at one time, people took Sunday drives to see the roses and lilies growing there (Blackey 1984:12). The women of the family were largely responsible for the vegetable and flower gardens and for the chickens, ducks and turkeys that the family raised at one time or another.

The Dudleys built a sugar cane grinding and syrup processing complex that produced large volumes with double iron boilers and a large grinding mill. The facility was also used by the neighbors. The cane processing became a social event when each farmer brought his cane and worked with his neighbors to grind, boil, and bottle the syrup each fall. The men tended the grinder, syrup kettles and furnace, and women bottled the syrup in the little shed next to the furnace.

Subsistence and cash crops grown on the Dudley farm included cotton, tobacco, corn, rice, millet, rye, oats, sugar cane, and sweet potatoes. Sweet potatoes were an integral part of production because they were often used as payment for hired labor. During the nineteenth century the farm was primarily a cotton and cattle farm. After 1910, the Dudleys began dairy cow and poultry production, and additional buildings were constructed for these operations. When P.B.H. Dudley, Jr., died in 1918, his wife and sons managed the farm. The Dudleys continued to grow cotton, corn, hay, tobacco, or sugar cane according to the needs and resources of the family, fluctuating markets, and the character of the weather and available acreage.

During a time of infestation by cattle ticks in the 1920s, the state government mandated that all cattle be dipped in a chemical solution to kill the ticks. The Dudleys constructed a dipping vat for this purpose that was

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used by other cattle owners in the vicinity. The dipping vat and the wooden chutes that led the cattle to the vat are still intact.

As most of the other Dudley sons and daughters moved away, Ralph Dudley, known as one of the leading and progressive farmers of Newberry through the 1930s, remained to manage the Dudley farm. Son, Norman Dudley remained also. In the 1940s, cane grindings and hog-killings were discontinued, but the Dudleys still raised beef cattle, tobacco, and vegetable crops through the 1960s. Miss Myrtle Dudley, the youngest child of P.B.H. Dudley, Jr., the last of the third generation of Dudleys, lived on the farm and managed a small beef cattle herd and vegetable and flower gardens.

In 1983, Miss Dudley donated twenty-five acres of the original Dudley farmstead, with all of the existing buildings, to the Florida Park Service. Included with the gift were historical documents, photographs, clothing, household furnishing, and farm implements dating from the 1800s. A series of interviews with Miss Dudley were recorded in the 1980s that provide the sources for most details about daily life on the farm, and the evolution of the farm as described in this nomination. She lived at the farm until her death in January of 1996. Some outlying acreage was sold during the 1980s.

In 1986 the Florida Park Service purchased 232 acres of Dudley Farm to preserve the farmstead's rural landscape as a state historic site and agricultural exhibit farm. Since then, additional acreage has been added. The Dudley Farm State Park now comprises 330 acres of land.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

All buildings were constructed of heart pine grown on the property by the Dudleys. They are set on limestone bases, gathered on the property, lifting them above the soil and providing ventilation below the building. The framing in most buildings, including the farmhouse, departs from the modified braced frame of earlier periods and does not utilize the balloon frame construction method introduced in the 1830s. In 1991-1992 the University of Florida prepared Historic Architectural Buildings Survey drawings. These figures illustrate the structural economy of construction. Typically, the Dudleys framed the floor, and corner posts were erected on this platform and temporarily braced. Studs were added between these posts only as needed to frame doors or windows, with a plate attached at the top. Vertical or horizontal siding was the final element of the wall construction.

The Dudley farmhouse is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth-century frame vernacular construction with a Georgian four-square arrangement (McAlester 1986:140). The central hall and the arrangement of windows provided cross ventilation, and the floor plan was adaptable to the changing needs of the family (see HABS "farmhouse," figures #1,2,3). With the turn of the twentieth century, major changes included the installation of the front dormer with windows when the second floor was finished, the replacement of the wood shingle roofing with metal sheathing in the 1920s, and the addition of an attached kitchen to the rear of the house in the 1950s.

The kitchen was built directly north of the main house on piers, with board and batten external siding, and a window in each elevation (HABS "kitchen," figure #4). An internal wall separated the dining area from

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the kitchen/preparation work area. Closed windows and doors could seal the kitchen from the elements, or open the building in the heat of the summer.

The sugar cane complex consists of a cane grinder set up in the yard next to the furnace that heated two large syrup kettles (HABS "sugar furnace," figure #5). The furnace and kettles are protected by a gable roof that extends from the bottling room. This room has walls of widely spaced boards for ventilation and is furnished with rough tables and shelves. This efficient arrangement permitted the men to carry the cane juice from the grinder a few steps to the kettle, and haul the ground cane stalks to fuel the furnace. Sandstone from nearby acreage was used for the furnace and fireplace construction by the Dudleys. It withstood the heat better than the limestone available in their fields. The processed syrup was dipped into a wooden chute that passed through a hole in the wall of the bottling room where the women bottled it.

The dairy house was elevated and shaded to keep perishable items cool, and was used by the Dudley women for their seasonal canning activities (HABS "dairy house," figure #6). Stables required ventilation, so widely spaced horizontal boards, usually roughly cut, were used as siding, and framing is minimal (HABS "stable no.1," figure #7). The tobacco barn, on the other hand, is tightly built, tall and efficiently designed to accommodate many racks of tobacco leaf that were carefully cured by the smoke introduced at the base of the building (see HABS "tobacco barn," figure #8).

The Dudley Farm preserves Florida history and its agricultural, architectural, and folk cultural components within its original rural context. It illustrates the evolving dynamics of a Florida farm through three generations, and offers diverse and in-depth historical educational opportunities. It has been the subject of several academic studies (Andrews 1996, Blackey 1984, Manier 1983). Of the historic farms listed in the National Register in Florida, and those deemed eligible, the Dudley Farm illustrates the greatest diversity of agricultural processes over an extended period of time, and retains the most extensive complex of buildings, structures, and cultural landscape. The level of integrity is very high, and its physical condition is excellent.

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Parcel #0473-000-000 Sec.32 T9 R18. 21.86 acres. W 700 feet of S 850 feet of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 also W 300 feet of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 less R/W SR 26 subject to R/W CR NW 15th or 1495/0558.

Parcel #04272-000-000. Sec.32 T9 R18. 79.89 acres. SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 less W 700 feet of S 850 feet of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 less W 300 feet of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 less E 537.57 feet of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 less R/W SR 26 subject to CR NW 15 OR 671/85 & OR 1262/124 & OR 1622/2772.

Parcel #04263-000-000. Sec.31 T9 R18. 78.05 acres. N 1/2 of SE 1/4 OR 671/80 & OR 1424/997 less E 100 feet of S 850 feet of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 OR 1638/02.

Parcel #04263-001-000. Sec.31 T9 R18. 1.95 acres. The E 100 feet of S 850 feet of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 OR 1496/556.

Parcel #04262-000-000. Sec.31 T9 R18. 80 acres. S 1/2 of NE 1/4 Probate 2528 OR 1628/1654.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary encompasses a portion of the larger historic farm acreage owned by the Dudley's. The boundaries encompass the historic resources and earliest fields associated with daily operation of the Dudley Farm.

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. Dudley Farm Historic District, S. R. 26, Newberry, FL
2. Alachua County, Florida
3. Murray D. Laurie
4. May, 2001
5. Dudley Farm State Park
6. Field west of the farm complex, looking west
7. Photo #1 of 24

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. Dudley Farmhouse, front, south façade, looking north
7. Photo #2 of 24

6. Hall stairway in farmhouse, looking northwest
7. Photo #3 of 24

6. Fireplace in southeast room, looking northeast
7. Photo #4 of 24

6. Kitchen, looking east
7. Photo #5 of 24

6. Cane grinder, furnace and syrup house, looking north
7. Photo #6 of 24

6. Sweet Potato Cellar foundation, looking southwest
7. Photo #7 of 24

6. General Store building and Well, looking west
7. Photo #8 of 24

6. Early Well, looking south
7. Photo #9 of 24

6. Dairy and canning shed, looking north
7. Photo #10 of 24

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- 6. Men's outhouse, looking north
- 7. Photo #11 of 24
  
- 6. Horse stable (left) and Milk shed/feed room (right), looking northeast
- 7. Photo #12 of 24
  
- 6. Brooder house, looking east
- 7. Photo #13 of 24
  
- 6. Chicken house and fencing: photographer facing north
- 7. Photo #14 of 24
  
- 6. Hay barn, looking north
- 7. Photo #15 of 24
  
- 6. Tobacco barn and fencing, looking west
- 7. Photo #16 of 24
  
- 6. Flower pit in front garden, looking north
- 7. Photo #17 of 24
  
- 6. Cattle chute, looking west
- 7. Photo #18 of 24
  
- 6. Split rail fencing and grape arbor, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #19 of 24
  
- 6. Pump house, looking west
- 7. Photo #20 of 24
  
- 6. Norman Dudley House, looking south
- 7. Photo #21 of 24
  
- 6. Norman Dudley garage, looking south
- 7. Photo #22 of 24



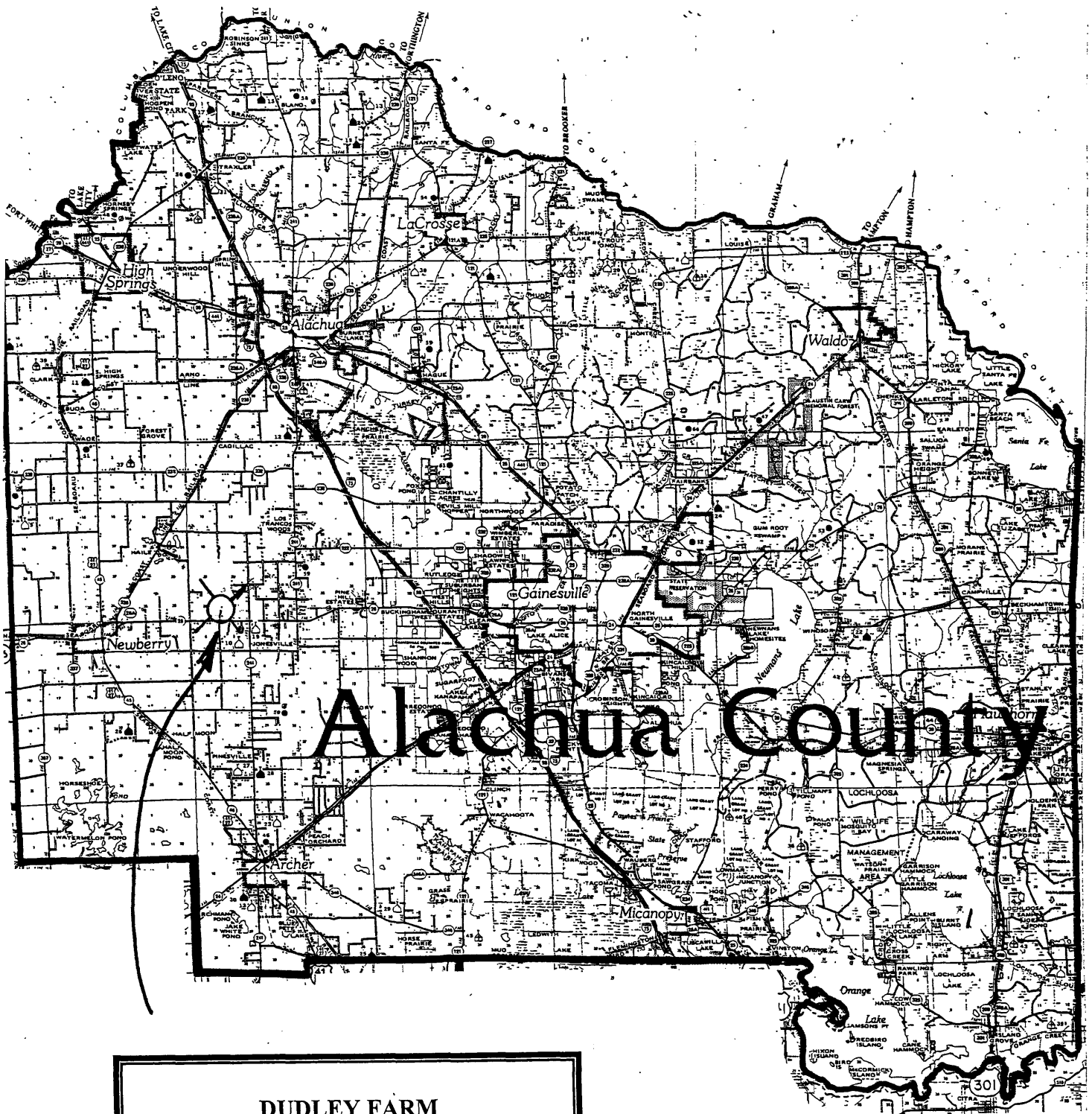
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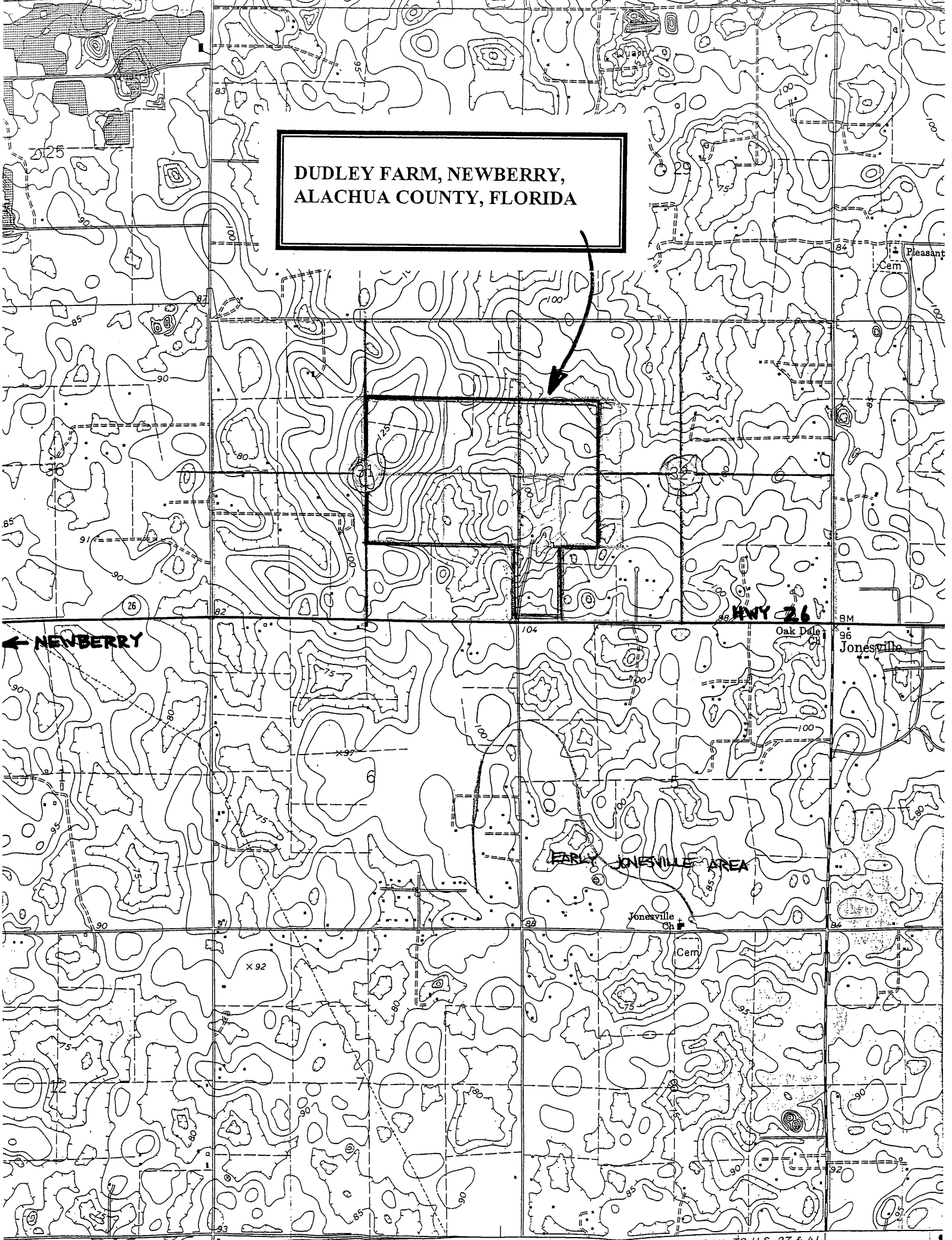
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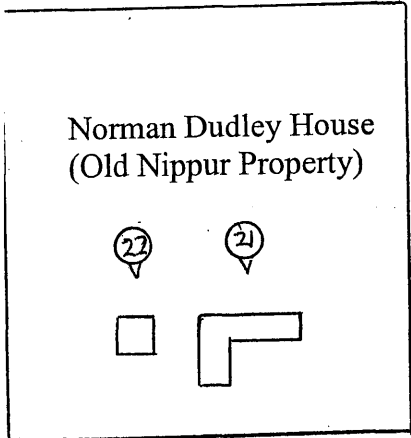
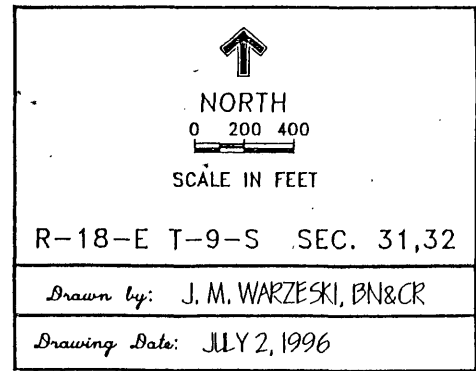
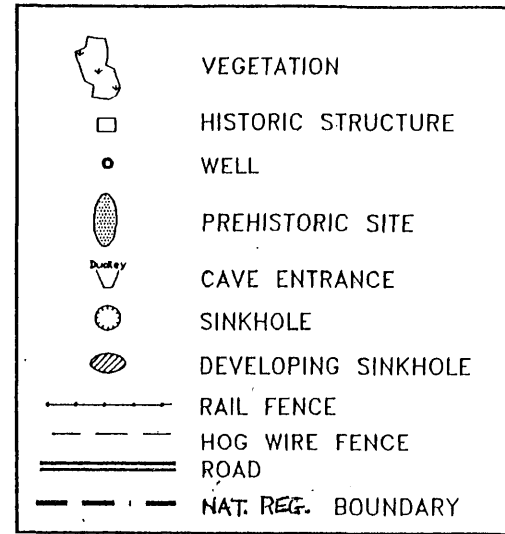
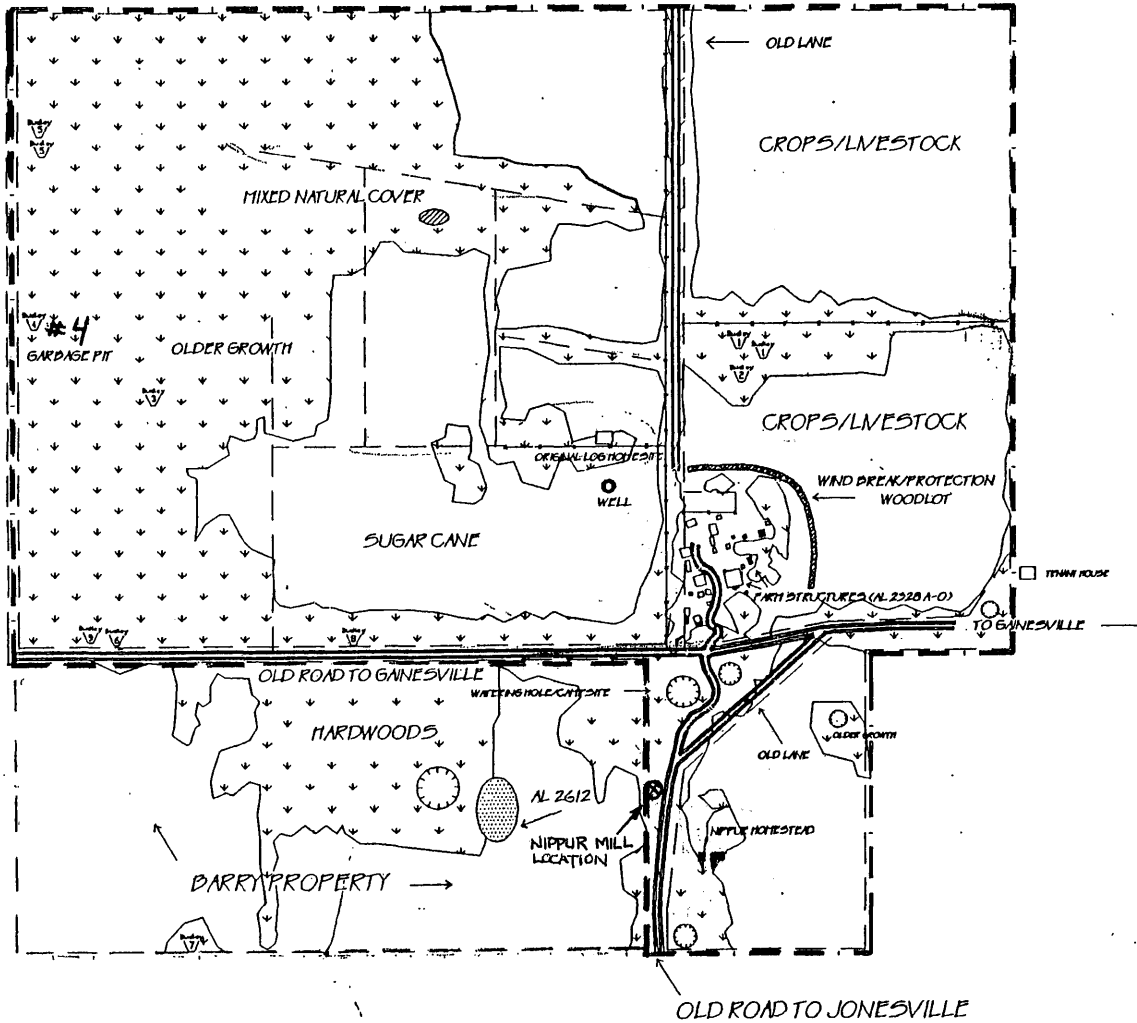
- 6. Site of original Dudley log cabin showing old crape myrtle trees, looking north
- 7. Photo #23 of 24
  
- 6. Cattle road to Gainesville running south of the house, looking east
- 7. Photo #24 of 24



**DUDLEY FARM**  
Newberry, Alachua County, Florida

**DUDLEY FARM, NEWBERRY,  
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA**





# CULTURAL RESOURCES MAP OF DUDLEY FARM

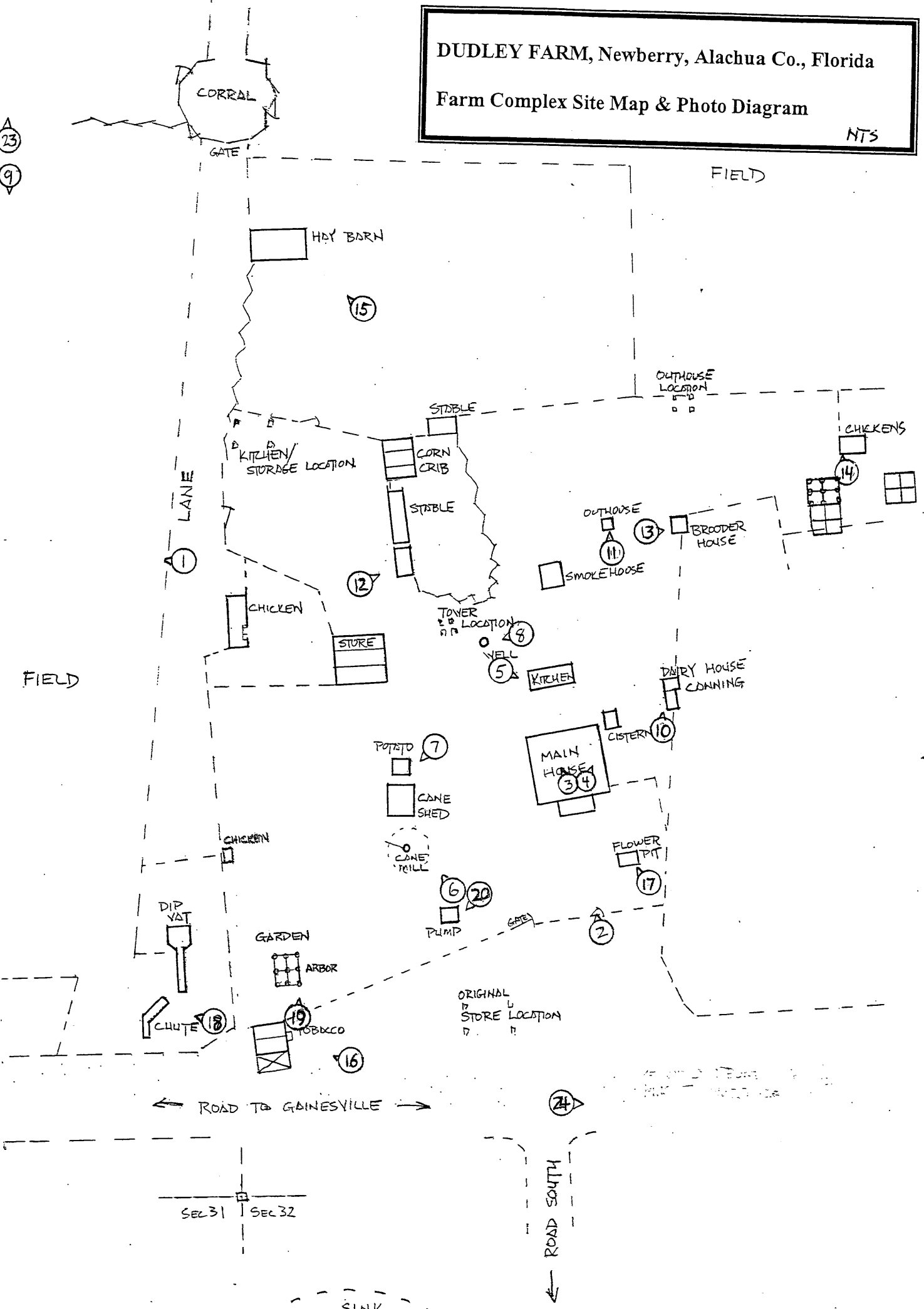
NEWBERRY, ALACHUA CO., FLORIDA

DUDLEY FARM, Newberry, Alachua Co., Florida

Farm Complex Site Map & Photo Diagram

NTS

23  
9



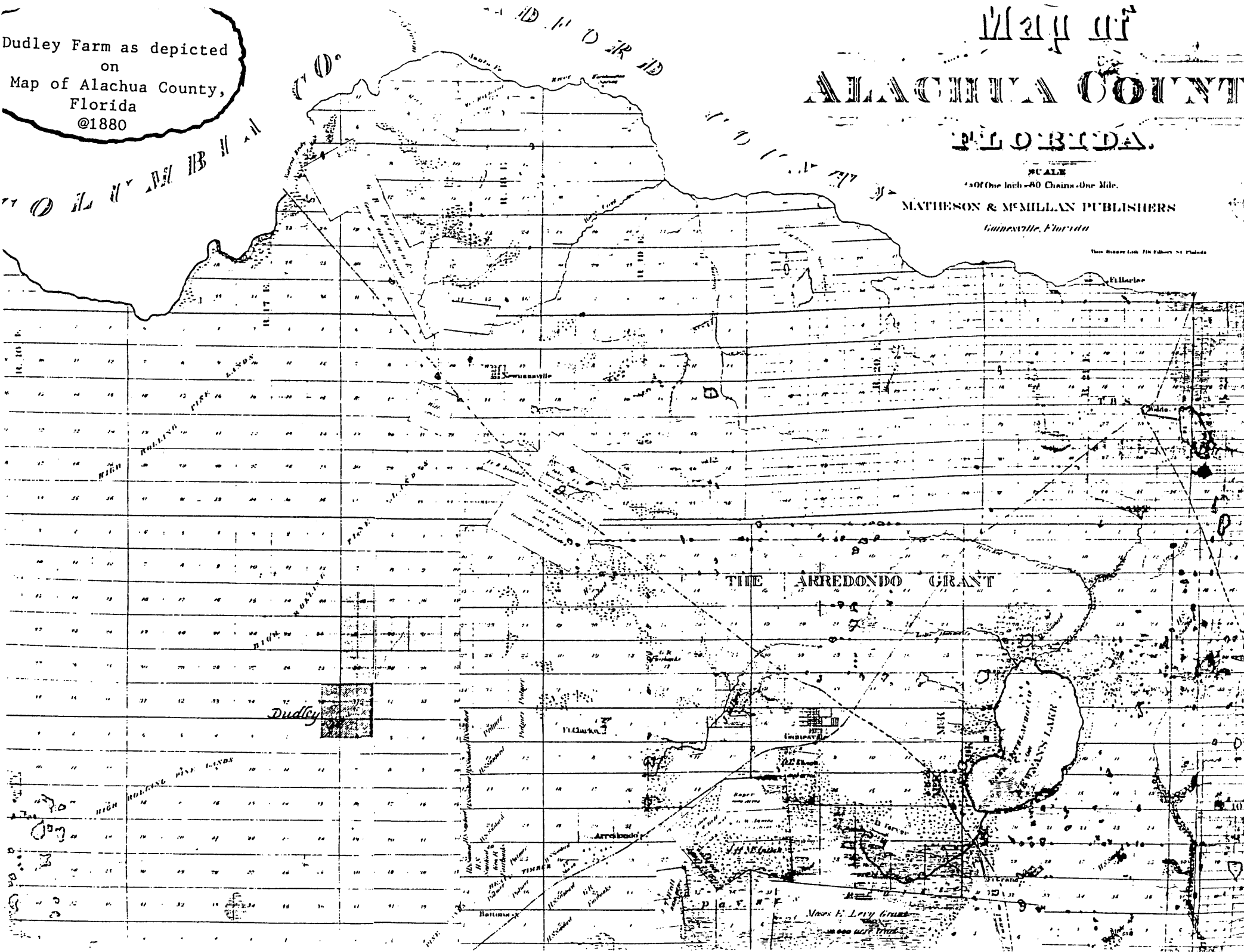
Dudley Farm as depicted  
 on  
 Map of Alachua County,  
 Florida  
 @1880

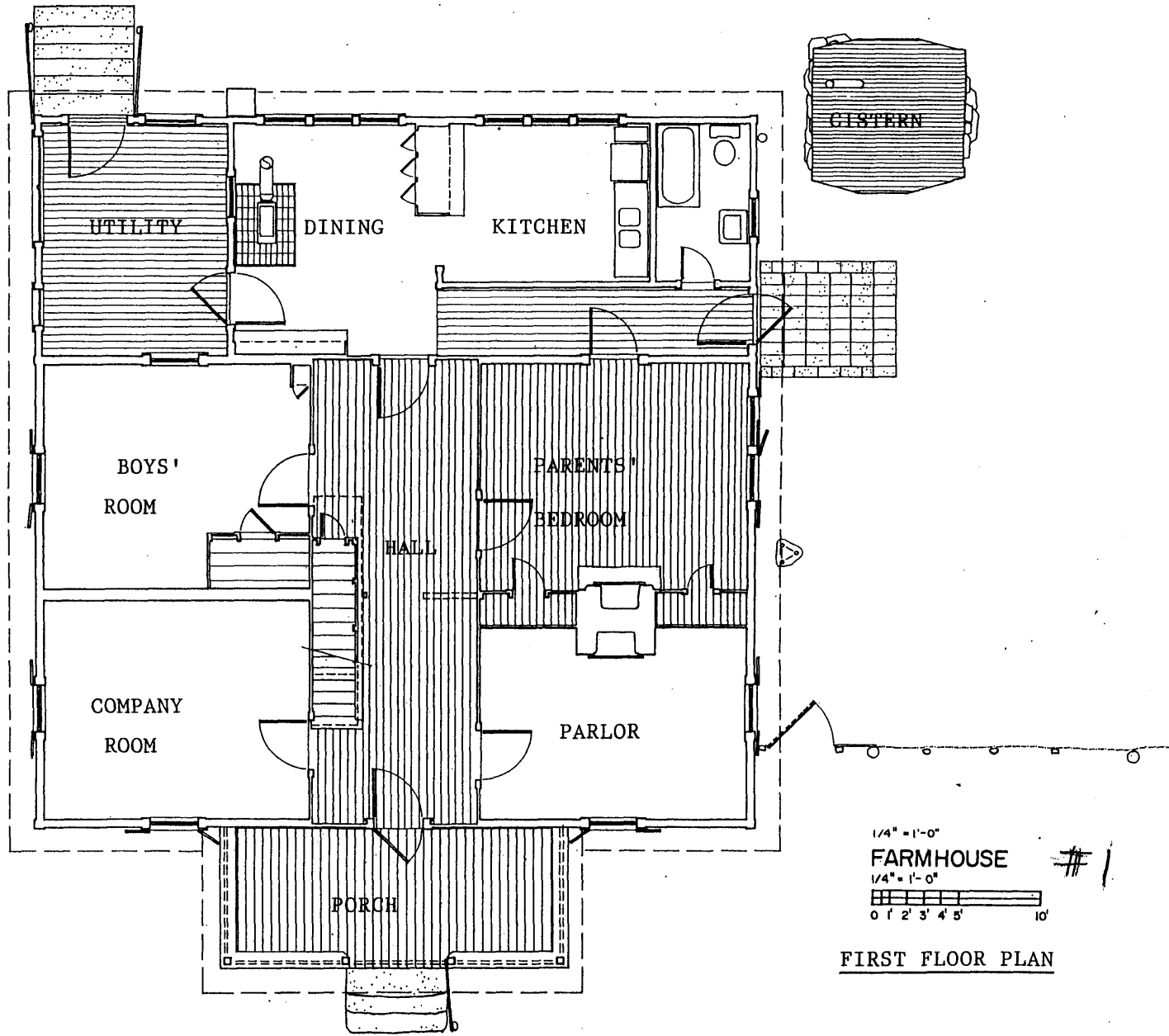
# Map of ALACHUA COUNTY FLORIDA.

SCALE  
 1" = 40 Chains = One Mile.

MATHESON & McMILLAN PUBLISHERS  
 Gainesville, Florida

This Map was Made by J. H. Fisher at Gainesville





1/4" = 1'-0"  
**FARMHOUSE** #1  
 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 10'

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN BY: K. BLACKKEY, G. HALL

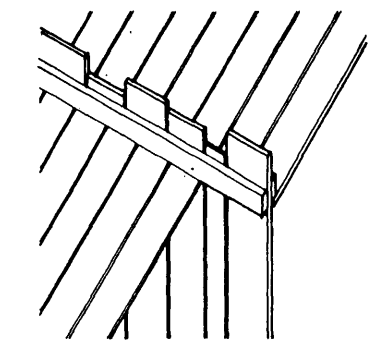
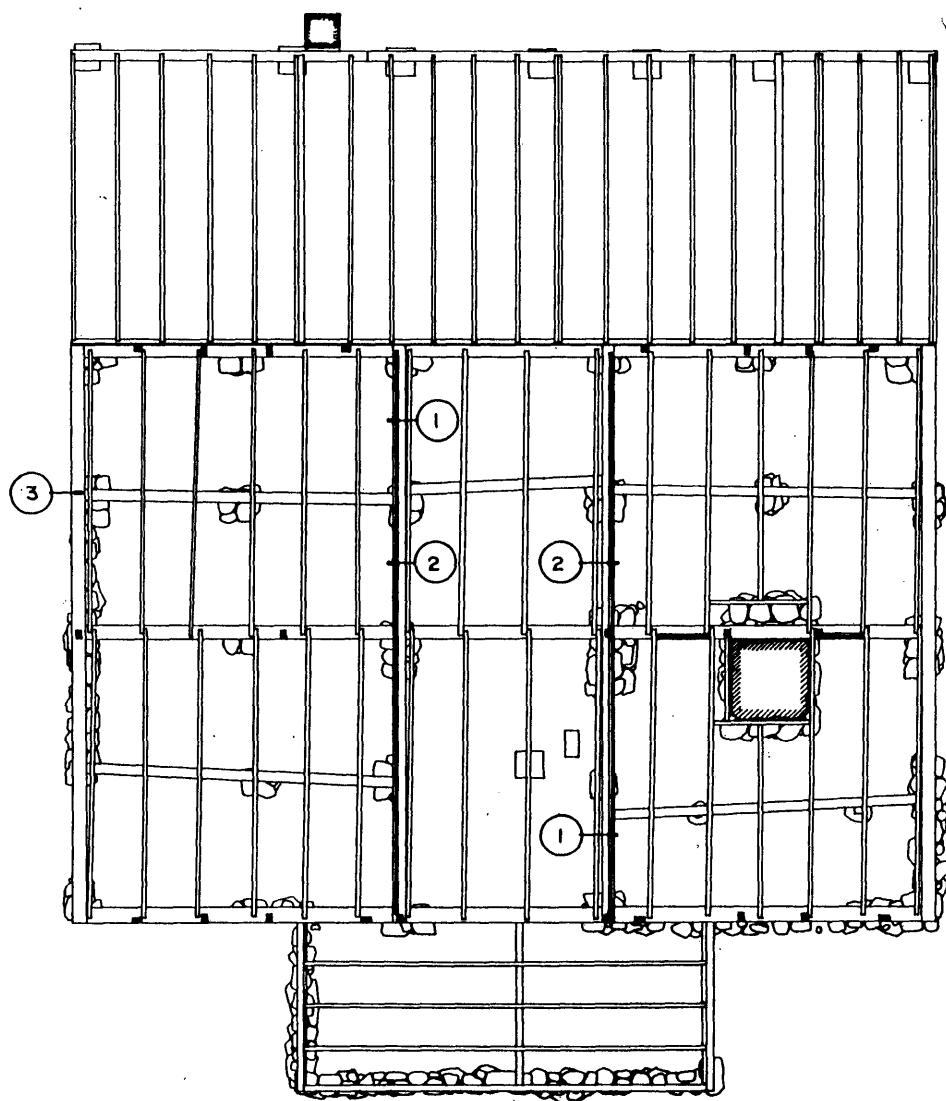
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26  
**DUDLEY FARM**  
 ALACHUA COUNTY

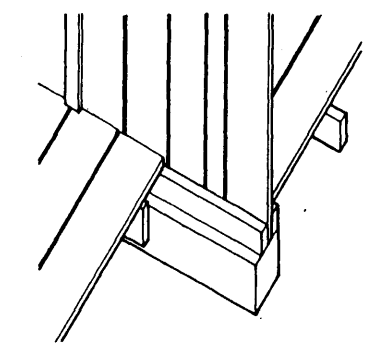
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET OF SHEETS

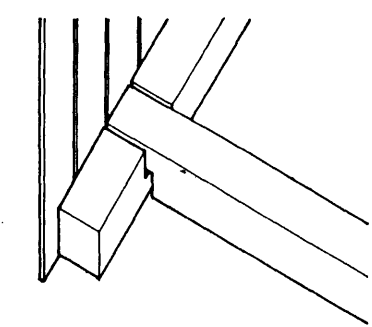
DATE OF EXAMINATION



1 WALL DETAIL - HEAD  
1/2" = 1'-0"



2 WALL DETAIL - SILL  
1/2" = 1'-0"



3 WALL DETAIL - SILL  
1/2" = 1'-0"



FLOOR FRAMING PLAN  
1/4" = 1'-0"

FARMHOUSE # 2  
1/4" = 1'-0"  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 10'

1/2" = 1'-0"  
0 1 2 3 4 5

DRAWN BY: K. BLACKKEY, G. HALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
DUDLEY FARM

ALACHUA COUNTY

SURVEY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET OF SHEETS

Sheet Number



**MATERIALS**

ROOF - METAL SHEATHING  
WALLS - WOOD CLAPBOARDS, PLYWOOD AND BATTENS  
RUBBLE STONE FOUNDATIONS

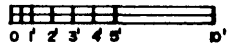


**WEST ELEVATION**

1/4" = 1'-0"

**FARMHOUSE #3**

1/4" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: M. O'DONAHUE, G. HALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**DUDLEY FARM**

ALACHUA COUNTY

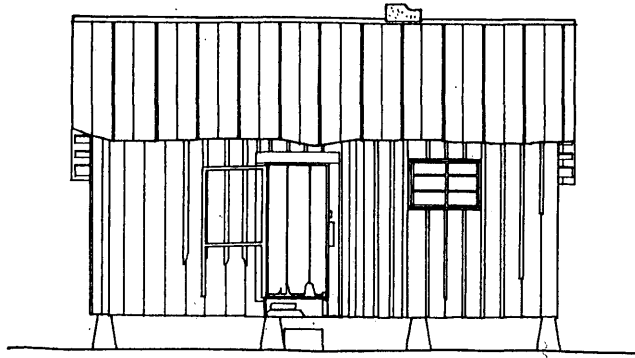
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET OF SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING

**MATERIALS**

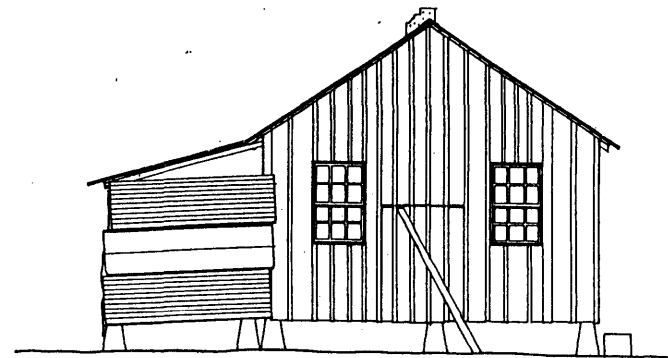
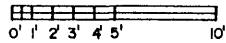
ROOF: METAL SHEATHING, WALLS: VERTICAL BOARD AND BATTEN, FLOOR: WOOD, PRECAST CONCRETE PIERS



**SOUTH ELEVATION**

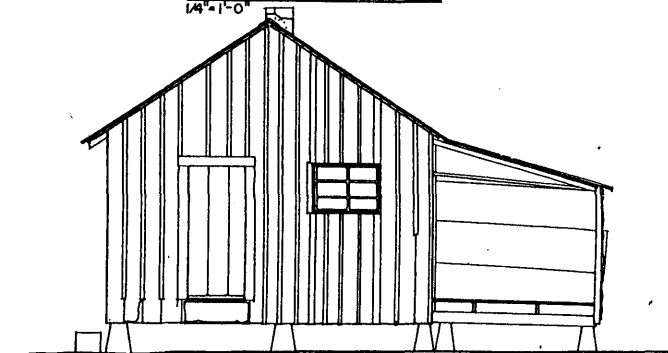
1/4" = 1'-0"

1/4" = 1'-0"



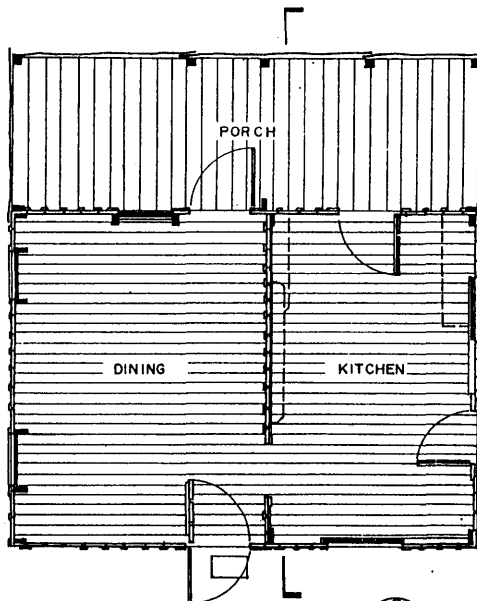
**WEST ELEVATION**

1/4" = 1'-0"



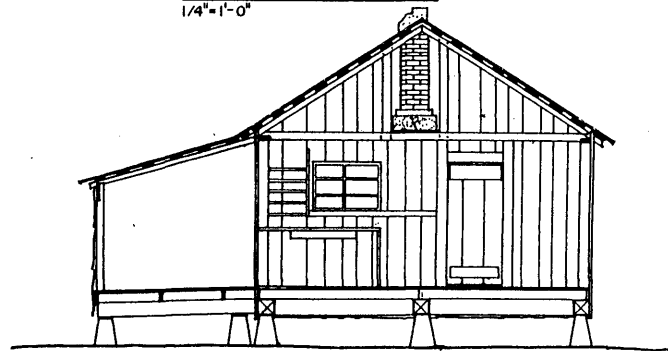
**EAST ELEVATION**

1/4" = 1'-0"



**FLOOR PLAN**

1/4" = 1'-0"



**SECTION**

1/4" = 1'-0"

DRAWN BY: A. CARNOW, G. HALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26

**KITCHEN #4**  
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**DUDLEY FARM**

ALACHUA COUNTY

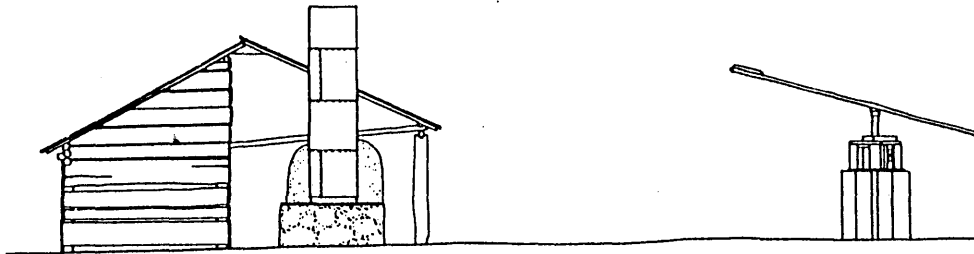
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET OF SHEETS

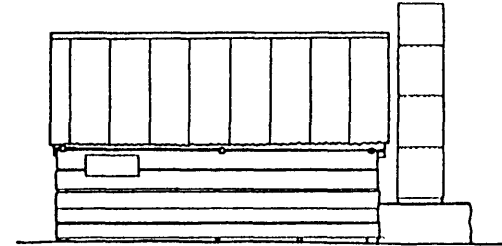
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
PUBLICATION NUMBER

**MATERIALS**

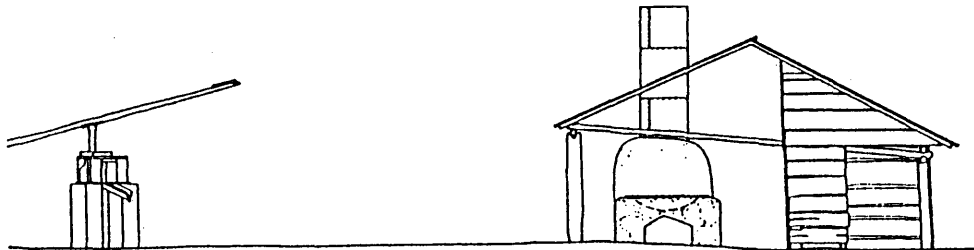
ROOF - METAL SHEATHING, WALLS - HORIZONTAL WOOD BOARDS, DIRT FLOOR, CONCRETE COATED STONE FURNACE.



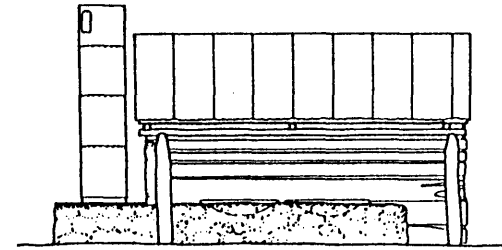
**WEST ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



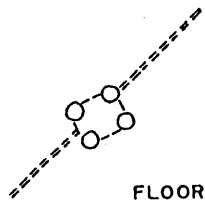
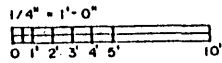
**NORTH ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



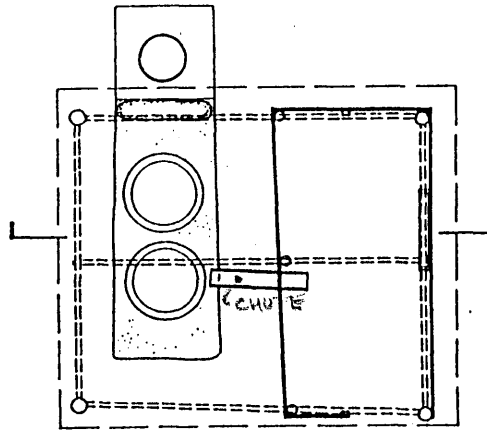
**EAST ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



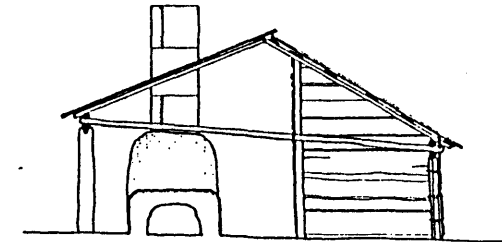
**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**FLOOR PLAN**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**SUGAR FURNACE #5**



**SECTION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"

DRAWN BY: R. FEDRIGON, G. HALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**DUDLEY FARM**

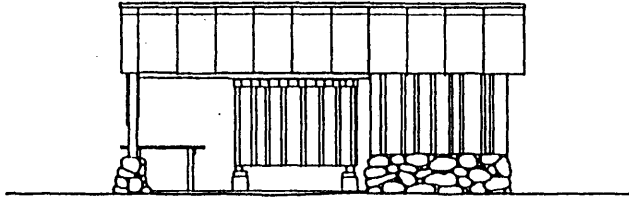
ALACHUA COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

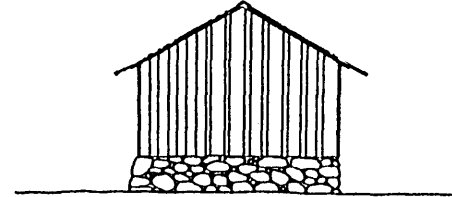
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET OF SHEETS

**MATERIALS**

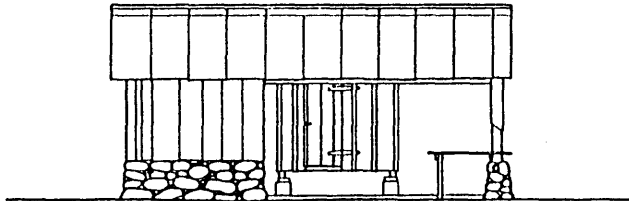
ROOF - METAL SHEATHING  
 WALLS - VERTICAL WOOD BOARD AND BATTEN  
 RUBBLE STONE FOUNDATION WALL  
 FLOOR - CONCRETE



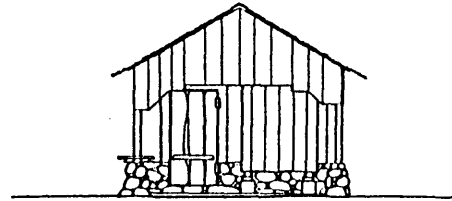
**EAST ELEVATION**  
 1/4" = 1'-0"



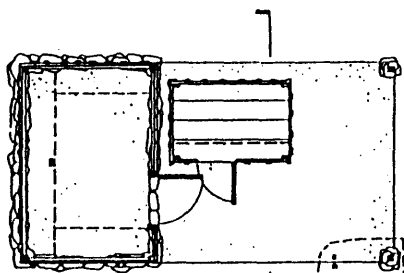
**NORTH ELEVATION**  
 1/4" = 1'-0"



**WEST ELEVATION**  
 1/4" = 1'-0"

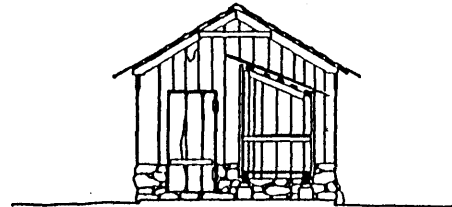


**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
 1/4" = 1'-0"



**FLOOR PLAN**  
 1/4" = 1'-0"

**DAIRY HOUSE #6**



**SECTION**

1/4" = 1'-0"  
 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 0 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 10'

DRAWN BY T. HESTER, G. HALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**DUDLEY FARM**

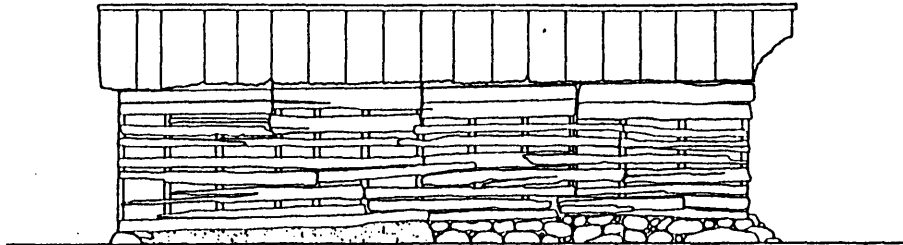
ALACHUA COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

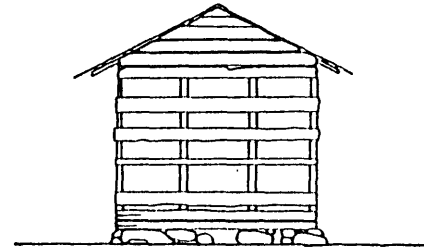
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET OF SHEETS

**MATERIALS**

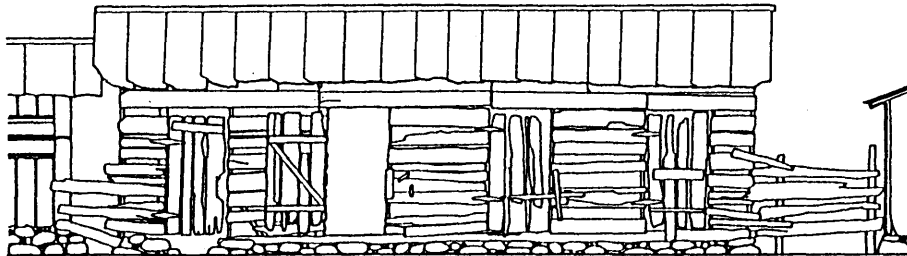
ROOF - METAL SHEATHING  
WALLS - HORIZONTAL WOOD BOARD  
DIRT FLOOR



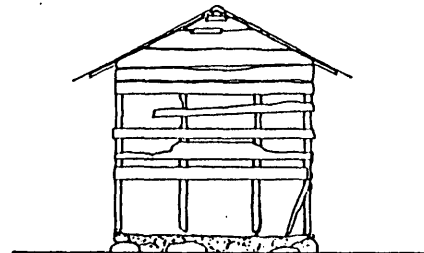
**WEST ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



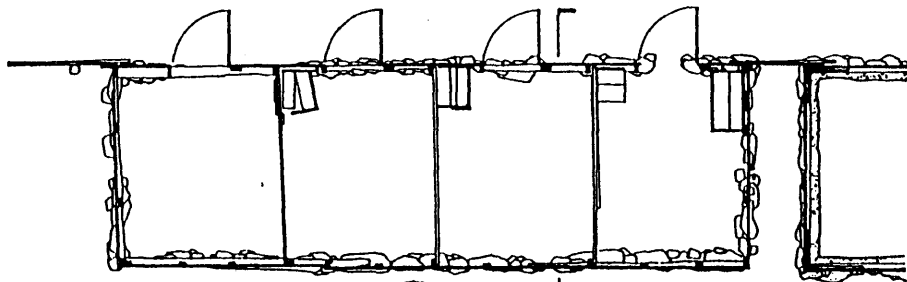
**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**EAST ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**NORTH ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"

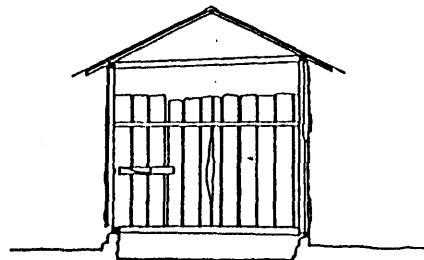


**FLOOR PLAN**  
1/4" = 1'-0"

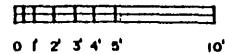


**STABLE - NO. 1 #7**

**K. ROBERTS, G. HALL**



**SECTION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"  
1/4" = 1'-0"



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**STATE ROAD 26**

NAME AND LOCATION OF STUDY  
**DUDLEY FARM**

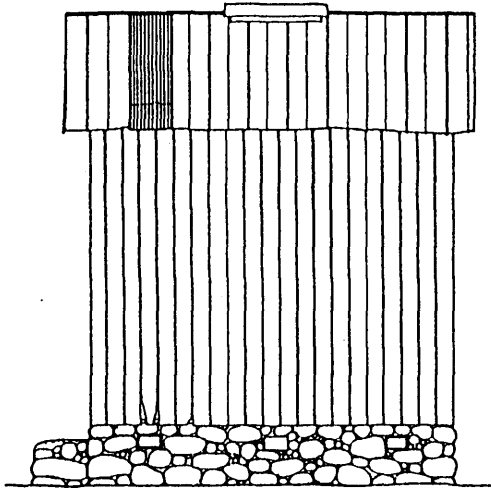
**ALACHUA COUNTY**

SURVEY NO.

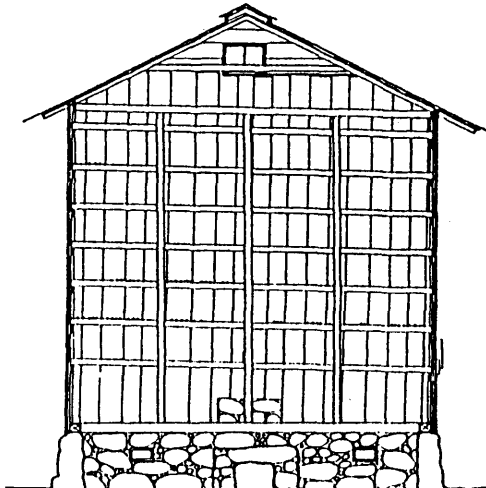
**HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY**  
SHEET OF SHEETS

**MATERIALS**

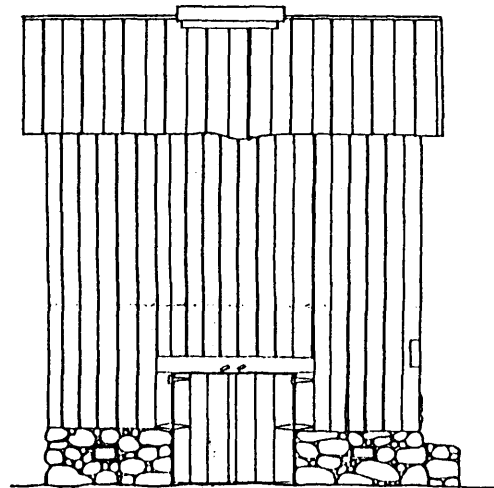
ROOF - METAL SHEATHING, WALLS - VERTICAL WOOD BOARD AND BATTEN, RUBBLE STONE FOUNDATION WALL, DIRT FLOOR.



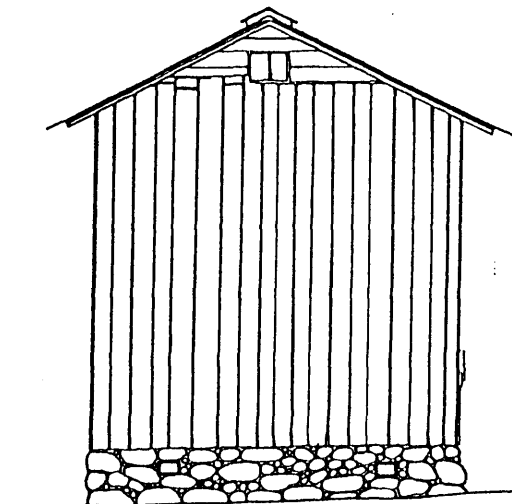
**NORTH ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



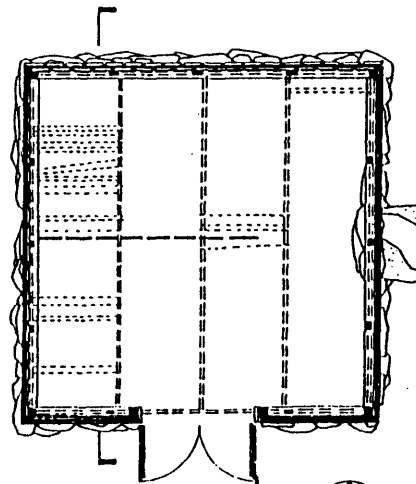
**SECTION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



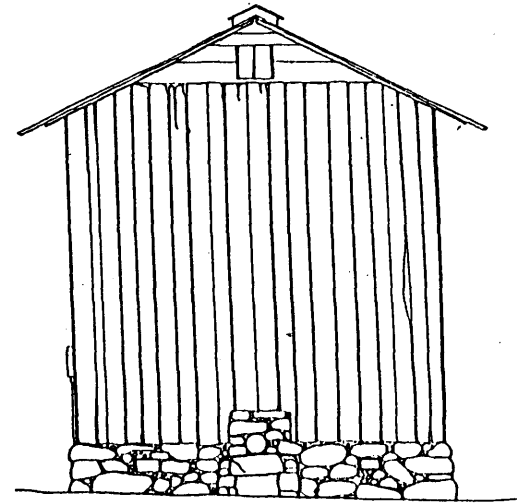
**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



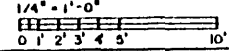
**WEST ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**FLOOR PLAN**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**EAST ELEVATION**  
1/4" = 1'-0"



**TOBACCO BARN # 8**

DRAWN BY R FEDRIGON, G HALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

STATE ROAD 26

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**DUDLEY FARM**

ALACHUA COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET OF SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING